In the Arkansas Woods.

It is the natives themselves that more especially attract the strangers attention. There's the head of the family prodigiously tall and ungainly—quite interesting objects they are, too, with their thousand and one mental peculiarities. The children also, always a dozen or fifteen of them, ragged, sorrowful urchins, of all sizes and shapes. And the dogs—bless me, I came near forgetting to mention the dogs—great they are in number, and so thin and bony it is little wonder that the greater portion of their existence is spent lying before the old fire-place, never changing their positions except when compelled to do so. A striking sense of willingness seems to overshadow the whole group as they squat about the dingy room in all imaginable attitudes, each wrapped up in the narrow confines of his own little self and the quid of dogleat tobacco. Tobacco is their only solace—a home-made article it is, too, meanest and wildest stuff to be found anywhere in the land. The men chew it, the women chew it, the children chew it, and even the dogs chew it. It's chew, chew, spit, spit, spit, squirt, squirt, from morning till night, from night till morning, and if you are not cautious enough to get off at a safe distance you will be compelled to dodge numberless missiles of amber-colored juice that are shot about in every conceivable direction, irrespective of persons or things. Sometimes their jaws become weary after a long term of services in the art of mastication; chewing requires too much exercise for their indolent natures to withstand. Something must be done to relieve these overworked members of the human organism, and the characteristic pipe is at once brought forth from its hiding place in the chimney. And such pipes, great, black, filthy things, strong enough to wreck the constitution of a Fifth ward politician. A man who can stand before one of these pipes when it is in full blast is proof against anything. He would certainly need no life insurance.

Corn bread and bacon constitute the bill of fare, and in the meagre compass of its life-sustaining qualities it combines all—and the only—delicacies of the season, never out of season. It's corn bread and bacon for breakfast, corn bread and bacon for dinner, corn bread and bacon for supper; that is all the year round. To moralize upon the ingredients of that corn bread would be quite as hazardous as to attempt to solve the mysteries that cluster around that world-famous dish, boarding house hash. I know it is a horrible mixture of corn meal and water, but I am innocent of anything else it may contain—utterly devoid of salt, saleratus or soda. This is poured into a small, rusty iron pot, half buried in the ashes where it bakes and dries until it becomes hard enough to knock a hole through a brick wall, provided the aforesaid wall isn't more than ten feet thick. While the baking process is going on, the family squat about the fire place in languid listlessness and fire random shots of tobacco juice at the fire.

The bacon, too, is an article worthy of comment, inasmuch as it imparts a sort of flavor to the corn bread, and thereby renders it the more palatable. You first discover it in huge slabs of fat, with little or no lean in its composition, and almost completely encrusted in the accumulated filth of weeks and months. One glance at it would make a health officer sick, but to eat it! oh, horrors! The corn bread being baked to the proper extent, is placed upon a stump outside the door to cool while the dogs form a circle round, lick their chops in silent hunger, and bestow wistful glances upon the, to them, delicious morsel. Slices of bacon are then placed in the great iron pot where they sizzle and splutter until finally dissolved into a number of little dried up chips floating about upon a miniature sea of slimy grease. This horrible mess—grease and all—in conjunction with the corn bread, is eagerly devoured by these rapacious natives; and, on this meagre diet, strange to say, but nevertheless true, they manage somehow to keep the sands of life in motion. Truly, one-half of the world knows not how the other half lives.

Medical Hints.

The knees are not to be affected by rheumatic pains, lameness and stiffness. The reason it is so often these joints in preference is due to their greater exposure. They are often put directly upon the ground, in place of the feet, but without the protection of boots. We use them in pushing gates and doors and to hold things, as a harness maker uses his vise. The knees are often the most exposed of all the joints; as in riding either in a saddle or vehicle, they are the first to get wet or cold. They are above the boots and below the coat. These joints should be protected, and when painful, should be rubbed vigorously with hot water containing soda, then with a course towel, and lastly with three parts of fresh lard to one of oil of peppermint.

