The Trade in Coffee.

"The greatest marvel to me," said a gentleman named Nord, who has resided where Mocha coffee is grown, "is that coffee labeled as genuine Mocha, which costs 12 piastres, or about 48 cents in the East, can be shipped thousands of miles after being transported a considerable distance on the backs of camels and then sold here, as I saw it advertised to-day at a leading grocery, at 35 cents a pound. I used to roast coffees in New York, where we mixed 20 pounds of Mocha with 80 pounds of other grades of coffee, and then sold the whole mixture as pure Mocha."

The cheapest coffee is the South American Rio and the most expensive the aristocratic Mocha from Arabia. The extravagant fiction writer Ouida always has her fair-haired heroes dallying over a cup of delicious Mocha. To one who is accustomed to the strong, thick Rio, Mocha tastes at first insipid and weak, but when one's palate has once been adjusted to it he learns to appreciate it as he does a Havana cigar. Coffee merchants set much store by the appearance of the berry, which is frequently colored or glazed after having been sorted, but Mocha, the rarest brand of all, is about the most unsightly in appearance.

The most singular specimens of coffee which were to be seen among the hundreds of little pans which the buyer at a local house exhibited was Liberian coffee, a large, coarse berry from Africa. It is strong, but not popular. The prince of all coffees, however, is Java. Old Government Java has won a reputation which no other brand can ever supplant. It derived its name from the fact that the Dutch government, which largely controlled the coffee crop of Java, formerly selected large quantities of the best coffee, held it in store awhile and then put it on the market. Interior Padang Java coffee is raised on government wild land of the island of Java, the government furnishing the native the seed and stipulating that he shall keep not less than 650 trees in good bearing order. If his coffee be of the required quality, the government takes it at a fixed price.

The principal adulterants used in coffee are chiccory, peas and rye. The first-mentioned is the root of a shrub with blue flowers which grows wild, and is grown extensively in Europe. Chiccory is itself often adulterated with exhausted tar and with bark. Many of the poorer classes buy chiccory or coffee extract to mix with their coffee as, mixed with a small quantity of coffee, it enhances its rankness and strength. The most abominable adulterant used in coffee is the baked liver of animals. Large quantities of dandelion coffee were sold a few years ago, although they contained but little dandelion root, the bulk of the compound being blackjack molasses and chiccory. A novel coffee for invalids is now made of roasted winter wheat. The highest-priced ground coffee is a compound from France sold in small earthen jars at 45 cents each.

Coffee is shipped to this country in sacks or mats containing a half picul each. A picul is 133⅓ pounds. Java coffees are shipped in grass mats containing from 60 to 80 pounds each. Mocha coffee reaches this country from Aden in unique packages of 40 to 80 pounds each. They are lined with cocoa matting. Two of these packages, called quarters, or four, termed eights, are enclosed in a coarse, strong covering of a material similar to palm leaves and pampas grass and tied with manila rope. Mocha is sold mainly for combination with Java, Ceylon coffee, which is highly prized in Europe, reaches this country in casks. Maracaibo coffee, which mixed with Java and Mocha makes a delicate compound, is packed in sacks made of string and forming a fine net, through whose meshes the coffee can be seen. One of the leading restaurants of this city has worked up a flattering trade in coffee compounded as above. Thus the Orient, the East Indies and South America are ransacked to furnish the customer a drink just suited to his taste. Java coffee is perhaps the most universally used as an excellent unmixed brand. Some of the Java sold here is really Sumatra coffee. The latter, however, is equally as good as Java. There are various grades of Java coffee, such as Somorang, Malang and Preanger. Besides the above varieties, there are Costa Rica, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Manila and Malabar coffees.

How Are You?

"How are you, old fellow, how are you? Haven't seen you in a dog's age! How've you been? Heard you were sick, and I tell you, old fellow, it made me sorry. You're looking grand, now, though. Never saw you looking better in my life! I've been as hearty as a buck myself. How are you, anyway?"

"Howdy?"

"Never mind the chairs! We'll find them ourselves. Thought we'd drop in and give you a few pointers. Brought you along a few press notices. Here's one from the Toledo—"

Don't want it!"

"Got the biggest success on the road!"

"Hamlet!"

"Three nights and a matinee?"

"Shakespeare's best effort!"

"Magnificent scenic effects! Four carloads of special scenery!"

"Carry our own orchestra! Largest in the world! Delicious music!"

"Every person in the cast fit to be a star!"

"Tremendous success everywhere!"

"Turn away people every night!"

"Boom us up in the morning, will you, old fellow?"

"Have already done so. There's no necessity of your bothering yourself to come around here. I'll attend to your notices?"

