How to Move.

Nothing can be made more difficult, more perplexing and heart-breaking than moving, if only certain conditions are observed. It makes no difference how early you begin to tear up the old house; how thoroughly you clean the new one; how well you pack—your moving will still be a torture and terror, unless you work more steadily with your brains than with your hands. Industry and energy are of value, but system and a bottle of marking ink make the easy flitting. The woman, then, who wishes to leave one house and establish herself in a new one with as little sense of upheaval and ruinous volcanic action as possible, is wise, if, in the first place, she has her new house thoroughly cleaned, and, not trusting to the owner or agent's assurance that it is in "perfect order," has the kitchen range, the water and gas pipes examined, so that the workmen may not descend on her, and all necessary repairs be started on the first wash day in her new home.

The next step is to have her carpets taken up, cleaned and put down in the empty house—excepting, of course, that for the hall and stairs. The shades can be fitted at the same time. In the old house gather up all the ornaments, bric-a-brac and pack them by themselves in marked boxes, so that they need not be unpacked when they would be in the way. Pack the books in order. Keep the shelves separate and do not let the parlor books get mixed with the children's and those from the spare room. Mark these and have boxes put by themselves. Pack up all the superfluous china, bedding, table covers and other things. Mark every bag, bundle and box, and have them all put together.

Your parlor carpet is now up, your books packed, your pictures taken down, so have your furniture put into bagging or protected in any way you think best, and have it put in one corner by itself, and, if, necessary, mark the articles "parlor." Have everything possible brought into the parlor and arranged in order of moving the rule for which will be given later; and so on, packing away everything not absolutely necessary for present use, and be as ready as you can when moving-day comes. The order for moving is simple. Have each floor moved by itself. The carman will at once oppose you, and declare he cannot pack in his wagon upon this plan, and if you insist upon it you will have a great many loads. But it is only necessary to watch the carman to see what his little idiosyncrasies are. He may not make a large load, but in every one he is bound to get a specimen from each floor.

He leaves the looking glass in the second story, and his assistant rushes up into the third story and jerks one from the bureau there, and then in the new house he puts both in the sitting room. His idiosyncrasy is simple enough; he never takes two articles from the same floor if he can help it, and he never puts anything in its natural and obvious place. If you do not mark the barrel holding pots and pans he will certainly carry it to the third story, and he will anyhow, but if it is marked you may yourself possibly remember what was in the barrel and stop him. And all this marking is for your own benefit. It is useless to delude yourself into thinking, for you will not. You will forget where the baby's blankets are, the spoons and the tablecloth; the comb and brush and the toilet soap will have buried themselves under an undiscovered deposit, and before you are unpacked you will, if you don't mark every bundle, box, and bag, as your one hope, wish you were drowning, so that as the events of your past life flash by you, you will remember where some one thing you need at once was put.

The Squatter's Spirit.

The spirit of the renowned old squatter still lingers in the land.

"Which road shall I take here?" asked a traveler of a man who sat on the steps of a cross-road store.

"Which one do you want?"

"I intended to ask which one should I take to lead me to the river."

"Take your choice."

"Which one leads to the river?"

"What river?"

"Why, the Arkansaw."

"You want to know which road leads there?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you been in this country?"

"That makes no difference my friend. I want to know something of the geography of this community."

"No it makes no difference how long you've been here, but there ain't a geography in this neighborhood. But there was a lot of 'em in the school house when it burned."

"How far is it to the river, any way?"

"Well, anyway it's about two hundred miles."

"Oh, how far is it?"

"You can make it as far as you please."

"I mean how near is it?"

"That will sorter do. I dunno."

"Is this a temperance community?"

"Sorter."

"How long has it been since you had a drink?"

"It aint been more than a month, but it seems like a couple of years."

"What would you give for a drink?"

"A common sized mule."

"I have some very fine stuff here in a bottle; have some."

The native grasped the bottle eagerly and drank.

"What is it you want to know?"

