Fooling the Senses.

Immerse the forefinger of one hand in water at 104 degrees Fahrenheit, and then plunge the whole of the other hand into the water with a temperature of 102 degrees Fahrenheit. The latter, although two degrees cooler, will be judged to be the warmer of the two, from which it appears that the intensity of the sensation of temperature depends not only upon the relative degree of heat to which the parts are exposed, but also upon the extent of surface over which it is applied. From this cause a bath which is not uncomfortably warm, when a few fingers are dipped in it, appears scalding hot when the whole body is immersed. The sense of temperature is likewise, entirely at fault when required to determine which is the warmer of two substances, say a piece of iron and a piece of wood, for if they both have the same temperature, the iron will feel the hotter of the two, because of its being a so much better conductor. A slight difference of temperature, however, between two substances of like nature is easily discerned, and we may here describe a simple but highly-entertaining trick which is founded on the fact.

The performer, having placed his hat behind him, requests the people present to place in it three or four pennies. He shakes it up behind him, and then asks some person to take out a penny and closely examine it. He has then to pass it to the others for examination, the last one pitching it back into the hat again. The pennies are then shaken up, and the performer now, placing one hand behind him, picks out the penny which has been examined, although throughout the whole operation he has never seen it. When the experiment has been done some two or three times successfully, all sorts of unlikely suggestions are made as to the way in which the feat has been performed, but very seldom the right one, which was exceedingly simple. The people, in handling the penny which was selected from the others, make it warm. It is, therefore, easy to pick it out from the others when it has been pitched into the hat again. This sufficiently demonstrates the fact that at ordinary temperatures the sense of temperature as localized in the fingers is sufficiently sensitive to descriminate between several pieces of metal so as to say which is the warmest.

But for the extremes of hot and cold, touch is thoroughly deceived, a piece of frozen mercury giving a burning sensation like a red-hot bar of metal. The touch which attains to such perfection in persons afflicted with blindness is readily deceived. This is shown forcibly by the experiment of Aristotle. Cross the index and middle fingers and run them over a marble placed on the on the table with the eyes shut. Under such circumstances one has difficulty in avoiding the belief that he is dealing with two marbles instead of one. The idea of roundness which has been obtained by a complex judgment, founded on the coalescence of several sensations, is here appealed to, but the usual conditions being reversed, we draw a wrong conclusion. The sense of taste may be likewise confounded by altering the conditions, under which the gustatory operation is always carried on. Thus, if the nostrils be held firmly, it is impossible to distinguish between applying an onion or an apple to the tongue.

The Pillow Sham.

Of course, a pillow sham starched so stiff it will stand alone, is not a very nice thing for a man to jam his head against when he crawls into bed. But there is no question but what a woman can find a thousand and one reasons why the pillow sham should be perpetuated as a thing of beauty. The beautiful, clean, snowy white pillow shams, looming up at the head of the bed, and standing alone, look very pretty, and the lady of the house is greatly pleased with them. The men folks also find them very handy to keep the hair oil off the pillows, so their wives will not complain about their pillows being all greased over with oil. Men can escape all hard feelings liable to be engendered, by neglecting to take off the shams when retiring, and decking out the lovely linen and fine lace, used in manufacturing the shams, with choice and fragrant hair oil. And when he gets tired of having his ears sawed off, by coming in contact with the stiff linen, and his cheek worn raw by the starch and lace, he can gently slide the shams to the foot of the bed and jam his feet against them to keep them from getting up in the night and walking all over him. Even the most energetic pillow sham will lose its energy and vital force after being stamped and crumpled at the foot of the bed under a man's feet. The pillow sham is not in any one's way, to to any great extent; the men can get along with them and the women can't get along without them, so the pillow sham will not be obliged to go.

Farm Insurance.

