A QUEEN OF THE STAGE.

"Her Second Love," and the Important Secret She Reveals for the Benefit of Women.

(*New York World.*)

Several years ago the American public were aroused by the entree upon the stage of a little lady who had been previously but little announced. She was one of an innumerable number of aspirants for public favor and had no instrumentality, aside from her own talents, to cause recognition. In spite of this fact, however, she quickly achieved a warm place in the heart of the public which she has continued to hold ever since. When it was announced therefore, that Miss Maude Granger would star the coming season in the play "Her Second Love," written by Mr. John A. Stevens, it was only natural that unusual interest should be manifested not only in theatrical circles, but in other branches of the community. This was specially the case, as it was known that Miss Granger had, for the past year, been in exceedingly delicate health, and the determination to star in a strong emotional play was the more surprising. One of the staff of this paper was accordingly deputized to see the popular lady and verify the rumor or announce its incorrectness.

Miss Granger's countenance is familiar to nearly every one in the United States. It is a face once seen never to be forgotten. Features remarkable in their outline and contour are surmounted by a pair of large and deep eyes indicative of the greatest soul power. It is easy to see where Miss Granger obtains the ability to portray characters of the most emotional nature. She possesses within herself the elements of feeling without which no emotion can be conveyed to an audience. The man of news found the lady at her home in this city and was accorded a quiet welcome. It was evident at once that she was in greatly improved health, which the expression and color of her countenance both indicated.

"Is it true Miss Granger that you contemplate a starring tour the coming season?"

"Yes, indeed. My season begins in Chicago on the 16th of July. From there I go to San Francisco and then play the remainder of the season through the eastern and western states."

"Are you confident your health will permit such an undertaking?"

A ringing laugh was the first reply to this question, after which she said:

"Certainly. It is true I have been ill for the past two years, but now I am wholly recovered. Few people can have any idea of the strain a conscientious actress undergoes in essaying an emotional part. It is necessary to put one's whole soul into the work in order to rightly portray the character. This necessitates an utter abandonment of one's personality and an assumption of the character portrayed. If this is an emotional part it is necessary to *feel* the same emotions the part is supposed to feel. For more than a year I actually cried each night in certain passages of a part I was playing. The audience considered it art. Probably it was, but those were none the less real tears and the effect was none the less trying upon my health."

"But do you anticipate avoiding this in the future?"

"Not in the least. I expect to have just as great a strain as before but with restored health and a knowledge of how to retain it I do not fear."

"You speak of a 'knowledge of how to retain health.' Will you please explain what you mean by that?"

"You must be aware that women by their very natures are subject to troubles and afflictions unknown to the sterner sex. The name of these troubles is legion, but in whatever form they may come they are weaknesses which interfere with every ambition and hope in life. I believe thousands of noble women are to day suffering agonies of which even their best friends and relatives know little or nothing, and when I reflect upon it I confess it makes me sad. Now all this misery arises from an ignorance of the laws of life or a neglect to carefully observe them. I speak from the depths of a bitter experience in saying this, and I am thankful I know the means of restoration, and how to remain in perfect health."

"Please explain more fully."

"Well, I have found a remedy which seems specially adapted for this very purpose. It is pure and palatable and controls the health and life as, I believe, nothing else will. It is really invaluable and if all the women in America were to use it I am quite sure most of the suffering and many deaths might be avoided."

"What is this wonderful remedy?"

"Warner's Safe Cure."

"And you use it?"

"Constantly."

"And hence believe you will be able to go through the coming season successfully?"

"I am quite certain of it."

"A few questions more, Miss Granger. Will you please give me a list of the parts you have created and the plays you have taken part in since your first appearance in public?"

"I first played for some time with the amateurs in New York and Brooklyn. I then went to the Union Square theatre for two seasons, after that to the Boston Globe for one season and then to Booth's theatre in this city. Next I supported John McCullough and afterwards starred in Juliet, Camille, Rosalind, etc. Subsequently I created the part of Cicely Blaine in the Galley Slave and also starred in Two Nights in Rome, playing the part of Antonia. The past year I have been playing in the Planter's Wife and the coming season, as I have said, will be devoted to her Second Love."