"The road to the river."

The native took another drink and said:

"The river is right over yonder, but the ferryman will charge you like thunder if you aint got no whisky. Good day."

When the traveler arrived at the ferry he found his friend of the store standing in the boat waiting for him.

"Hallon, here we are again. What will you take to row me across?"

"How much have you got?"

"I mean what is your price?"

"Three drinks and the cork."

"What do you want with the cork?"

"Why, to put it in the churn to make the milk taste natural."

Manufactured Spices.

"Wooden nutmegs are things of the past, young man," said a grocer to the reporter. "They have been superseded."

"What has taken their place?"

"Just step aroud the counter here and I'll show you. Do you see that box of spices? They look very nice, don't they. Just smell 'em. They smell strodg, don't they? Now taste 'em; they taste good, too, as spices go. Well, young man, what do you think of 'em?"

"From all appearances I should say that they were a fair lot of spices."

"That is just where your judgment falls short. They are not spices at all."

"What are they, then?"

"Just ground cocoanut shell, flavored with spice extracts. The difference in color comes from burning the shells. Why do I keep 'em? Because people want 'em. Of course, they are a fraud from beginning to end. But they are cheap, and people want cheap spices, just as they want everything else cheap. Large quantities are manufactured, and shipped all over the country. They are sold as genuine spices, but any grocer with a particle of sense knows from the prices that they cannot be the real article. You see, they look, taste, and smell fully as well as the Simon Pure, but put 'em in food and you will soon see the difference. They do not flavor. A drop of clove extract will smell stronger than twenty pounds would flavor more hot rums, don't you?

"You have no idea of the ingenuity that is used in getting up these and other imitations. The best chemical knowledge is employed. What do you think of stamping out whole peppers and cloves? It is done, though. Young man, the general grocery trade is extending. With glucose for sugar, oleomargarine for butter, cheese innocent of milk, and cocoanut-shell spices, it is becoming a big business."

AGRICULTURE.

In a well-planned system of farming the subject of crop rotations should be carefully considered, as one of the essential elements of success in its highest and best sense. Early writers on agriculture, even from the times of the Greeks and Romans, have quite uniformly urged the advantages of a succession of crops from the teachings of experience. That these practical rules of alternating crops of different habits and modes of growth are based on correct, but not fully explained principles, has been shown by direct experiment. At Rothamsted, England, Drs. Lawes and Gilbert obtained nearly as much wheat in eight crops, attended with eight crops of beans, as in sixteen crops of wheat grown consecutively without manure in another field; and also nearly as much wheat as in eight crops alternated with bare fallow.

Root-grafting is sometimes resorted to where extensive increase is an object, or where stem-grafting or other means of propagation are not available. In such a case the scion is grafted directly on to a portion of the root of some appropriate stock, both graft and stock being usually very small. The grafted root is then potted so as to cover the point of junction with the soil, and is plunged in the bed of the propagating house, where it is slightly stimulated by the gentle bottom heat. Dahlias and peonies may be grafted by inserting young shoots into the neck of one of the fleshy roots of each kind respectively, the best method of doing so being to cut a triangular section near the upper end of the root, just large enough to admit the young shoot when slightly pared away on two sides to give it a similar form.

Hints About Butter.—Butter made in May and June can be kept sweet and good until the ensuing fall and winter, if one has a cool place for storage; otherwise it is somewhat difficult. Roll butter may be packed in tight casks or tubs, and covered with strong brine. This will exclude the air and keep the butter sweet in a cool room or cellar. Orange county dairymen use the following mixture in preparing butter which is to be kept for some time: To ten ounces of fine salt, add two ounces of brown sugar. The different ingredients are mixed together, and an ounce of this mixture is well worked into every pound of this butter. Willard, in his "Butter Book," says that butter so treated if closely packed and stored in a cool place, will keep sound for several years.

