Up the Andes.

A letter written from Calloo, Peru, gives a description of a trip up the Andes. They started from Lima, up the valley of the Rimac. For about fifteen miles above the city the valley is seven miles wide, with beautiful green fields of corn and other grain extending from the little river winding down the middle out to the base of the abrupt and barren mountains on each side. Even now, although the country was devastated by war but a couple of years ago, and is yet in the possession of the enemy, the fields and everything look thrifty, and suggest a state of prosperity hardly expected under the circumstances. It is almost unnecessary to say that it is not due to native enterprise, but to the enterprising North Americans who have come here and erected sugar mills, cotton mills and flour mills, and established all kinds of commercial houses, besides building the railroad up into the heart of the almost impassable mountains, thus opening up to the world one of the richest of mining countries. Along the banks of the river are a number of sugar mills and cotton mills. Here and there along the route are ruins of villages.

Some of them were abandoned ages ago, but most of them were destroyed during the late war. Every station along the railroad has a garrison of Chilian soldiers, and the only houses that appear habitable are used by them. There are many crosses or little alters standing alone along the roadside, at some of which I saw devout Catholics at prayers. Among the ruins of the villages one can always distinguish the cathedral, which is usually the largest and, in fact, the only building of any size or having any pretensions to architectural design in construction to be seen. Nearly all of the houses are built of mud; many of them built during the reign of the Incas. The cathedrals are usually built of stone and are very massive and generally imposing in appearance. They always have at least one bell tower with a chime, or rather a number of bells rung by means of braided ropes.

As we ascend the valley it gradually narrows until there is not a foot of level land along its sharp ascent, being built in cuts in the mountain sides. The grade is 211 feet to the mile. When going up it looks just as though we were climbing a hill, you can see the inclination so plainly. A place called San Bartomo is where we begin the ascent in earnest. Here we run up to the station and on to a turn-table where we turn completely around and run back in the same direction, but curving around and up the mountain side. After running this way a little way we run back again, so that after traveling three miles we find ourselves directly above the station about 600 feet, and the river as much further below the town. From there we run up quite a distance without any more of these "developments" (as they call the V construction) that the road makes while running backward and forward.

FORTY TUNNELS IN FIFTY MILES,

A few miles further on we come to the great Agua de Verrugas, over which there is a bridge, one of the highest in the world. From the bed of the river up to the track of the bridge is 252 feet. It is not a suspension bridge either, but is built on three iron piers. At each end there is a tunnel, so you run out of a tunnel on to the bridge, and then from the bridge into a tunnel again. In a distance of fifty miles there are forty tunnels, and in places you can look up and see two tunnels above you as you are just entering one, and then you soon afterwards look down and see three through which you have just passed. You keep on climbing gradually upward, passing over high bridges and running along ledges of cliffs, with the little river winding along thousands of feet below.

In places the valley widens out a little, so that there may be seen at once several villages on the river banks, and numbers of beautiful green fields and pastures, with cattle and llamas in them. All along the mountain sides can be seen the trails leading into the the villages on their way over the the mountains, and every now and then a horseman or a train of llamas can be seen slowly winding their way along the trail, looking like mere specks, they are so many feet above or below us, or may be directly opposite, across the valley. In places we wound come out of a tunnel on to the edge of a high cliff, overlooking the valley stretching out far below, and partly shut out by clouds, like some pictured sketch; something that a person might expect to see only on canvas; an attempted description of which in words is a mere mockery of its grandeur and beauty. Before I leave here I am going to get a number of views of the road, so that you can form some idea of what it looks like.

Before the Spanish conquest by Pizarro, about 350 years ago, there were so many people in the valley that they were obliged to cultivate the mountain sides. In order to do this they built a series of terraces from the base to the top of the mountains and grew their corn and other crops on them. In order to get water up to these terraces they built a score of aqueducts and carried the river water up there. These terraces and the ruins of the aqueducts can be seen all along the valley.

Through a Car Window.

Mrs. Gibbs, while laboring under temporary aberration of the mind attempted suicide recently by jumping from a train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad near Bay View station. She is the widow of the late Medical Inspector Gibbs, who died at Trieste in 1881 while inspector of the United States Mediterranean squadron.