As the writer was returning home he fell into a train of musing and wondered if all the women in this land who are suffering could only know Miss Granger's experience and the remarkable results achieved by the pure remedy she used, how much suffering might be avoided and how much happiness secured.

A GASTRONOMIC NOVELTY.—It is not generally known that the flesh of the whale is both nutritious and palatable. Large quantities of it are eaten every fishing season by the men engaged in the capture of the fish; but still larger quantities are, of course, wasted. It recently occurred to a Norwegian speculator that some of the immense mass of food that is thus annually thrown away might be preserved and profitably used for consumption on shore. He made arrangements, therefore, with several whaling captains and two meat-preserving firms, and recently he gave a dinner at which he believes he demonstrated that whale flesh may be cooked in at least a dozen different ways, and that it forms a delicious as well as a wholesome article of diet. Some parts of the fish, we are told, supply materials for an excellent imitation of turtle soup; others resembles beef; and still others are almost as white and quite as tender as chicken. The meat can be sold for about half the price of Australian tinned beef.

There are reports from several parts of Sweden of a hitherto unknown and very destructive kind of caterpillar which is giving a great deal of trouble to the farmers and anxiety to the whole population. It is a gray-brown, with deep gray stripes; its appearance is most common after rain. Its work on the crops has been so serious as to demand assistance of the Government.

Two Australian fleeces of wool and two American fleeces were scoured last summer. The Australian scoured four and a half pounds, and the American eight and a half pounds. The former was valued at $4.30, and the latter at $8.15.

SILK culture in Louisiana has of late become a thriving industry, and to-day promises an abundant production.

Solid Science.

In Livermore Pass, Alameda County, on the old road from Haywards and San Jose to Stockton, about twenty miles southeast of Mount Diably, stands the Mountain House. The region round about has a celebrity as having been the rendezvous of a gang of Mexican desperadoes of the worst stamp. Its proprietor, Mr. Zimmerman, a veteran of the Mexican war, is well known by all the pioneers and travelers of that section, among whom his linguistic abilities and his skill as a raconteur have rendered him a general favorite. But circumstances have made him the possessor of a secret which surpasses any of his tales of foreign travel, and which is likely to prove a bonanza to him. Within a comparatively recent date an artesian well was sunk upon his grounds, with a result to challenge amazement. The water was desired for irrigating purposes, and one morning, after all the work about it had been completed, Mr. Zimmerman went out to survey this new addition to his property. He observed that through the carelessness of some one the water had been permitted to run during the night. Highly indignant at the sight of so much water being wasted by negligent workmen, he gazed upon a pool of it near the overflowing trough with growing rage. In the pool of water the irate eyes of Mr. Zimmerman detected several large potatoes lying where they had been dropped on the way to the kitchen. Naturally of a provident disposition, this discovery increased his disgust for the wastefulness of his employees, and, stooping down, he gathered the scattered vegetables into his hand. By an involuntary impulse he attempted to press off one of the "spud's" eyes.

It was impossible to do so, and on examining it more closely Mr. Zimmerman at once saw that a radical change in the nature of the potato had taken place. It could no longer be classified with the vegetable, but with the mineral kingdom. The potato in fact, all the potatoes he had picked out of the pool, were completely petrified, but quite unlike the potatoes petrified through being carried in the pockets of rheumatic people; each one retained its size and outward appearance. When broken in bits by the repeated blows of a heavy axe they exhibited a stony fracture similar in looks to that of fossil wood. Thereupon, as a natural result of this discovery, followed a series of interesting experiments, each of which strengthened the feeling of thankfulness in Mr. Zimmerman's breast that he had not used the well water for drinking purposes; also that the discovery had been made in time to prevent the destruction of his garden and orchard by irrigation with this peculiar fluid. As a preliminary to this experiment he built an air-tight structure of one room. Within this was a zinc tub, connected with pipes leading from the well. In this receptacle have been placed small fowls, dogs, and cats. These animals, after being immersed three or four days, continuously, became perfectly rigid and would stand alone. The enthusiastic proprietor is convinced that they will so remain during all time. At any rate he has fitted up an apartment with glass cases, in which he has preserved his specimens. For some time the wonderful properties of this spring have been known to a few, but the facts leaked out a few days ago through the misdirected zeal of one of the initiated.