A correspondent settles upon orchard grass as possessing greater merit than any other for both pasture and meadow. When cut for hay, just before its bloom, it will make more milk and of better quality than any other variety known, but if left to ripen it is, like other kinds of grass in the same stage, worthless. It is always green and fresh when other grasses are brown and dry, and many weeds, such as the daisy, will not grow in the same field with it. Instead of being exhaustive it enriches the soil. It shades the ground in summer, and, if allowed a few weeks rest from cropping in the fall, will mulch it in winter. It is able to smother down quack grass, and a crop of orchard grass, once obtained, will last for several years without reseeding.

Light soils are not favorable to oats, and yet it is the light soils which are the early ones. Oats require a moderately low temperature of at least two months to perfect its root organization. It ought to be one of the earliest sown crops in spring. Those who have strong soils, and yet tolerably dry, have the very best of oat land, and those who have not must watch every chance to get in the seed early if they would have the best results.

The rapid, steady and gentle milker of the cow is the one sure to obtain the best results in the dairy. Where quickness of motion is accompanied by careless roughness and irregularity the effect is exactly the opposite. Slow milkers always gradually dry up a cow, and for the reason that if the milk be not drawn about as fast as it is given down it will subsequently be withheld, and that withheld is, as a matter of course, what is known as the strippings.

It may be said that a cow must make 200 pounds of butter during her milking season to afford any adequate profit. This may be considered as a meagre quantity when compared to tests of some cows whose yields are reported at 600 to 800 pounds per year, but 200 pounds is, nevertheless, considerably above the average of all the butter cows in the country, 140 to 150 coming much nearer that general average.

When a potato is exposed to the light in a cellar the eyes nearly all start a good, healthy, green sprout, but if in a pile, or in darkness, on the strongest eyes grow long, white, worthless sprouts. Hence, seed potatoes, should be spread thinly in the light. The sprouts should not be broken off when cutting the seed for planting.

Before filling up vacant places in the orchard with young trees, it is best to think whether the full grown trees now standing will not with good manuring bring more fruit than a larger number would. Most of our orchards were planted too closely, and the tree roots interlace so as to rob each other of what fertility each should have.

If seeds are to be kept over a year they should be placed in a cool place and exposed to light and air. Keeping them in the dark weakens vitality, perhaps from the tendency to grow which darkness excites, but unaccompanied by moisture enough to put forth leaf and root.

The Irish harvest for 1882 is $30,000,000 less than that of 1881. The failure of the potato crop is the chief cause of the deficiency. A year ago large quantities of Irish potatoes were shipped to this country. Now many thousand people are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The manure from unhoused stock exposed to cold and wet is less valuable than from animals carefully stabled, with the same feed. Not only is much of the excrement wasted by rains, but is in itself poorer, the extra food required to keep unsheltered stock warm being absolutely wasted.

The Scotch, always a thrifty race, are investing largely in American cattle ranches. During 1882 ten large ranches for herding cattle were bought by Scotchmen. The profit is so much greater than from any use the money can be put to at home, that investments of this kind are sure to increase.

Salicylic acid, with some of its applications, formed the subject of a paper read before the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Schlumberger. Among other things, it is stated that the acid is given in certain places to animals in daily doses as a preventive against contagious diseases. To preserve beer it is introduced twice, the first being sufficient only to act upon the lactic fermentation but not on that of the yeast, and the second in quantity sufficient to arrest the alcoholic fermentation before it degenerates into the acetic stage. The two doses together do not amount to more than 0.05 grain per litre of the beer. It is estimated by the author that 5,000,000 hectolitres of wine were salicylicized in France last year.

DOMESTIC.