She had just returned from Europe with her son and daughter, and was on her way from New York to Wilmington. It appears that when the train was some distance from the city the lady left her children and went into the closet of the car. The children thought nothing of it until the train came into Union station, when going into the closet they were horrified to see the window open and their mother gone. They notified the railroad officers, a special locomotive and car were quickly dispatched up the road to look for her. Lanterns were taken and the tunnel leading out of the city was carefully searched.

She was found near Bay View, lying unconscious beside the track, and her face covered with blood. She had raised the car window and jumped from the train while it was in motion. She was brought to the city hospital, where she lay unconscious several days. She has a severe injury on her forehead which the doctors fear may prove fatal. Her children say that she has been acting strangely of late, and it is thought that her mind was deranged when she leaped from the train.

Oats may be raised on a diversity of soils and with good result. They grow well over a wide range of latitude, and; with proper cultivation, supplementing the sowing of good seed, they are a creditable crop to raise. They are grown for their grain as a primary consideration, but the straw also makes an excellent fodder when cut while it is somewhat green, or at least before it becomes harsh.

AGRICULTURE.

About Stables.—Let your stable be well drained and sufficiently lighted. The vapors from a damp, putrid floor, and the sudden change from darkness to light, will almost to a certainty cause blindness. Let the floor of the stall be quite flat and level. Standing on a sloping place is very painful, and causes lameness by straining the ligaments and membranes. It also produces grease and sore heels. Every stall should be at least six feet wide and nine feet long. This will enable the horse to turn round without bruising himself, and to lie down and stretch himself with comfort. Let the stalls be separated by partitions, not by bars. They prevent the horses from fighting and kicking each other. Let proper openings be made just under the ceiling, to permit the hot, foul air to escape, and proper openings at the bottom of the wall to admit fresh air. Impure and confined air will cause broken wind. The fresh air should enter through a number of small, rather than a large hole, such as an open window. That prevents draughts, which cause chills and coughs. The temperature of a stable should be that of a sitting-room or parlor; not over seventy degrees in summer nor under forty-five in winter. Hot, close, or foul stables will bring on glanders or inflammation, while a very cold or damp one may cause an incurable cough or disease of the lungs. Do not keep the hay over the manger. The steam and breath of the animal make it both unpleasant and unwholesome. If the hay must be kept over the horse, the ceiling between should be of plaster. This will in a measure prevent vapors from passing up to the food. Have no opening into the manger from the hay-loft. Dust is very often thrown into the horse's eyes, when fed in this way, and thus blindness is begun. The breath ascends directly to the food through the opening, which, at the same time, pours a continual draught down on the horse's head, thus causing chills as well as bad food.

The hogs suffer most and their food should receive close attention. Provide a variety. Do not feed corn alone. Feed the pumpkins that you raised among the corn. Pick up the potatoes too small for market and the fallen apples not wanted for cider and feed them to the hogs. Swing your large iron kettle in the hog lot and cook those turnips you have raised on the early potato patch; mix with turnips, bran, corn-meal and a very little salt, and feed in troughs. See that the hogs get ashes, charcoal and salt regularly. Save all vegetable scraps and greasy water and refuse milk for the slop barrel, which keep one-third full of bran and corn meal.—Begin feeding the hogs three light meals per day.

We have time and again written against the folly of dairymen trying to fatten their old cows at a profit. It cannot be done, and if any farmer wishes to try it let him have them at any price. If a man has more grass or other feed than he knows what to do with let him buy some likely young steers and make money with them instead of wasting his time and feed on the remains of an old cow. The *Provisioner*, of England, on this subject says: "Old animals can seldom be fattened at a profit, even if their flesh was as valuable as that of younger ones, because it requires so much more time and feed to do it." What we particularly object to in old cows for fattening is the immense proportion of offal in them. A pot-belly makes no beef.

