New Tragedies.

"Why doesn't McCullough produce some new plays?"

"For two reasons," replied Mr. Price, the tragedian business agent. "First, he doesn't need them, second, he has not found anything that thoroughly justifies the risk. The number of plays submitted to him is almost incredible. Two of your Detroit dramatists have thought they could fit him, but they don't seem to have taken the right measure, although each play was of more than ordinary merit. Why, within the past two months McCullough has read eight tragedies written expressly for him, and there were scor a before them. 'Memnon,' by young Carleton, of Chicago, read so well that Mr. McCullough made a conditional payment on it; but the piece is largely spectacular, and will require thousands of dollars to mount it; so the risk seems hardly justifiable. Of all the plays submitted within the past year the one deserving the most serious consideration is Timayenis' tragedy, 'The Wife of Miletus,' founded upon one of the erotics of Parthenius. The chief male characters is Hervor, chief of the Gauls, and the heroine is Siva, wife of Constans. The play is unquestionably great in a purely literary sense, and seems to be intensely dramatic. But the question is, will it act well?"

"What is the theme?"

"The two leading principles embodied in the leading roles, are the ideal or spiritual, and the realistic or natural. Hervor presents the highest standard of morality, aided by the spiritual or religious—the principle of manhood, honor, fidelity to the law of the spiritual. Siva is the poetic incorporation of the unconscious, instinctive, and, therefore, fatalistic nature of woman."

"Rather over the heads of the average play-goers, isn't it?"

"I confess I am afraid so. 'Daniel Rochat,' produced at the Union Square by Thorne and Jewett, was beyond the comprehension of the masses. The new tragedy, however, seems to be pregnant with dramatic action, and that may save it."

"Who is the author?"

"A Greek named Prof. Timayenis, of Brooklyn, who has been engaged in literary pursuits in this country for ten years. He has contributed nearly two hundred articles to Appleton's Encyclopedia, and his works on Greek literature have passed through several editions. He is a dull, heavy, gross-looking man, and resembles a butcher more than a literary character. If Mr. McCullough could be convinced that the tragedy would act well I think he would give it a trial."

"Cannot that be determined?"

"By nothing less than actual representation. Before McCullough produced Wingfield's 'Bondman' he was in love with it, but it proved a flat failure. In less than a week the receipts dropped off to $400. Conrad's old tragedy, 'Jack Cade,' was substituted at twenty-four hours' notice to a $1,200 house. That doesn't look as if the public wanted new tragedies."

"Then McCullough is satisfied with the old repertoire?"

"Rather say the public is satisfied with it. They prefer him in the standard plays like 'Virginus,' and 'The Gladiator,' but I suppose he has a very laudable and natural desire to contribute something to the advancement of dramatic literature, and to produce something that will live after him, as 'Jack Clade' and 'The Gladiator' have lived after Forrest, No! The public will go to see Mr. McCullough in the old plays. He plays to the capacity of every theaire he visits. I think you will have a practical illustration of the public's preference next week.

A Queer Habitation.

There is a queer little nook down on the coast below Santa Barbara, California, into which a rambling reporter found his way a few days ago. It is the wreck of a vessel, perched high among the sandhills upon the Paios Verdes rancho, upon the shore of San Pedro Bay. It is the home of a vivacious, eccentric individual, an old salt named Capt. J. F. Janes, who boasts of having met and vanquished single-handed the representatives of the most powerful monopoly on the Pacific coast. "Come and see my museum," said Janes to the reporter, who was weather-bound on San Pedro wharf with the mercury steadily crawling up above the 100th degree. "It is a queer place, but I aint ashamed of it, and it's cooler down here; besides, I want to show you my lawsuits. I have 28 of them, all of them nailed upon the wall, and each one represents money."