"Of course you will! I knew that before we came in! That's the reason I long ago quit going around to the newspaper offices boring the editors!"

"I gave that up long ago! If there's anything I hate, it's these fresh show agents who go around making bores of themselves. I've been on the road for a dozen years, and I long ago found out that there's no use in being a bore!"

"Fine sanctum you have here, old fellow!"

"Best in the country! I've seen 'em all!

"Whose picture is that, old fellow?"

"Booth's."

"So 'tis! Fine picture! Best I ever saw! Recognize it anywhere! Fine actor, Booth! Wish I had him in my company!"

"Well, good-bye, old fellow! You'll have to excuse us this morning. Can't stop any longer now! Terrible busy! Come around again in the morning when we've got more time! Want to have a chat with you about old times! Don't forget to keep us a-booming! Good-bye, old fellow, good-bye! Glad to see you looking so well!"

And then all was silence save the mutterings of the horse editor, as he said something about matching that pair against Maud S. and St. Julien for ten thousand.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Country Gentleman" advises farmers not to kill the harmless black and garter snakes on their premises, for they are the best field-mouse, chipmunk and mole catchers in the world.

AGRICULTURE.

QUINCE CULTURE.—The quince culture is a gross feeder, as is indicated by its fibrous roots interlacing and grasping every portion of the soil in its vicinity. It delights in hollows that have received the wash of fertilizing matters from higher grounds, nature's pockets, that have been storing up fertility for ages; and from this fact came the mistaken idea that the quince should be set in low, wet places, and it is often planted where water stands the greater part of the year. In such situations no fruit tree will continue to thrive. I have had as good success with quinces, set in upland that is quite dry, but in good condition of tillage and fertility, as with those set in moist, heavy soil, each receiving the same treatment. This fact has caused remark from many visitors. The injury done the quince by over-fertilizing is greater than is liable to occur to almost any other fruit tree, as in very rich soil, or when abundantly supplied with stimulatidg manures, its growth is excessive, to the exclusion of fruit-spurs, and the rank succulent growth continuing until the approach of winter must receive injury from freezing, producing blight the ensuing season.

In rich soils cultivation should cease after July, and any shoots of excessive growth should be pinched. A moderate quantity of fertilizer, annually supplied to soil of fair condition, is all that is required. Leaf, mold, muck, sods, mud from ponds, form a safe and lasting dressing for the quince. It need not necessarily be incorporated with the soil, for when placed about the stems, new roots will be sent out to forage throughout the mass. An orchard so treated will long continue in health and productiveness. When propagated by cutting, strong shoots of the current year's growth are cut in the fall to one foot in length, having a bud close to the base, and the whole space between buds left on above the top bud. Bury in bundles below frost, and in early spring plant in trenches in rich, moist soil, sticking the cuttings at a slant of from 15° to 60°, so that the top bud will be even with the surface of the soil; stamp firm at the base and cover with one inch of sawdust or other light material as a mulch.

TATTERSALL, the famous London horseman, deplores what he considers the deterioration of English breeding mares through sale of the best to foreign breeders. He is credited with saying; "The question is now and where to find the raw material for breeding, especially the short-legged roomy mares. For the last quarter of a century, and most likely for much more, our breeders have been selling the geese which laid the golden eggs, and the intelligent foreigner has been buying them up. He will take none but the sound, well made, short-legged, active mares, and has left us nothing but the residium, the result being that we have a short crop and many weeds." Mr. Tattersall is not the only Englishman who looks at the matter in this light.

A "NEW" method, termed "listing" is thus described: Although supposed to be new, it is an old method discarded It consists in the use of a double-mold board plow, which opens the furrow, and a dropper, which is operated by a wheel and gears in front, so that the seed is dropped in the furrow behind the plow. A scraper comes after and covers the seed. The corn can only be cultivated one way, but this is quite a common practice now everywhere, and is economical, as it increases the yield 25 per cent. over that of the old-fashioned hill system. This quick planting has the advantage of getting the corn ahead of the weeds, and thereby saving much after-labor in cultivation.

THE vigor and thrift of young turkeys is largely increased if hens two or three years old are kept for breeding purposes. Gobblers should be procured from a distance for the sake of getting new blood. The vitality of the domestic turkey race is much run down by too long in-and-in breeding. If you would rear a flock of turkeys procure a fine large Tom from a breeder even if he costs something. You will get your money all back with interest at marketing time next fall.

THE crop of young chickens is not equal to the usual average. The long cold winter prevented the hens from laying as early and freely as usual. Consequently fewer hens became broody, and fewer chickens were hatched in March than common. Under these circumstances it will be best to set the hens as fast as they become broody if the poultry crop is to be kept up to the average.