Freaks and variations in vegetables have been numerous at the New York experimental station. One of the beets planted for seed, instead of throwing up a seed shoot, emitted branches from the root, and these branches, coming to the surface, threw out leaves, thus forming a cluster of roots, which have grown as annuals, showing no tendency to seeding. A potato plant developed tubers in abundance in the axils of its leaves. An onion, of the white globe variety, sprouted into a top onion, the cluster of small bulbs replacing the top formation. Bi-annuals became annuals, for rows of sorghum and salsify grown from seeds from plants which were bi-annuals last year, are furnishing annual plants this year, thus showing how easily and quickly the habits of some plants can be changed by selection.

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.

There are many degrees of feeding, such as poor feeding, good feeding, high feeding and over-feeding. High feeding can only be indulged in with young animals, and always then with more or less risk of permanent injury to the animal; but either excessively low feeding or over-feeding can only be practiced with actual injury to the beast. The over-worked or starved organs of digestion will never fully recover from the injury, and, what is far worse than the immediate injury to the animal thus wrongfully treated, the evil effects of this bad treatment are sure to be felt by the offspring, so that such a course, if persisted in, will surely bring destruction to the herd.

More than all other calf troubles combined is that of scours. A Massachusetts farmer tells in the Homestead his remedy: "For scours in calves I find the tea from white oak bark the best thing I have ever tried, and I have tried almost everything. Take about a quart of tea (made strong) and mix with milk. I have no trouble getting calves to drink it, and two or three doses always bring them, if taken in time. I have used dollars' worth of medicine, but have never tried anything as good as the above."

E. L. Sturtevant says he has found strong tobacco water a remedy for the cabbage flea beetle, hallica striolata, the little black bug or flea which is so destructive to young plants of turnip, radish and cabbage. The decoction must be made strong. This tobacco water is of no avail with the striped bug or cucumber beetle. Corn-cobs dipped in coal tar or in turpentine and kerosene seemed to drive away a large proportion of the beetles.

A writer in one of the London technical journals asserts that continuous girders, in iron work, though economical in first cost, are objectionable for use in road bridges, owing to vibrations; repeated shocks, or vibration producing fatigue, will eventually cause the failure of all iron structures in which corrosion is not allowed to alter the conditions under which they were built; and as it may be concluded that the vibrations in continuous girders, are more numerous, with an equal number of shocks of the same intensity, than in those of the non-continuous type, the life of the former will be shorter than that of the latter. Again, alterations in foundations, which often change the conditions essential to the safe working of continuous girders, are less liable to exert their influence on non-continuous girders; it is also a fact, too, that close spacing of the cross girders of a bridge increases the number and extent of the vibrations and has an injurious effect on the girders themselves.

DOMESTIC.

Children's fashions.—Elastic cloth is popularly made into serviceable costumes for children, and nothing could be imagined better adapted to the strain which a child's incessant movement puts upon its clothing. It is in solid colors, webbed like a stocking, and lies close when not stretched. It is an English "wear-resisting" material, and puts boys and girls in possession of a material which, if not held in by stiff lining, is perfectly adapted to their uses. But it is very hard to persuade the ordinary seamstress and dressmaker not to use linings. They are so accustomed to making the lining a substitute for proper underwear that they do not see how it can be dispensed with—nor their customer, either. But indeed, if children are properly dressed and clothing is properly made there is little necessity for linings. The "Effie" skirt and "box-plaited" waist compose a pretty costume in dark blue or garnet, moss-green or brown for girls that demand nothing in the way of trimming but a velvet belt and rosette of narrow velvet ribbon to fasten the tablier of the skirt. The cloaks are for school wear, except the first, which is pretty, in red, blue or white wool with lace or ribbon trimming, for any purpose whatever. The "Nanor" cloak has hood and cape; the "Gisela" raglan, hood and gathered sleeves easily slipped over the hand, and very pretty made in dark blue or green and lined with dark red, hood included. The "Linda" dress is for solid wool, trimmed with several rows of narrow braid, and derives all its style from its simplicity and from its softness of material and color. Black braid should be used upon all dark colors, or gold braid upon cream, or cream and gold mixed upon white. Pretty contrasts in color may be obtained by making the collar dark red (or black upon shepherd's check), and facing the band turned up on the skirt with a color to match. The mixed and broken checks are well adapted to this design.