The "queer place" was found in a dry arroyo, or sandy gulch upon the north side of San Pedro harbor. It is a handsome, square house, with a piazza extending all around it and a flag-staff surmounting the whole. At a diftance it presents the appearance of a tasty little hotel, and over the top can be seen painted upon the stern of some wrecked ship the words "Ocean Villa." It is only when one enters the neat little enclosure about the house that its true character is observable. The house and its whole surroundings are made up of portions of wrecks. The garden fence, the plants, the ornaments all around bear the sign of the sea. The house is a combination of bulwarks, bulkheads, lockers and cabins. The principal room is the cabin of some first-class ship; the room above it is the cabin of a bark. The kitchen is the galley of a wrecked merchantman, and each of all the many appointments are either cabins, wheel-houses or cooking galleys transferred from some dismantled craft wrecked upon the bay. No two rooms are alike, and all are constructed so as to preserve their original appearance on the ship they were built upon. Some are finished in natural wood and some are ceiled with wood of the most expensive character.

It is in fact a house made up of wrecks gathered together by Capt. Janes as a watchman on the south coast during 10 years. The principal portions of the house are made out of the wreck of the "Adelaide Cooper," which was cast ashore during a southeaster about three years ago. The interior walls are covered with marine curiosities gathered by sailors in all parts of the world. The collection of handiwork made by sailors is perhaps the best upon the coast. The models of ships and quaint carvings are splendid. The most remarkable curiosity of all is a large star formed out of legal documents from the Courts and Sheriff's office and nailed upon the walls. "Those papers," said Capt. Janes, in explanation, "are my lawsuits. I keep them on exhibition like an Indian does his scalps. Those are suits I have had brought against me by the Southern Pacific and by Gen Phineas Banning to drive me away from this spot. I have defied them all and have whipped 'em. I am here yet and there's my boats, those three little sloops, anchored in front of my house. I own this land and the water front and all I have about me is paid for. When me and my wife came here we had not a dollar and we lived in a tent made out of an old sail. Now I am independent and next month shall start a newspaper, the San Pedro *Shipping Cazette*. I am no scholar, never went to school; I am a sailor, but I have made up my mind to grow rich with San Pedro."

—It is found now that tea and cocoa are Ceylon's most paying crops. Cinchona, too, is rapidly increasing in production. Crop prospects there are decidedly better than last year.

AGRICULTURE.

How Much Ashes to the Acre.—The quantity of ashes that may be used depends mostly upon the depth and breadth of the purse. One thousand bushels to the acre would not hurt the land, but one hundred would be an effective dressing, or, if no more than 20 or 30 can be used, the result will be good so far. This will be in proportion to the quantity used up to a certain point. That is, one hundred bushels might do five times as much good as twenty bushels, but five hundred bushels might not do five times as much good as one hundred, at once, but it would, in the end, because potash is not washed or leached out of the soil unless it is very abundant, and its effects would remain until all the potash would be exhausted. Unleached ashes contain ten per cent. of potash on the average. Leached contain from one to two per cent. About one and one-half per cent. of phosphoric acid exists in wood ashes.

Artichokes have been grown for swine several years at the Michigan Agricultural College. The method of management has been to have a small patch of artichokes colvenient to the swine pens, upon which the breeding sows were turned early in the spring, and allowed to harvest the roots for themselves. The crop is thus grown with very little labor, since it requires no harvesting, the roots remaining in the ground all winter, and it furnishes succulent food for the sows just when it is most needed and most difficult to obtain from other sources. Professor Johnson, Farm Superintendent, is so well pleased with the results of this management that he is enlarging the artichoke plantation.

It is safe to say that the market gardeners near our large cities realize greater profits from lettuce than from any other vegetable. It is a very hardy plant, and when well under way withstands not only quite a low degree of cold, but also the heat. If the plants are partially protected by being set out on the sunny side of ridges, they progress much more rapidly in growth than when not so carefully managed, and the quicker they can be grown the better the quality. If the plants are set out in rows wide enough to admit the free use of the hoe, and well manured, they will become solid, but when sown broadcast on rich beds they also furnish a large quantities of tender leaves.

See that the bee-hives are clean, dry and tight, and that everything possible is done to make the bees winter successfully. Have plenty of food accessible to the bees. A dry, dark, frost-proof cellar or room, of a temperature between 35 and 45 degs. F., will form the best winter quarters for bees, and if such a place can be secured, the nearer it comes to the standard the better. If left out of doors a box roughly made should surround the hive, leaving on all sides a space of a foot to be packed with chaff or dry straw; a wooden tube may lead from the entrance of the hive to the outside of the box.