To avoid nightmare and dreams, sleep on the right side—never on the back. Let the supper come just five hours before retiring, and let it be simple and light. Eat no vegetables or cured meats for supper. If you are still troubled with dreams, take a little salt in water on retiring. And let those children who are very sleepy in the morning do likewise—take supper at five o'clock and retire at eight; they will wake early and feel rested. With dinner at twelve o'clock a child is very hungry at five, and if he eats his supper then, he will have it digested enough by eight o'clock, so that he can sleep and get fully rested by morning. But if he is obliged to wait till six o'clock (which often means that the good housewife intends to have supper at six and succeeds at six and a quarter, and the "menfolks" get ready at six and a half and finish at seven), he is very hungry and eats a great supper that makes him feel dull and heavy, he retires long before it can be digested, and with sleep every activity of the body is slowed, and the stomach joins the other muscular apparatus in taking a rest. The poor child is wakened with difficulty, and feels worse than before. Very fleshy people may lay aside some of their burden by avoiding the use of sugar, starch and fat, eating ever sparingly of these. Vegetables growing underground increase one's weight. Remember the fasts that have been unbroken for days and weeks without harm. Lean meat will not increase obesity.

A dropsical swelling may occur almost anywhere, and is to be distinguished by its smoothness, natural heat and color, and by the fact that, if firmly pressed upon by the thumb for ten seconds, it leaves the imprint of the thumb for a little time, gradually becoming smooth again. A bandage is useful, after gentle friction for a few minutes. Rest and quiet are useful. But the cause should be determined by a competent person Among the common causes are leaking of the heart's valves, thinness of the blood, which is sometimes watery, (in which case the patient is pale and emaciated), and disease of the kidneys. The dropsy itself is not a disease, but the result of disease. The cases are nearly always mechanical; either there is too much pressure, or the circulating fluid is thin enough to escape through its tubes. The pressure on the veins of the ankle is mechanical—increased when one stands, diminished when one lies down. The heart pushes the blood in jets to the extremities, its return is in a steady stream. Veins have valves that hold the blood above them from settling back, away from the heart. Muscular action passes the veins and relaxes them by turns, thus increasing the motion of the blood through the valves.

A MONTANA Indian is named Womanshoes. He had seen a Chicago girl's feet as she rode a mule and he knew at once that he had found a great name.

AGRICULTURE.

PHOSPHATES AND POTASH.—Phosphate of lime is only one of the mineral fertilizers upon which plants deligit to feed, but which continual cropping, without returns, will soon exhaust. Potash, upon which plants make large demands, is another. Grass and potatoes may be called potash plants, because, containing a large per cent. of this mineral. One hundred parts of dry hay will leave, when burned, nine per cent, of ash, which the largest part is potash. Successive crops of grass must, therefore, exhaust the land of this, its leading constituent, unless it is returned in some shape. Just what mineral fertilizers grass lands want in order to keep them in good productive condition may be learned from the following statement of that eminent scientist, Bousingault: "Ten thousand pounds of good meadow hay contain 547 pounds of inorganic (mineral) matter, of which 130 pounds are potash, soda, 10 pounds; lime, 107; magnesia, 43; oxide of iron, 5; silicica, 189; sulphuric acid, 16, phosphoric acid, 32; and chlorine. 15. While many of these are found in almost inexhaustible quantity in all tillable land, potash, lime, sulphuric and phosphoric acids diminish rapidly under cultivation, unless returned in some way. It is a suicidal policy, therefore, to neglect the application of these mineral fertilizers on land severely cropped. Nor has any fertilizer a more permanent effect on such land than wood ashes—they containing all the mineral constituents of plant food—and when accompanied with ammonia in some form make a perfect fertilizers. It is an old saying that "land never forgets ashes," and such would seem to be the fact, when places on which coal-kilns have been burned have been known to have shown their fertilizing effects for more than half a century.

FROM results obtained with various fertilizing substances, Professor Atwater has drawn the following conclusions: Corn needs little nitrogen besides what it can draw from natural scurces, while its yield is largely increased under the influence of mineral fertilizers—the most effective being those in which the chief component is phosphoric acid or potash according to the soil and the season. Potatoes respond uniformly to all the ingredients, and they are less able than corn to gather from natural sources. The same appears to be true for turnips. Not enough experiments have been made with other crops to justify conclusions concerning them. Practically, the largest average yield for all crops is secured by the use of fertilizers containing all the essential elements of plant food. Used alone, nitrate of soda is rarely useful, sulphate of lime frequently, muriate of potash very often, and the super-phosphates generally. Soils vary in their capacity for conveying food to crops, and careful observation and experiment are necessary to determine the needs of a particular soil.