Safe washing of windows.—Mrs. Janes is perfecting a patented window washer, which promises to be *the* desired invention for cleaning the outer sashes of windows without sitting out on the sill, at imminent risk of falling backward into the street. It consists of a long, slender handle of wood and metal, hollow, which is so curved as to bring a square of rubber directly against an outer pane of glass. A sponge is fastened by a rubber band to this square. The curved handle and the readily attached sponge, which, with the firm corners of the rubber, are to do the cleaning, constitute the real merit of the invention, as they really are only like the bent and lengthened arm of the window washer herself. An attachment is made to the upper section of the holder of a rubber syringe tube, an end of which is to be dipped into a bucket or basin, and by a touch will supply to the sponge all the water that is needed for the window cleaning, so that it need not be drawn in again to the room until the work is complete. The inventor is, we understand, about having the entire implement made in papier mache, which is extremely light, and can be made into a tube as well as into a washbasin. In her first completed model the handle was of ash, a hard wood being necessary to make the tubing required; and for window washers who like a stout implement this does very well. Every ounce that is taken off a brush-handle, however is of importance to some people, so that in either form window washing ought to be safely and quickly accomplished by this means. A chamois cloth or any polisher can be fastened upon the rubber back in the same way as the sponge is.

The secret of ventilation without draught is a little and constantly. The mere fact of living in a close atmosphere begets a shivery, susceptible condition of the body, which is intolerant of the slightest sensation of chill. If you accustom yourself and your children to fresh air you become robust, your lungs play freely, the vital heat is sustained, and even a draught becomes exhilarating. All through the day remember to have a small chink open at the tops of your windows: or better still, raise the lower sash, close the opening beneath with a piece of wood fitting closely, and so the air will enter at the junction of the sashes, and pass upward without draught.

Very delicate tea cake is made by beating the whites and yolks of six eggs separately. Mix two and a half ounces of very fine dry bread crumbs with four ounces of melted butter, add the beaten yolks, and two ounces of sugar, and a teaspoonful of grated lemon peel. Mix these together and then add gradually two ounces of chpped raisins, and a few blanched and chopped almonds, lastly stir in the beaten whites of the eggs If the mixture seems too thin a little flour may be added. It is impossible to give definite directions because the bread crumbs are so likely to vary in weight. This should be baked in a moderate oven, and in a shallow tin which must be lined with paper on the bottom and sides. When done you may frost it or sprinkle powdered sugar over it.

A dainty device.—A beautiful work bag is made of a twilled silk handkerchief, of old gold, blue, Chinese yellow or pink. Turn up each corner of the handkerchief and stitch it down upon itself, making an octagon shape. Run a casing for drawing-strings all round and about an eighth of a yard from the edge. Trim the edge with a fall of white lace of equal width. When drawn up it make a pretty round bag for either fancy work of the lighter "mending."

An appetizing entree is made by taking cold boiled cabbage; chop it fine; for a medium-sized pudding dish full add two well beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of cream, with pepper and salt ad libitum. Butter the pudding dish, put the cabbage in and bake until brown.

To cook Lima beans in perfection they should simmer half an hour, then remove the cover, and let the water boil and evaporate until but little is left. Add cream, with plenty of butter in it for gravy.

The operation of crushing and separating clay is, it is now claimed, greatly facilitated by the employment of an ingeniously constructed machine, recently introduced. This apparatus presents the peculiarity of having two rolls set side by side and parallel with each other, in suitable housings, each roll having formed on its face a right-hand groove, thread, or screw, extending from the centre to one end—also a left-hand screw or groove extending from the centre to the other end. The rolls are then set in their housings, with the right-hand thread or screw on one roll, in opposition to the left-hand groove or screw on the other roll; thus, when the clay is introduced between the rolls through a hopper fixed centrally over them, the stones in the clay are carried in the screws or grooves to one and of the rolls and there ejected, while the clay also passes through between the faces of the rolls, and is in this manner crushed or pulverized to the desired condition.

HUMOROUS.