The buildings and personal property of farmers are much less liable to be destroyed by fire than similar property in cities and villages. Occasionally fires spread through the country as was the case in Michigan a year or two ago; but such insances are too rare to be taken into the account of common farm risks. The calamity in Michigan was not, in fact, a fire spreading from one farm to another, but a forest fire, which incidentally took such farm buildings, crops and other destructible property as lay in its path. Such cases as this hardly constitute a good argument for farm insurance, since in so widespread a conflagration the company insuring, unless largely supported elsewhere, may go down, while the supposed insurance becomes worthless when it is most needed. There can be no doubt that farmers are and have been taxed much too heavily for insurance in proportions to their risks. The experience of the Grange insurance companies proves this. From the reports of their secrtaries we learn that while the rate is only fifty cents per hundred dollars for five years as compared with sixty to seventy-five cents per hundred for three years charged by stock companies, yet the Grange companies are constantly accumulating a surplus. To be sure these Grange companies take only the best risks; that is, none except members of the order can be insured; but the fact that at the low rates charged they are adding to their reserves shows that in times past, farmers have been taxed far too high in this respect. In one one town it is reported that an insurance agent in twenty years collected $12,000 in premiums from farmers, and in all that time less than $200 had been returned for property destroyed, while this sum was much less than the local agents' commission for collecting premiums and making disbursements.

Southern Cotton Mills.

Statistics just published show that South Carolina now has 27 flourishing cotton mills, with 4,120 looms and 180,721 spindles, and that the business yields an average net profit of twelve per cent. In 1880 there were in the State 18 mills, with 1,933 looms and 95,938 spindles. These figures show an extraordinary progress in this important industry, and the fact that nine new mills were chartered at the recent session of the Legislature indicates a striking growth of the business in the future. In undertaking to manufacture its great staple instead of sending it to English and New England mills the South has entered a field of industrisl activity which promises to prove a most important source of prosperity. Nearness of its mills to its cotton fields is an advantage which in time must tell strongly in favor of the South in the competition with its distant competitors.

AGRICULTURE.

CAUTION TO SHEPHERDS.—A not uncommon error into which many shepherds are led, is the effort to economize in the item of cured feed during the later fall season: The present unusuall favorable weather offers a more than average temptation to confine the flock to pasture grazing, to the exclusion of the grain allowance that under less favorable conditions would be recognized as indispensable. The fact that sheep will "get along" on grass, so long as it is not covered with snow or all nutriment frozen out of it, should not be mistaken as conclusive of the economy of restricting them to such diet. In those localities where the rigors of winter compel the owner to feed his flock through several months, experience has taught the more observant that at no period of the feeding season does a liberal ration "count" for so much as during the time when it laps over the full pasturage of such seasons as the present. By such a policy immunity is secured from inconveniences, and sometimes serious damage, that result by the sudden change from pasture to barnyard feeding, that is made necessary by the advent of some unexpected storm. Few perplexities overtake the shepherd more annoying than the experiences with a flock suddenly driven from the pasture, while accustomed to food and habits of winter life. The shyer members stand aloof, while others gorge to their detriment, thus adding the care for sick animals to a round of labor already replete with annoyances. The shepherd first exposed to such an experience is to be commiserated. The one who is the second time a victim, has learned too little from experience to encourage a hope for success in any undertaking to which he may devote himself.

HOW TO FEED CORNSTALKS.—The rearing and feeding of animals are receiving, as they should, from farmers and herdsmen in all parts of the country greater attention every year; and especially is this true of dairymen, whose only hope of gain rests in their obtaining paying yields from their cows. Cornstalks enter largely into the fall feed of dairy cows, and how to feed them is the important question. The common practice is to feed them in the bundle, as but few farmers feel able or willing to use a cutting machine. This feeding in a bundle without any preparation, I am fully satisfied, is very wasteful, as not only are the butts left, but frequently near the whole stalk.

I have learned from experience that a little brine sprinkled upon stalks once every day before feeding is of material advantage in many respects. The weak will cause the cows to consume nearly all, even when fed whole, the flow of milk increases, the condition of the cows improve and they show greater contentment. Especially is this last remark true on cold, windy and rainy days. I find it much better, as a general rule, when it can be done, to feed salt on food instead of feeding it alone. In no case should more than one day be permitted to pass without brining the morning's feed. The brine should not be strong, only enough to furnish sufficient salt to the cows. Of course the cows should have access to plenty of water; this brine food will cause them to drink more and thus increase the flow of milk. Let my brothers try this and they will hereafter place a greater value on cornstalks.

