SENTINEL & D...

What Makes a Good Saleswoman.

"Do you have many applications for work from saleswomen?" asked a reporter of the manager of a large store.

"We can get all we need at short notice," he replied. "Most of the ladies like to hail from a large concern like ours, But it is not so easy to find many who are fully up to our standard."

"What is the standard?"

"The question is not easy to answer. We expect a lady to be quiet, yet confident; alert and wide awake, yet polite and agreeable; easy and frank, yet possessing a touch of firmness, and not so outspoken as to injure trade. In fact, a good saleslady is rather a complex article under a simple exterior. Patience and coolness are among the best points they can possess. I sometimes feel obliged, in a doubtful case, to test an applicant upon this point of equanimity by trying the effect of some little aggravating remark. If she remains cool and pleasant, her chances are good; if she colors or bites her lips, I am forced to regard her as inexperienced, and put her in some simple department—hosiery, for example. One of the instincts that an inexperienced girl has to contend with is the tendency to stiffen up if a customer becomes a little disagreeable. But I could pick out a good saleslady much more easily than I can describe her."

"Is beauty a desirable point?"

"On the whole I think its importance is overrated. I should prefer, from a business point of view, what is called an attractive girl, who is graceful and has a fair figure. Many of our best saleslades are not remarkable for physical charms, though all are agreeable in manner. Some houses make a point of beauty. It is thought to be useful at counters frequented by gentlemen; but we have often been obliged to displace saleslades for keeping gentlemen in conversation. The art is to say just enough to effect the sales and dispose of the customer when business commences to degenerate into chatter. Beauties are hard to take care of, we often have to 'call' them, that is, send them on a message to a distant part of the establishment as a hint. I think it quite possible that larger sales at higher profits are sometimes made in the departments of men's furnishing goods by having good-looking girls behind the show cases. Nevertheless, I do not think that, as a whole, we consider the value of a pretty girl, in the wages market to be greater than that of a plainer girl who is as attractive in other respects. We do not pay more for beauty unless it is combined with other high qualities. In the cloak and other trying-on departments personal charms are of great value, of course, and command high wages; but even here it is more a matter of figure and graceful movement than of face. It is perhaps advantageous to have handsome, refined-looking girls in the lace and embroidery departments. In the silk and trimmings departments we require good taste, a faculty for nice draping and a quick eye for colors, united with a genius for matching fabrics. We pay well in these departments, and in selecting ladies for them good looks have only a secondary place. Some of the ladies, as you will notice, are quite plain, but all are nice looking.

"Women perfectly suitable for the trimmed-hat department are certainly born, not made. I assure you that few of the fine arts are more difficult than that of selling ladies' hats. The hats, with their velvets, silk, laces, flowers, feathers, and passementeries, are very complex articles. To be able to choose the particular one from stock that is most suitable and becoming to a customer's features, complexion age, and style requires natural gifts of a high order. Ladies are always studying dress more or less, but the number who know what is most becoming to them, is small. They feel this, and although they are often very opinionated in other matters of dress, they are quite apt to depend much upon any saleslady in this department whom they believe to be really competent. Hence the need of the best talent is always in demand the prices for it are high."

"Why do they object to being called saleswomen?"

"I don't know."

Fifteen Tons.