A comparison between English and American agricultural statistics may not be uninteresting: England has this year under wheat 2,600,000 acres, America has over 39,000,000; 2,966,000 acres under oats, against about 30,900,000 in America; 2,300 000 under barley, which is about the acreage in this country. America has 64,000,000 acres under corn. England, of course, does not grow corn. Great Britain has but about 6,000,000 head of cattle, against 30,000,000 in America; it has about 25,000,000 sheep and lambs against about 50,000,000 in America.

Can any one estimate the loss annually entailed upon the dairymen of the country by keeping poor cows on scant pasture, stinted in water, or compelled to drink from stagnant pools, hounded to and from the milking yard, milked by brutal and rough hired men, the milk manipulated in a room unsuited for the purpose by women or girls without the slightest idea of the art of butter-making, and packed and sent to market in an almost unmarketable style? This is something that the most competent expert cannot detail in dollars and cents.

Cold weather is approaching; tighten up the poultry houses so that the fowls will be as comfortable as possible during the winter. Lay in a good store of oyster shells or burnt bone or bone dust, so that the hens may have some good shell-producing food. Give the house a thorough white-washing. See that the perches are strong and firmly held up. Fix the nests; put in clean straw, and dust a little sulphur in them.

The New York *Herald* says: "The feet and legs of horses require more care than the rest of the body. They must not be allowed to stand in filth and moisture, and in grooming a horse the feet and legs must be as thoroughly brushed and cleaned as a coat."

The New England *Farmer* advises that it is a mistake to plant buggy peas—that is, peas which have been eaten by the pea weevil, although the statement is often made that they will grow just as well. It is best to feed out the old stock and buy new and clean stock for spring planting.

If your cows leak their milk it will be well to milk them three time a day while they are in full flow. Care should be used in handling an animal whose udder is distended by an unusally large flow of milk, lest some of the milk glands be ruptured. Be gentle and do not milk too rapidly.

Dig up the bulbs of gladioli, tuberoses, caullas, etc., and store away a cool dry room for the first; a warm place for the second, and a dry, frost-proof cellar for the last.

Rake up the leaves and put them on the strawberry bed. Do not let them blow around the place, but use them in the hot beds, for banking up round the cellar walls or for bedding.

Make cuttings of grape vines, and either plant in open ground in rich mellow soil, six inches apart and cover with leaves or some other protection or bury them in a dry place and then plant in the Spring.

A farmer in Herkimer county, N. Y. raises his best potatoes on a soil consisting entirely of pure sand. He enriches with plenty of barnyard manure and plants six or eight inches deep. His crops are sure and excellent.

Potatoes and Apples.—Dry sand poured into the filled barrels of apples and potatoes after storing in the cellar has been found to be a decided improvement on all other plans for keeping them, they remaining till late spring as "crisp and apparently as fresh as when gathered."

The total losses by floods in the State of Ohio the present year, according to the report just issued by the State Board of Agriculture, are: Live stock, $55,216; grain, $323,276; houses, etc. $98,786; fences, $254,180. These estimates o the loss of property by floods are reported this year for the first time. But it is claimed that, excepting perhaps the floods of 1832, no such loss ever occurred before in the history of the State.

DOMESTIC.

Sauces.—People are inclined to good living, or rather to having well-cooked meals, and that is a mater nowadays to which many house-wives are giving their attention. A little time each day is easily spared for that purpose, and the results are so palpable that there can be no regret for the time spent in perfecting matters for dainty living. The women of the present, in studying this, will learn that brain and brawn are greatly influenced by delicate fare, and the careful preparation of every meal. The making of sauces should meet with careful study. There are many sauces, and a meat for every sauce. A sauce will improve the plainest dish, and the most elaborate will be made more palatable. It is a study, indeed, to learn how each sauce should be prepared, and what to serve it with, and the cock is a rara avis who does it perfectly. The French are perfect in making sauces, and it would be well, if inclined to learn the art, to win the good will of some French cook. The French white sauces are made with strong white stock, well clarified, and always on hand and ready as a basis for any needed sauce. The sauces of the everyday kitchen are usually a pasty mass of flour and water, with flour uncooked, lumpy and unpalatable, usually designated as drawn butter sauce, with a flavoring of anchovy, parsley, caper or pickle. In making a drawn butter sauce it is very important that the flour should be well cooked, fully fifteen minutes, with constant stirring, and strained before serving.