We were coming up Pennsylvania avenue yesterday evening in a car. Every seat was taken and a number were sitting on their feet and hanging to the straps. In the corner next to Gretchen was a litte boy not more than ten years of age. Under his arm he held the usual ton of books which assassinate the joys of childhood. Great crystal tears coursed their way adown his chubby cheek, leaving clear marks like furrows in the soil. Jerky sobs and sniffles attracted the attention and excited the maternal sympathy of Gretchen, and she affectionately asked him to unburden his griefs to her.

"Won't tell you," snapped he.

"Oh yes, my little man, you must tell me what ails you, and I'll help you."

"Nobody can't help me now. I'm just almost gone."

"No, no, little one," said Gretchen, as she endeavored to put her arm around the dusty neck. "You're not quite gone. Cheer up and tell me what ails you."

He jerked himself away from the gentle embrace and wrote upon his slate in big crazy capitals—"KOLLERY."

Two young friends were playing a friendly game of poker.

"See me for that," said Bill, as he laid down a half-dollar.

Jim, who had run out of wealth, said:

"Loan me half a dollar,"

"Imagine it's down," said Bill.

Bill won, and as he raked in the pot, said: "Now you owe me half a dollar."

"No. I don't" replied Jim, "I'm on the imagine racket now. You told me to imagine it was down, and of course, I now imagine it is paid."

Then Bill imagined he could lick Jim, and Jim imagined he couldn't and then both imagined they heard police coming and quickly separated on the imaginary wings of fear.

Mr. Popperman was seated in his law office yesterday when the door was opened and a seedy-looking individual entered. He had a book under his arm. "I called to see," said he, "If you would like your advertisement inserted in the *Lawyers' Friend*—the greatest legal publication of the day. It has a bona fide circulation of——"

"No; don't want any," growled Mr. Popperman.

"I'll give you a whole column for $60 per year."

"Havan't I told you I didn't want any?"

"I'll take half law and half cash,"

"No, no. Get out of here."

"Well you needn't get so mad about it. I'll tell you why I am willing to take half law and cash. I think by the poverty stricken appearance of this room I should need the law to collect the cash. Good day, sir."

"Now what I want you to do Miranda," said a white woman to the new colored "help," "is to get up early, make two fires, get breakfast, take care of the children while I am eating; then, after breakfast, sweep the rooms, make up the beds, and do anything else that comes handy." "What's yerse'f gwine ter be doin' all dat time?" "Why, I'll be attending to my own affairs, of course." "An' seein' me workin' like a slabe? Lady I doan reckin we kin trade. I let' de las' place case de 'oman ob de house got so proud dat she didn't want me ter set in de rockin' cheer, an de way yerse'f's starten' out I'se afeerd dat yer wouldn't reconnize me as a member ob 'ciety. Like ter 'commodate yer, lady, but all de pints is agin yer."

"Good morning, farmer Furrow," said the old deacon, as he leaned over the fence to have a friendly chat.

"Morn' deacon," nodded the farmer.

"How is that sick pig this morning?"

"Oh, that's gittin' along right smart, I reckon," cheerfully replied the granger.

"And how is the rest of your folks?" continued the deacon,

The farmer said nothing, but reached down, picked up an over-ripe melon and fired it right at the deacon's head.

"There!" he exclaimed; "by the time you git them 'ere seeds out 'o yer ha'r you'll find out how my folks is."

Pleasures of the postman in England: Rector—"Is that the parcels post, James? He's early this morning, isn't he? (Noise without, baying of dogs, etc) What's all this—?" James (excitedly)—"Yes, sir; postman says as how the young 'ounds a coming back from cubbin' found 'm near the kennels and runned 'im all the way 'ere. They was close on 'im when he got in. Thinks it was a packet of red 'errins in the bag, sir. I see the run from the pantry window (with enthusiasm)—a beautiful ten minutes' bust, sir."

Among the recent patents issued is one for a grave attachment, by means of which, any person, even a child, should they happen to be buried alive, may alarm the neighborhood. It is merely an open tube containing a rope ladder, and furnished with a bell and cord. One end of the tube is inserted in an opening in the coffin lid immediately above the face of the defunct, the other protruding above the ground. Should the tenant of the coffin happen to have been buried unnecessarily, when he wakes from his trance, he can choose between rousing the neighborhood with the clangor of the bell and making his way back to the world by the help of a ladder. If he does neither the one nor the other within a reasonable time, then, by pulling up the tube, a glass plate is released and drawn over the opening in the coffin lid. For those whose only fear is that they may not be permitted to rest undisturbed another inventor provides the torpedo grave which, if meddled with, explodes instanter and scatters the meddlers to the winds.