Frying Fish.—What is the reason that so few cooks and even housekeepers know how to fry a fish? Why will they persist in frying them brown or hard and sometimes to a coal? A person must have the delicacy of taste of the ostrich and its digestive powers, too, to eat such a fearful preparation. Fish, when large enough, including rockfish, bass, perch, trout, salmon, etc., should invariably be boiled, if one desires the full flavor of the fish in its most delicious form, when it is highly nutritious and wholesome. But there are certain fish too moist to boil, such as the shad, whitefish, Spanish mackerel, etc. These should be broiled carefully, and they are in perfection. Certain persons think that this can be done only over hickory coals, or on a plank. I formerly thought so, too, but I have got over this fastidiousness, after trial upon trial, fortified by the opinions of those who have dined with us many times. On two occasions we had five-pound shad cooked, one by wood coals on a plank, and the other over anthracite coals, in a common range, and no person present was able to tell the difference. It is all nonsense to go to the trouble to provide hickory coals and plank for a shad or whitefish, when the anthracite coals and a common gridiron will answer just as well. One thing should be borne in mind, that no fish should be cooked until it is ready to be eaten. Let fish stand fifteen minutes to half an hour after being cooked, and it is literally not fit to eat, the flavor being gone.

Paint for Floors.—An economical paint for floors is made by soaking 2½ ounces of good, clear joiner's glue over night in cold water. It is dissolved and then added (stirring constantly) to thickish milk of lime, heated to the pound of quicklime. Into the boiling lime is poured (the stirring still continued) as much linseed oil as becomes united with the lime, and when the oil no boiling point and prepared from one longer mixes there is no more poured in. If there happens to be too much oil added, it must be combined by the addition of some fresh lime paste. For the quantity above indicated about half a pound of oil is required. After this white, thickish foundation paint has cooled, a color is added which is not affected by lime, and in case of need the paint is diluted by water. For yellowish-brown or brownish-red shades about a fourth part of the entire bulk is added of a brown solution obtained by boiling shellac and borax with water. This mixture is specially adapted for painting floors, where there is a rug in the centre. For a floor which is in constant use, the most durable paint is that composed of linseed oil varnish, which penetrates into the wood and makes it water-resisting, its properties being thus of a nature to compensate for its higher cost.

Cheese Fritters.—Take three ounces or three tablespoonfuls of flour, one ounce of butter, one gill of tepid water (two parts of cold and one of boiling), a little pepper and salt, and one egg, three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. For this the old pieces of cheese may be used. First place in the bowl the flour, then the pepper and salt; melt the butter and pour it upon the flour. Next add the water, drop in the yolk of an egg, and then stir in the cheese. Beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth, and when light mix with the other ingredients. Put in by spoonfuls into hot lard or clarified fat, and cook for three minutes. When they rise toss them over, so as to brown both sides. When done, take out and place first on a sheet of white paper, then pile on a hot napkin.

Limes for Diphtheria.—A prominent physician of California has found the juice of limes a most valuable remedy for diptheria. His mode of applying it as follows: As soon as I take charge of a case of diptheria, I order limes to be administered as freely as possible, in any manner the patient can be prevailed upon to take them, especially in the form of hot lemonade, sweetened with sugar or honey, or cut in slices with powdered white sugar. Besides lime-juice (which I suppose acts by imparting an excess of oxygen to the circulation, and thereby prevents formation of vibriones, etc., and so has almost a specific effect on the disease), I prescribe whatever drug may be indicated to relieve symptoms as they develop, and impart strength by appropriate stimulants and nourishment.

A New Variety of Cake.—Bake in a large tin one cake which, when risen and baked, shall be not more than two inches deep. Take from the tin carefully, and frost thickly over the top with boiled frosting in which, directly after taking it from the stove, you have stirred English walnut meats. Chop the meats not so fine, however, that they may not be readily distinguished. Cut in pieces about two inches wide and four long. For the cake itself use any good white cake receipt. Flavor with lemon or vanilla.

Evening Amusements.—To apparently burn water, fill a glass lamp with water, and put into it for a wick a piece of gum-camphor. The lamp should not be quite full, and the camphor may be left to float upon the surface of the water. On touching a lighted match to the camphor, it shoots up a clear, steady flame, and seems to sink below the surface of the water, so that the flame is surrounded by the liquid. It will burn for a long time. If the camphor be ignited in a large dish of water, it will commonly float about while it burns.