Snow pudding.—Take a little more than the third of a package of Coxe's gelatine; pour a pint of cold water over it, and let it stand ten minutes; add the juice of one lemon and one cup of white sugar (sweeten and flavor to taste): add a pint of boiling water; stir and beat till worked up to a light froth, adding to it the well-beaten white of the eggs that are used for the soft custard. Do not commence to beat the gelatine till nearly cold; when well frothed up, put it into a mold in a cold place. Have a nice soft custard to pour round it when taken from the mold. It is very nice, and a pretty dessert.

A favorite way to cook potatoes now is to boil them in their jackets until they are tender and then dry them off in a hot oven. Sweet potatoes are excellent also cooked in this way. Of course care must be taken to remove the potatoes from the boiling water as soon as they are tender. There is no vegetable that gains more by being prepared with due attention than the potato, and the difference between a soggy, water-soaked one and one that is properly cooked is greater than many women seem to know.

Cream cake.—One pint of sweet milk, two tablespoons of corn starch beaten with a little of the milk, let it come to a boil, stir in slowly two well beaten eggs and a teacup of sugar, when nearly done add half a cup of butter, remove and flavor with vasilla, then make the cake. Take three eggs, one cup of sugar, one and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, two tablespoons of milk or cream, add a pinch of salt; bake in two deep jelly tins; split the cakes with a carving knife and spread the above cream between.

To clean smoky walls.—Brush them over with a broom, then wash them over with a strong pearlash water and immediately rinse them with a clean water, before the pearlash is dry. When dry, give the walls a thin coat of freshly slacked lime, containing a liberal portion of alum dissolved in hot water, finish with whiting and size. Be careful not to apply the size-distemper till the lime-wash is dry, as the latter will destroy the strength of the size if the two come in contact while wet.

Fruit cake.—Sour dried apples, molasses, sugar, butter, sour milk, soda and flour, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg. Soak over night one cup of dried sour apples, chop fine and simmer two hours in a cup of molasses. Mix together one cup of sugar and one-third cup of butter, half a cup of sour milk with a teaspoonful of soda in it. One egg, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, ground cloves and a little nutmeg; two cups of flour. Do not add the apples and molasses till the last thing.

Orange jelly.—One box of Coxe's gelatine soaked one hour in one pint of tepid water, slice into two pounds of white sugar two oranges and two lemons, let this stand also; then add three pints of boiling water; mix all thoroughly, strain all through a jelly bag, pour into moulds and set away to cool. Excellent in sickness. One-half the recipe makes a sufficient quantity at a time.

The insipidity of boiled water.—It is often necessary to boil impure water in order to make it fit for drinking; when this is done it should subsequently be cooled, and then before drinking poured rapidly several times in succession from one pitcher to another both being held far apart, in order to entangle as much air as possible with the water; this will restore its refreshing quality to a degree.

A good way to extract the juice of beef for an invalid is to broil the beef on a gridiron for a few minutes and then squeeze the juice from it with a lemon squeezer; put a little salt with it. This may be given as the sick one prefers, cold or hot, or it may be frozen and given in small lumps.

Tapioca pudding.—Three-fourths of a cup of tapioca, three pints of milk. Boil the tapioca with a portion of the milk and the yolks of four eggs, until soft; pour into a pan and add the whites of three eggs, with the rest of the milk, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar.

If the carpet in a bed-room or common sitting-room looks dusty after it has been thoroughly swept, you can brighten it a good deal by taking a damp mop and dusting with it; a flannel mop is best for this purpose.