The subject of absolutely waterproof cloth has long occupied the attention of scientists. Some years ago an Italian, Signor Muritino, supposed that he had satisfactorily solved the problem of Egyptian cloths which were entirely indestructible, and he patented a material of the kind, the only objection was its cost. And now M. Peron, a Belgian, comes forward with an invention of a similar nature. Having ascertained that the bands used to swathe the heads of Egyptian mummies were impregnated with a kind of resin, he has had recourse to a substance extracted from birch bark, and which is now used to perfume Russian leather. When the fine white bark of the birch tree is distilled it yields a red oil, nearly one-fourth of which consists of the special phenol or carbolic acid which gives a well-known odor to Russian leather. It is now found that the residue or green tar of the birch yields neither acid nor alkaloid, and it forms with alcohol a solution of great fluidity, which, however, when once dried, is unacted upon by alcohol. It is this substance which will unite with the most brilliant colors and is used by M. Peron for treating textile fabrics.

Onions, if slowly stewed in weak broth and eaten with a little Nepaul pepper, are an admirable article of diet for patients of studious and sedentary habits.

Figs are excellent food for invalids. They are best if boiled about five minutes and eaten hot about fifteen minutes before breakfast.

"Say what you will of Manners," said Brown, "he's not so bad, after all. He has faults, I admit it, but then he has many good parts——" "But he plays them most abominably," interrupted Fogg. It was useless for Brown to attempt to explain that he didn't mean that. The laugh was against him.

The Hon. Bills Flint.

Life Senator of the Dominion Parliament, Belleville, Ontario, Canada, writes: "I tried St. Jacob's Oil for ague in my face and toothache. It acted like a charm. A few times rubbing with it took away all soreness and pain; far better than having them drawn at the age of seventy-seven."

Floral umbrellas are now used instead of the marriage bell at a fashionable wedding. After the wedding the happy pair resume the old custom of taking any umbrella they can lay their hands on.

Since last October I have suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head—often in the night having to get up and inhale salt and water for relief. My eye has been, for a week at a time, so I could not see. I have used no end of remedies, also employed a doctor, who said it was impure blood—but I got no help. I used Ely's Cream Balm on the recommendation of a friend. I was faithless, but in a few days was cured. My nose now, and also my eye, is well. It is wonderful how quick it helped me. Mrs. Georgie Judson, Hartford, Conn. (Easy to use. Price 50 cents.)

An iron rail properly made, it is said, will last as long as those of steel. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road near Dayton has in use iron rails placed there 31 years ago which are yet in fair condition. They were made at Johnston, Pa., and the order required that they should be the best possible to be made. It is safe to say that no iron rails are made nowadays which would endure an equal amount of traffic for 30 years.

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

Out of four hundred and thirty-eight students in the Munich Academy of Art, ninety are from Austria, thirty-four from America, twenty-two from Switzerland, and fifteen from Norway. Of the two hundred and fifty-nine Germans half are Bavarians.

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.

There is a man whose conscience is annoying him on account of his possession of money stolen from the government. He would give it up, but he fears that would hurt him worse than his conscience does.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing lasts two weeks; all others two or three days. Do not be imposed on by the humbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Frazer's, with label on. Saves your horse labor and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Sold everywhere.

"Buchu-Paiba."

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

There are people of merit who are disgusting, and there are others who please with all their defects.

Numerous are the cures of Heart Disease from using Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. By druggists.

The New York *Sun* fails to answer a correspondent who asks "how can profanity on street cars and in other public places be checked?" How would it do to "turn the rascals out?"

A child that wakes with croup should have a dose of Piso's Cure.

In Sweden the enormous accumulation of bleached and blanched mosses is being utilized in making paper. A large manufactory has been begun, and all kinds are being turned out, from tissue paper to sheets 3 inches in thickness. The latter is harder than wood.

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.