VALUE OF BEES.—The great value of bees to agriculture has hitherto been entirely overlooked. A society of Saxony has collected some very important statistics upon this subject, which are now made public. The society controls seventeen thousand hives, from each of which ten thousand bees fly out daily. This makes a total of 170,000,000 bees. If it is supposed that each bee undertakes but four journeys per day, and that this takes place upon only one hundred days of the year, then an annual total of 68,000,000,000 bee journeys is obtained. At the lowest limit probable the society considers that fifty flowers are visited on each journey, and that five out of the fifty are fertilized. This gives a grand total of 340 000,000 fertilized flowers yer year. If the value of fertilizing twenty thousand blossoms be one cent, then a value of $170,000 is represented by the work done by the bees of this society, or a benefit to agriculture by each hive of $10 per annum.

CATTLE and sheep should always have plenty of shade in the pasture. They like, when they have eaten enough, to lie down in a cool shade and take their comfort, and if they can do so they will thrive much better. A few shade trees for this purpose will pay well for any drain they may make on the fertility of the soil. If there are no trees it will pay to erect a cheap shed, even though it be but a rude structure of four posts set in the ground and a roof covered with brush wood or pine limbs. It should be open to the north always, and may be open on all sides if more convenient. The effect of a blazing sun on a cow's back when lying down seems to be more marked than while she is feeding, and cannot fail to make the animal feverish, and thus injure both the flavor of the milk and its keeping qualities.

PLANTS.—Judicious care of the health of plants will promote your own. Mildewed leaves, sodden oil, mouldy crocks will generate disease in your plants and yourself. In all manipulations of leaf and soil, avoid touching eye, lip, nostril, or any abraded portions of the skin till the hands have been thoroughly cleansed. Before bouquets are brought to the dining-table they should for a moment be entirely immersed in water, and never be so placed as to project over articles of food. Subtle germs of vegetation and insidious ova, eggs of obnoxious animal life are always present.

WINDOW ORNAMENT.—A pretty and easily-grown window plant may be obtained in the following manner: Soak a round piece of coarse sponge in warm water until it is thoroughly expanded. After squeezing it about dry, place in the openings millet, red clover and barley-grass seeds, rice and oats. Hang the sponge in a window where the sun shines a part of the day, and sprinkle it lightly with water every morning for a week. Soon tender leaves will shoot out, and, growing rapidly, will form a form a drooping mass of living green. If regularly sprinkled, it will later be dotted with the blossoms of the clover.

O. M. TINKHAM, Secretary of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, has devised some improvements in packing butter, Instead of lining his packing-boxes with muslin he uses a certain kind of brown paper, which is odorless and tasteless, and costs very little. He also lines his cases throughout with a layer of felting half an inch thick. This, it is alleged, keeps out the heat most effectually.

HAULING OUT MANURE.—While the ground is hard or covered with snow, the manure heaps can be hauled to the fields with the least trouble. Those who have profited by our hints for the past few months, will have the manure in good condition for hauling out now; others will have it lying around loose and unworked, and consequently useless for some time yet.

Paris has very few native-born residents. Out of every 1000 of the inhabitants only 322 were born in the metropolis, while 38 came from other communes of the departments, 565 from the various departments or colonies, and 75 from foreign countries. Not one of the other continental capitals possesses so large a proportion of foreigners. Berlin, for example, has only 13 of foreign birth among every 1000 of her population. Since 1876, the German element has very largely increased, at which time the natives of Germany numbered only 19,024, but now they number 31,190,

DOMESTIC.

FUMIGATING PASTILS.—For the purpose of deodorizing a room in which there is an offensive smell common coffee berries and even rags and brown paper, if properly burned, will serve admirably. The smoke from these substances not only neutralizes the odors but really acts as a disinfectant to a slight extent. In burning coffee, paper or rags for this purpose care must be taken to prevent them from burning too freely. If they burn with a free, bright flame the proper effect will not be produced. They should be allowed to smoulder quietly, and they do this best when they are thrown on hot coals or a hot shovel and set on fire. An excellent substitute for pastils is heavy brown paper which has been dipped in a solution of nitre and then dried. This burns freely without flame, and if it be dipped in a solution of benzoin, the odor is very pleasant. The best thing, however, is pastils. They are easily made as follows: 1. Paris Formula; Benzoin, two ounces; balsam of tolu and yellow sandal wood, of each four drachms; nitre, two drachms; labdanum, two drachms; charcoal, six ounces. Reduce to powder, mix thoroughly and make into a stiff paste with gum tragacanth. Form into small cones and dry them in the air. 2. Formula of Henry and Guibourt. Powdered benzoin, sixteen parts; balsam of tolu and powdered sandal wood, each four parts; charcoal powder, forty-eight parts; powdered tragacanth and labdanum, each one part, powdered nitre and gum arabic, each two parts; make into a paste with twelve parts cinnamon water, form into canes and dry.