Mush made in this way is excellent: Boil a quart of water. Stir a pint of cold milk with one pint of corn meal and one tablespoonful of salt. Pour this into the boiling water gradually and let it all boil for half an hour. Watch it carefully to prevent burning.

Almond pudding.—One-half pound of sweet almonds, one-half dozen bitter almonds, one-quarter pound of butter, one-half lemon, four eggs, one ounce of sifted sugar, one gill of sweet cream, two ounces of pulverized sugar, one tablespoonful of flavoring extract.

If a teaspoonful of turpentine is put in the wash-boiler and boiled with the clothes it will whiten them perceptibly.

A very nourishing drink for an invalid is made of whipped cream sweetened and mixed with high flavored wine.

HUMOROUS.

The Telegraph Primer: What is that Person doing in the Telegraph Office? That is the Manager, and he has a right to be there. But why is he removing all those Dispatches from the Hooks? Because there is more Business than his Plugs can get away with and he is Preparing to Mail the rest of the Dispatches to their Address. Is it a Sharp Trick? Yes, pretty Sharp. It Enables him to sit down and Telegraph all over the country: "Hooks all clear in Detroit," But won't the People be Mad at the Delay of their Telegrams? Yes, my Child, but what are they going to Do About it? Who is that man with the White Hat? He is a Commission Merchant, my Child. But see how Mad he is! He is Red in the Face. He Swears. He beats the Air with his Fist. Has Anybody come the String Game on him? No, my Child. He has just received a Telegram from one of his country customers, saying; Car a you Nevertheless Yesterday Bushels chargrin Suddenly." And He Won't Have It That Way? No; he can't Make out Whether the Man has sent him Potatoes or wants to know the Price of Oats, Hence his Cuss Words. Hence his Desire to Plug the Plug Operator. Hence his Love for the W. U. T.

A Tramp who had asked a citizen of Jersey City for a cash lift was met with the reply:

"Sir! I began life on 30 cents and am now worth $50,000, and no man ever gave me a penny in my life."

"And I, sir," added a second citizen, "have made a fortune of $40,000 by my own unaided efforts."

"While I," modestly remarked a third, "began life as a shoeblack, and now live on the interest of my money."

"Gentleman," said the tramp, as he looked from one to the other. "I thank you. You have planted new courage in my fainting heart. I will begin this very hour to amass a competency. Which of you can post me on how to fail in business and get my start by beating my creditors?"

One man gulped down something and entered a grocery. The second grew red in the face and said he had to see a man. The third turned a shade paler, made a ghastly attempt to laugh, and dropped a cent on the walk and got away while the tramp was hunting for it.

How he got over the difficulty:

A country priest who had learned one of his sermons by heart was invited to preach in a neighboring village. The following day being a church fete, he was begged so hard to remain that he could not refuse.

However it was necessary to preach, and he had no other sermon with him. What did he do?

He said: "My brethren, there are a great many wicked peeple in this parish; some of them have even said there were heresies in the sermon I preached to you yesterday. Nothing could be more false; and to prove it I am going to deliver my sermon to you again from one end to the other!"

And he repeated it from beginning to end.

Our excellent police:

Towards 1 o'clock in the morning two rogues are quarreling in a savage manner.

A passer-by, moved by the terrible cries of one of them, accosts a policeman and asks him why he does not separate the two men.

"Monsieur," replies the guardian of peace and order, "if I should interfere they would both turn against me?"

Not within his recollection: "Ha, ha! Our militiamen were a little too much for you Americans, were they not?" said an English fop to an American while discussing the rifle match at Wimbledon, "We beat you last year and this year and I guess we can beat you every year." "Yes, you did beat us squarely this year," replied the American: "but there was one year your militiamen were not too much for us, and that was the year 1782. Your forefathers probably had some knowledge of it," And then Mr. Britisher went home to consult his history.

Say you, have you got any buff trimming to go with this stuff? asked a flashily dressed woman of a storekeeper.

"I think so, miss," answered the urbance salesman taking down a piece of goods and spreading it on the counter.

"Buff! do you call that buff?" exclaimed the woman, "guess you don't know your business, young man. That's dark for a buff."