THE young chickens must be kept dry. If they run about on the cold damp ground too much they get cramps and rheumatism, lose the use of their feet and legs, and do no good. The coop should be set on the driest and best drained ground available. It goes without saying that little chicks must be protected against rain.

APRIL is, perhaps, the most important month of the year in the poultry yards. The poultry quarters are to be thoroughly cleaned up; hens are to be set; broods are to be looked after; coops are to be cleaned and put out; and the birds, old and young, are all to be fed and seen to. Altogether April is a busy month for the poultry-keeper.

THE strongest stocks of bees consume the least honey during the Winter, for the reason that in their semi-torpid state they are kept warm with very little food; whereas a weak stock requires more food to keep up the requisite natural heat.

WHEN the weather begins to get warmer do not feed too much corn. A laying hen should not be too fat, and corn is not suitable alone for egg production.

A HEAD of cabbage tied to a post is greedily relished by fowls when confined. So is cut clover hay, mashed turnips, or any other cooked vegetable when fed to them.

A VERMONT dairyman says a young calf should be fed three times a day. Overfeeding at long intervals, and especially with cold food, kills a good many valuable calves.

A HAY seed in a cow's eye will turn it white. It will come all right in a day or two if left alone. If doctored we don't know when it will get well.

OYSTER shells pounded, old mortar, gravel, pure water, and clean quarters are as desirable as good feeding. Nothing should be neglected.

CHARRED grain, either of corn, wheat, oats or buckwheat, should be fed to fowls occasionally.

TO GROW black walnuts, plant them in drills and cover lightly. When one year old they may be transplanted.

POULTRY are very fond of milk and buttermilk, and they promote laying.

Leather wheels are made in France for railroad and other cars. Untanned buffalo hides are cut into strips, and these are built up into solid discs, which are strongly held together by two iron rings after they have been subjected to hydraulic pressure.

DOMESTIC.

MRS. BELDEN'S DUTCH BOILED DINNER.—Take a nice piece of corned beef, and a piece of salt pork, lean and fat together, put on in the dinner pot at 8 o'clock, and your beets, if in winter, at the same time in a seperate kettle at half past ten, put in your cabbage, turnips and carrots at half-past eleven, your potatoes pared; boil all together and at noon you can serve up a delicious dinner. A nice side dish can be made by tying a cupful of dried beans loosely in a bag, put them into the dinner pot in cold water and gradually bring to a boil before the meat goes in. Dish them up, add pepper and a little butter or cream. A nice dessert is made by taking two cupfuls of sour milk, or sweet milk, with a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and a half teaspoonful of soda, but if sour is used add an even teaspoonful of soda, no salt if you put it in with the meat, stir in Indian meal to make a pretty thick batter, have a cloth bag made rounded at the corners and a trifle larger at the top, wet this, dredge over with flour, pour in the batter, tie loosely so it can swell in cooking, add a litle cinnamon and a few dried blueberries or other fruit, put in at 9 o'clock and do not lift the cover for an hour. Serve with sweetened cream or some liquid sauce.

ELABORATE HAIR DRESSING.—It often seems as if ladies have no regard for their personal appearance, but only for the "fashion" else whole communities would not at one time change the style of wearing the hair, since no one style can possibly suit all ages and all sorts of faces. The chignon was a thoroughly unwholsome abomination. Again, hair should never be dragged and strained in a direction opposite from its natural growth, nor frizzled in a hot mat on the forehead. Elaborate hair dressing is to be deprecated. It is not natural, it hurts the hair, which it often destroys, and the position of the arms and hands while performing the office of self-adornment is trying and exceedingly bad for delicate people. Doctors are just now suggesting that a return to the old-fashioned "night-cap" might avert some headaches and neuralgic troubles. In the case of ladies it does really seem as if such an article would give the head a refreshing rest from combs, hairpins, etc. Few care to sleep with their hair straying in disordor; that might easily produce an irritation which would banish sleep, therefore the general custom is to secure the hair much as is done by day, only probably a little more tightly. Now, if a night cap were used, the hair might be simply well brushed out, coiled up and slipped into its crown. But such a night-cap must be of thin and soft material, rational shape and cleanliness.

BEEF TEA.—To one pound of leg or shin of beef, minced up small, add three half-pints of water and let it stand all night; in the morning put it in a nice clean saucepan and let it come slowly to the boil, watching that it only simmers gently; then put in a sauce to flavor, and a top crust which has been toasted a dark brown. Keep the lid close and simmer gently for three hours, then pour it off, and when cold remove the fat; it is then ready for use.

