Sent to a nitiouse.

A story which lately came to the knowledge of a reporter discloses a chapter in the life of a wealthy Clevelander, which cannot be placed to his credit. Many such episodes there are of human life, its wrongs and sufferings, that never come to the public ear, and which are as a dim rumor outside of a very limited circle. It is probably better so, for the world is none too bright at its best.

One of the sons, who will be styled William, was from childhood what the rest of the family termed "odd" in his ways, which might be termed "cracked" in a mild form by outsiders. His malady, however was of an entirely harmless nature and developed in the shape of intense religious devotion. Instead of bestowing upon him those affectionate little attentions that the kind heart invariably deems the right of the simple, William was treated rather as an obstruction to the social ambition of the rest. It happened that William, who has some good ideas of business, was desirous of doing something for himself, and engaged in a venture which promised good returns, but not being able to furnish capital on his own account he raised the necessary sum through a transaction involving some of his father's property, which he considered justifiable, claiming to have some lien upon it.

One sunny afternoon, some time after, a young gentleman friend of the family drove up to the house and cordially invited William to accompany him for a ride. The invitation was accepted by the unsuspecting William, who enjoyed the prospect greatly. After visiting a number of places of interest in the eastern part of the city, the young man proposed a visit to the insane asylum, being in the immediate neighborhood, and to this, too, William assented. On arriving at the building, the horse was tied and they entered and rambled about under the direction of some of the attendants. In a short time William found himself standing at an open window in one of the upper stories, looking out on the road which they had come. Standing there he was attracted by the noise of a horse and buggy on the ground below, and looking down to his astonishment and dismay saw his friend riding off without him. He called to him loudly, but got no response. He was quite alone. He rushed to the door to hasten down on his own account, but the door was locked.

What his sensations were cannot be described. In his own words he related afterwards: "No tongue will ever be able to tell what came to me in those hours—continuely, disgrace, loss of liberty—the blackness of the Plutonian region was before me. What did I do? you ask. I just lay in the room I was in and thought and thought, till to think was torture unbearable, and it seemed that I must reach the last extent of insanity. For what I suffered I ask forgiveness for the persecutor, from the Almighty. As time went on and I was watched and visited in every conceivable manner, the authorities evidently came to the conclusion that I was wrongfully incarcerated, and while I was given the normal freedom of the place, the great doors that separated me from the world were left open, and finally I wandered out and no one molested me, no one attempted to follow.

Scientific Head Hunters.

"Have you any murderers' heads in your possession?" was the query propounded to Manager Starr at Barnell's, a few days ago.

"Oh, yes, plenty of them," was the nonchalant reply.

"Where do you keep them?"

"Come with me and I will show you."

Following Mr. Starr, the searcher after murderer's heads soon found himself in the presence of a score of plaster casts of people who had been executed for taking human life. The casts were in rows upon two shelves. The most prominent was that of Charles J. Guiteau, the murderer of President Garfield.

"All of these casts were taken after death," Mr. Starr remarked, "and there is no humbug about them."

"Where did you get them?"

"From Mr. Fuller, the detective. He wouldn't sell them to us at any price; but he kindly consented to loan them to us, on condition that we take good care of them and see that they are not broken or stolen."

"Have you got Chastine Cox?"

"Oh, yes; there he is on the upper shelf."

Then Mr. Starr took the plaster of Paris head of a woman from one of the shelves, and handing it to the writer exclaimed:

"There's a beauty; her name was Mrs. Gottfried. She murdered sixteen persons in Germany. The victims included two husbands, two or three brothers, and the remainder were her own relatives' children."

"How did she murder them?"

"Poisoned them to death."

"When was she hanged?"

"October 17, 1857, and the cast was made within half an hour after she was cut down."

Another prominent bust in the collection is that of Ben Verger, the notorious pirate, who was hanged April 23, 1820. Rhinelhardt, who killed his wife on Staten Island and packed her dead body in a barrel, which he conveyed on a wheelbarrow to a burial place in the woods near Silver Lake, is also conspicuous among the plaster of Paris heads.