THE horticultural editor of the *Country Gentleman* says that it is well known that wiring or girdling grapevines, while it injures the vines, causes the grapes to grow larger, ripen sooner and become poorer in quality. Some experiments were made at the Massachuse ts Agricultural College in girdling surplus branches, which were to be afterward cut away. A revolving knife cuts rapidly a ring of the bark a fourth of an inch wide, just below the bunch of fruit, about midsummer. This treatment was performed on twelve rows of grapes. The enlarged and early fruit sold for $56 more than the same amount of the common or main crop, the labor being less than half this sum. No injury has been apparent to the vines so treated, the girdled canes being cut away when done with. It, however, many surplus canes were girdled on a vine, an obvious injury would doubtless be the result. There would be no harm in trying the experiment on vines intended to be dug up.

A NEW METHOD FOR PRESERVING GRAIN. A new method for preserving grain, recently discovered in France, it is claimed, has proven satisfactory. The cost of preservation is less than storage in a granary, and the wheat is safe from fermentation, insects and cryptogamic vegetation. The U. S. Miller in describing this method, says that a sheet iron cistern, which occupies little space, and holds nearly 300 bushels, and is worked by an air pump with a pressure guage to indicate the degree of vacuum, comprises the whole hermetic preservation. One important effect which results from the numerous and continuous experiments made is, according to the journal in question, that the vacuum not only kills the parasitic insect and prevents vegetation, but dries the grain at the same time. After a detention of seven months wheat and flour inclosed in the apparatus during the experiments at Vincennes, it is reported, were withdrawn in a perfect state of preservation.

THE Langshaws are black in plumage, with a beautiful beetle green lustre. They greatly resemble black Cochins, but are more active, and mature earlier. They seem to fill an intermediate place between the setters and non-setters, as they are rather constant layers and easily broken when desiring to set. In size, they are nearly, if not quite, as large as the Brahmas, and the pullets often begin to lay when six months old. The chicks grow fast, feather from the start, and are very hardy. As a breed they compare favorably with any of the others.

MILK yielding is in some occult way connected intimately with the cow's nervous organization. If she is happy, contented and comfortable she will do her best, while the least shock to her nervous system upsets the whole business. The crack of a whip, the falling of a board, or other shock to the nerves, will reduce the yield of milk in a herd very materially. So the removal of the calf, or its rough treatment in the dam's presence; will sometimes peremprorily stop the flow of milk. This is often attributed to the ill-will of the cow in "holding up" her milk, but doctors tell us of similar results with the human race.

POTATOES, when dug in an unripe state, may be at times watery and not fit to eat, but if spread as thinly as possible in a dry, airy place, they will in time become as mealy as if left to ripen on the ground.

MOST animals eat in proportion to their weight, under average conditions of age, temperature and fatness.

Select the finest tubers when harvesting the crop and put them aside for next spring's planting. Following this rule for a few seasons will produce a great improvement in the quality of your potatoes.

TOADS are valuable in a garden, but destructive in an apiary, as they devour the bees.

A curious observation concerning some of the Australian acacias (Acacia dealbata) acclimatized in India is recorded by Dr. Brandis, director of the India Forest Department. These trees were probably introduced on the Nilgiris several years before 1845. They were known to flower in 1845 in October, the month of their Australian flowering time; but in 1860 they flowered in September; in 1870, in August; in 1878, in July; and in 1882 they began to flower in June, the spring month in India corresponding to October in Australia. It is remarkable that it should have taken the trees nearly forty years after removal to regain their habit of flowering in spring.

DOMESTIC.

TO WASH FLANNEL DRESSES.—Boil a quarter of a pound of yellow bar soap in threee quarts of water, slicing the soap into thin shavings, and letting it boil until it is all dissolved. Take a tub of lukewarm water, and add enough of the hot soapsuds to make a good lather. Dip the dress in and rub it well, but do not rub soap upon it, for it will leave a white mark. Wring it out with the hands, not with a wringer, because it creases it badly. Wash in another water with a little more soapsuds, if it is much soiled. Then wring it again, and dip into lukewarm water to rinse it, and make it very blue with the indigo bag. Shake it outthoroughly after wringing it, and dry in the shade until damp enough to iron on the wrong side. It must not be dried entirely before it is ironed. Colored woolen or cotton stockings can be washed in the same way, and rinsed in strong salt and water to keep the colors from running, instead of blued water.