THE PUREST AND BEST

Remedy ever Made—It is Compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, and Dandelion.

The oldest, best, most renowned and valuable medicine in the world, and in addition it contains all the best and most effective curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest liver regulator, blood purifier, and life and health restoring agent on earth.

It gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To clergymen, lawyers, literary men, ladies, and all in whom sedentary employments cause irregularities of the Blood, Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys or who require an appetizer, tonic, and mild stimulant, it is invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without being intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, or what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable use the bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing, at a moderate cost. Ask your druggist, or physician. Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

If you have lameness in the joins, with frequent pains and aches; numbness of the thigh; scanty, painful and frequent discharge of urine, filled with pus, and which will turn red by standing; a voracious appetite and unquenchable thirst; harsh and dry skin; clammy tongue, often darkly furred, swollen and inflamed gums; dropsical swelling of the limbs; frequent attacks of hiccough; inability to void the urine, and great fatigue in attempting it—you are suffering from some form of Kidney or Urinary Complaint, such as Bright's Disease of the kidneys, stone or inflammation of the bladder, gravel and renal calculi, diabetes, stranguary stricture and retention of the urine, and Hop Bitters is the only remedy that will permanently cure you.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the purest and best medicine ever made, and no person or family should be without it.

Don't risk any of the highly landed stuff with testimonials of great cures, but ask your neighbor, druggist, pastor or physicians what Hop Bitters has and can do for you and test it.

A frightful source of damage done to boilers, and one which has ruined thousands, is the practice of blowing a boiler off and immediately refilling it with cold water, while the brickwork is red hot. The Age of Steel believes that nothing will tear a boiler to pieces quicker than this. Boilers have exploded with disastrous effect from this cause after the fire had been drawn.

"With Grateful Feelings."

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" have cured my daughter of Scrofulous Swellings and Open Sores about the Neck: and your "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife who had been bed-fast for eight months from Female Weakness. I am with grateful feelings,

Yours truly, T. H. LONG,
Galveston, Texas.

A foreign scientific journal state that M. Ferin, of Brest, France, has discovered that veratria has the property of causing various kinds of tremor to disappear within the short space of a week or a fortnight. It has been employed in disseminated sclerosis, alcoholism and adynamic states. The dose is stated to be four pills per diem, each containing half a milligramme of the alkaloid.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Sores of all kinds, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvelous. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts. Send stamp for pamphlet on Skin Diseases. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The human body is seven-eighths water. The blood is mostly water. All the tissues owe their softness to it, and even the bones have a share of this fluid No organ of the body could perform its duty, nor could life be sustained without it. Alcohol burns up the water, diseases and destroys the body.

"Fair Girl Graduates,"

whose sedentary lives increase those troubles peculiar to women, should use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfailing remedy. Sold by druggists.

"Now you must converse in nothing but French," said Monsieur, the professor, to his pupils. Silence immediately fell on the class for the space of a quarter of an hour, when the professor exclaimed: "What! Nothing but silence? Zat is the very much opposite of French!"

A Little Pain at First.

Years of torture afterward. Such is the wretched experience of too many rheumatic sufferers. Slight twinges in the bones or muscles, attributed possibly to a cold, finally declare themselves, by their increasing intensity, as evidences of the atrocious malady. But why give it headway. Why not eradicate it at the start with the potent blood depurent, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, commended by physicians with equal emphasis for rheumatism, as for dyspepsia, debility and constipation, complaints for which it is an absolute specific. Where mineral and alkaloid poisons fail, the Bitters will be found to afford the rheumatic the relief they so often seek in vain. Attended with this searching remedy at the outset, the malady rapidly gives ground, and the sufferer experiences a cessation of pain, of which he had before despaired. Malarial fever also abate rapidly throug its influence, and disorders of the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys are overcome and prevented by it.

The stocks raisers of California estimate the aggregate value of their flocks and herds at $35,000,000. The number of horned cattle is placed at 2,250,000.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated-Elixir of Calisaya" made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

That kind of cattle: A German accosted a broad brimmed specimen from Texas on Wisconsin street Sunday "Who vos you, I don't know?" Looking the inquisitive German in the face, he replied: "I am a cow-boy." "Dot's good," replied our German friend, "Shake. I vos a bully boy doo." They shook.