TOMATO SOUP.—A quart can of tomatos, two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, a pint of hot water; let the tomato and water come to a boil, rub the flour, butter and a tablespoonful of water together, add salt and pepper, stir into the boiling mixture, boil all together fifteen minutes, rub through a sieve and serve with toasted bread. This bread should be buttered, cut into little squares and put in a quick oven buttered side up and browned; serve hot.

CLARET SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS.—Take the yolks and whites of two eggs and beat them up well. Put these, with a cupful of claret, into a sauce-pan, adding to the mixture half a teaspoonful of the finely-grated zest of the lemon rind, a little pounded cinnamon and a large tablespoonful of sugar. Wisk the sauce over the fire till it is well frothed, and just before it comes to the boil pour it over the pudding.

MRS. LADD'S TEA BISCUIT.—Sift teaspoonful of soda into three even cupfuls of unsifted flour, add an even teaspoonful of salt, and a pint of sour milk; stir together ready to mold, and pour in a little melted lard or butter, add what you need of flour, mold as soft as you can conveniently, put in a quick oven, and take care not to scorch them.

MANY ladies will not take oranges at dinner because they soil their hands in peeling them. In order to obviate his difficulty, and at the same time preserve them as ornaments for the table, cut around the middle of the oranges through the rind to the pulp, and loosen the skins almost entirely with a knife without removing or breaking

TO FRY FISH OR CUTLETS ECONOMICALLY.—Dry your fish thoroughly with a cloth, then roll it in flour; next make a batter of flour and water, dip your fish in on both sides, dredge over some fine raspings—which you can procure from your baker; fry quickly in boiling lard or oil.

AFTER your oilcloths are scrubbed and dried, rub them over with a cloth dipped in milk. You have no idea how bright the colors will come out! Perhaps it is because of the albumen in the milk, or more likely, of the thin film of grease deposited.

LEATHER chair-seats may be revived by rubbing them with well-beaten white of egg. Leather bindings of books may also be cleansed by this method. White Roman bindings should be washed with a soft flannel saturated with soapsuds.

A POLITICIAN of the type of those who only read the head lines in newspapers, remarked lately that he was opposed to a Trade Dollar Bill, and thought a silver trade dollar already bad enough.

A PLAIN strip of plush, with handsome fringe on each end, makes a very pretty table scarf. If to this can be added, even if one end only, a spray of flowers in arrasene embroidery, it will be an elegant scarf.

To keep ants out of sugar, suspend the pail or kettle by a hook made of wire. Tie a rag around the hook near the middle and smear the wire above with pine tar. The rag is to keep the tar from running down the wire.

STEAK-PIE OR PUDDING.—In making, sprinkle about half a teaspoonful of moist sugar over the steak along with the pepper and salt; it not only improves the flavor, but makes the meat very tender.

BOILED TURNIPS should be run through a sieve and then wrung out in a clean tea towel before mixing with the seasoning. Heat again with butter or cream and serve.

ORMOLU may be cleaned with ammonia or spirits of wine. Put it afterwards into boxwood sawdust, in which it should be shaken.

HUMOROUS.

WHEN wheat went below 85 cents per bushel in Chicago a speculator, who had put $30,000 into the cereal at 96 or better, rushed up the street in search of a friend. Having found him, he gasped out:

"H'em—have you heard of it?"

"Yes; wheat is down. That's all, I presume?"

"All! All! Why, I may be ruined before 3 o'clock!"

"Oh, you want advice. Hedge, sir, hedge."

"But how?"

"Why, mortgage your house and lot, and either invest it in lottery tickets or buck a faro bank!"

Junior Vice Commander.

Mr. A. G. Alford, Junior Vice Department Commander of Md., G. A. R., Baltimore, Md., writes: "I have kept St. Jacob's Oil by me and always found it a ready remedy for pains, aches and bruises. When suffering terribly a few weeks since with an ulcerated tooth, I could not get any rest, and I applied it. I was instantly relieved, and my suffering ceased from that time.

THE car was brimful, but it stopped to take on a lady. She had scarcely squeezed her way in when a man squeezed his way out, and as he reached the platform he growled:

"Here's a fair sample of the hoggishness of the men of Detroit!"

"How?"

"Why, the selfish wretches sat there and made me give up my seat to my own wife!"

No Rest Day or Night.