"But miss that is—"

"It's too dark; I can't see it, stupid."

"Why of course it's dark, my dear young lady," persisted the man, "It's blind man's buff, the new shade you see."

He sold the goods.

First party—"When does a man become a seamstress?"

Second party—"When he hems and haws."

First party—"No"

Second party—"When he threads his way."

First party—"No."

Second party—"When he rips and tears."

First party—"No."

Second party—"Give it up."

First party—"Never if he can help it.

Amusing and cheap:

"Why do you always invite Pitanchard to your house?"

"He is an old friend."

"That's no reason. He is horrible ugly and he gives me the nightmare,"

"Yes, but he amuses the children so much, and it's much cheaper than a magic lantern!"

"The dynamite party!" exclaimed Mrs. Shoddy, who was reading over the papers. "Dear me, Augustus, we'll have to give one right away, before those Smiths hear of it. I wonder what it's like."

A gentleman riding through Boyleston street, and seeing "Dr." on every other house, remarked that it would look a little more regular if there was an occassional "Cr." on the other side of the street.

An old acquaintance:

"I say, X, lend me $5."

"Impossible."

"What, you refuse this favor to your second self?"

"Yes; I know myself too well."

"Yes," said Mr. Tough, who isn't much of a society man, "I do pity these poor waiters who have to wear dress suits all the time."

In a nutshell: Yes," said the reporter, "I always carry my copy in my hat." "I see." replied Fogg, "news in a nutshell."

Mr. Tibbals, a farmer of Montgomery County, Ohio, has a Bartlett pear tree which three years ago was to all appearance a dead. He had heard that salt was good for pear trees, so he spaded half a peck of common barrel salt into the ground close to the tree. The next year to his astonishment, it leaved out, and bore a few pears. The tree improved steadily the second and third years, and was lately in a healthy and flourishing condition, fairly weighted with delicious fruit.

Cleveland, Ohio.

The *Daily Anzeiger* says: "Chief Superintendent of Police, J. W. Schmutt, of this city, who has been in the service a quarter of a century, endorses St. Jacob's Oil as a pain-banisher. It cured him of rheumatism.

The best quality of charcoal is made from oak, maple, beech and chestnut. Wood will furnish, when properly charred, about 20 per cent. of coal. A bushel of coal from pine weighs about 29 pounds. A bushel of coal from hard wood weighs 30 pounds. About 100 pounds of oak make 23 of charcoal; the same quantity of red pine 25.10, and of white pine 23.

Only Two Bottles.—Messrs. Johnson, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both of the officers and the wife of a well-known U. S. A. General had been cured of catrrh by the two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm, (Not a liquid or snuff. Price 50 cts.)

The Sixth Congress of Orientalists, which has just concluded its meeting in Leiden, has been a very great success. The number of scholars who attended it was greater than at any previous gathering of the kind. England sent a large contingent, and representatives came from the Dutch colonies in the East, from India, from Turkey, from Greece, and from Portugal.

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.

Carl Werner, one of the most distinguished authorities in Germany on education, has just published in a Vienna paper an article in which he shows the superiority of the system of industrial art in schools, as taught by Chas G. Leland in Philadelphia, to any at present known in Europe.

Mr. J. Eager, importer, 34 Cliff St., N. Y., tells all his sick friends if they take three bottles of Dr. Elmore's R.-G. and it fails to cure them, he will pay for it, because three bottles cured his wife and other friends.

Envy is a passion so full of cowardice and shame, that nobody ever had the confidence to own it.

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.

Horrid pains in Heart Disease. Use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator and get relief. Price $1. druggists.

A good invisible or sympathetic ink may be made of chloride of cobalt. On exposure to the heat the letters appear of a greenish color.

Clutsville, Ala. — Dr. W. Carter, says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my own family for indigestion with great benefit."

A good metallic paint mixed in pure linseed-oil will protect a wall from dampness as well as any paint can do it.

Rushmore, O.—Dr. A. Page, says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in several instances, and in each case obtained good results."

Copper loses strength rapidly with heat; from zero to 212 it loses about five per cent., while at 550 degrees it loses twenty-five per cent.