TO RELIEVE BOILS.—Boils and whitlows are relieved or dissipated in their earlier stages by using the tincture of camphor. Dip a finger in the camphor and rub it over the boil; do this eight or ten times and repeat every hour during daylight. For whitlow, dip the finger into the camphor and let it remain ten minutes; this often gives immediate relief. Repeat every three hours during the day until cured, eating nothing, meanwhile, but coarse bread and butter and fruits. Prepare the camphor thus: Put an ounce or more in a vial, fill with alcohol shake it well; some of the camphor should always be seen at the bottom; this ensures a saturated tincture, which is the strongest.

HOW TO PREPARE YEAST.—Take three good sized potatoes, pare them and place them in cool water. Take a small pinch of hops and one quart of boiling water, and boil in a porcelain or enameled sauce pan and *not* in tin. Mix a quarter of a cup of sugar with a quarter of a cup of flour, and two tablespoons of salt. Into this mixture grate the potatoes this keeps them from turning dark, and then pour on the boiling hop water and stir steadily. If the potato does not thicken like a thin paste, put it all in a double boiler and cook a trifle till it *does* thicken. Strain the whole, and when luke warm add one cup of old, yet good, yeast. Let it rise until it is foamy and bottle with care.

BAKED APPLE PUDDING.—Five moderate-sized apples, two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped suet, three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint of milk, a little grated nutmeg. Mix the flour to a smooth batter with the milk, add the eggs, which should be well whisked, and put the latter into a well-buttered pie-dish. Wipe the apples, but do not pare them; cut them in halves and take out the cores; lay them in the batter, rind uppermost; shake the suet on the top, over which also grate the little nutmeg; bake in a moderate oven for an hour, and cover, when served, with sifted loaf sugar. This pudding is also very good with apples pared, sliced, and mixed with the batter.

NATIVE BREAD.—Two quarts of sifted flour; mix one tablespoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt; put in one tablespoonful of beef drippings or lard; mix one half of a cupful of home made yeast with one pint of water; if compressed yeast is used, dissolve a quarter of a cake in half cup of water; mix with the pint of water; stir water and yeast into the flour and when well mixed turn on the bread board and knead until smooth and fine grained; let rise in a warm place until it is light and spongy; cut it down with a knife and knead it again. Form into loaves and bake in rather a hot oven for forty or fifty minutes.

EYE drops fried are nice for breakfast. One cup of sour milk or buttermilk three tablespoonfuls of sugar; if buttermilk is not used, put one tablespoonful of melted butter in with the sour milk, one well-beaten egg, one teaspoonful of soda—not a heaping spoonful, either—and one of cinnamon. Make a stiff batter by the addition of rye flour. This is to be properly dropped by large spoonfuls into boiling lard. If the spoon is first dipped in the hot fat the batter will not "string" from the spoon, but will drop all at once, and make the cakes the wished-for shape. They should be served while warm.

A PRETTY scent sachet is of satin, eight inches square; the top is of white satin, with the initial of the owner worked in blue; the bottom is of blue satin, on which a small bunch of daisies is embroidered. There needs to be one thickness of cotton between the top and bottom, on which the perfume powder is scattered. The edge is trimmed with lace two inches wide, very full at the corners, and the lace has for a heading blue satin ribbon plaited in shells.

PORT WINE jelly for the sick is made by melting one ounce of gelatine in a very little warm water; stir it when entirely dissolved in one pint of port wine, adding two ounces of sugar, a lump of gum arabic the size of a walnut, and a little grated nutmeg. Mix these well, then let them boil for about ten minutes, the strain in bowls or jelly tumblers, and when cold the jelly will be found and delicious.

CANNED pineapple can be greatly improved by cutting the slices in small pieces, adding sugar to it till it is as sweet as preserves, and letting it boil until the pineapple is clear and almost transparent. It is much less awkward to serve and to eat if cut in small pieces, and it prepared in the way recommended no one will suspect you of serving any but pineapple of your own preserving.