Stepping into the Museum of the New York Historical Society, at East Eleventh street and Second avenue, the writer asked the attendant in charge:

"Have you any old human heads on exhibition in this establishment?"

"Oh yes," was the reply, in a nonchalant tone of voice.

"How old?"

"About three thousand years."

"Three thousand years! Do I understand you correctly?"

"That's what I said; and I think that the chances are that some of the heads are more than three thousand years old."

"Can I see them?"

"Certainly. Step this way, please."

The obliging attendant led the way to a gallery where were on exhibition half a dozen much dried up heads. These heads were taken from mummies brought from Egypt.

The Pain of Death.

Nearly every one has read of the Journey of Death, ninety miles wide, located in the western part of New Mexico. It is a plain covered with grass and delightful to the eye, but was for some years entirely devoid of water. The soil was of a peculiarly porous quality, but would not hold the rain that fell on the surface. It was the great bugbear of emigrants traveling through the Southwest, hundreds of whom with their cattle have perished with thirst within its confines. Some individual, however, went over it prospecting for water and finally, after expending some thousands of dollars, succeeded in striking an abundance of water in a well dug about midway of the plain, where he made considerable money supplying emigrants with water. The government afterward bought the well, making it free, paying the owner a very considerable sum for it. Since that, however, the railroad has been built across the plain and the company has dug innumerable wells, so that the plain has become a real grazing ground.

WASTED time: The time wasted by men in feeling in the wrong pocket would make the next generation rich if they had it.

In Europe, electric railways are growing rapidly in public estimation, not only on the Continent, but in Great Britain. Already 100 miles of electric transit are in operation, and there is every probability of the total mileage being considerably increased before the end of the present year.

INDIAN CORN—SELECTION FOR SEED.—A correspondent writes: I ever have been in the habit of rejecting the small and imperfectly-formed kernels from the ears of seed corn, and planting only the well-formed, mature kernels from the middle portion—selecting when husking in the fall, "tracing" and hanging away under cover for curing, the very best, most perfect, well-filled ears for seed. If any ears have openings between the rows of kernels near the butts, or the cob protruded at the top beyond the kernels, they are rejected, or if there is any other irregularity from the standard of the variety. The variety grows in an 8-rowed yellow flint, with broad and deep kernels and very small cob, three bushels of ears generally making two bushels of shelled corn. This corn I grew on the same farm, and continued the above course of selection for over thirty years, and at the end of that time the corn was better than when I first planted it. My theory is that selecting only perfect, full-grown seed and planting on good ground, well-tilled, where the plants can find all needed plant food within easy reach, will give good crops, and that they will never deteriorate, so long as only the best is planted, and this course is followed. Some farmers, who seldom take pains to reject imperfect or ill-shaped kernels grow very fair crops, but in looking over their corn as husked from the field there is found a greater proportion of imperfect ears and nubbins than I have usually found in mine. Whether this is due to less care in selection of seed, or other reasons, I cannot say, but am cognizant of the fact. The seasons have only partial effect on the full development of the ears of corn, so far as I have noticed, on good, sandy, loam soil, well tilled. I seldom see any, or much, defect in fertilization, but a majority of stalks bear one or more ears well filled out to or over the tip of cob, but showing very little if any vacancies on the cob. I can see no reason why we should plant all the kernels from the ear any more than we should take for seed any or every ear which ripens. The more perfect the seed, individually, the more likely is the product to be perfect, is the principle in improving wheat and other grains and plants I believe. We know that wheat has been changed for the better by selecting single ears and seeds, and breeding therefrom for a term of years; and such I believe to be the true course with any other plant that bears seed.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The practice of letting sheep and lambs run with the flock wherever the flock chooses to go is hard on the lambs. In large pastures, or running in the fenceless pine woods, as sheep generally do in the pinelands of the Gulf States, the lambs become weary, especially in wet weather when they carry several pounds of rain water in their wool by the time they are six or eight months old. We notice that a sheep skin tanned with the wool on will remain heavy with water several days in the hot sun. It cannot be dried completely in less than a week. Grown sheep have to carry wet fleeces weeks and months at a time, when it rains every few days, and the weight is a severe tax on their strength. In the water cure treatment physicians say that it weakens a patient to let him remain packed in wet blanket too long—a few hours we believe. Sheep may be very different from human beings in this respect, but in the summer when the weather is hot, and in the fall as the fleece becomes thick and heavy, for sheep to remain in their wet blankets weeks and months at a time, with no shelter whatever to retreat to in deluges of rain, though they may worry through and not die, it must be exceedingly uncomfortable to them, and to their lambs, and where they have unlimited range their long walks daily must be a serious drawback to the thrift and health of the flock. Then in dry seasons, if the range is destitute of ponds or running streams, they suffer at times severely for want of water, especially if they have plenty of salt, and without salt they will suffer in another way. The only remedy we can see for these evils is small pastures, changing the sheep from one pasture to the other as the grazing becomes short, and a pond and shelter located near each other in each pasture. To succeed in raising a large percentage of lambs in proportion to the ewes, the real wants or necessities of both sheep and lambs must be attended to.