Coffee for Plants.—A lady of San Francisco lately received some plants from Mexico, and with the plants came the advice to fertilize them with waste coffee grounds. This was done, and the results were so satisfactory that the same treatment was tried on roses, and the result was a healthy and vigorous growth and more and better flowers and of richer colors.

Cold Water Cakes.—One cupful of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, half a teaspoonful of cream tartar in a large cupful of sifted flour, quarter of a teaspoonful of soda in a half a cupful of water and the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth and put in last; flavor to taste.

A consideration of various phenomena has led Dr. C. W. Siemens to suggest the hypothesis that the sun derives from interplanetary space hydrogen, hydro-carbons and oxygen, by which its heat is kept up. The products of combustion—aqueous vapor, carbonic anhydride, and carbonic oxide are returned to space, where they gradually become separated into the original gases through the action of the solar rays at a moderate temperature. Thus the heat diffused in space by the sun is not wasted, but is made to conserve its own energy by preparing fuel for the continued existence of its fires.

The next total eclipse of the sun will occur May 28, 1900. It will then be visible in this hemisphere, and Virginia will be sought by the astronomers as the best possible locality for their temporary observations.

An eminent Arabian naturalist and physician of the tenth century, named Temini, states that in ancient times the bitumen of Judea was used to preserve the vine from the ravages of parasites.

HUMOROUS.

Alphorisme from the quarter: De rainbow might be better lookin' ef 'twa'n't sech a cheap show. De bottom o' de meal-box make mighty po' music. Big blazes o' fire can't roas' your 'taters. De bes' seed ain't bound to make big watermilions. You can't take de twist out de gra'-vine by cultivatin' it. Peacock can't hide his foots by spreadin' his tail. Green 'simmons ain't 'fraid o' nobody. Education don't come by bumpin' g'in de school 'onse. When de morkin'-bird try to mork eb'rything he boun' ter let out some music dat ain't wut much. It's a mighty lazy nigger dat don't keep his axe sharp. A hole under de garden palin's is a hard secret to keep.

An Indianapolis baby was bitten,
In teasing a pet Maltese kitten,
Before a day ended,
St. Jacob's Oil mended,
And with it mothers are smitten.

A hunter who lives at Bear Run,
Hurt his arm by the kick of a gun,
The hunt it did spoil,
But St. Jacob's Oil
Cured him before swelling begun.

Hints about Coquettes.—Give the Devil his due and the Coquette her dude—Coquettes are like cats; they love petting. This accounts for sparks in the dark.—Always make a friend of a Coquette before you fall in love with her. Then you can corner her when she says, "But let me be your friend!"—A Coquette can play her cards just as well when you are holding her hand. Indeed, this is her first trick—After all, there is one nice thing about a Coquette. She and lightning never strike twice in the same place. There is no need of it.—All flesh is grass, but a Coquette doesn't object to being called a daisy.

***"Little thanks are due to him who only gives away what is of no use to himself." The thanks of invalids the world over are being showered on the inventor of Kidney-Wort, for it is giving health to all. Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, bilious headache and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured—why should you not try it.

☞ Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all druggists.

The proper caper for the bower now when he meets a lady is to lift his hat from his head, turn it forward until the plane of the rim is vertical, and while in this position bring it down so that the front just escapes the wearer's nose; then look into it while you count three; quickly elevate it in the same position, place it on the head, smile serenely, and when one rod behind the point of passage to look back and observe the effects of the operation. The elbow should be kept close to the side during the above salutation. Half an hour's practice will make an apt learner quite proficient in the new code.

—One voice all over the land goes up from mothers, that says, "My daughters are so feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion. What can we do for them?" The answer is simple and full of hope. One to four week's use of Hop Bitters will make them healthy, rosy, sprightly and cheerful.