He was a young man with a forty-dollar suit of clothes on, and he had made arrangements to take his girl and her mother down to Put-in Bay. He left them on the boat while he ran up town to get some cigars, and scarcely had he disappeared when a man with a hatchet face and a red goatee approached the ladies and inquired of the mother. 'Going down to the Bay?' "Yes, sir." "Never seasick in a gale, eh?" "Gale! Is it going to blow?" she asked in alarm. "Flag is up, and that means wind, you know? Madame, the—the young man who just left here is—you know—that is, he loves your charming daughter," "He waits upon her, sir." "Ah! exactly. If you want him for a son-in-law don't you go on honest, truth madam. Your daughter will be seasick first. She will call for a lemon, this trip!" "Sir!" "I'm telling you and some wine, and some pickles, and she will sigh and groan, and her hair will come down, and her bows skew around, and in half an hour you won't know her. She'll be a faded flower—a crushed blossom. The young man won't know whether it is his darling or a bundle of rumpled muslin." "Dear me! but I'm alarmed!" "And then you'll begin to hate the though of fried pork and baked potatoes and rib roasts, and ten minutes later you'll thump down on a sofa and cinch and cling and groan and lament." "But George will be kind to us." "Madam, George will have plenty of business on hand. Chaps with his set of ears and full face are apt to be very sick. Before he can get a lemon for Melvina and a pickle for you he'll flop down and call himself names and wonder how he was ever struck on Melvina or why he ever wanted you for a mother-in-law. He'll heave up and he'll heave down, and he'll wish you and Melvina in Halifax and himself in Mexico, and the upshot will be no wedding—no cards—no cottage with a clematis trailing over the front door. Madam, I am a stranger to you, but I warn you from a heart filled with the milk of human kindness. The only woman I ever loved went with me on a seasick excursion. My love was turned to gall, and I gave her the shake." He then left. In three minutes mother and daughter were on the wharf. In three more they were two blocks away, and as they met George and turned him back his countenance had the color of boiler iron, and his voice betrayed a cruel determination, as he said, "I'll see you on the car, and then I'll find and lick that man if he weighs fifteen tons!"

A citizen of Reading, Pa., is the owner of a curious plant, known as the urga tree, which came originally from Australia. It is at out three feet in height, and the flower is large and of a deep-red color. When the sun sets, its leaves fold, and the ends of the twigs coil up, apparently going to sleep. The younger leaves always go to sleep first. When removed from the pot in which it matures, the leaves begin to stand out in all directions, and the whole plant quivers as though enraged. At the same time it gives out a sickening perfume.

AGRICULTURE.

TABLE FOWL.—It is an admitted fact that the majority of the American people indulge too freely in pork as a meat food. And it is equally true that the major number of farmers and market poulterers are very indifferent as to the quality of poultry flesh they send to market. One class of our poor people see nothing tempting in the poultry line to induce them to become lovers of chicken flesh, and the others do not endeavor to produce a fowl that will be universally considered excellent for the table.

If we take any of the fancy bred varieties of poultry there is hardly one except the game, which is what may be considered a first class table-fowl. The Dorking, though having a national reputation, is almost tabooed from the poulterer's yard on account of being tender and difficult to rear in this country. The Asiatic, as now bred, carries enormous quantities of feathers, while their breasts are almost devoid of flesh, and present little more than a heap of bones when, placed on the table, while their skins are terribly coarse.

The Plymouth Rock has been bred in the past few years above the natural size. This alone, if no other, would detract from the quality of its flesh. The Houdan is fast being changed by those who breed them for exhibition, into an ornamental fowl. The Crevecoeur is also becoming a bird of plumage, and is difficult to raise. The Spanish will never answer for a table fowl, as they are utterly useless for the rough wear and tear of the farmyard. The Hamburgs, Leghorns and Polish are too small for the food market, and do not take on fat kindly. Farmers could not be induced to breed them but for their eggs only. We are therefore compelled to arrive at the conclusion that among the many varieties of poultry we have not yet succeeded in breeding one which may be considered a prime table fowl,

THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.—Some twelve to fifteen years ago an impression prevailed—indeed the results seemed to establish the fact—that wheat culture in Pennsylvania, like fruit-culture, had run out, and farmers' clubs and agricultural papers went full till to discussing the reason of it. But subsequently both took a turn, and we should like to know to-day if any one dares to say that both wheat and fruit cannot be raised as successfully there as in almost any other State. Some said at first that it would last only a little while—now and then we may get along well enough, but who can say how long it will last, or in case failure should come again what we are to do about it. This was anticipating an evil which there was no reason to believe would soon occur again, and as it has not yet returned we hear no more about it. The grumblers are quiet; they take with thanks, we hope, all they receive, and may entertain the best expectation for the future.

The greatest enemy of the wheat crop is too much water. It may be said that the wheat-root is more susceptible to injury from too much water than many of us believe. To be sure there is a general impression that an overdose of water is bad, but the full force of the impression is seldom felt as it deserves to be. Water lying around roots does not always kill the wheat plant, but many of the roots are injured, and the few that are left are not able to do the work that all were intended to take part in doing. If any one will dig up a wheat plant in spring which has stood all winter in a wet place, he will see exactly how this is. Only living roots close to the surface and below this may be injured.