AN excellent recipe for muffins is here given: Four quarts of sifted flour, one one teacupful of sugar, one teacupful of butter, one cup of yeast, four eggs, a little salt, and two quarts of sweet milk; let this rise all night, after mixing thoroughly. Of course the quantity here mentioned can be reduced, keeping the same proportions. Bake in muffin-rings in a quick oven.

A HANDSOME ornament for the parlor wall consists of a small cabinet in carved wood, the doors of which open downward and by means of movable supports form a writing desk. Frequently the panels are either painted or pieces of embroidery are mounted upon them.

SOME of the most beautiful carving by ladies is carried out in cedar wood. They are specially adapted for glove boxes and other small articles.

TABLES of every shape are to be had for decoration at home, and are covered with jute plush embroidered in raised figures or simply finished off by a deep fringe.

Mr. Carl Bock, the Swedish traveler, has recently returned from an adventurous trip into Siam, and has visited many districts where no European has previously penetrated. In spite of the cordial protection offered by the King, and His Majesty's command that Mr. Bock should carry the royal standard of Siam, the white-elephant flag, the traveler met with great opposition in various parts of the country. The inhabitants were not impressed with a sight of a white elephant flag, perhaps because they had no idea of the importance attached to such a national emblem. Unfortunately, they showed their dislike by destroying a large portion of the natural-history collection which he had accumulated.

HUMOROUS.

MRS. BEZUMBEE'S call: Mrs. Bezumbee, a tall, elderly lady, who always dresses in deep black, and is very much giving to making calls, will from now on make no more friendly visits to the mansion of Colonel Bailey Dayton. She was sitting on the gallery surrounded by the family, when a large turkey buzzard alighted on a tree near the house. "What a large buzzard!" remarked Mrs. Bezumbee. "Is that a buzzard?" asked little Emily, very much amazed. "Yes, my child, that's a buzzard." "But it don't look much like you." "Of course it don't look like me. Who says a buzzard looks like me?" asked Mrs. Bezumbee, indignantly. "Why, ma does. Every day when she sees you coming, she says, 'there comes that old buzzard again.'"

We can, without hesitation, say that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has given the best satisfaction. We have sold an immense amount of it during the past winter. WALLACE, HILTON & CO., Druggists, Lock Haven, Pa.

WHY an editor lauged: A young author was telling us of his woes with regard to a book. Said he: "I gave it to one publisher to read, and he accepted it and said he would publish it. But three days later he committed suicide. Then I showed it to another publisher. He agreed to publish it, and the next week took all his partner's money and fled to Europe. And then — what the blazes are you laughing at?"

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

PERSONAL item. Hank Monk, whose ride with Horace Greeley made him famous, is dead, is dying, is living at Lake Tahoe and various other places, and no two correspondents tell the same thing about it. He seems to be as unsatisfactory as a polar expedition or an off-year election.

A QUESTION: Why is it that a young man and a young woman will sit for hours and hours together in a parlor without saying a word and then, when it is time for him to leave, stand an hour talking earnestly on the front stoop in the still, pneumoniac air?

THE fall in oil: Lady speculator—You want to know what is meant by "clearances" in the oil business. It is simply this: When a man persists in going long at the top and short at the bottom he gets out of money in the course of time and then clears out for some unknown quarter. This is a clearance.

Mensman's Peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by all druggists.

A BLUE-RIBBON story: An English brewer observing one of his men wearing the total abstinence blue ribbon, suggested that it seemed somewhat inconsistent with his line of business, "Well, sir," he said, "you see it makes folks like to tempt me, and then I succumb."

Water Proof Bricks.—Water-proofing for bricks is a process which has been brought forward with various claims of superior adaptation as compared with ordinary bricks; and these claims have lately been subjected to investigations of a practical nature. In order to ascertain what amount of water the bricks would absorb in their natural condition, two bricks of the same kind as those which were treated with the water-proofing were immersed in water, and at the end of an hour one brick had already absorbed nine and seventenths per cent. of its weight of water, and the other ten per cent.: this was all that the bricks would absorb, as their weight did not increase after several hours' immersion. To ascertain the effect of freezing on the saturated bricks, one of them was exposed for a few hours, to a temperature somewhat below the freezing point of water, and the freezing of the water in the bricks burst a piece of some three or four square inches in area, and about one-half an inch thick at its thickest part, out of one face of the brick.