Clarence Whistler, the Kansas City wrestler, stated to a correspondent that Muldoon would not wrestle him because he was afraid he would give him the "double cross," and then he explains what that is as follows: "Why, it's as simple as can be. Suppose I make a match with Muldoon and I'm a better man than he is, but I agree to let him throw me if he gives me so much money. He does so, and then goes out and makes a lot of bets on himself. I give a man money and let him go out and quietly cover all of his bets. Then I throw Muldoon anyhow. That's a double cross."

Chepest Fashion Magazine in the world, 120 large pages, 4 pages new music, 1000 engravings each issue. 50 cents per year; single copies 15 cents. Strawbridge & Clothier, 8th & Market Sts., Phila.

Caught: Army candidate—"And I only muffed one thing in the geography paper. Couldn't for the life of me think where the Straits of Macassar were." Fond father—"Oh, I say, you ought to have known that. Fancy—the Straits of Macassar!" Army candidate—"Well, I didn't, anyhow. By the way, where are they, dad?" Fond father—"Oh where are they? Oh—er—they're—well, they're—but don't you think we'd better go in to lunch?"

How to Secure Health.

It seems strange that any one will suffer from the many derangements brought on by an impure condition of the blood when Sawyer's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will restore perfect health to the physical organization. It is the best Blood Purifier ever discovered, effectually curing Scrofula, syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, all nervous disorders and Debility, Bilious Complaints and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, etc. It corrects indigestion. A single bottle will prove to you its merits as a health renewer, for it acts like a charm, especially when the complaint is of an exhaustive nature, having a tendency to lessen the natural vigor of the brain and nervous system.

Carrying the war into Africa: Visiting Briton—"Ya-as, Miss Wosalind—but your politicians—aw—are a lot of blawsted cads, y' knaw. You are—aw wnled by a set of wiotous wascals whom you wouldn't dweam of—aw—inviting to your house." Rosalind—"True; but in England you are governed by persons who wouldn't dream of inviting you to theirs."

The Frazer Axle Grease

is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other.

Wooden head against wooden head: "What a bore Jenkins is!" exclaimed Connery; "just met him, and he talked about that confounded horse of his for half an hour, and I couldn't get a word in edgeways about my new dog."

You would use St. Patrick's Salve if you knew the good 'twould do you.

Old Snarle at the exhibition: Distinguished amateur (showing his latest picture)—"I—a rub out a great deal. Most of my effects are got by that." Old Snarle—"Ah, capital process! Only you don't carry it quite far enough!"

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

To Put Away Steel.—Articles for the summer, or to leave knives, steel fenders of grates, &c., without rusting, grease the steel well with lard and tie up in brown paper.

Joplin, Mo.—Dr. J. R. Morgan says: "I find that Brown's Iron Bitters gives entire satisfaction to all who use it."

Demoralizing effect of five-o'clock teas: Charles Bonmot (who sets up for a wit)—"Never see you without a cup of tea; what a living praise to the article you are—a regular 'tea-deum;' or, as you're a woman, you must be 'tea-dea.'" Miss Florence Bullseye (who thinks him something of a pedant)—"Yes, and being a man it must be that you are a 'tea-deus!'"

Long ago it was customary for the men employed at railway stations to convert unoccupied spaces of ground near the stations into flower-beds. The taste and skill displayed incited people in the neighborhood to try what they also might do with the unsightly and unused pieces of rocky ground near their dwellings. In a short time the country all around the stations underwent a sort of transformation, and a study of botany, in which book knowledge and actual practice went hand in hand, was greatly promoted. In this country likewise on a few of the great lines of railroad there are some stations that present magnificent displays of floriculture, which are a grateful relief to the eye of the weary traveler and a source of elevating enjoyment to those who produced them.