BLACK TEETH IN HOGS.—Two years ago I had a nice shoat. It had black teeth. I asked some of my neighbors what to do for it; them told me to knock them out with a hammer and nail and it would get well. I did so and I am sure I got them all out. The hog kept getting worse and died. About the time it died I saw a piece in a newspaper about black teeth in hogs. It said black teeth were not a disease, but simply an indication that the hogs were not in a healthy condition. It gave a recipe, which was: One ounce fine gundowder for each hog per day; mix well with the food; keep giving till their appearance is for the better. At the time I lost my hog I was keeping two hogs over the winter for a neighbor. Both of his hogs had black teeth. One of them I took the black teeth out of and the other I did not. I gave the powder for three days and both got well. Good food, clean pen, and room for exercise is essential.

TO KILL DAISIES,—A heavy crop of clover is sure death to daisies, They seem to be smothered by the ranker growth of clover, and fail to mature their seeds. In a field where there is a growth of daisies a generous use of fertilizers, especially of barnyard manure, and keeping the field seeded to clover, using an extra quantity of seed for this purpose and breaking up every two years, cultivating for a while and again seeding to clover thickly, will finally eradicate the daisies.

DRILLING CORN.—An English agriculturist announces as the result of careful experiment and observation the conclusion that where corn is drilled from east to west the yield is much larger than when drilled from north to south, as in the former case the sun can shine down the rows, whereas, in the latter case, each row makes a kind of wall which shades the next row. There is so much common sense in this that many will wonder why they did not think of it before.

THE time to sow buckwheat is the latest day that will allow the crop to mature before frost; but we cannot say when frost will appear, so it is necessary to make some allowance. A good practice is to fit the land early, say plow before the middle of June, cultivate well about ten days later, and again just before sowing the seed, which should not be later than the 10th of July in this latitude. That will provide for quick germination, and growth, if not retarded, will be complete before the middle of September, and that is early enough to escape frost in ordinary season.

WHEAT LAND.—Stubble ground intended for wheat should be ploughed as soon as possible after the crop is removed. With early ploughing an oat or barley stubble may be made almost equal to a summer fallow by the time the ground is wanted for wheat seeding There is usually a period of six weeks between harvest and wheat sowing. In that time thistles and quack can be greatly checked if no spear of either is allowed above ground.

It is reported in Van Nostrand's *Engineering Magazine* that a firm in Paris has patented an invention for the instantaneous formation of steam, so that it can be used at once in the cylinder of the engine. A pump sends the required quantity of water between two plate surfaces, which are heated, and between which there is only capillary space. The liquid spreading into a thin layer evaporates instantly without going into the so-called spheroidal state, and the steam acts in the cylinder as fresh-formed steam. The speed of the pump is regulated by the engine.

DOMESTIC.

HANGING WINDOW CURTAINS.—When you are ready to hang them, take down your cornice, dust it well, then cover your piano with a sheet or quilt to protect it, and lay your cornice upon it with its lower side next you; find the middle of it, and mark it with a pencil. Now take the two curtains belonging to one window, and put the fronts at the middle of the cornice, lapping them over a couple of inches; put in a tack or two to hold them in place; then fasten the other side of each curtain to the opposite ends; now find the middle of each curtain and tack it to the quarter of the cornice; this will prevent their being full in some places and scant in others; proceed then to gather the fullness into equal plaits, which fasten with tacks. Do not hammer your tacks in as if they were never to come out; you will only exasperate those who are so unfortunate as to have to dig them out after you, and you will not keep up your curtains any the better for it. Use large tacks, and do not drive them more than half way in. By putting the cornice on a piano, or other high object, you will be enabled to regulate the folds as you fasten them. Draw the cornice to the edge of the piano, and you can see just how the curtains will hang at the window

A NEW APRON.—American Queen: The latest in aprons is called the "Sewing Apron." Cut the goods in the same manner as for an ordinary apron, gored at the top, and a quarter of a yard allowed for the hem. Turn the bottom up and cut it to fit the sides. Bind the pocket with satin ribbon; if of wash goods, simply hem. The sides may be left uncut, if desired, and a piece of elastic run through the hem. Place bows of ribbon on each side of the pocket, and embroider a design of flowers across the top in colored silks, or with embroidery cotton. In the lower left-hand corner work in Kensington, a spool of thread, scissors, etc. In the opposite corner work in fancy letters a suitable motto, such as "A stitch in time saves nine," or "How does the little busy bee improve each shining hour." The pocket may be divided by means of shirrs into two or three compartments, which will be found of great convenience in making feather-edge or thread crochet. The goods may be of muslin, linen, pongee or silk. The apron may be fastened around the waist by long strings of narrow ribbon, or by a plain band.