In the fall of 1875 my sufferings were terrible. I was swollen to such proportions that I feared my limbs would burst. I had the best medical talent obtainable, and at the worst stage of my illness, when my husband and many friends had given me up to die, the late Dr. John Woodbury made a thorough examination of my water, and pronounced my case acute kidney disease, bordering on Bright's disease, and accompanied by gravel, and recommended the immediate use of Hunt's Remedy. At this time I was suffering most terrible pain in my back, limbs and head, and could find no rest day or night for weeks, and I was growing weaker daily until this kind physician ordered me to take Hunt's Remedy. Before taking half of one bottle I commenced to improve, and after taking six bottles was entirely cured. This was nearly eight years ago, and I have had no return of the disease. I have recommended Hunt's Remedy to others in similar cases, and it has never failed to cure. I have also used it for sick headache, and found in it a sure relief. I think it the best medicine made, and cheerfully recommend it to all.

MRS. W. H. STILSON,
No. 16 Tyler St. Boston, Mass.

April 13, 1883.

A Well Known Man.

Hunt's Remedy having been recommended to me for kidney and liver complaints, I purchased some at the "People's Drug Store" and used it in my family, and found it to be a very valuable medicine, and I gladly recommend it highly to my friends, knowing it to be beneficial to those troubled with kidney or liver disease.

Respectfully yours,
ELISHA NOYSE,

April 14th, 1883. 63 G. St. So. Boston, Mass.

A Last Manufacturer.

I have used Hunt's Remedy for the kidney complaint, and, having been fully restored to health by its use, I can testify to its value. Daily I recommend it to some one of my friends, all of whom I know have been benefitted by its use. Gratefully,

GEORGE P. COX.

Malden, Mass., April 23, 1883.

A BOY who had been sent to carry a silver card basket to a young lady as a bridal present, was asked upon his return to the office if he found the right place.

"Oh, yes."

"See the girl herself?"

"Yes."

"Did she seem surprised?"

"Very much so."

"Say anything?"

"Why, yes; she told her mother she presumed it was plated, but would be good enough for her aunt out in the country."

Remarkable Escape.

John Kuhn, of Lafayette, Ind., had a very narrow escape from death. This is his own story: "One year ago I was in the last stages of consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which benefitted me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

"I SAY," said a railroad brakeman running into a depot restaurant "the forward trucks of my car have slipped off the rails. Have you got a piece of iron anywhere about that we could use for a lever?"

"I don't believe I have," replied the proprietor.

"What's this?" asked the brakeman, trying to lift something from the counter.

"That's sponge cake."

"Well, I guess it will do if it isn't too brittle. I will bring it back in a minute."

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

"A VERY painful accident happed to Mr. Smith, at Newport, the other day. He had been deaf as a post for years, but he had a fall, and last Sunday he heard every word of the sermon." This is nothing to the fall of our oldest progenitor several thousand years ago, as a consequence of which his descendants have heard sermons ever since.

Mothers, the best dressing for children's hair is Carboline, made from pure petroleum, thoroughly deodorized and delightfully perfumed. It make the little ones' hair soft, silky and glossy; it also eradicates dandruff.

"DECKED pretty girl, that," said Clinker to Plumper.

"Ya-as, and a fine catch for somebody."

"Why, has she got money?"

"Her pa has lots of it."

"How do you know that? You can't be sure of the worth of a man nowadays. People may think him rich when he is heavily in debt."

"Oh, but there's no doubt about that girl's pa. He's solid. He's just made an assignment, with unlimited liabilities and nominal assets."

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are a safe and sure remedy for Bronchitis, Coughs, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

"THERE is a fine specimen of a bulldog," remarked Smith to Jones at the dog show.

"Yes, he is a beauty."

"You ought to have a dog like that, Jones. Living in the suburbs, as you do, a watch dog is almost a necessity."

"No, it isn't replied Jones, wearily. "A man who has seven daughters, all over 22 and unmarried, stands in his own light if he keeps a dog."

THE man who can thoroughly enjoy himself at a fashionable reception after discovering that the bow of his white tie is under his left ear is superior to the pomps and vanities of this wicked world.

IMPOSSIBLE ESCAPE.

Absolute Truth with Collateral Proof From Which There Can Be No Appeal.

For the past three years we have had a standing offer of $5,000 for any statement of cure published by us which was not, so far as we know, *bona fide*. We did this in order that all readers might know the absolute truth of all our assertions and that they were based upon the value of our remedy and not upon idle words. Below we give a few extracts from recent letters which speak for themselves. We will only add that we could furnish *one hundred thousand* more of a similar nature did occasion require, but we believe the entire American public is now convinced of the positive value of Warner's Safe Cure.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

"Warner's Safe Cure does all claimed "for it." MAJ. JAMES SINGLEY.
Petaluma, Cal.