PANEL PICTURES.—Floral panels are much used for room decoration, sometimes suspended from mirrors, or pictures, from a height, or standing like armorial shields at either side of a door or window. A pretty panel picture made with a trifling outlay, can be produced by taking a common slate. First paint in the background either some neutral tint or one shaded in color; those from dark brown to the lightest tint of that color are pretty and effective, using burnt umber and white. Be careful to shade it as gradually and evenly as possible. Flowers are the prettiest designs for panel pictures, a particular pretty one being composed of wheat heads, field daisies and wild roses. Poppies, wheat and blue corn flowers make another equally handsome, or golden rod and purple chrysanthemums make a bright and effective picture; apple blossoms on one and pansies on another also make good companion pictures. The frames may be painted in some neutral tint or contrasting color, or else simply gilded with liquid gold paint.

PLUSH DRAPED EASELS.—It is now the mode in Paris—and followed in other cities—to drape easels, mirrors and other accessories to be found in the fashionably furnished drawing-room with plush. The easel is covered with peacock blue, ruby, gold, blue or apple green plush—or any color that contrasts or blends with the room furnishings—and ornamented with embroidery and fringe. The cord which holds the draper and the tassels must be of the same color. Small easels, intended for holding a photo or plaque, are done in this way: Take a long strip or scarf of plush, knot it round the upright bar close under the cross-piece, carry it across this bar in front and make another slip-knot above the cross-piece, letting this piece over the surface lie in easy folds; in this way one long end will fall on the one side just below the picture ledge; the other long end at the opposite side of the easel ends, just above the ledge. Stiffness must be avoided in these draperies, but look well when they seem to hold the slip-knots in position.

CHEAP GRAVIES.—After frying fat pork, leave two tablespoonfuls drippings in the spider, stir smooth in this a large spoonful of flour, with salt and pepper. Place over a brisk fire, and add a pint of milk; stir constantly until it boils. Melt a large spoonful of butter in a hot spider; watch closely until browned, not burned; then pepper it and turn in a bowlful of milk. Stir in a few spoonfuls of milk and sufficient flour to make the desired consistency, not forgetting to add salt, as it is much less liable to remain in lumps. When the milk boils add to it the batter, and stir until it bubbles. Cut a cupful of codfish into small pieces; place in the spider, cover with cold water, and set on the stove. When the water beginst to boil, turn it all off, and add a bowl of rich milk; then proceed in the same way as in the second recipe, excepting the salt, as the fish will furnish enough of that. When turned into a bowl add a generous piece of butter.

AN EXCELLENT HOUSE-PLANT.—Chinese primrose is one of the best blooming plants we can get for winter flowering, both single and double varieties. They require when growing plenty of moisture at the roots and shaded from the direct rays of the sun. When watering, however, do not allow much water to fall on the leaves, as it is apt to cause them to rot. A soil suitable for this plant is sandy loam and a good mixture of leaf mould and thoroughly rotted manure. Do not put into too large pots, as the soil is apt to sour before the roots pass through it sufficiently to use up the moisture.

To give glass great brilliancy, wash with a damp sponge dipped in spirits, then dust with powdered blue or whiting (tied in a muslin bag) and polish with a chamois skin.

ONE pound of green copperas dissolved in one quart of boiling water will destroy foul smells. Powdered borax scattered in their haunts will disperse cockroaches.

SPIRITS of ammonia diluted with water, if applied with a sponge or flannel to discolored spots of the carpets or garments, will often restore the color.

To remove spots from furniture, take four ounces of vinegar, two ounces of sweet-oil, one ounce of turpentine. Mix and apply with flannel cloth.