TRIMMING LAMPS.—The best way, by far, is not to *trim* them at all. It is very difficult to cut the wick evenly all round and any portion or point left higher than the rest, gives an irregular flame, if not smoke. All that is needed, is to remove the thoroughly charred portion at the top. Turn the wick up just enough to expose this part, and *rub it off* with a cloth or with soft paper; the top of the wick will then be even with the fire line all around. To prevent soiling the lamp or table, the charred part can be pinched off mainly, giving it a finely smoothing rub. The dark portion that will not rub off, is quite as good as the unburned parts, and will light more quickly. When impure oil is used, the wick becomes coated all through with dust or dirt, and when this accummulates so as to interfere with the ascent of the oil, a new wick is essential.

THE EFFECTS OF MUSTARD UPON THE HUMAN SYSTEM,—It not only excites the salivary secretions and awakens the indolent stomach from its languor, but it appears to confer upon the system several remarkable physiological conditions. One author, experienced in experimental gastronomy, asserts that, by some occult virtue, it replenishes the smouldering flame of vitality, while others claim that it strengthens the memory, enlivens the imagination, and renders the perceptive qualities more clear. Horstius, a physician of the sixteenth century, who bore the surname of "The Esculapius of Germany," declared that it gave birth to wit.

ROAST GRISKIN OF PORK.—Ingredients, pork, a little powdered sage. Mode—As this joint frequently comes to the table hard and dry particular care should be taken that it is well basted; put it before a bright fire and flour it; roast in the usual manner; about ten minutes before taking it up sprinkle over some powdered sage; make a little gravy in the dripping pan; strain it over the meat and serve it with a tureen of apple sauce. This joint will be done in much less time when the skin is left on, consequently should have the greatest attention that it is not dried up. A spare rib of pork can be roasted in the same way.

LAMB'S FRY.—Boil the fry for a quarter of an hour in three pints of water; take it out and dry it in a cloth; grate some bread down finely; mix with it a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, and a seasoning of pepper and salt. Brush the fry lightly over with the yolk of an egg; sprinkle over the bread crumbs, and fry for five minutes. Serve hot, on a napkin, in a dish and garnish with plenty of crisp parsley.

THE ART OF CURING PORK.—First be sure that the barrel is clean and sweet, as, if this is not the case, it will make little difference what precaution may be used, the pork will not keep well. Use the best kind of coarse salt; put a layer of salt at the bottom, and on this a layer of meat closely packed; and thus keep on till the meat is all packed. Then put on water enough to make a strong brine, so that the meat is all covered. As long as it is kept under the brine, you are sure to have good sweet pork.

TO RELIEVE A DOG FROM FLEAS.—Dip the dog into a decoction of pennyroyal once a week. If you cannot procure the herb buy the oil of pennyroyal, saturate a string with it and tie it around the dog's neck; the string must be saturated with the oil once a day for one or two weeks, when the fleas will be driven out.

DISINFECTION BY SULPHUR.—To disinfect clothing it should be slightly sponged or sprinkled with water containing well mingled milk of sulphur, in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of water, and then ironed with a flat-iron, heated to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the sulphur without burning the clothing.

CRAB APPLE FRITTERS.—Make a batter with three eggs, a quantity of flour and enough sweet milk to make it thick enough to fry well. Add a pinch of salt and a quantity of crab-apples, cut in slices, with the skin on. Fry in very hot lard, by dropping a large spoonful in it. Serve with powdered white or maple sugar.

At a late meeting of the Epidemiological Society, London, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C. B., gave it as his conviction that if the cholera came to the West at all it would come as it came before. It would not visit well regulated prisons, nor schools where the children were cleanly and the buildings under good sanitary rules. But it would afflict severely filthy-skinned children who are now subject to a four-fold death-rate. Houses that are clean and well-lighted, drained, and ventilated it would pass very lightly over, or not come near them.

HUMOROUS.