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

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83 Mercer St., New York,

Sole Manufacturers of ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILLS.

Send for circular.

CATARRH

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.

HAY-FEVER

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

This porous plaster is absolutely *the best* ever made, combining the virtues of hops with gums, balsams and extracts. Its power is wonderful in curing diseases where other plasters simply relieve. Crick in the Back and Neck, Pain in the Side or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Muscles, Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Chest, Affections of the Heart and Liver, and all pains or aches in any part cured instantly by the *Hop Plaster*. ☞ Try it. Price 25 cents or five for $1.00. Mailed on receipt of price. Sold by all druggists and country stores.

HOP PLASTER

LAME BACK

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☞ For constipation, loss of appetite and diseases of the bowels take Hawley's Stomach and Liver Pills. 25 cents.

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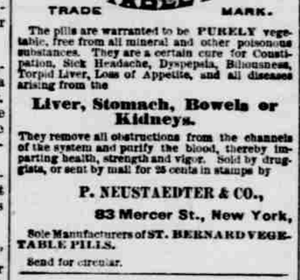

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We have exclusive private telegraph wire between Chicago and New York. Will execute orders on our judgment when requested. Send for circulars containing particulars. ROBT. LINDBLOM & CO., Chicago.

240

Stencilling—Lay the drawing you wish to copy over a sheet of paper, and with a needle prick all the outlines over with holes through both the papers; then take the clean paper you wish to have the drawing transferred to, and dust over with the powder of charcoal from a small muslin bag. This will penetrate through the holes, and leave a correct copy of the original on the paper. This pricked paper will do again for any number of copies.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs:—therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer,—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

—New York county, by the corrected equalized assessment, has a valuation of $208,818,000.

Fits, Fits, Fits,

successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Address, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N. Y.

—Pere Hyacinthe, it is stated, has a step-son in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Cancers and other Tumors

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

—An olive oil factory has been started in Santa Barbara, Cal., and is said to be flourishing.

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

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

A lady's boudoir is a powder magazines, preparatory to an expedition into the very heart of the enemy, she has a little brush and then raises her colors.

Chrolithon collars and cuffs are cheapest in the long run. They wear longer than any other, and you save cost of washing.

—The world consumes 2,000,000 tons of tobacco a year.

Carboline the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and restorer, as improved and perfected, challenges the world and stands without a rival among the hair dressings, and is a universal favorite with the ladies.

Bakers have been suspected of using sulphate of copper to whiten their bread Mons. Galippe, however, points out that the detection of copper in bread is no proof that it was improperly introduced since copper exists normally in all plants and particularly in wheat.

The Want of a Reliable Diuretic

Which, while acting as a stimulant of the kidneys, neither excites nor irritates them, was long since supplied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine medicine exerts the requisite degree of stimulation upon those organs, without producing irritation, and it is, therefore, far better adapted for the purpose than unmedicated excitants often resorted to. When we consider that the kidneys and bladder share in importance with the bowels, as the sluices or outlets for the refuse matter of the system, the necessity of sustaining their activity becomes apparent. The kidneys act as purifiers of the blood, and when their functions are interfered with through weakness, they need toning. They become less thiftily active by the use of the Bitters when falling short of relief from other sources. This superb stimulating tonic also prevents and arrests fever and ague, constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other ailments. Use it with regularity.

M. J. Seure states that collodin in thin strips or sheets is negative toward all other bodies. In interpreting the therapeutical effects of collodin, account, he believes, should be taken of its electric powers. Gutta-percha, when it is electrified, presents modifications which are analogous to those of collodin.

Messman'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.

A new adulterant of ground pepper is a finely ground preparations of the kernels of oliveberries. If a sample of the suspected mixture is scattered upon a mixture of equal volumes of glycerine and water the pepper floats upon the surface while the ground olive kernels sink.

"Anakesis" is the title of as near an absolute remedy for piles as is possible. The relief from its use is instantaneous and cure certain. 25 years successful trial by physicians and use by sufferers of three continents, has given it a place as a specific in medicine almost without a rival among all schools. It is the discovery of a distinguished physician of Cincinnati and is endorsed by the profession. Sufferers may send for sample, free, to F. Neustaedter & Co., box 2416 New York City.