As might be supposed, there is a movement afoot to organize a stock company with simply capital enough to make this bonanza artesian well yield its benefits. Preparations are now being made to petrify human bodies which after a certain length of immersion in this spring shall be as stone statues. The knowledge of this fact having come to some of the local undertakers, it is understood that they are about to take vigorous measures for the overthrow of the whole scheme, casting discredit upon the theories of the stockholders of this peculiar company. But those who have visited the spot and witnessed the experiment are confident that the project is feasible. If it be so, the vexed question of burial, with its attendant troubles of cemeteries and deleterious gases, will be settled at once and forever. Its convenience and inexpensiveness will place it far ahead of cremation which is predicted to be the ultimate fate of generations to come. Embalming is not to be mentioned in comparison with the new process of petrification, by which as great a change may be wrought in human destiny.

It is an idea of the company that bodies may be utilized as statues for drawing-rooms, parks and gardens, or with arms extended for torchlights or gas jets on street corners. It may be a little hard to induce conservatives to fall in with this plan, but an attempt will be made. There is one point in connection with his wonderful spring yet in doubt, and it is this: What effect would it have upon human beings if taken internally? There are strong reasons to believe that it would be fatal, and if the company can prevail upon the Government to allow them to experiment upon a condemned malefactor, the question may be satisfactorily decided. As it is, a chicken induced to drink of the water, and closely watched, speedily gave signs of an internal disturbance, acted wildly, fluttered its wings, spun round and with a struggle sank to the ground dead. It was at once cut open, though with difficulty, the knife striking a hard obstacle at the first cut. The crop and stomach, on being closely examined, gave unmistakable evidence of the presence of stony formations.

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.

There seems no end to the uses to which paper is to be put, the latest notable one being to the making of pulleys which are said to have the requisite strength with only 25 per cent. of the iron pulleys. It is also claimed that belts do not readily slip on these pulleys and hence may be run much slacker than on iron.

Oil of white birch bark dissolved in alcohol when applied to fabrics renders them water-proof and preserves them from the attacks of insects, without in any way seriously impairing the appearance or the pliability of the material.

Among the notable bridges in the world is the one at Langang, China. It crosses an arm of the China Sea. This structure is some five miles long, and has not less than 300 arches. Over the pillar of each arch reclines a lion made out of a single block of marble and yet 21 feet long. The roadway of this bridge is 70 feet wide.

Protecting the Skin.—To prevent the skin from discoloring after a blow or fall, take a little dry starch or arrow root and merely moisten it with cold water and lay it on the injured part. This must be done immediately, so as to prevent the action of the air upon the skin. However, it may be applied some hours afterwards with effect.

AGRICULTURE.

ABOUT SWEET PEAS.—What is more beautiful or more fragrant than the old-fashioned Sweet Peas! How rarely we see them of late. It is true that the same thing—the intense summer heat—which makes our season of "green peas" rather short, also interferes with the sweet pea. Those who would have sweet peas should plant them early, and plant them deep. Three inches of covering is none too much, and they should be put in as early as the soil is in a condition to work. Of course they must have something to climb upon. Pea-brush, such as is given to the ordinary garden peas, is perhaps the best, but in the absence of this, strings, wires, or whatever will allow the plants to climb for about three feet must be provided. The old-fashioned Sweet Pea has, in the hands of European florists, given a number of fine varieties, the names of which will be found in the catalogues of the seedsmen. Some of these have beautiful colors, but none are more fragrant than the old sort. Sweet peas are excellent flowers for cutting, as they have long stems, and they retain their beauty for very many days. To have sweet peas at their best, plant early and plant deep.

BARE PLACES IN LAWNS.—By "lawn" we mean any piece of grass kept solely for ornamental purposes. It may be merely a front yard, or on large places it may include many acres. There may from some cause show thin and poor places here and there. These may be mended by several methods. If the bare places are large, the surface may be worked over with a sharp rake to take out dead stems and roots, and then, after fertilizing, be sown with grass seed of a kind similar to the rest of the lawn. If the patches are small, the quickest way to mend them is to lay turf. In England a method is in use not only for restoring bare places in established lawns, but also for starting new ones, called "inoculating." The ground being well prepared, bits of good turf (sods) about three inches square are inserted a foot apart each way. These will take root and spread, soon covering the whole surface. In making or mending a lawn, recollect that the work is to last for years, and that a good supply of fertilizing material will be a good investment.