WHY does the young lady hug her sunshades so affectionately? Does she think it a baby?

Oh, no; the young lady would not hold a baby so tightly. It would kill the little dear,

Then tell me why she hugs her parasol?

She is in the employ of a surgeon.

In the employ of a surgeon? What do you mean?

Do you see the crutch of her sunshade protruding from her left shoulder?

Oh, yes; I see that quite plainly.

There, did you see her gouge out that gentleman's eye?"

It was neatly done.

Very; that is probably the twentieth eye she has obliterated during her walk. The surgeon will pay her for her kindness.

Does she confine her operations to optics?

No; sometimes she destroys a nose, and occasionally slashes a cheek. She is very versatile. She is more terrible than an army with banners.

But do not the gentlemen hate her?

Oh, no, they love and admire her; but they detest and despise her parasol.

"I see," she observed as she looked up from her paper, "that another woman who was perfectly sane all the time has just been released from a lunatic asylum after a detention of three years."

"Yes," briefly replied the husband.

"She was incarcerated by her husband."

"Yes,"

"Who wanted her out of the way that he might marry another woman."

"Yes."

"In case you desired to dispose of me you would probably have me shut up in a lunatic asylum."

"No, ma'am; I should poison you. That's the cheaper and better way. As a man of business, and as an advocate of financial economy, I have thought this matter over, time and again, and I should certainly prefer to spend fifteen cents for arsenic to paying out $10 to $15 per week for goodness knows how long."

She looked at him a long time with a whole iceberg in each eye, and then turned to her paper with the remark:

"Just like your stingy ways; you never want me to have anything like other folks.'

A BAD TAX-PAYER: "What's the value of your personal property, old man?" asked a tax assessor of a negro. "What yer wanter know dat fur?" "So we'll know how much to make you pay." "My stuff's dun paid fer, sah." "Yes, but you'll have to pay taxes on your household goods." "Da faxed me enough in de fust place, sah. Ain't agwine ter pay no mo'!" "If you don't you can't vote at the next election!" "All right. Da don't count my vote nohow. Go off somewhar and tax a man fur habin de rheumatiz."

THE condition of the market: "Ah, good morning, McGouge, you're just the man I want to see," said old Put-in; "how's the market going to be?" "I tell you, as a friend, everything is going to boom. This little flurry will be over in a few days and then things are going up. I tell you, old fellow, now is the time to put in." "But Snide, your partner, says the bottom is dropping out of everything." "Snide! Ah, Snide is the bear member of the firm."

A manufacturer in Vienna employs the following process for silvering iron: He first covers the iron with mercury, and silvers by the galvanic process. By heating to 300 degrees C., the mercury evaporates and the silver layer is fixed. Iron-ware is first treated with diluted hodrochloric acid, and then dipped into a solution of nitrate of mercury, being at the same time in communication with the zinc pole of an electric battery, a piece of gas carbon or platinum being used as an anode for the other pole. The metal is soon covered with a layer of quicksilver, is then taken out and well washed and silvered in a silver solution. To save silver the ware can be first covered with a layer of tin; one part of cream of tartar is dissolved in eight parts of boiling water, and one or more tin anodes are joined with the carbon pole of a Bunsen element. The zinc pole communicates with a well-cleaned piece of copper, and the battery is made to act till enough tin has deposited on the copper, when this is taken out and the iron-ware put in its place. Ware thus covered with tin, chemically pure and silvered, is much cheaper than other silvered metals.

Electric lamps for locomotives are wear to have given considerable satisfaction, the experiments made on one of the French railways having some time since proved its peculiar advantages for such a purpose. According to this system, the lamp is placed in front of the engine, so as to light the permanent way to an extent equal to all needs and exigencies. The advantages mentioned in its favor are, among others, that it burns steadily even when the train goes at express speed; that the light does not interfere with the visibility or distinctive colors of the signals; and that neither the engine drivers, nor employes of the train carrying the light, nor those of other approaching trains are dazzled by it, and thus the ordinary dangers arising from this source are almost entirely avoided. It is stated that the drivers are by this means able to see the line distinctly for a distance of 300 yards ahead.

Adulterations.—An easy method for showing whether butter is adulterated with beef fat has been submitted by a German scientist. He saturates a cotton wick in a suspected sample, which is first melted. He then lights the wick and permits it to burn for about two minutes. At the end of that time, when the wick is extinguished, an odor like that given off by a tallow candle, when its flame is blown out, is readily perceived if the butter is artificial.