USE kerosene, or bath-brick, or powdered lime, to scour iron, tin, or copper; wash in hot suds, and polish with dry whiting.

OSCAR WILDE says the American girls have a good deal of common sense And in view of this fact it seems a mystery how Oscar got near enough to them to find it out.

A LITTLE spirits of turpentine added to the water with which floors are washed will prevent the ravages of moths.

"*Cholera* in Egypt has," says the Lancet, "notwithstanding all sanitary cordons, progressed steadily along the line of human traffic, and should it unfortunately extend to Europe, we shall feel more trust in an efficient system, which involves the careful examination of all suspected vessels and persons, together with the adoption of measures for dealing with infected persons and things, than in a system of quarantine which herds the healthy and the sick together under circumstances which offer every inducement to fraud and evasion."

HUMOROUS.

A WOMAN who had been swinging in a hammock in a yard, had no sooner vacated it in answer to a call from the house, than a ragged old tramp who had been leaning over the fence walked inside and coolly planted himself in the hammock for a siesta. In about five minutes the woman reappeared, and seeing at a glance how matters stood, she brought out a sharp knife, walked straight up to the fellow, and before he could chuckle twice she cut the head rope. He came down on his head with a thump, toppled over at full length, and slowly scrambled up and walked off. Not a word was said until he was outside the gate. Then he turned and called out:

"Maybe you'd like my photograph just as I keeled out of that old fish-net, but you won't get it—not by a jug-full!"

A MUSIC dealer tells an Albany reporter that "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By, Jennie," is one of the popular songs just now. They nearly tear the house down when a girl sings "Save the Sweetest Kiss for Mother." The stoutest, healthiest looking girls generally want the most sentimental songs about unrequited love and blighted hearts and all that sort of thing. A girl who weighs more than I do was in here the other day and wanted a song about "My cheek has lost its bloom and my eyes are shadowed o'er with gloom." Girls that work in shops want more sorrowful songs than those that are in stores. I've got a theory about it, but haven't time to explain it this morning.

"How long did you intend to remain?" asked the clerk as a Chicago man registered at a summer resort hotel. "That's indefinite," was the reply. "Because if you were going to stay for a couple of weeks I'd put you in the new rooms in the west wing, overlooking the lake." "Yes—ahem—yes," mused the guest, as he looked greatly puzzled; "you see, I'm in a pork deal. If pork stays where she is I can remain here three or four weeks and get away without leaving my trunks as security; but if pork goes down I—" "You can't remain over a week or two," "Just about two hours, sir; and you'll have to accept of trade dollars and Canada bills to square up at that! Guess you'd better give us a room in the top story, with four beds in it, to begin on."

"No, GEORGE," said a sagacious wife at a summer hotel, "I can't think of having you come here to spend Sunday, after working hard in your office all the week. You need rest and recreation. Next week, now, be sure and stay in the city and enjoy yourself." George vows a vow that his Sundays shall be passed at the hotel while his wife remains. Score one for the woman. Women, you know, don't know how to carry a point. Oh, no! That is to say, she can't reason her way, but she can now and then get along by her intuitive faculties just about twice as fast as can man with his god-like reason.

"STRICTLY BUSINESS:" "Sir," began a stranger, as he walked directly up to a business man on South street the other day, "I am strictly business." "So am I." "Good! I believe every man should furnish money for his own tombstone." "So do I." "Good, again! I want to raise fifty dollars to pay for a stone to stand at my grave. What assistance will you render the enterprise? I want a business answer." "You shall have it, sir; I will aid the enterprise by furnishing the corpse." The stranger hurried off without even mentioning the sort of epitaph he designed having engraved on the sacred stone.

A CHICAGO wholesale house sent out three female drummers by way of experiment. One of them wore all her samples to a picnic and got lemonade, pie and grass stains all over them; another got mashed on a brakeman and followed him off, and the third reported three new dresses, a lawn tennis suit, a garden hat and a Langtry bang in her expense account. The house is so well satisfied with the result of the experiment that it will not repeat it.

THE RULE OF THREE: Elderly and obnoxious suitor, who was the first to arrive and evidently means to be the last to go—"I have forgotten most of my mathematics, but at your age, sir, I was devoted to them." Impatient young lover—"Ah! Then you probably are familiar with the rule of three." E. S. —"The rule of three?" "Yes, that two is company and three is—one more."