MANY dairymen complain that their cows are hard milkers, and ask for a remedy. A cow generally milks easier as she grows older. Some recommend a wire sharpened or knitting-needle for probing the teat; but nothing of the kind should be allowed, since such treatment might tend to close the orifice or even to produce inflammation, which would be serious. Again, a leaky teat might be the result. In the care of a good cow, the dairyman can afford to spend a few moments more in milking; if a poor one, getting rid of her is advised.

IF farmers could employ more capital they would have better implements and better cultivation. If they gave more careful attention to the seed they used, they might increase their crops from twenty-five to fifty per cent. If they could succeed in producing as much weight from an animal at two and three years of age as was formerly accomplished at five and six years old, farming might be made as profitable as any other branch of business.

FARMERS put up your own liniments. One of the very best for rheumatism is made as follows: One pint spirits of turpentine, two ounces camphor, two ounces spirits of ammonia, and one ounce oil of sassafras. One of the best liniments for wounds is made by melting pine tar, adding one quart linseed oil and half a pint spirits of turpentine; it is just the thing for any wounds on man or beast, and it is one of the best remedies to apply to brittle feet.

THE profits of the farm are small at best, but careful management of the small items of the farm products preceptibly increases them. How are you managing your hens, and are they paying for their "winter keep?" Are they in as comfortable quarters, and as carefully and intelligently provided for as your other farm stock? If they are, they doubtless express—in the egg basket—their appreciation of such care, and you are satisfied that "poultry pays on the farm." If they are not, you are certainly missing an item of considerable profit.

LIME slacked out dry, or air-slacked, so as to be fine and light, and sprinkled freely on squash, melon and cucumber vines, has been found to be a protection from the striped bug. The bug always flies in its passage from one locality to another. If it alights on the limed surface of the leaves it does not like the lime, and if closely watched will be seen to soon put out for some other locality. The lime should be renewed as often as washed off by rain, or as soon as new growth requires it.

SHEEP manure with some straw mixed with it, is the best thing I ever tried on onions. Put it on as thick as you can afford; then keep the weeds out, but don't hoe the dirt up to the onions. Star the soil as much as possible. For the maggots I tried hoeing in wood ashes one year, and it was a benefit. The next year I sowed wood ashes before planting, and it fixed them. I put on a peck to the square rod. On my land (a light soil) ashes greatly increase the crop also.

A FARMER SAYS: Four years ago my barn was fearfully infested with rats. They were so numerous that I feared having my whole crop destroyed by them after it was housed; but, having two acres of wild peppermint that grew in a field of wheat cut and bound with the wheat, it drove the rats from my premises. I have not been troubled with them since, while my neighbors have any quantity of them.

THE question is often asked, what is a grade? A grade is a cross upon an animal not pure bred. A pure bred animal of one particular breed crossed upon an animal of another particular pure breed is not a grade in the proper sense of the term; such offspring would be known as a cross-bred.

An improved water motor is among the English inventions lately brought forward—silent in its action, having no dead centre, and of remarkable power. In the crank there is a shaft or arm which passes through a ball having a circular plate upon it, and, the plate moving as it does upon two cones, the water comes in in the shape of a wedge, traveling round until it gets to the outlet; this action takes place on both sides and thus the power is transmitted to the crank through two stuffing boxes. On the top there is a guide block connected to a bow on the centre shaft, which prevents the plate revolving, and also takes the weight of the working parts. There is no slide valve or piston, and no friction, except through the two stuffing boxes. There is one inlet for water, which is divided into two outlets by passing on each side of the moving plate. The simplicity of the principle and construction, and the efficiency of action characterizing this water engine, render it peculiarly valuable for various uses and applications, among these being that of a substitute for water wheels and turbines.

DOMESTIC.