In a recent note regarding the penetrating power of light in water it is stated that the limited depth was ascertained to be forty metres for Lake Leman, by Professor Forel, who used albumenized paper in his experiments. M. Asper has recently made similar experiments on the Lake of Zurich by a slightly different method. He used the photographic plates called "emulsion plates" (more sensitive than albumenized paper), and immersed them during the night of August 3 to the depth of 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90 metres. They were brought up after remaining twenty-four hours in the water, and treated with oxalite of iron. All the plates, without exception, were distinctly affected by the light. Thus the chemical rays penetrate in clear water to at least 90 metres depth.

A point in history: The reconciliation of the Vanderbilts and Astors does not seem to have had as yet a marked influence on the soldiers who served so faithfully under Mrs. Astor's banner while the war was waging. The following conversation occurred at Mrs. Lorillard's the night after the Vanderbilt Ball: Mrs. Winthrop-Smith—"My ancestors, you know, really did come over in the Mayflower." Mrs. Knickerbocker (adjusting her eye glasses)—"Really! I had no idea that the Mayflower carried steerage passengers."

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." $1.

Is things of the mind we look for no compulsion but that of light and reason.

Rheumatism, disordered blood, general debility, and many chronic diseases pronounced incurable, are often cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

To indulge a consciousness of goodness is the way to lose it.

Hear What One Member of the Profession Testified Regarding the Scientific Preparation of a Brother Member.

Mr. Dawley has been in the drug business in the city of Providence twenty-five years as clerk and proprietor in good standing, and knows whereof he affirms.—Ed.

Dr. D. says: "For many years I have suffered, intensely at times, with what is generally called rheumatism. When first attacked I was confined to my bed and could not walk a step. I could not bear the weight of the bedclothes, so excruciating was the agony I endured. I always noticed that before these attacks came on my kidneys were affected, before there would be any pain in my limbs or any swellings of joints or limbs the color of the secretions from the kidneys would be very dark and the odor strong and feverish. The last attack was very severe, about five years ago, and I was confined to the house several weeks, and was unable to attend to business in three months. During the time I was confined at home and the time of my convalescence I employed four of the best doctors that I could obtain, but none of them gave me permanent relief, for they did not go to work at the cause of the trouble. Having been acquainted with the proprietor of Hunt's Remedy a long time I was induced by him to give it a trial, hoping that it might reach the seat of the disease; and after taking one bottle I found myself very much improved, and after taking the second it was feeling better than I had felt for any previous attacks. During many months previous to taking the Remedy my hands and fingers would be very much swollen and stiff every morning; my left side, in the region of stomach and spleen, was very tender and sensitive; at times I would be taken with severe cramps over left spleen, and be obliged to apply mustard or cayenne for temporary relief; I was very nervous nights and could not sleep; I was obliged to be very particular in my diet and my physical system was sadly demoralized. Since I have taken Hunt's Remedy systematically all these things have changed; I have no swollen hands nor limbs, no pains or cramps in the side, can eat all kinds of food, sleep soundly and get th roughly rested, and my kidneys are active and perform their functions promptly, thus taking out of the system all the poisonous secretions which contaminate the whole system where the kidneys do not act efficiently. My friends, what Hunt's Remedy has done for me it will do for all of you. I believe it to be the only sure cure for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary organs. Respectfully,

E. R. Dawley, 434 Broad St.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
☞ SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

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STOMACH
BITTERS
There has never been an instance in which this stirring invigorant and anti-febrific medicine has failed to ward off the complaint, when taken daily as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official specifics, and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic for chills and fever, as well as dyspepsia and nervous affections. Hostetter's Bitters is the specific you need.
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LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN
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LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident
For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is
THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

Experiments conducted at the Palace of Industry, Paris, to determine the effect in conservatories of illumination by the electric light do not appear to be very satisfactory. When the naked rays were allowed to stream forth, the result upon the plants was found to be positively injurious. When globes were put on the lamps, the injurious consequences of the light ceased, but very little good could be detected. Illumination by night did not seem to be fatal to vegetable life, but no proof was discovered that it was beneficial.