SOMETHING USUAL: "I feel so worried about Charles!" sighed Mrs. Wildhusband. "It's getting late, sure enough," said sister Kate, looking at the clock; "but I guess nothing unusual has happened." "That is what frets me,' replied Mrs. Wildhusband; "I am afraid something usual has happened to Charles."

A method of bleaching cotton yarn has lately been introduced in France, the advantage of which is that uniformity is secured, and the article continues beautifully white in the warehouse, whether in skeins or textures. The plan is to let 220 pounds of cotton yarn be bucked for eight hours in a soda lye composed of six and one-half pounds of crystallized soda and two and one-fourth pounds of slaked lime. After being steeped in the bucking caldron and washed, the yarn is put into solution of chloride of lime, and, remaining there some two hours, goes directhence to the diluted sulphuric acid, in which it remains for twenty minutes. Such a quantity of yarn requires eleven pounds of powdered chloride of lime, and one and one-sixth part of sulphuric acid. After the bleaching, the yarn is carefully washed in flowing water, and then put once or twice into a soap bath containing two and one-fifth pounds of palm oil for every 220 pounds of the yarn. By this means, the cotton is freed from the adhering acid, and can then be sized—warp yarn with thirteen and one fifth pounds, and wool yarn with four and two-fifth pounds of starch for every 220 pounds, with the addition of some acid-proof nitramarine.

Publishers of newspapers and periodicals who are in the habit of redeeming unsold copies from news companies and agents are well aware that the return of copies which have been sold and then collected again wherever found by train boys, hotel servants, etc., subjects them to a considerable loss. Mr. J. H. Woodard, of Indianapolis, has patented a seal and sealing machine which are designed to prevent this practice in the future. The machine, which can be attached to the feller or run independently, pastes a slip bearing the name of the office using it over the free edges of the paper in such a manner that the paper cannot be read without breaking it. The Cincinnati Enquirer and the Indianapolis Journal have already decided to adopt this means of self-protection.

Leadville has now 5 smelters, whose combined capacity is 775 tons of ore a day. It has also two stamp mills of a capacity of 80 stamps. Over 800 tons of ore per day are thus used in Leadville while about 450 tons are shipped to other points. The total output for the year of 1882 of the Leadville district is $17,181,354, and it is expected that the yield of the present year will be still greater.

In the "Naturforscher," Dr. K. Mullenhoff has apparently solved the question of the cells of bees. He endeavors to prove that the peculiar form of these structures is due neither to the high intelligence nor to a miraculous instinct, but simply to certain unavoidable physical conditions.

Gone Never to Return.

GARDENER, ME.—Mr. Daniel Gray, a prominent lumber merchant writes that his wife had severe rheumatic pains; so severe as to render her unable to sleep. From the first application of the famous German Remedy, St. Jacob's Oil, she experienced unspeakable relief, and in two hours the pain had entirely gone.

A scientific authority remarks that facts collected by Miss Armerod in Great Britain prove that there the damage caused by insects is in reality enormous. Not less than $2,000,000 will be found set down to aphydes in the country where the inhabitants are devoted to the cattle-raising industry, while the ravages annually caused by wire-worms, weevils, &c., to wheat, barley, peas, beans, and tares seem to range between £2 and £3 an acre.

Hollow Cheeks,

A pale, flabby skin and limbs ill clothed with flesh, indicate poverty of the blood. The speediest and surest way to increase its nutrifying properties, to impart vigor and compensate for undue waste of bodily tissue, is to use, with persistence and regularity, the incomparable vitalizer and aid to digestion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A wineglassful of this agreeable medicinal elixir three times a day soon manifests its beneficent action in an improvement of appetite, sleep and spirits, increased bodily substance, and the return of color and fulness to haggard, wasted cheeks. This supreme preventive counteracts the effects of severe mental labor and bodily toil, anxiety of mind, exposure in rough weather, miasma in air or water, and tropical heat. It is a reliable safeguard against fever and ague and remittent febrile disease, and overcomes constipation, indigestion, liver complaint, rheumatism and other ailments.

Nothing from man's hand, nor law, nor constitution can be final. Truth alone is final.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

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

However things may seem, no evil thing is success, and no good thing is a failure.

OTTAWA, ILL.—DR. T. A. SMITT, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters give entire satisfaction.