MAKING MUSH.—Mush of all kinds needs more boiling than cooks usually give it. We should drop the name of "hasty" pudding, for in this case "haste makes waste," as the full nourishment of corn meal, even the finest, is not brought out by the very quick cooking usually given. It is wonderful how oatmeal improves with long boiling or steaming. There is a difference in the quality. That which is fine and floury needs less cooking, and is palatable with half an hour's boiling. But the best oatmeal—that which is coarser and firmer and safer to buy in large quantities, as it keeps better—needs two hours' steady boiling, and three or four hours' will not be in vain, if the mush is not scorched. To prevent this, put the oatmeal with four times its bulk of cold water, add a little salt, in a tin pail or stone jar inside a kettle of cold or lukewarm water. It can be cooked safely in a steamer or steam-cooker, or farina kettle. After it comes to boiling, it should boil for two hours. It can be cooked more quickly if soaked over night. Oatmeal mush is such a favorite dish with us now, that a day's supply is put upon the stove to cook nearly every morning as soon as the fire is built, and it sometimes happens that one or the other of the family relishes it so much as to eat nothing but oatmeal and milk for a breakfast or supper. Since we have learned to cook it so long, we have forgotten to use sugar on it, except as there is sugar with our berries, or other sauce eaten with it. It is very nice cooked with milk—as I have previously told—half milk and half water. A good sprinkling of raisins boiled in graham or oatmeal mush makes a very pleasant variety.

CROUSTADES OF CHICKEN.—Cut the crumb of a loaf of bread into slices two inches thick, and then with a round paste-cutter, about two inches in diameter, cut out of each slice as many pieces as possible. With another paste-cutter, about one and a half inches in diameter, make a mark on one side of each cylinder of bread crumb. When all are ready, fry them a golden color in very hot lard. A deep frying pan should be used, and plenty of lard, so that the croustades fairly swim in the fat. When done, lay them on a sieve in front of the fire to drain, and afterward remove the cover (marked with the small paste-cutter) and with the handle of a teaspoon scoop out all the inside of each croustade. Mince finely some remnants of roast or boiled chicken, free from skin, etc., and add an equal quantity of ham or tongue, as well as a quantity of truffles or mushrooms, also finely minced. Toss the whole in a saucepan with a piece of butter, mixed with a pinch of flour; add white pepper, salt and powdered spice to taste; moisten, if necessary, with a little white stock. Stir in, off the fire, the yolk of an egg, beaten up with the juice of half a lemon; fill the croustades with this mince, put a button mushroom on the top of each, cover them with a sheet of oiled paper, put them into the oven to get thoroughly hot, and serve.

GERMAN POT ROAST.—Select a good tender piece of either beef or mutton, veal and pork can also be nicely roasted in the same way, place in your iron sauce pan or pot one good tablespoonful of lard, half as much butter and an onion cut fine; let the onion fry to a light brown and put in your meat after having washed, dried and salted it. Put the cover on and let it stand until it is pretty well browned, then add water, unless in danger of burning. Add only enough water from time to time to keep it from burning, turn it frequently so that it may brown on all sides. When tender, it will come forth brown and juicy. Just before serving see that there is enough water in for gravy, or if there is not you can take out the roast, add enough, not too much, hot water and then pour it over the meat.

PARASITES ON CANARIES.—Almost every one of these household pets is annoyed with little parasites, which render them weak by loss of blood and nervous irritation. To get rid of them we must study their habits. It is a common fact that these parasites generally feed during the night, and leave the birds during the day. If the cages were provided with hollow perches, they will creep into them, and may be destroyed by boiling water. If the birds like to frequent a nest instead of a perch, make the nest of something that may be dipped occasionally in boiling water. Half the diseases of cage birds are caused by these almost invisible parasites. Mounted in glycerine jelly, they form very interesting microscopic objects.

TIMBALE DE SPAGHETTI.—Break some spaghetti into very short lengths and boil it thoroughly. Drain it before the fire and add to it plenty of fresh butter or a cup of strong, rich gravy; then mix with it one or two beaten eggs, according to quantity. When the macaroni is nearly cold, fill with it a plain mould which had been previously buttered and sprinkled with fine bread crumbs. Press the macaroni well down, leaving a hollow in the centre, in this place a well flavored mince of lamb, poultry, or game; fill up the mould with more macaroni, pressing it down compactly. Bake in a moderately quiet oven, turn out and serve very hot.