On the perception of color and form M. Carpentier says: "Luminous rays have two distinct actions on the visual apparatus. One of these gives rise to the rudimentary perception of light, and is distributed pretty equally over all points of the retina; the other displays its influence with great force, so to speak on the center of the retina, giving rise on one hand to the sensation of color, and, on the other, to the distinction of multiple luminous points."

The first steel rail rolled in America was rolled at the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company's works in Chicago, May 25, 1865, a little over eight en years ago. That steel rail cost those who made it over $500,000 in experiments and outlay, and when it was made there was nothing to show for the outlay but that the rail was an established fact. To-day, American steel rails are preferred to those made in Europe.

Felons.—The following cure for a felon has been tested and is worthy of circulation: Roast or bake thoroughly a large onion; mix the soft, inner pulp with two heaping tablespoonfuls of table salt, and apply the mixture to the affected part as a poultice, keeping the parts well covered. Make fresh applications at least twice a day, morning and evening.

A DOMINIE brought to the scratch; Beadle (to minister)—"Did ye hear that Mrs. Tamson had ta'en a fit o' perplexity and was anxious to see ye?" Minister—"No, James, I am sorry to hear about that. I can't go over to-day, but—" James—"Oh, never mind, I'll gang ower the day mysel' an tell her to thole a wee an' no de till ye come—the morn, maybe?" Minister—"Oh, no, James, I'll try to go over after dinner to-day."

The Terror of the South.

JASPER, FLA.—Mr. Boardman W. Wilson traveling for A. G. Alford & Co., dealers in Firearms and Cutlery, Baltimore, was prostrated here, with the "break-bone fever;" he asserts that in his own, as well as in the case of others, the only thing found to relieve this painful malady was St. Jacob's Oil. This wonderful pain-cure has the endorsement of such men as Ex-Postmaster General James, Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, and an army of others.

'HOLD on a minute!" called a man at the postoffice to another who was hurrying off.

"Can't do it—great hurry—see you later," was the reply.

"I say, hold on!"

"Can't possibly do it—got to be at the bank in three minutes."

"Say!"

"Can't do it—so long."

"See here," persisted the man, "I wan't you to step into the alley here and see a horse I'm going to buy. I want your opinion of him."

"Oh, that's it! Well, don't mind if I do," and he cheerfully wasted three-quarters of an hour in sizing up a $30 horse. It is the only thing which never fails to hit.

Sewing-Machine Industry.

These remarkable items pour into our office daily. Mr. H. S. FULLER, with the New Home Machine Company, of Orange, Mass., writes, May 23, 1883: "I have used Hunt's Remedy in my family for over ten years. My wife was troubled with catarrh of the bladder, suffered intense pain in the kidneys and loins, and urination was accomplished with the greatest of agony. My friends thought that she could not recover. We tried doctors and medicines, and although better at times she would grow worse again. She was obliged to use the urinal as many as fifteen times in a night, and was growing worse daily. At this time my attention was called to Hunt's Remedy, and I concluded to try it; and after using one bottle she was a good deal better, the inflammation was reduced, and the water more natural. She began to gain in appetite and felt no pain in the back and kidneys. She could attend to her household work without pain, and this had been a great burden to do, even the lightest kind of work. After using six bottles she was completely cured. Since then I have had occasion to use Hunt's Remedy for kidney and liver complaints, and found it to be just as represented, and I consider it a most wonderful medicine. I would not be without Hunt's Remedy in my family; and I have recommended it to my friends here in Orange with equally good results."

A CLERGYMAN was met the other day by a dilapidated looking individual with a flask of whisky in his pocket, who inquired: "Sir, is this the nearest road to the almshouse?" "No, sir," replied the clergyman, pointing to the bottle, "but that is."

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, over-work or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

PLEASURES decrease as da come near us. De fish is a heap bigger 'fore yer gite it onten de water. De injurious in dis worl' is allers de fanciest. De brandy bottle is fixed up finer dan de breadtray.

The soft and silky appearance given to the hair by the use of Carboline, the natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, is the subject of general remark by all who have witnessed its effects upon the human head. Sold by all dealers in drugs.