Don't judge a man by his speech, for a parrot talks, and the tongue is but an instrument of sound.

Dr. Stites, Brooklyn, N. Y., was cured by Dr. Elmore's Rheumatine-Goutaline of very severe Rheumatism and kidney disease of several years' standing, after trying everything else without benefit.

IF those front-gate women are smart they would have their husbands build their houses even out to the sidewalk and with little balconies on the front of them, so they could sit in them and see what is going on up and down the street.

No disease can show such quick results as Heart Disease; do not delay, Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is a specific. $1. per bottle at druggists.

AS TO LACING: "Oh, oh!" exclaimed a loosely-girded girl the other day, as one of those very slim-waisted persons (a married woman) stepped off the pier into a boat and began to handle the oars. "If she exerts herself at all I'm positive she'll snap in two and the upper half go overboard. Do look at her!"

The Oldest Druggist.

Being one of the oldest druggists in this city (although having retired from business), I wish to say a good word about Hunt's Remedy. A number of years ago I was troubled with my kidneys. The idea of a druggist, however, resorting to the use of a "patent medicine" was a little humiliating, but when I came to consider how many people had been benefitted by the use of Hunt's Remedy, I unhesitatingly began using it; and after having fully tested its virtues I can say, as many of my customers have said to me, "It is the best medicine for kidney and liver complaint ever compounded."

I have yet to learn of a single instance where it has failed to benefit and give satisfaction, in fact it is the best I ever sold.

I would say to all who are troubled with kidney and liver complaint, give Hunt's Remedy a trial and you will say as I do, it is the best known remedy, and the best is the cheapest every time. Yours truly,

EDWARD ALLEN.

Hartford, Conn., May 19, 1883.

MR. JAMES CHENEY, with J. W. Goodman, Millard table manufacturer, of Athol, Mass., writes, May 23, 1883, as follows: "I have been troubled for a number of years with kidney disease, was severe pains in my back and sides, and could get no relief until I used Hunt's Remedy, which was recommended by our druggist, Ward, of this place, who stated to me that many wonderful cures had been made in this community by the use of Hunt's Remedy. People who have suffered for years with kidney disease, inflammation of the bladder, and accompanying troubles, had been permanently cured by this great medicine. I purchased a bottle of Hunt's Remedy and found that it helped me from the first dose, and two bottles removed all the pain in my back, and I consider myself cured, and cheerfully recommend it to my friends as a medicine that will do all that is claimed for it.

WHAT WAS IN IT: "My case is just here," said a citizen to a lawyer. "The plaintiff will swear that I hit him. I will swear that I did not. Now, what can you lawyers make out of that if we go to trial?" "A hundred dollars, easy," was the reply."

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.

AN OPEN SECRET AMONG THE LADIES

The brilliant, fascinating tints of Complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These roseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm—a delicate, harmless and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists. The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection.

Its effects are immediate and so natural that no human being can detect its application.

Nothing is more important than to understand the subject about which you propose to instruct others.

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by their functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

A false friend is like the shadow on the sun-dial—appearing in sunshine, and vanishing in shade.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, influenza, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

NEEDLESS SOLICITUDE: Mistress (about to depart for the seaside)—"I hardly like to leave you alone in the house." Servant—"Och! Sorra alone will I be, mum, wid all me first cousins coming to shtop wid me, mum."

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

A NEW VERSION: A couple of tramps went into a lager beer saloon and drank a quantity of beer for which they had no money to pay. The proprietor instructed his bartender to "Durn dose rascals inside oud."

Oh is There No Remedy for Piles!!

exclaim a million of tortured wretches every day. We don't expect to reach the million but can unhesitatingly say to our readers that they need suffer no longer than required to obtain ANAKESIS, a remedy introduced to the world over 25 years ago, by Dr. Silbeca, a well-known physician of Cincinnati, and fully approved by the profession of all schools. It will cost nothing to try it. P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., Box 3416, New York City, send samples free upon application.

BOSTON girls who got lost in the woods in the White Mountains the other day did not cry "Help," but "Three ladies in this direction are in urgent need of assistance."

Gastrine.

The increasing demand for this preparation as a household remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia is sufficient proof of its efficacy.

Bricks impregnated at a high temperature with asphalt are being successfully used in Berlin for street pavement.