PARSNIPS AND SALSIFY.—The same treatment in winter will not answer for all root crops alike. Beets and carrots are the least hardy of all, and when frozen lose their sweetness to a marked extent. The parsnip is not only not injured, but many think it is greatly improved, by freezing. If the amount of sugar is not actually increased, its flesh is so modified that it tastes sweeter. The parsnip and salsify are our very hardiest roots (though we should include horse-radish) and may be left without harm in the soil where they grow. But as we cannot depend upon finding the ground open at all times, a store should be dug up to supply the table. These may be packed in boxes or barrels, and if they are to be kept in the cellar, should be covered with sand to prevent their shriveling. They can as well be placed in some shed or other out-building.

CARBONIC acid is the true solvent of phosphate of lime in the soil (bones), for it is demonstrated that water charged with carbonic acid dissolves great quantities of it. Alkalies and ebullition separate the carbonic acid and precipitate the salt. The action of this acid is so powerful that shavings of ivory placed in a bottle of seltzer water are softened in twenty-four hours, as if in muriatic acid, and the seltzer water contains afterward all the phosphate of lime contained in the ivory.

PURE honey should be used unsparingly by every family. It is no longer a luxury to be enjoyed only by few, but it is sufficiently cheap to be within the reach of all. It has properties which make it a valuable food. It differs from alcoholic stimulants which dull the intellect—on the contrary it produces a bright intellect as well as a healthy body. Children are very fond of honey, and one pound of it goes further than a pound of butter. It has the peculiarity of keeping good, while butter often becomes rancid and injurious to health.

FROM present appearances this country will produce this year not far from 550,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500,000,000 bushels of corn, and 6,000,000 bales of cotton. The whole nation may well celebrate Thanksgiving day when it comes. Our farmers have and will have an abundance of everything; our mechanics and laborers will have cheap food; our factories are busy and will so continue; our transportation companies begin the year with a good record, and our merchants and tradesmen will have better buyers and more customers than during the last 12 months.

RUBBING the horse morning and noon with a handful of smartweed will prevent the flies from troubling him during the day.

A metallic alloy for silvering has been invented by M. de Vilbers. Its ingredients are 80 parts of tin, 18 of lead, and 2 of silver, or 90 parts of tin, 9 of lead, and 1 of silver. When the tin is brought to a bright white heat, the lead is added in grains and the mixture stirred with a stick of pine wood. The fire is increased until the surface of the bath, to which the silver had just been added, assumes a yellowish hue; when it is thoroughly stirred up and the alloy cast in bars. Articles to be coated with it must first be carefully cleaned with the aid of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, and having been heated to 70 deg. or 80 deg., must be left in the melted alloy from one to five minutes, as their size, &c., may require. Excellent results are said to be obtained, but the work would seem to require much practice on the part of those undertaking it before they can assure success.

DOMESTIC.