Too, Too Bitterly

Nonsensical the idea that modern quackery knew more of vegetable remedies than their discoverers. *St. Bernard's Vegetable Pills* are perhaps the oldest and most famous in the world and have been used by Pope and pagan, knight and lady, prince and peasant, priest and layman for 29 centuries. The celebrated monks of St. Bernard merely brought them into popular use. The formula was known to Galen and the uses of the remedies to the Brahman's of India.

All druggists sell them.

An English paper asserts that it costs as much to transport a bushel of wheat twelve miles on a turnpike road in England as from an American seaport across the broad Atlantic.

Mr. J. E. Harvey, 140 Bridge St., Brooklyn, says: "I have no more dread of inflammatory rheumatism since Dr. Elmore's Rheumatine-Goutaline brought me out of the terrible condition I was in last year."

When roots are injured, as in transplanting, the broken roots should be cut smooth and the top cut back in proportion to the roots removed. Dead wood is of no use, and should always be taken off.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "The only article of the kind which has done me good service. I want nothing better."—*Rev. R. H. Craig, Otisville, N. Y.* Sold only in boxes.

Cows are a great deal like some men in one respect. When they get "dry" water won't do them any good.

"Rough on Corns."

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

That a teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process,

They gratefully testify to the virtues of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator for Heart Disease. Price $1. 6 for $5.

True politeness scorns deception; it has a kind and honest heart, shown in a kind and honest speech and conduct.

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

Endeavor always to talk your best before your children. They hunger perpetually for new ideas.

Malaria, chills, positively cured by Emory's Standard Cure Pills. Their equal unknown; sugar coated: no griping. 25c.

Bagging grapes has numerous advocates among the best farmers and fruit growers.

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.

A writer in the *Journal of Science*, in an article on "Cram and its Amenities," claims that brain-work is not *per se* physically injurious, but that, when within reasonable bounds, it is distinctly favorable to long life; and he enforces his argument with some happy illustrations.

MRS. LANGTRY,

The Famous Jersey Lily.

It would be a pity if the famous beauty should suffer even to a lovely it convenience in consequence of our climate affecting her "velvet-voice," when a well-known and tried remedy is at hand for her relief. In such cases HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR has been found particularly beneficial by its action in promptly allaying an irritated or congested state of the vocal organs, and dispelling sore throat, coughs and bronchial affections. "All sufferers remember the name.

C. N. CRITTENTON, N. Y., Proprietor. For sale by all druggists.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap beautifies complexion.

Sorrel is cooling and forms the staple of that "soupe aux herbs" which a French lady will order for herself after a long and tiring journey.

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.

An old bachelor reading of a young lady having been made crazy by a sudden kiss crustily remarked, "Humph! den kiss crustily remarked, "Humph! den kiss crustily remarked, "Humph! crazy for more, maybe." He was a mean old thing, girls.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic: for feverishness, restlessness, worms. 25 cents.

Our national paper currency is said to be poisonous from being colored with arsenic. That's were the poor editor's revenge comes in. He doesn't have to handle the stuff.

For burns, scalds, bruises, chapped hands, sores or piles, use St. Patrick's Salve.

—Missouri is said to have a new mineral, adamascolite, that cuts steel.

Lay the Axe to the Root

If you would destroy the cankering worm. For any external pain, sore, wound or lameness of man or beast, use only MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It penetrates all muscle and flesh to the very bone, expelling all inflammation, soreness and pain, and healing the diseased part as no other Liniment ever did or can. So saith the experience of two generations of sufferers, and so will you say when you have tried the "Mustang."

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 Bottle. Directions in 12 Languages.

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SAMARITAN NERVINE NEVER FAILS. THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

A SPECIFIC FOR Epilepsy, Spasms, Convulsions, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Syphilis, Scrofula, Kings Evil, Ugly Blood Diseases, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Nervous Weakness, Brain Worry, Blood Sores, Biliousness, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Kidney Troubles and Irregularities. $1.50.

Simple Testimonials.

"Samaritan Nervine is doing wonders." Dr. J. O.