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

If you do a kind or neighborly act, do it because you feel that it is both a pleasure and a duty, and don't spoil that act by telling everyone you meet what a philanthropic creature you are.

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

He is truly great who is little in himself, and that maketh no account of any height of honors.

"We know Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator will cure Heart Disease. 30' years use and many persons of prominence testifying prove it.—"Readville, Press." $1. per bottle at druggists.

To what atrocities cannot that mind reach which is impelled by savage avarice?

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

HAY FEVER. Since boyhood I have been troubled with Catarrh and Hay Fever, and was unable to obtain relief until I used Ely's Cream Balm. It has cured me.—E. L. CLICKENER, New Brunswick, N. J.

HAY FEVER. Having been afflicted with Hay-Fever for years I gave Ely's Cream Balm a trial. I have had no attack since using it.—E. R. RAUCH, Editor Carbon Co., *Democrat*. Mauch Chunk, Pa. Price 50 cents.

Any person having a bald head and failing to see the benefit to be derived from the great petroleum hair renewer, Carboline, as now improved and perfected, in the face of the vast number of testimonials from our very best citizens, is surely going it blind.

"Rough on Rats."

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

FRONT ROYAL, VA.—Dr. G. H. Hill, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters seems to give general satisfaction. I recommend it strongly."

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

A late writer asserts that it is supposed in some cases fear of disaster is being lessened by the great contributions given in Great Britain by owners of mines toward accident funds and to the families of victims in case of death.

"Buchu-Paiba."

The quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

The only scientific Iron Medicine that does not produce headache, &c., but gives to the system all the benefits of iron without its bad effects, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

It is maintained by some scientists that the aroma of fruits increases with the latitude, while the sweetness decreases. Many herbs, such as caraway, are richer in essential oils in Norway than in more southern regions. The effect is ascribed to the influence of the prolonged light of the summer months.

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.

—The German authors will hold their Fifth Congress at Darmstadt from the 8th to the 11th of next month.

THE DEATH RECORDS,

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY,

LUNG AND BRONCHIAL DISEASE,

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

CHANCING THE BALANCE

To the Health Side of the Account.

Before pharmaceutical research had developed the great PULMONIC above named, the cough mixtures of the day presented no adequate protection against the speedy development of fatal forms of lung disease. To palliate was all that they could do in a majority of cases. But since HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR was introduced, persons suffering from severe COUGHS and COLDS, from ASTHMA, sore THROAT, INFLUENZA, etc., have been enabled to avail themselves, at trifling cost, of an article which affords them a reliable means of cure and a genuine defense. *There are dangerous imitations.* Ask for HALE'S by its full name and take no substitute.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one Minute.

Leather may be restored in color, if not too far gone, by a slight application of oil. If this is not effectual put on blacking; let it dry, brush it off, and go over it again very lightly with oil. If very brown, black thoroughly and oil the leather afterward, and give to it a final and careful dressing of gum tragacanth dissolved in water

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor.—Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Save trouble and expense in washing, and always have nice fitting collars and cuffs, by wearing Chrolithion.

SHE doesn't mind 'em: The girl with fine, plump arms is the creature who does not mind the mosquitoes at all.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK

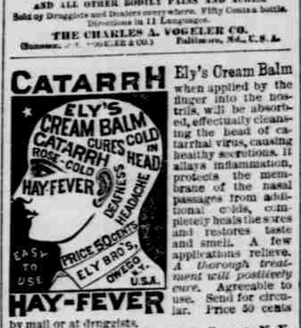
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (SUCCESSOR TO A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

Ely's Cream Balm when applied by the finger into the nostrils will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores taste and smell. A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will positively cure.* Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

ST. PATRICK'S SALVE

TRY IT USE IT

It relieves at once Burns, Piles, Chapped Hands or Lips, Corns, Bunions, Scalds, Bruises, Soreness of feet, Inflamed eyes, etc., Itching from any cause. 25c. Ask your druggist, or send to 27 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Dr. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Nothing in the world equal to it for the cure of Scrofula, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Old Sores, Sore Eyes, Ulcerated Diseases, Catarrh, Loss of Appetite, Female Complaints, and all Blood Diseases. It never fails. All druggists and country store keepers sell it. R. F. Sellers & Co., Prop's, Pittsburgh, no every bottle.

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

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough. Price 25 cts

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