"I was cured of kidney disease and "bleeding piles by 11 bottles of Warner's "Safe Cure." B. H. HOWARD.
Auburn, Me.

"I was a physical wreck by kidney dis-"order, but Warner's Safe Cure has com-"pletely cured me." G. C. LANING.
Columbus, O.

"I was a sight to behold from kidney "dropsy, but was restored to perfect "health by Warner's Safe Cure."
Troy, N. Y. JAMES ALLEN.

"My physicians said I would never get "out of bed again. I took Warner's Safe "Cure and felt like another being."
Beverly, N. J. F. CUTLER HUTCHINS.

"I had 22 quarts of water taken from "me caused by dropsy. Ten bottles of "Warner's Safe Cure entirely restored me."
Manchester, N. H. GEO. B. PEASLEY.

"A neighbor of mine. W. A. Thompson, has been raised from the dead by "the use of your Warner's Safe Cure.
JOHN NORTON, P. M.
Summit City, Pa., Feb., 8th.

"Physicians said I could never be cured "of calculus and strangury, but four bottles of Warner's Safe Cure entirely re "moved my complaint." T. O. LEWIS
San Francisco, Cal.

"I was wholly prostrated by a complication of diseases and as a last resort purchased Warner's Safe Cure. Every one "of the old troubles have disappeared and "I am very grateful. W. E. BENEDICT,
Press and Knickerbocker.
Albany, N. Y.

"I suffered for over twenty years with "a lame back caused by kidney complaint, "and my spine and nervous system were "badly affected. When I had abandoned "all hope I began the use of Warner's Safe "Cure, and have not felt so well and "strong for twenty years." J. J. WRIGHT.
Fon du Lac, Wis.

"For two years I suffered intensely and "was made miserable through diseased "kidneys and bladder, with nervous ex-"haustion and entire prostration. Doctors "and medicine did not afford me any relief "and I was advised to use Warner's Safe "Cure, which I did in connection with the "Safe Pills, and am thankful to state I "am entirely cured of the dreadful malady.
MRS. DOEMER,
448 South Tenth street,
Denver, Col., Feb. 19th.

"I want to state how much my husband "has improved while taking Warner's Safe "Cure. All swelling has disappeared from "his limbs; his water trouble is much bet-"ter and his voice is so improved that he "preaches every Sabbath. We are very "thankful. The people all around here "are taking the remedy, and some are get-"ting well by the use of a few bottles. "Multitudes more must have it."
MRS. REV. F. A. SOULE.
Sing Sing, N. Y., Feb. 29th.

"For a score of years I suffered with "what the doctors pronounced dilation "and valvular disease of the heart, but "now I am led to believe that the heart "trouble was only secondary and a symp-"tom of other complaints. Frequently I "was threatened with death by suffocation, "my breath failing me entirely. I became "cold and numb, and was as near death "as any living person ever has been. This "was three years ago and I have ever "since enjoyed complete health wholly "through the use of Warner's Safe Cure."
A. BILDERBECK,
Chicago, March 1st. 28 13th street.

Smuggling in the St. Gothard Tunnel.

It is well, writes a correspondent, that travelers to and from Italy by the St. Gothard railway should be informed of the trouble and difficulties which may beset them at the international station of Chiasso, on Italian ground. According to a letter from Tessin, printed a few days ago by The *Neue Zurcher Zeitung*, the post-office employes at Chiasso have been armed with revolvers to defend theme ves and the property intrusted to their charge from the attack of thieves, and the post-office has been placed in telegraphic communication with the police barracks.

Smuggling, which has always been rife in the neigabohood of the Italian lakes, is, moreover, becoming more active than ever, and the revenue officers are at their wits' ends how to keep it under control. Besides the lakes and the mountains, they have now to watch the railway, which is calling into existence a new class of smugglers, while another sort of contraband trade, which, owing to the protective character of the Italian tariff, and, above all, to the high price of tobacco on one side of the border, and its cheapness on the other, is being fast developed.

Some of the stratagems adopted by the railway smugglers are both curious and original. Loaves of bread are gutted and filled with tobacco, game is treated in like fashion; the fragrant weed, coffee, jewelry, and sometimes lace, are hidden in hollowed cabbages, pears, apples and potatoes, in wheel barrow handles and bedstead-legs. Sheep are shorn, their bodies enveloped with fine lace, and the fleece so artistically replaced as almost to defy detection. Passengers of both sexes are also much given to smuggling—the greatest adepts, both by reason of their keener wit and their more voluminous garments, being women. The custom-house officers do their best, but they sorrowfully admit that the women are really too many for them and they are often taken in. Meanwhile the ordinary smuggling by land and water goes on as merrily as ever.