FLAVORING SYRUPS AND FRUIT JUICES.—In making syrups simply express the juice by squeezing the ripe fruit in some porous though strong cloth; linen toweling is an excellent thing for this purpose; this requires some strength, and it is best to prepare small portions at a time; to every pint of juice thus obtained add two pounds of the best white sugar, and dissolve by a gentle heat; strain through flannel while hot, and bottle. The best receptacles for sirups are demijohns or flasks, wrapped in wicker-work. Light affects the color, and perhaps makes some other chemical changes, injuring the taste; they should be kept in as cool a place as possible. After the above formula syrups have been kept the whole summer, and are useful for a variety of purposes. In flavoring ice cream no more sugar is needed than that contained in the syrup.

TO REMOVE A SPECK OR AN EYELASH FROM THE EYE.—This, we all know, requires the aid of a looking-glass or the kindly hand of a friend, whether in or out of the house; but there are times when neither of these helps are near; so Nature has provided that, if we will use her appliances, she will assist us, and with a little practice it will be found the best and quickest in the end. The upper and lower eyelashes are given us as a protection to the eyes, but they also serve as little brushes when an accident happens. By taking the upper eyelashes between the thumb and finger, and drawing the lid completely over the under lashes, and gently moving backward and forward, any specks in the eye fasten on to the lower fringe, and remain there after having let go the upper. This is a sure plan and can be adopted anywhere; but it requires some perseverance to acquire it, and should not be given up if the first attempts are unsuccessful. Any disagreeable feeling about it is not half so painful or dangerous as is occasioned by the smallest speck.

APRICOT TOAST.—Take some ripe (but not over-ripe) apricots; halve and stone them. Make some syrup with plenty of white sugar and water; when boiled for a couple of hours, strain, lay the pieces of apricot in the syrup, and add a glass of white wine; simmer for a few minutes. Cut out of the crumb of a milk loaf some rounds a little larger than the apricots. Fry them a pale yellow in fresh butter, drain, and arrange them in a circle on a dish, with a piece of apricot on each round, concave side uppermost; put a kernel in the centre of each, pour the syrup well over, and serve with some whipped cream in the centre of the dish.

FOR a simple and good pudding take two cups of finely grated bread crumbs, six apples or half a can of canned apples, four eggs, one cup of sugar, a little grated nutmeg, and a little grated lemon peel; steam this in a pudding dish for an hour and a half, having first moistened the bread crumbs with warm water; serve with a sauce of sweetened cream, or flour, butter and sugar, mixed in the proportion of two spoonfuls of flour to one of butter and two of sugar; heat these together, and add boiling water until the sauce is of the proper thickness; flavor with nutmeg and lemon.

COLD PIE FOR PICNIC.—Boil a chicken or rabbit and cut the flesh as thin as possible. Then boil two ounces of macaroni, the same quantity of Parmesan cheese, grated, a little finely-chopped parsley, half a pint of cream, some pepper and salt. Line a basin with a good paste sprinkled with vermicelli, bake an hour, and serve with or without a brown sauce. Cold poultry or game may be used instead of something purposely cooked.

LITTLE CAKES FOR LUNCH.—Two quarts of flour, two cuptuls of sugar the yolks of six eggs and one dessert-spoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of salt. To be flavored with mace, cinnamon or nutmeg and cut into little shapes. Bake on flat tins.

COUGH TROCHES.—One ounce Spanish licorice, two ounces refined sugar, two ounces of finely powdered gum arabic, and extract of opium one scruple. Beat the whole together, make into small troches; to be dissolved in the mouth when the cough is troublesome.

NEVER hem a braize or tissue veil with sewing silk. Take some of the ravelings of the material, thread a coarse needle with it and hem the veil. The stitches will not show at all if small ones are taken.

ROAST partridges are nice served with bread crumbs fried brown in butter, with cranberry or currant jelly laid beside them in the platter.

HEAT the bread knife very hot when about to cut new bread; this will prevent the bread's crumbling.

A GRAIN or two of salt snuffed up into the nose, when that useful organ is "stopped up," will afford relief.