COOKIE TIN.—The best cookie tin is simply a piece of sheet iron the size of the bottom of the oven. Have the edges turned over slightly so that the edges will not lie flat on the bottom of the oven. Cut a round hole at the end, so that it may be easily taken from the oven by putting a fork in and drawing it out; and this is useful also to hang the iron up by.

BEEFSTEAK A LA MAITRE D'HOTEL.—Cut the fillets or tenderest parts from some choice tenderloin steak. Shape them into neat oval pieces, each large enough for one person, and broil them daintily. Spread with maitre d'hotel butter and serve on a hot platter, surrounded by green peas or Saratoga potatoes and parsley.

BEAN SALAD.—Cover the bottom of your salad dish with cold, boiled potatoes, sliced thin; over this spread a layer of cold baked or boiled beans, and above this a layer of onions, sliced very thin; salt and pepper each layer: heat a piece of butter the size of a walnut in sufficient vinegar to cover the salad and pour over it while hot.

"THERE are a great many funny occurences in this world," observed an Austin attorney.

"Been reading the *Congressional Record*, have you?" flippantly inquired a young physician.

"No, sir, I never read fiction. It is something entirely different."

"Well, what is it that bothers you?"

"Well, it is this. I saw quite recently a chicken's head cut off, and the body of the bird flopped around for a few minutes afterwards. I cannot understand it."

"Oh, that's simple enough," was the reply. "You see, the bird's head was off, wasn't it?"

"Yes, short off."

"Well, the seat of intelligence is in the head. The chicken's head being off—entirely disconnected with the body—it didn't know for some time whether it was dead or not."

HUMOROUS.

THE representative of a telegraph company went to the head of a big dry goods establishment the other day to ask permission to put wires over the roof of their building. "No, sir!" was the curt refusal. "Why not?" was asked. "There are too many of your blanked wires now. They have knocked all the profits off our summer trade this year." "The telegraph wires have affected the profits of the dry goods trade? How is that possible?" "Why, you see, we laid in an unusually large stock of mosquito netting, and there it is still in stock—haven't sold a yard. Your blankety blank wires are so thick all over the city now that a mosquito can't get through. More wires? No, sir, not this year. I'm consulting my lawyer now about suing the telegraph companies for our losses on the mosquito netting."

He Has No Objection.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, United States Senator from this State, remarks: "My opinion sir, I have no objection to giving. I suffered from rheumatism of the back, used some St. Jacobs Oil, which gave me instantaneous relief and finally cured me completely. I think it a remarkably remedy, indeed." His candid and courteous expression carries weight.

JIM SNIVERLY had been absent from Walla Walla for several years. He returned not long since, and one of the first men he met was Bill Tinkerson. They had just taken a social drink when Bill remarked, "Do you remember Sally Jane Benderley?" "That great big, gawky, red-headed girl with freckles as big as a dime all over her nose?" "Yes—that's the gal." "Of course I remember her. Nobody could ever forget her. It is impossible to duplicate a face like that. She had a mouth like a catfish. What of her?" "Oh, nothing, except that she is my wife, that's all." "Is that so?" exclaimed Bill, a little confused; "then let me congratulate you while we drink to the health of Sally Jane. She may not be handsome, but she'll make you a good wife. Here's to her."

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which sulphur, sugar of lead and nitrate of silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. SMITH, KLINE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, Pa. and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

"WHEN is the jar not a jar?" said the Newport dude and fox-hunter to the bevy of young maidens who were drawn around him by the subtle and irresistible attraction of loaded money-bags. They all laughed of course, and the dude looked greatly pleased. "Ah, it's a good one, ladies," said he smiling. "Do tell it to us, Mr. Sangazure," asked the brightest looking of the throng of fair women. "When it is a door!" triumphantly exclaimed the young man. Then there was a gale of merriment, lasting for many minutes. Its extent rather surprised the humorous young fox-hunter. Telling the story of his success to a friend afterward, he said: "I knew it was a good conundrum, but, by Jove! I didn't think it would have an effect like that upon the girls!"