Sudden death results from Heart Disease. Take in season Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. Price $1.

Recent investigations at Hochst on-the-Main, where no fewer than 672 persons are employed in the aniline color works, go to prove that though aniline is admittedly poisonous, none of the men who became ill died, and those engaged for eighteen years in the magenta-house, although reddened with dye even to the inside of the mouth, suffered no serious ill-health.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," a simple but sure remedy. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

To test the purity of water, put half a pint in a perfectly clean bottle; then add a few grains of lump sugar; make tight—a glass stopper preferred. Place the bottle in a warm, well-lighted room. If it remains clear after an exposure of eight to ten days, it is safe to use; but if it becomes turbid it is surely impure and unsafe to drink.

An effective medicine for kidney disease, low fevers and nervous prostration, and well worthy of a trial, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

School Teachers.

Mr. H. L. Soper, principal of the High School at Poquonock, Conn., says in relation to a matter which has given him much anxiety and pain: "My wife and I have both used Hunt's Remedy, and find it really a superior article. A year or so ago my kidneys became weak and sluggish, owing to a severe strain, and finding relief in Hunt's Remedy I continued its use until I had used four bottles, when I became well. Since my cure I have suggested its use to a great number of people, who I know have been benefited by using it." And to substantiate this statement, Mr. H. S. Clark, a sistant superintendent of the High School, says: "I can certify to the value of Hunt's Remedy, having received great benefit from its use. My troubles commenced twelve years ago, when my kidneys became afflicted with inflammation of the passages, but the timely use of so valuablea medicine arrested the disease. I can now cheerfully recommend it to all suffering as I was." May 31, 1883.

Telegraph Item.

Utica, June 9, 1883.

Frank W. Hoffman, clerk of the American District Telegraph Co., says: "Having had occasion to use a medicine for kidney trouble with a lame back, I was recommended by one of our Utica druggists to use Hunt's Remedy, as he had sold a good deal of it to many of our leading families here with great success for kidney, liver and urinary troubles. I purchased some, and have only used three bottles. It has cured me, and I can truly recommend Hunt's Remedy to any one in need of the best medicine for these complaints."

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Believes and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. Vogeler & Co.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Is one of the finest remedies known for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Bronchitis. It speedily gives relief to the inflamed surfaces and so does too irritated glands.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Should always be kept in the house where there are young children, as it can be used to advantage in an attack of Croup before the doctor comes, and may be of inestimable service.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Is sold by all Druggists. C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 115 Fulton Street, N. Y. Price 50c. and $1 per bottle. Beware of imitations.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye. 50c.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one Minute.

German Corn Remover Kills Corns and Bunions.

☞ The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. ☜ Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous Weakness it instantly relieves and cures. Cleanses blood and quickens sluggish circulation. Neutralizes germs of disease and saves sickness. Cures

A SKEPTIC SAID

ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. ☞ Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing the cause. Routs billious tendencies and makes clear complexion. Equalled by none in the delirium of fever. A charming resolvent and a matchless laxative. It drives Sick Headache like the wind. ☞ Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Believes

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

the brain of morbid fancies. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. ☞ Reliable when all opiates fail. Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money refunded.

NEVER FAILS

Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror. Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand leading citizens, clergymen and physicians in U. S. and Europe. ☞ For sale by all leading druggists. $1.50. The Dr. S. A. Richmond Medical Co., Props. St. Joseph, Mo. (2)

For testimonials and circulars send stamp. Charles N. Crittenton, Agent, New York City.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

RUPTURE

Cure Guaranteed in all cases by Dr. J. B. Mayer Unless his treatment cases be at once obtained and persons can attend to their business immediately after treatment. Examination free. Send stamp for reply. Main office, 811 Arch Street Philadelphia. Will be at the Keystone House, Reading, Pa., every 2d Saturday; Hershey House, Harrisburg, Pa., 5th and 6th; St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., 7th and 8th of each month.

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