"Female Complaints."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I was sick for six years, and could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation and an internal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent smothering or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," and feel that I am well.

Very respectfully,
Delilah B. McMillan, Arlington, Ga.

"Mother," said a lad, seriously, "I'm surprised very much."

"Well, George, what is the matter?"

"You said it was wrong to deceive, didn't you?"

"Yes; George, very wrong."

"And wrong to swindle?"

"Yes, very."

"Well, then, I'll have to tell you that some unknown person has taken the sweet goodies out of the preserve-jar and filled it up with sour pickles."

And the unknown person ran out to play.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

Mrs. Giddleton, who knows that her husband never shakes dice for drinks, and who knows that he is strictly sober, was awakened the other night by Mr. Giddleton, who, in his sleep exclaimed:

"Three trays to beat. Horse on me."

"What do you mean?" asked the wife, shaking him.

"What does who mean?"

"You."

"What about?"

"Why, you cried out, 'horse on me.'"

"That's all right. I merely had a night-mare."

Cancers and Other Tumors

are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

The annual cost of lighting a Pullman car by the ordinary methods on English roads is $900, and the London *News* claims that with the outlay of $1000 for a stationary engine, batteries, etc., a better light can be had by electricity for $250 a year. Several roads which have made recent experiments intend to adopt the electric light on their ordinary passenger cars, and the days of oil lamps appear to be numbered. It is somewhat singular that the English railways give the first practical trial of Edison's electric light in Pullman cars, both American inventions.

***"Every truth has two sides; look at both before committing yourself to either." Kidney-Wort challenges the closest scrutiny of its ingredients and its grand results. It has nothing to fear from truth. Doctors may disagree as to the best methods and remedies, for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort, agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting.

☞ With Diamond Dyes any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. Every dye warranted true to name and sample.

The city of Geneva, Switzerland, furnishes water for small engines at about a cent a cubic yard, under a pressure of 4½ atmospheres thus giving a horse-power for seven cents an hour.

Lone Jack, Mo., Sept., 14, 1879.
I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver complaints and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines.
P. M. BARNES.

To Clean Matting.—Put a pint of salt in a pail of warm water. Mop the matting well, one breadth at a time, and wipe with a cloth afterwards.

*Lydia E. Pinkham, whose benevolent face is shadowed in almost every paper we pick up, appears to have discovered what Addison calls "The grand elixir, to support the spirits of human nature." It is quite evident that she has the patent and has secured the contract for making over and improving the invalid corps of American Womanhood.—*Globe.*

At Thebes an ancient Egyptian papyrus roll containing a treatise on medicine has been found.

Great improvements have recently been made in Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great natural hair renewer, and now it is absolutely perfect as an exquisite and delightfully perfumed hair dressing and restorer. Everybody is delighted with it. Sold by all druggists.

A new scientific instrument is the "pluviometer," which registers the quantity of rain falling within a certain period, and the duration and the hour of the fall.

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.

Never let your zeal outrun your charity.

The hygiene of quackery has done more to aggravate dyspepsia by self-inflicted starvation than gluttony ever did. Gastrine cures the worst forms of dyspepsia.

Whoever has a contented mind has all riches.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

Ungratefulness is the very poison of manhood.

Fairfield, Iowa.—Dr. J. L. Myers says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best iron preparation I have ever known in my thirty years of practice."

No thoroughly occupied man was ever yet miserable.

Emory's Little Cathartic Pill—best made for Liver Complaint and Biliousness. Tasteless, harmless, infallible. 15c.

If you would create something, you must *be* something.

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.

Judge all men from the presumption of their innocence.

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

Knavery is supple, and can bend, but honesty is firm and upright and yields not.

St. Jacobs Oil
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
Believes and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.
The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.
☞ It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.
☞ Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely. ☜
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.
Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for pamphlet.
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜ (1)

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
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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. This 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
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT
A Cure for the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

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 Hop on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

Dr. LINDSEYS' BLOOD SE