There was a young man so well bred,
That the hair would not stay on his head,
But the Carboline oil
Put new hair on the soil,
And now with an heiress he's wed.

YEARS ago, when David Crockett was a member of Congress and had returned home at the close of the first session, several of his neighbors gathered around him one day and asked questions about Washington. "What time do they dine in the city?" asked one. "Common people such as we have here, dine at 1. The big ones dine at 3, we Representatives at 4, the aristocracy and Senators eat at 5." "Well, when does the President fodder?" "Old Hickory?" exclaimed the Colonel, "well, he don't dine till next day."

"Rough on Corns."

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

THEY tell a good story of Landlord Roberts, who kept the first hotel at Bar Harbor, some thirty years ago. He woke up one night by hearing some one travel about the house and lighting a candle found one of his guests, in full shirt dress, wandering through the rooms. "What do you want?" said Roberts "I want to find the hen pen," said the man. "What in thunder do you want of the hen pen at this hour of night?" asked Roberts. "Well," said the man, "you see I lost my pillow somewhere and I wanted to get into the hen pen and get a feather and make another."

The best cure for diseases of the nerves, brain and muscles, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

WALCOTT, the gentleman who ate thirty brace of quails in thirty days, was relieved from any disagreeable stomach troubles by using GASTRINE, and took nothing else during the task. Sold by druggists.

A SAD AFFAIR: "You are a very martial people," observed an English swell at Newport to a golden dude from the metropolis. "Yath," returned the latter, "we licked the British in two wahs." "I didn't allude to that," said the Briton, "but to an experience I had last winter in Georgia." "Aw!" "I went hunting with a party of gentlemen. There were ten besides myself. A fowling piece exploded in the midst of us, and—" "Horrible!" "—and wounded nine colonels."

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

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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.

STRESS OF WEATHER; "Dear lady, please help an unfortunate man. I ain't had no work at my trade since last winter." "Poor man! What is your trade?" "Shovelin' snow, mum."

His Son's Advice.

I have been troubled for over twelve years with a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, which the doctors said was diabetes. I could not at times stand up, and would have to continually use the urinal both day and night with intense pains in my back and sides there was brick dust deposits in my water; I could not rest well or lie easily in bed in any posture. I was at that time employed by the Maine Central Railroad, and had to give up work for a time. Fearing that it would sooner or later turn to that dreaded Bright's disease, I called in my son in Lewiston, who is in the drug business, and after consulting with him as to my case, he advised me to use Hunt's Remedy, as he knew of so many successful cures that it had made in Lewiston and vicinity. I at once commenced using it, and began to improve. I had less pain in my back and sides, my water was passed naturally with less color and no pain, and after using several bottles found that my pains were all gone and the weakness of the kidneys and bladder were cured, and I have no trouble with them now, and can attend to my business; and for one of my years I am enjoying good health, and thanks to Hunt's Remedy for it, and I consider it a duty and pleasure to recommend so good a medicine as Hunt's Remedy, and I have taken pains to recommend it to others in this vicinity.

You are at liberty to publish this acknowledgment, hoping it may be the means of helping suffering humanity.

E. B. CLARK, Furniture Dealer,
Formerly with Maine Central Railroad.
Newport, Me., May 17, 1883.

The Return of Health.

After a protracted and exhausting illness, the return of health, though it may be slow, fills the mind with joyous anticipations. Debarred from every enjoyment by disease, the patient grows despondent and foreboding evil. What a glorious change comes with the first thrill of health, what pleasant thoughts of resuming life's active duties and participating in its pleasures! In order to hasten the return of vigor, the grand need of the convalescent, digestion should be stimulated and assimilation insured by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic containing only ingredients of standard purity and long tested efficacy. Besides giving an impetus to returning health, it affords an adequate defence against the recurrence of periodic fevers, and such forms of malaria as ague cake, and dumb ague. Constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint and the attacks of rheumatism yield to its benign influence, and it is also an admirable means of dispelling the despondency bred and fostered by indigestion and the physical symptoms that attend it.

GATHER your cucumbers for pickles while they are young, lay them in a stone jar, cover them with salt, spread cabbage leaves over them, and put a weight on them to keep them under the pickle as it forms.