WHEN a certain bachelor was married the members of the bachelor club broke him all up by sending him as a wedding present a copy of "Paradise Lost."

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.

THE sting of the bee is only one thirty second of an inch long. It is only your imagination that makes it seem as long as a hoe handle.

"We know Heart Disease can be cured, why? because thousands say they have used Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator and know it does the cure.—*Plympton News.*' $1. per bottle at druggists.

WHEN a woman chases a tramp out of the back yard with a kettle of boiling water in her hand, can you speak of her as being in hot pursuit?

For sore feet, swollen joints, sprains, corns or bunions, use St. Patrick's Salve.

A specimen of preserved milk sealed in 1872 has been recently opened, and found to have become brownish in color and very bitter to the taste. The milk sugar was converted into lactose and dextrose. It was found by experiment that by heating to 120 degrees under a pressure of from two to four atmospheres these germs could not be destroyed.

Mrs. J. S. Littell, of Newark, N.J., suffered terribly from Bright's kidney disease. Three doctors said she could not live; a fourth doctor gave her Dr. Elmore's Rheumatine-Goutaline only—three bottles cured her.

JONES asked his wife: "Why is a husband like dough?' He expected she would give it up, and was going to tell her it was because a woman needs him; but she said it was because he was hard to get off her hands.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

The button holes of Chrolithion collars and cuffs are made so they will not tear out like other kinds.

Bricks impregnated at a high temperature with asphalt are being successfully used in Berlin for pavement. By driving out the air and water with heat, bricks will take up from 15 to 20 per cent. of bitumen, and the porous brittle material becomes durable and elastic under pressure. The bricks are then put endways on a beton bed and set with hot tar. It is said that the rough usage which the pavements made of these bricks will stand is astonishing.

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.

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

In the English navy only lime juice is used with the gratifying result that scurvy is now practically unknown. In the merchant marine service, however, lemon juice is chiefly used, owing to its cheapness, and here cases are frequently occurring; not Mr. Conroy thinks, that lemon-juice is inferior to lime-juice as an anti-scorbutic, but simply that it soon becomes inert and useless by fermentation.

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.

Druggists, Take Notice.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania having sustained the District Court of Allegheny county, granting to R. E. Sellers & Co., the exclusive right to the "trade mark" "Blood Searcher" (registered at Washington, D. C., December 11, 1876), our name will be printed on all outside wrappers. Any one selling, or offering for sale, any "Blood Searcher" without bearing our name will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. (The penalty is $1,000 fine and two years' imprisonment)

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Proprietors, Pittsburg, Pa.

SAVING TROUBLE.—Learn the cows to come to the bars night and morning by simply baiting them with a handful of meal slightly seasoned with salt. This will save time and leg muscle.

Blood Infected with Malarial Virus

Is more effectually purified by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other depurent. It expels every trace of the poison from a system impregnated with it, and for the reason that it gives a vigorous impulse to all those functions whose regularity is essential to health, it is a first-rate preventative of malarial and bilious endemics. It promotes regularity in the bile-secreting process, is the best auxiliary of enfeebled digestion, enriches the circulation, and imparts to flaccid, attenuated and enfeebled frames an amount of vigor which ordinary medication fails to yield. Since it is well known that persons of a bilious tendency, irregular digestion and a constipated habit of body are the best subjects for malaria, the wisdom of using this fine protective agent in time will be appreciated. It diffuses a genial warmth through the system, which counteracts the effects of damp and exposure, and defends it from causes productive of rheumatism, kidney troubles and other serious maladies.

IT doesn't take a Northern invalid very long to get well in Florida. When the first week's hotel bill is presented, he generally says: "I guess I'm well enough to start for home this afternoon."

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

AT a Sunday school, in answer to the question: "What is the greatest church festival?" A little orphan of six years promptly answered: "Strawberry festival."

Nervousness, debility and exhausted vitality cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

VERY few of the elephants in these days have any tusks. You see the extensive manufacture of celluloid has made it so cheap that it doesn't pay to grow ivory.

ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILLS
TRADE MARK.

The pills are warranted to be PURELY vegetable, free from all mineral and other poisonous substances. They are a certain cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Loss of Appetite, and all diseases arising from the

Liver, Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys.