The case of the City of Worcester, which went ashore in New York Harbor just at the lower end of Blackwell's Island, suggests the plan proposed some time ago by Edison to light the channels of New York Harbor by a number of submerged incandescent lights. "Even in a fog," says *Mechanics*, "a row of these lights along the banks of a channel would probably be sufficiently visible to enable a steamboat to feel her way in and out with comparatively little danger. The wrecks of a single year would pay many times over for the establishment of the system, and the continued saving in wreckage would more than pay for the cost of maintenance."

At the Paris Academy lately some curious and interesting notes relative to sulphur fumes as a preventive of malaria were read by M. d'Abbadie. He stated that some elephant hunters from plateaux with comparatively cool climate can go into the hottest and most deleterious Ethiopian regions without being attacked by fever, and that they attribute their safety to the daily practice of fumigating their naked bodies with sulphur. He also quoted cases where sulphur mines were free from disease, whilst the inhabitants of villages near at hand were constantly attacked by fever. It has always appeared to us that sulphur as a curative agent has been too much neglected in our own country.

Asbestos is at present in Italy mainly supplied from the provinces of Sondrio and Turin. It occurs in regular strata varying from three to four inches, although in some cases it has been struck twenty inches thick. The enclosing rocks are chloritic and talcose schists of a greenish color, and the asbestos is found chiefly in fibrous masses of a yellowish color. Occasionally the fibres are long and firm, like a skein of thread, of a yard or more in length. It has also been noted that asbestos abounds in the serpentine rocks; and it is often accompanied by other minerals, among which garnites of a green color in minute crystals are discovered.

One by one, the more precious metals are found deposited in this country, and in some cases, as in nickle, the unsuspected supplies prove greater in volume than the previous yield of all other countries combined. The latest of these discoveries is that of vanadium, which has been taken from an Arizona mine in larger paying quantities than ever before known.

Vegetine.

Kidney Complaints.
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pain in the small of the back, and thence shooting downward; numbness of the thighs, vomiting, usually at first a deep red color of the urine, which becomes pale and colorless as the disease increases, and is discharged very often with pain and difficulty; costiveness, and some degree of colic. In chronic diseases of the kidneys the symptoms are pain in the back and limbs, dryness of the skin, frequent urinations (especially at night), general dropsy, headache, dizziness of sight, indigestion, and palpitation of the heart, gradual loss of strength, paleness and puffiness of the face, cough and shortness of breath.

In diseases of the kidneys the VEGETINE gives immediate relief. It has never failed to cure when it is taken regularly and directions followed. In many cases it may take several bottles, especially cases of long standing. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleansing and strengthening, removing all obstructions and impurities.—A great many can testify to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the VEGETINE, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be expressly for this disease.

Kidney Complaints.
CURED ME.

ROCHESTER, NOV. 22, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:
Dear Sir—I have suffered for the last three or four years with Liver Complaint and Kidney troubles. Previous to taking the VEGETINE I was under the doctor's care for a long time but he did not help me. My friends all thought I would not recover. I began using the VEGETINE, and realized good effect from it right away. I had taken but three bottles before I was much better. I continued taking a few bottles more, and can now truly say I am enjoying the best of health. I have given it to my little daughter with great success. Since it has done me so much good, I have recommended it to several, and they have all been greatly benefitted by its use.
Respectfully,
J. C. SMITH, 34 S. Francis street,
Place of business, 72 West avenue.

Mr. Smith is a well-known dealer in stoves and tinware, for many years in business in Rochester.