OLD marble or wooden mantels may be painted with two or three coats of oil color to match the prevailing tints of the remaining woodwork.

An electric launch was recently tried on the Thames, in England, with satisfactory results. It measures twenty-six feet in length, and draws about two feet of water. It has neither fire, boiler, nor chimney; indeed, it is without any visible means of propulsion. But stored away under some flooring and seats are forty-five boxes, containing secondary batteries, which before starting on its trial trip, were charged by a dynamo-machine on shore. It was calculated that the power stored was equal to that of four horses, and would last for six hours. From the electrician's point of view, the boat is a great success.

It has been noted that, notwithstanding the great annual growth of London in population and residences, nearly 2,000,000 tons of coal less were entered for consumption last year than in the year preceding. Several causes have tended to produce this result. The Winter was cold; more people had to be warmed and fed. But the anti-smoke agitation had its good result in stimulating inventors to make the best sort of fire-places and in inducing people to adopt them. London, as well as New York, has always been wasteful in fuel. There is more good fuel carted away in a morning from the ash-barrels of one of the families of our merchants than would serve to give warmth and cooking facilities to a Parisian family for a week.

Mix intimately together three or four pounds of lamp-black and a half pound of burned bones with five pounds of glycerine and five pounds of syrup for a glycerine leather polish. Then gently warm two and three-quarter ounces of gutta-percha in an iron or copper ket tle until it flows easily, add ten ounces of olive oil, and when completely dissolved, one ounce of stearine. This solution, while still warm, is poured into the former and well mixed. Then add five ounces of gum senegal dissolved in one and a half pound of water, and an half ounce of lavender or other oils to flavor it. For use it is diluted with three or four parts of water. It gives a fine polish, is free from acid, and the glycerine keep the leather soft and pliable.

Glass is a double silicate of either potash or soda with either lead or lime. There are three kinds of glass: flint glass, crown or plate glass, and bohemian glass. Take carbonate of potash, silica, (or sand) and red lead and fuse them well together, and a transparent and colorless mass of flint glass will be produced. Ordinary plate glass is made by using lime instead of lead. By adding the oxide of iron we get green glass; the oxide of manganese purple glass, and the addition of oxide of copper gives red glass.

To prevent the escape of soot into the atmosphere into places where bituminous coal is burned, a German engineer constructs two cylinders, one above the other, having a space between them rather greater than their diameter. They are placed either in the chimney or in a place above the grate, having communication with the smoke flue. The upper cylinder rests on a plate, closing the chamber, except inside the cylinder, so that the air around it is not in circulation. A band of sheet brass is wound spirally inside both of the cylinders, giving the smoke a rotary motion, which forces the particles of soot to fall down to a chamber outside the lower cylinder, whence it may be removed from time to time.

To clean zinc, mix one part of sulphuric acid with twelve of water. Dip the zinc into it for a few seconds, then rub with a cloth.

File makers use salt water for a hardening bath, because it is said to make the teeth of the files harder, and, of course, more durable.

THAT boy was given to levity who remarked, when his mother was being officially received into the Baptist persuasion: "They are giving her the dip-low-ma now."

FOGGS—"Let's go to the club and have a game supper." Blinks—No; the last time I went to the club on such an invitation the only game was poker, and it was too high for me."

Swept and Devastated by the Floods.

The land inundated by them, will prove unusually fruitful of malaria, for the retiring waters leave as a posthumous evil miasmatic vapors which, hanging like a pall above the saturated earth, sow fever and ague, bilious remittent and dysenteries equally malignant. There is sure protection, however, to be found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the ruling remedy and chief preventive of disorders caused by miasma. Since the Bitters is a tonic of perfect purity, and a means of regulating the system as well as renewing strength, it is admirably fitted to the wants of the debilitated, bilious and nervous, who are ill fitted to encounter climatic influences unfavorable to health. Rheumatism, disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, kidney and bladder ailments are eradicated by this safe, agreeable and benign remedy which specially commends itself for family use.

CAPABLE minister of the interior—A restaurateur.

Physicians have long prescribed Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator for Heart Disease, why—because it is a sterling preparation for a peculiar disease, and 30 years use warrants it. $1. per bottle.

A COOK'S query—Can a rough voice be made clear by straining it?

Messrs. Ely Bros., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.—Enclosed please find money for four bottles of Cream Balm. I tried it on a man who could not smell at all. After using your balm for six days could smell everything.—J. C. Mathews, Salem, N. C. [Price 50 cents.]

WHY is Canada like courtship?—Because it borders on the United States.