Lighter and Keener Tools and Implements.—As implements made of steel are lighter, stronger, and keener than those of iron, so are they better adapted to use by manual labor, by horse power, or by the power of water and steam. A man walks easier with light shoes, light clothes and spends his time more directly upon the work before him in proportion as there is less labor between himself and that work. Give a man an iron axe, and he, besides becoming discouraged, finds his blows to tell less efficiently and with less precision than when there is an edge of sharp steel between his hands and the tree. The same applies with all kinds of blunt, unscientifically shaped implements. A hoe of right inclination will go under and lift the soil, while another will drag over it. A lipped drill will go under the grain of a Dessemer steel rail, while such a drill as is ordinarily used in boring cast iron will only operate to render the fibers more compact, and will have about the same difference of effect in boring as a blunt and a sharp edged ax do in cutting. Every carpenter knows the difference in a properly and improperly filed saw and in two different tipped augers. A sloping plowshare will scour and run lightly under the soil, while a blunt one will clog and drag through it with difficulty. The same is true of the cutting edge of a turning tool for iron, wood or steel or the plane for either of these. With the discovery of a process for cheaper steel, it is practical to give a very much diminished weight of metal in carriages and carts as well as in railroad cars and any other machinery requiring strength and lightness. The chief success of American manufactures in competition with the older nations, where labor is cheaper and manufacturing longer and more economically established, is their lightness, strength and peculiar adaptability to the labor they are to perform. A ditch digger handling a shovel weighing but five pounds and lifting five pounds of dirt will work with much more animation and to much more purpose than if raising five pounds of dirt on a shovel weighing ten pounds. The same is true in all mechanical appliances and powers, whether of a pump, a steam engine, a water wheel, or any other. The cost of raising dead weight is often the difference between failures and success.

For the second time the promontory of Posilipo, west of Naples, has been tunneled, and is to accommodate a steam connection between Naples and Pozzuoli. There was an ancient tunnel there passing under Virgil's tomb. Some suppose that the old tunnel was partially a natural formation and that it had been enlarged by the ancient Romans.

Ancient Syracuse.

Syracuse was the largest and most important of the Hellenic cities. Strabo says it was twenty miles in circumference. Against its impregnable walls the power of Athens was dashed to pieces in B. C. 413, and the city of the arts lost there the prestige and leadership which it never recovered. For a period of about nine centuries, down to the year 212, when the city was plundered of its valuables, and reduced to a provincial town by the Romans under Marcellus, Syracuse, with varied fortune, was always a city great in war and distinguished in arts and letters. It was many times attacked and robbed thereafter, but it did not wholly lose its importance, till the year 828, when the Saracens reduced it to insignificance. Of all the cities of the ancient world that have had a continued existence, after a fashion, Syracuse is now the most desolate, impressive and melancholy waste. Even Girgenti is hardly so swept of remains of power and prosperity. The city of the middle ages to-day occupies only the small, walled and fortified island of Ortygia, which was not a fifth part, though it was the oldest portion of the ancient city, which is reckoned to have had half a million inhabitants.

The railway ride down the coast from Catania offers a succession of lovely sea views, but passes much of the way over low land which is extolled of old as the richest grain bearing part of the island, and is now very productive of malaria. Especially unwholesome, I should say, is the neighborhood of the shallow, water-fowl haunted lake of Lentini, the largest body of water in Sicily? The most famous of the old towns we touched is Agosta (now called Agasta), and beyond this we run along the Megarean bay. At Megara was an old Phœnician settlement and some interesting relics of civilization before the Greek occupation have recently been found there. I saw some rude terra-cotta heads from there, upon the faces of which is that curious, indefinable smile that is characteristic of nearly all the statuary discovered by Gen. Di Cesnola in Cyprus.

Twenty in a set, 25 cts. Stamps taken. Address Stamping & Co. Dover, N. H.

Send 25 cts. to Stamping & Co. Dover, N. H. and receive their *Fashion Quarterly* for six months. Nearly 1000 illustrations and four pages of new music in each issue.

BARLEY water is a nutritious drink, and is one of the best known for invalids. Take one ounce of barley, half an ounce of sugar, the rind of a lemon and pour on one quart of water. After it has stood eight hours pour off the liquid and add the juice of a lemon.