Henry's Carbolic Salve

The best salve used in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff cures Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane.

Denton's Balsam cures Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, etc. Can be used externally as a plaster.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Dr. J. T. Ridley, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is a good appetizer and merits attention from sufferers."

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 recipe, 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.*

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.

MRS. J. S. Littell, Newark, N. J., was badly afflicted with Bright's kidney disease. Three doctors gave her up to die, then Dr. Frazer, 20 New street, gave her Dr. Elmore's E.G. It relieved her in a day and cured her in 3 weeks.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

A silent home is a dull place for young people—a place from which they will escape if they can.

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.

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

HAY-FEVER
ROSE-COLD.
A POSITIVE CURE
ELY'S
CREAM BALM.

For twenty years I suffered with Hay Fever. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and was cured before it was used. Have had no return of the complaint. Charlotte Parker, Waverly, N.Y. One and one-half bottles of Ely's Cream Balm entirely cured me of Hay Fever of ten years' standing. Have had no trace of it for two years. ALBERT A. DURKEE, Smithtown, N. Y.

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 linings of the head from colds, 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.

TO MOTHERS
Is your child fretful? Does it pick its nose, start in its sleep, and grind its teeth? If so, it has WORMS, and you should use
CLARK'S INFALLIBLE WORM SYRUP
AT ONCE. SAFE and EFFECTUAL in its action. 25c. a bottle. Druggists.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Testimonials, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

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25 PISO'S CURE FOR 100
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION.

FREE Send for the "Health Helper" if you want Perfect Health. H.H. Box 104 Buffalo, N.Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me

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FREE! BY RETURN MAIL—A full description of "Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting." D. W. Moody & Co., 34 W. 9th, Cincinnati, O.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough. Price 25 cts.

333

For You, Madam,

Whose Complexion betrays some humiliating imperfection, whose mirror tells you that you are Tanned, Sallow and disfigured in countenance, or have Eruptions, Redness, Roughness or unwholesome tints of Complexion, we say use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It is a delicate, harmless and delightful article, producing the most natural and entrancing tints, the artificiality of which no observer can detect, and which soon becomes permanent if the Magnolia Balm is judiciously used.

VERBATIM: "Pray, my good man," said a Judge to an Irishman, who was a witness on a trial, "what did pass between you and the prisoner?" "Oh, then, plase your lordship," said Pat, "sure I sees Phelim atop of the wall. 'Paddy!' says he. 'What?' says I. 'Here!' says he. 'Where?' says I. 'Whisht!' says he. 'Hush!' says I. And that's all, plase your lordship."

If you experience bad taste in mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

A USEFUL VOICE: "I'd give $500 for a voice like yours," pleasantly remarked a Chicago man to a middle-aged Boston woman with a keen eye, a sallow visage and a long jaw. A smile of grateful vanity illuminated her face at the implied compliment as she coquettishly asked: "And what would you do with it?" "I'd use it to frighten my wife's mother away from the house," answered the prairie-bred brute.

"Enjoy Your Life"

is good philosophy, but to do so you must have health. If bilious and constipated, or blood is out of order, use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are mild, yet certain in their operation. Of all druggists.

CONCLUSIVE PROOF: "What makes you think your father was crazy at the time of executing his last testament?" asked the Judge of a witness in a contested will case. "Because," answered the young man, promptly, "my father was a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat and he was always talking about the necessity of running the 'old ticket' again."

A Bonanza Mine.

of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands testify.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY: Dissatisfied wife—"We cannot agree—we must part forever." Husband—"All right; but we must not ventilate our sorrows through the press. Wife—"Ugh! what's the use of the separation, then?"

For 25 years I have been afflicted with Catarrh so much that I have been confined to my room for two months at a time. I have tried all the humbugs ever tried, in hopes of some relief but to no success until I met with an old friend who had used Ely's Cream Balm and told me to try it. I procured a bottle more to please him than anything else, but from the first application I found relief. I know it to be the best relief I have ever tried.—W. C. Mathews, Justice of the Peace, Shenandoah, Iowa.

EDITOR KU-TA-NO-GE: The Pintes call the editor of the Arizona *Advance* Ku