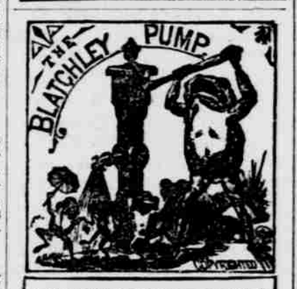
VEGETINE—"The life of all flesh is the blood thereof." And no one can possibly be healthy when the blood is diseased. VEGETINE is composed of substances identical with healthy blood; and when taken into the system for the cure of disease, it is absorbed, and replaces the deficiency which caused the disease.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

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. Sample sent *free* to physicians and all sufferers, by P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 2946, New York City. Testimonials *free proof of "Anakesis."*

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.



My porcelain-lined Pumps are manufactured under license, and buyers are guaranteed against any and all claims from the Company holding the patent. *Don't fail to make a note of this point.*

Carefully made of Best Selected Timber.
THE BLATCHLEY PUMPS.
ALL the most Valuable Improvements.

The BLATCHLEY PUMPS are for sale by the best houses in the trade.
Name of my nearest agent will be furnished on application to
C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
806 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SAMARITAN CURES AND NEVER FAILS.
NERVINE
Is unrivalled and infallible in curing Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Sciatica and all Nervous and Blood Diseases. To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Prostration, Irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or Kidneys, or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, SAMARITAN NERVINE is invaluable. Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system. For sale by all Druggists.
THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND MEDICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier.
PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin.
Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the HAUT TON (a patient):—"As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.
Mme. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond st., N.Y.
For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas and Europe. ☞ Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. I shall send two bottles free to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

50 CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS.
The new volume (nineteen) of DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE for 1883 is the best and the cheapest Family Magazine published, printed on the finest tinted paper, size 8¾ x 11½ inches. The three numbers now ready of volume 19 weigh 1¾ pounds and contain 210 pages of large, clear print. New Novelettes, Stories, Biographies, Poetry, Travels, and valuable information of the day and for the household. In demand by every family. 144 Illustrations, 6 Photo Plates and 4 Oil Pictures. W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 17 East 14th Street, New York. Single copies, Twenty Cents; yearly subscription, Two Dollars.

A TOUGH bird: The following is the reply of a fond father, who had just received a letter from his son, a student in his own alma mater: My dear son—Accept my heartiest congratulations. I was engaged to the same Miss Bunter when I was in college and can appreci ate the fun you are having. Go it while you are young. Your loving father.

Cure that Cold.

Do not suffer your lungs to become diseased by allowing a cold to continue without an effort to cure it. Thousands have died premature deaths, the victims of Consumption, by simply neglecting a cold.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the lungs will cure colds, coughs and consumption surer and quicker than any other remedy. Though slow, is sure if persisted in according to directions.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

Is the best Salve for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. Get Henry's Carbolic salve, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

A SHARP passage: A certain lawyer of this city, well known for his power of repartee, had been down to Salina to try a case. Returning to town the conductor was very impertinent in his manner because the lawyer was rather tardy in producing his ticket when called for to be punched. Somewhat ruffled the lawyer remarked to a friend next to him: "The Southern Pacific shall never see a cent of my money after this." "Going to foot it up and down from now on, eh?" sneered the conductor. "Oh, no," replied the lawyer, quietly; "Instead of buying my ticket at the office I shall pay my fare to you."

*Humanity's great hope for the future is alone to be realized in improved conditions of matrimony. What a profound obligation does this fact involve! Those who realize the responsibility can hardly do better than take advice from Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham whose wonderful remedies for the cure of all diseases peculiar to women are so justly celebrated. Send for pamphlet.

WOMAN'S intuition: An Austin candidate, who had a number of negroes employed on his place, had an old musket in the house which had been loaded for about three years. As he wanted to load it up for ducks he called Jim, one of the negroes, to take the gun out into the yard and fire it off. "No, don't let Jim fire that gun off. He is going to vote for you to-morrow, and the gun may burst and kill him. Tell Jake to take the gun and fire it off. I've got my doubts about how he is going to vote!" exclaimed the candidate's wife, with the quick intuition of a woman.

Harrassing Dreams.—An unnatural excitement of the brain and nervous system is the direct cause of sleeplessness, as also of harrassing nocturnal dreams. Vegetine has a peculiarly soothing effect in all such cases, when taken just before going to bed.