***Example is better than precept." It is well known that dyspepsia, bilious attacks, headache and many other ills can only be cured by removing their cause. Kidney-Wort has been proved to be the most effectual remedy for these, and for habitual costiveness, which so afflicts millions of the American people.

☞For five cents, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., will send colored samples of all colors of Diamond Dyes, with Directions.

LADY Chelsea Ware (with vase)—"Yes, it is quite too distinctly tender. Yesterday it knocked against a loathly modern plate—and chipped!"

Chorus of æsthetics—"Quite too preciously terrible!"

Lady C. W.—I treated it with diamond cement, and heart throbbingly watched by its side the livelong night. To-day—to-day—it is as well as could be expected!"

BAY CITY, MICH., Feb. 3, 1880.

I think it my duty to send you a recommend for the benefit of any person wishing to know whether Hop Bitters are good or not. I know they are good for general debility and indigestion; strengthen the nervous system and make new life. I recommend my patients to use them.

DR. A. PRATT.

Rupture Cured.

PHŒNIXVILLE, PA., August 20th, 1882.

DR. J. B. MAYER 831 Arch Street, Philadelphia. *Dear Sir:*—I have been ruptured very badly, it gave me a great deal of trouble and very severe pain, so that I was confined to my bed. I received your treatment for rupture in December 1880, and the following March 1881 I left my support off and feel sound to day.

Yours truly, F. B. ROSSITER.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.—Mix half a pound of sifted sugar into sufficient lemon juice to make it a proper thickness. Dry it over a fire, gently stirring in, at the same time, 120 drops of oil of peppermint; after which drop the mixture upon white paper well greased.

Allen's Brain Food.

Cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, $1 all druggists. Send for circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av. N. Y.

To make panada, soak stale bread in cold water for an hour; mash and place on the fire, with a little salt, butter and sugar; cook slowly an hour, and when ready to serve add the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, and two tablespoonfuls of milk.

Don't fail to read the twenty dollar Sewing Machine advertisement of C. A. Wood & Co., then send for a circular.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure urinary affections smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

PILES

ANAKESIS

Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy

Gives instant relief and is an infallible

CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1.00 per box prepaid by mail. Samples sent free to Physicians and all sufferers, by F. Neustadter & Co., Box 3064, New York City. Sole manufacturers of "Anakesis."

The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specialties, and is its immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exists. A wiseg awful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver, and invigorating the stomach.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

The Bad and Worthless.

are never *imitated* or *counterfeited*. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and the people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop," or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. When distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

☞ If you have either of these troubles

Act at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

This H.Y. Singer, $20

With Set of Attachments Free. Warranted six years. Light running, quiet, handsome and durable. Sent on test trial plan when desired. Happy Home Organs 4 sets Reeds, 12 stops: Mechanical Sub Bass, octave coupler, 7 knee swells, with Stool and Book, only $65. Also sent on test trial plan if desired. Elegant case, magnificent tone, durable inside and out. Circular with testimonials free. Address G. Payne & Co. 47 Third av. Chicago

$5 Day To Agents selling for us. Address Gen'l Agency, 159 Hudson Street, N.Y. $2 Sample Free

Those answering an advertisement will confer a favor upon the advertiser and the publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal (naming paper

Dead or Alive may be taken at river and inlets dead or alive with Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Mild yet certain in operation; and there is none of the reaction consequent upon taking severe and drastic cathartics. By druggists.

JOHN JONES lived in Cleveland. While milking he tied the cow's tail to his leg, as the flies kept that appendage flopping. After he was taken three times around the cow pasture on his back, he remarked: "I recognize my mistake. I should have tied her tail to her own leg instead of mine."

"Woman and Her Diseases"

is the title of an interesting treatise (96 pages) sent, post-paid, for three stamps. Address "World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y."

"HAVE you any black ladies' cloth?" she asked ambling up to the counter and focusing her glasses on the mild mannered clerk.

"No, ma'am," he answered, civilly; "but we have a choice article in camel's hair."