They remove all obstructions from the channels of the system and purify the blood, thereby imparting health, strength and vigor. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps by

P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO.,
83 Mercer St., New York,

Sole Manufacturers of ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILLS.

Send for circular.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
Nothing in the world equal to it for the cure of Scrofula, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Old Sores, Sore Eyes, Mercurial Diseases, Catarrh, Loss of Appetite, Female Complaints, and all Blood Diseases. It never fails. All druggists and country store keepers sell it. R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop's, Pittsburgh, on every bottle.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH
HAY-FEVER
For years I have been afflicted with Hay-Fever from early in August until frost. I gave Ely's Cream Balm a trial. The relief was immediate. I feared myself cured. G. SCHERMERHORN, Supt. of Cordage Co., Elizabeth, N. J.
I have used Ely's Cream Balm for Hay-Fever, and experienced great relief. I most cordially recommend it as the best. T. H. JENKS, Lawyer, Gd. Rapids, Mich.
CREAM BALM will, when applied by the finger into the nostrils, be absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal lining of the head from cold, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.
A thorough treatment will cure. Unequalled for cold in the head. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. 50 cents a package, by mail or at druggists. ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.
HAY-FEVER
ROSE-COLD.
A POSITIVE CURE!
ELY'S
CREAM BALM.

Vital Questions!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, child-like refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

Mandrake or Dandelion;"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a

[Concluded next week.]

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUB. CO. Philada., Pa.

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

Camphor Milk is the best Liniment. Price 25 cents

331

A Sure Cure for Epilepsy or Fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 364 Arsenal st., St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

A new Testing Machine.—The Emery testing-machine, now in possession of the Government and accessible for use to all citizens of the United States, subject, of course, to prescribed regulations, has often been described. The chief value of this remarkable invention, which is able to define a breaking strain from one pound to four hundred tons, is that it enables engineers to test constructive materials in large sections, thus vastly increasing the accuracy of their calculations.

"Now Well and Strong."

SHIPMAN, Illinois.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I wish to state that my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast failing as the doctors thought, with consumption. I obtained a half-dozen bottles of your "Golden Medical Discovery" for her and she commenced improving at once, and is now well and strong.

Very truly yours,
REV. ISAAC N. AUGUSTIN.

"Discovery" sold by druggists.

Charles Lever, of Manchester, has invented and patented an electric lamp in which the carbons are held apart by a spring when no current is passing. The current, when first started, excites an electro-magnet which releases a clip, and allows the upper carbon to fall upon the lower; the weakening of the magnets consequent on shunting the current through the carbons allows the springs to bind the clip, and draw back the upper carbon to the proper distance. When the carbons burn away so as to increase the resistance greatly, this process is repeated.

Sick-Headache.

MRS. J. C. HENDERSON, of Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "The use of two of Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' a day, for a few weeks, has entirely cured me of sick-headache, from which I formerly suffered terribly, as often, on an average, as once in ten days." Of all druggists.

M. Planchud has discovered that certain algæ have a power of reducing sulphates, which is not possessed by lifeless organic matter. He considers that the deposits of metallic sulphides and of free sulphur probably owe their origin to similar microbia.

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A method of coating the surface of wood so as to render it hard as stone has come into vogue in Germany. The composition is a mixture of forty parts of chalk, fifty of resin and four of linseed oil, melted together, then adding one part of copper, and finally one of sulphuric acid. It is applied hot with a brush.

Another Life Saved.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. We then called in a physician—a most skillful professor in one of our colleges—he said that she could not get well. At this time a friend who had been cured by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, advised me to give it a trial. We then got a bottle, and before we had used it all up she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles she was entirely cured.

Although China possesses vast coal fields of great value, according to Baron von Richthofen and other explorers, it appears only one coal mine is now worked. It is situated at Peking, at a place called Kaiping, and the coal is conveyed to a canal by means of the sole railway now operated in China, a line six and a half mile line long. The product is said to be of good quality, and the deposit from which it comes is thought to be of great extent.

I have been troubled with Catarrhal deafness for seven or eight years with a roaring noise in my head. I bought medicine in 13 states but nothing helped me till I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. I found it a sure cure. In four days I could hear as well as ever. I am cured of the Catarrh as well. I consider Ely's Cream Balm the best medicine ever made.—Garrett Widrick, Hastings, New York.

A WOM