EXPLAINING his defeat: "The reason you were not elected, my dear, was because you did not look at the new moon over your left shoulder," said the superstitious wife of a defeated Austin candidate to her husband. "That's all you know about American politics. I might have got down on all-fours and looked backwards between my legs at the moon for two solid hours and it would not have done me any good. I ought to have chartered another saloon and hired a man to stuff the ballot-box."

Those who use Carboline, as now improved and perfected, the great petroleum hair renewer, are always distinguished by the beautiful soft texture of the hair produced by the use of that most exquisite of all toilet preparations.

AN honest man: A countryman stepped into a Broad street fruit store and invested in a nickel's worth of chestnuts. In about half an hour he returned and handed the proprietor one of the nuts. "What does this mean?" asked the dealer. "Well," remarked the customer, "that is the only sound chestnut I found in the pint, and so thought you had put it in by mistake. I am an honest man and don't want to take a mean advantage of a fellow.

Ladies and children's boots and shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

PRACTICAL benevolence: An old story is being revived of a prayer-meeting held for a poor fellow's relief who had broken his leg. While Deacon Brown was praying a tall fellow with an ox-goad knocked at the door, saying, "Father could not come, but sent his prayers in the cart." They were potatoes, beef, pork and corn.

TRUE martyrdom: "Yes, sir," says the Deadwood man, "Parson Rounder is a saint. He's always ready to sacrifice himself. He threw down a straight flush hand the other night to go and pray with a dying man who sent for him. I call that true martyrdom."

Rheumatism quickly cured! Send stamp for free prescription. R. K. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.

IN place of the milkman: "Good morning, Mrs. Simpkins. I see that you haven't any milkman now." "No; Mr. Simpkins has made an arrangement with the water company and we've got a hydrant in the house."

Skinny Men. "Well's Health Renewer" restores health cures dyspepsia impotence; $1. "Well's Rough on Corns." 25c. Ask for it; Quick, complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

A NECESSARY precaution: It is during these days of business that a clergyman on selecting a chapter of the Bible to read in church, first looks at the end of the last verse to make sure that no patent medicine advertisement is hitched.

To allow Virile Power to ebb slowly, imperceptibly away, is madness; check it with that never failing remedy, Allen's Brain Food. $1; 6 for $5—At druggists and at Allen's Pharmacy, 315 1st Av., N.Y.

THE boss ignoramus: The editor of a Texas Greenback paper advertises for a wife who knows less than he does. He is probably joking. Nobody can possibly know less than the editor of a Greenback paper.

Dr. Kilne'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.

AS to a woman's chin: "In choosing a wife," says an exchange, "be governed by her chin." The worst of it is that after choosing a wife one is apt to keep on being governed in the same way.

A Sure Cure for Epilepsy or Fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. DR. KEUSE, 2844 Arsenal st., St. Louis, Mo.

This N.Y. Singer, $20
With $8 set of Attachments Free. Warranted perfect. Light running, quiet, handsome and durable. Sent on test trial plan when desired. Happy Home Organs; 9 sets Reeds, 13 stops; Mechanical Sub Bass, octave coupler, 3 knee swells, with $1 stool and $1 Book, only $75. Also sent on test trial-plan if desired. Elegant case, magnificent tone, durable made and cost. Circular, with testimonials, free. Ash & Howes & Co. 46 Third av. Chicago

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Marvellous Cures.
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN AND NERVE DISEASES. ONLY SURE CURE FOR NERVE APPLICATIONS, FITS, EPILEPSY, etc. INFALLIBLE. Makes as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise & $2 trial bottle free to Fit Cases, they paying express charges on box, when received. Send name, P.O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch st., Philada., Pa. *See Druggist. Beware of Frauds.*

☞ For all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Urinary Organs, Malaria and Bright's Disease. The Best Blood Purifier.

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WARNER'S SAFE CURE

The black, engraved portion of this cert is a fac-simile of the end of the wrapper of WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

Beware of Fraud.

Unscrupulous parties have tried to imitate our Remedy and deceive the public by using SIMILAR NAMES, but do not be deceived; see that the word SAFE with picture of an Iron Safe, on a black wrapper and white letters is on every package. Also, see that it is on the label and stamp, and take no other.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston *Globe*.]

Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is seriously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. 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