"Do I look as if I'm in need of camel's hair?" she asked, leaning over a counter. "See here, young man, perhaps you think I came from the country, but I'm not a fool if I did, and when I want hair, I know enough to go to a hair store and buy it! You can't get off any of your dead circus stock on me! Camel's hair, indeed!" and she flounced off before the dazed clerk could recover his wits and explain.

Young men or middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Address "World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHY does a duck go into the water? For divers reasons. Why does it come out? For Sun-dry seasons. Why does it go back? To liquidate its bill. Why does it come out again? To make a run on the bank.

***One man's meat is another man's poison." Kidney-Wort expels the poisonous humors. The first thing to do in the Spring is to clean the house. For internal cleansing and renovating, no other medicine is equal to Kidney-Wort. In either dry or liquid form it cures headache, bilious attacks constipation and deranged kidneys.

☞Twenty-four beautiful colors of the Diamond Dyes for Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c., 10 cts. A child can use with perfect success.

"GRANDPA, the sun is brighter in summer than in winter, is it not?" "Yes; and it's warmer, and enjoys better health?" "Why does it enjoy better health?" "Because it gets up earlier."

Change of Mind.

I declined to insert your advertisement of Hop Bitters last year, because I then thought they might not be promotive of the cause of Temperance, but find they are, and a very valuable medicine, myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by them, and I take great pleasure in making them known.

REV. JOHN SEAMAN,
Editor *Home Sentinel*, Afton, N. Y.

"GENEROUS to a fault" may be said of men—at least they are generous enough to their own faults.

Gratitude Inexpressible.

PATTERSON, N. J., May 13, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—I cannot use language expressive enough to convey my appreciation of the value of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs. I never lose an opportunity to recommend it highly. WM. RADCLIFF.

It is easier to criticise others than to be correct ourselves.

C. C. SHAYNE, 103 Prince street, New York, the well known wholesale manufacturer of sealskin sacks, dolmans and furlined circulars, offers goods at retail. This affords a splendid opportunity to order direct from headquarters, and save the profits of the middlemen. Ladies are sure of getting reliable furs, and fully twenty-five per cent. cheaper than retailers' prices.

God created the coquette as soon as he had made the fool.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, February 20, 1881.

To Mr. J. W. Graham, Druggist:

Dear Sir—My case was an acute form of Bronchitis, and was of one and a half year's duration. I employed the best medical aid possible, but failed rapidly, until the doctors said I would die—that my case was incurable. Thrown upon my own resources, I got a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in six hours felt a decided relief. In three days the cough almost disappeared. Now that my chances of life are good for many years, I earnestly recommend the above to every sufferer of throat or lung disease. C. G. LATHROP.

To revive faith is more difficult than to create it.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

When the best things are not possible, the best are made of those that are.

25c buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

Remembrance is the only paradise out of which man cannot be driven.

Thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, have been sold, and from all over the land comes one universal cry, 'Carboline, as now improved and perfected, is the best hair restorer ever used." Sold by all druggists.

TOM THUMB is said to own a yacht. We suppose she is sailed by a Thumbs'-crew.

*DR. S. B. BRITTAIN SAYS: "As a rule physicians do not, by their professional methods build up the female constitution, while they seldom cure the diseases to which it is always liable in our variable climate and under our imperfect civilization. Special remedies are often required to restore organic harmony and strengthen the enfeebled powers of womanhood; and for most of these we are indebted to persons outside of the medical profession. Among the very best of these remedies I assign a prominent place to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

THERE'S very little or no opposition to a red-hot poker.

Rupture Cured.

NEWTOWN, PA., Sept. 29th, 1882.

DR. J. B. MAYER, *Dear Sir:*—I will state to you that I am all right, and have not worn the support since the 8th of July, and since then have been hard at work on a farm. There is no pain or soreness about me nor has there been since.

Yours Respectfully,
G. L. SHWARTZ.

ALL that you wish to know of any new breed of fowls will not be learned from those who are anxious to sell them.

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all nerve diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female populations.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of Life.

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That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

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for all diseases of the Kidneys and

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In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

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