FOREST AND REST COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

THE champion light-weight — the American dollar.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is a certain cure for that very obnoxious disease.

A COUNTRY editor who lost a libel suit for $10,000 damages got mad because the plaintiff refused to accept the amount in yearly instalments of pumpkins, cord-wood, and coonskins. Editors are often oppressive in their demands.

Dr. Kilne'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.

"How shall I eat an orange in society?" is asked. Eat it in a natural and graceful manner, and endeavor to keep your eyes from bulging out as much as possible. Nothing looks worse at the table than the sight of a man crowding an orange down his throat with both of his eyeballs half way down his cheeks.

Hale's Honey OF Horehound and Tar.

FOR PERSONS OF ALL AGES. A WONDERFUL CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, AND CONSUMPTION. IT BANISHES COUGHS (acute or chronic) and BREAKS UP COLDS like magic; IT CURES, in fact, where other remedies have failed.

Keep it in readiness. Of all Druggists at 50c. and $1.—largest, cheapest. *Look out for imitations.* Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. *German Corn Remover Kills Corns and Bunions.*

M. Pasteur considers that the use of salicylic acid in articles of human consumption is permissible, but that its presence and exact proportion should always be declared.

THE three "Rs"—We are, you are, they are.

THE hard way of the world—The railway.

A NOTORIOUS eavesdropper—Rain.

A WEDDING party—A Mormon.

MANY Washington ladies now write themselves "Mrs. Secretary ——," "Mrs. General ——," and Mrs. Commodore ——." We hope the style will spread until such signatures as the following become common: "Mrs. Dry Goods Clerk ——," "Mrs. Butcher ——," "Mrs. Cobbler ——," "Mrs. Barber ——," "Mrs. Hod Carrier ——."

Ely's Cream Balm cured me of Catarrh of many years standing—restored my sense of smell. For colds in the head it works like magic.—F. H. Sherwood, National State Bank, Elizabeth, N. J. [Easy to to use. See adv.]

In Winter weather, when most places are damp and clammy, it is difficult to keep newly-saved seeds from moulding and decaying. In order to keep all seeds safe, even in the dampest rooms, do not tie them up in paper bags at all, but get a number of clean dry bottles and put the seeds into them when perfectly dry; if corked up, the seed may be preserved in excellent condition for any length of time. Insects, too, which often destroy seeds in bags, can do nothing in the case of bottles.

It has long been known that exposure to light and air will destroy ebonite. Strange to say, merchants and others appear to neglect this fact, and no doubt experience considerable loss. Caoutchouc tubing ought, when not in use, to be kept in a dark place and in water to which a little ammonia may be added if the rubber begins to show any signs of cracking.

Do you ever have acute pains in your left breast extending to your arms, do you ever have suffocating feelings in region of your heart? If so you have heart Disease. Use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, a sure specific. $1. per bottle.

"I SAY, old boy," remarked a citizen to a reporter on Chestnut street recently, "can't you give a fellow a couple of seats to Forepaugh?"

"Certainly," gratefully responded the reporter. "Will two be enough?"

"You might make it four," sugested the citizen, and with another look of deep gratitude the reporter made it four.

"St. Bernard VEGETABLE PILLS"

The best cure for LIVER and BILIOUS complaints, COSTIVENESS, HEADACHE and DYSPEPSIA. Price, 25 cents, at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent FREE. Address ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILL MAKERS, 83 Mercer Street, New York.

THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

Required to Remove a Stone from the Bladder—This Dangerous Operation Might have been Avoided by the Timely Use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy (of Rondout, N. Y.)

Mr. Simeon Tietsell, formerly of Rondout, N. Y., had been treated for seven years by various physicians for what they called Stricture of the Urethra, without benefit. He finally consulted Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who found his trouble to be Urinary Calculi or Stones in the Bladder. The Doctor at once removed the foreign bodies with the knife, and then gave his great kidney and liver medicine, **FAVORITE REMEDY**, to prevent their reformation. The entire treatment was eminently successful, and Mr. Tietsell's recovery was rapid and complete.

While **FAVORITE REMEDY** is a specific in all Kidney and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of Bilious Disorders, Constipation of the Bowels, and all the class of ills apparently inseparable from the constitution of women. Don't forget the name and address, Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. The Doctor would have it understood that, while he is engaged in the introduction of his medicine, **FAVORITE REMEDY**, he still continues the practice of his profession. He treats all diseases of a chronic character, and performs all the minor and capital operations of surgery.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Sold by all druggists. "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. B. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Eruptions."—*Rev. E. Snadker, Lancaster, Pa.* Price $1. R. R. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. The genuine has our name on bottom of wrapper.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier.