Greek communion believe in costly fittings even more than the followers of Greek church commences on Saturday night, and at 5 o'clock Fr. Peter Metropolsky, the spullual adviser of the four remaining blue-blooded Russians, approaches the edifice, and, taking from his pocket an coormous ring of keys, unlocks the ponderous padlock, swings back the old door, which looks as if it had seen many a battle, and rings what begis of the chime are still left to summon the faithful to prayers. He then retires behind the chancel to put on the holy vestments, while the four real Russians, two of whom are deacons, and some thirty Indians, converted to the faith, enter the building and kneel down in the rest of the church. The two deapons take their place at the right of the chancel, and from a large parenment book, which her on a beautifully carved lecture. commence to chant the service. The intefor of the church is very beautiful, all but the floor, which is of hard wood, and The walls are a dazzling white, relieved only by the numerous small paintings of scripture scenes, before which hang large n ver candlesticks. On each side small changes are partitioned off from the main room by glass doors. The front of the room is most gorgeously decorated—in the centre, two heavy doors of old-fashioned gilt, perforated by numerous holes in the form of stars, enclose the chancel and alter on either side is a large panel holding a painting of some testament scene, and still farther to the side is a door, on the one ade opening into the holy of house, on the other into the father's private chapel. Over the chancel hangs a the painting of the "Last Supper," partially covered, as are all the pictures, by a sliver screen. These silver screens are a curiosity; whether they are put on as an ornament or a protection, even Fr. tropolacy is unable to tell. All of the pic-, except the faces of the figures, is covered by a thin sheet of pure silver, painting about half an inch and represents se other features of the picture in relief. the moture, and one longs to snatch them off and see what is underneath, for not one of the pictures in the building is anything but a masterpiece, most of them being originals. In one of the chapels, in the panel of a door, is a Madonna, which for this execution and conception has been | the fat. pronounced by competent critics to equal any Madonna of the old masters. It is destined for the cathedral at Moscow, when, at no distant day, the Greek church at Sitks shall be abandoned.

Some the acronce is commenced by the descons, who chant almost continuously for an hour, broken only by short respenses from the priest, who walks backyard and forward from the altar to the chancel steps, swinging his censer, and with his keen black eyes, peaked cap, and long black beard. The monotonous chant, sung is a walling tone, keeps on, one of he a specialor a couply and then in a minute or two, the other one takes respite enough to fill his nostriis with snuff, a proseeding which is often repeated, probably rendered necessary by the pronounced mucal tone of the chant. At last, when the listener begins to wonder whether this sort of thing is done against time, the father retires behind the chancel doors, shuts them, draws a heavy purple curtain, which seems only the signal for half an hour or so more of religious exercise in the of responsive reading. It fairly makes one tired to think of the squaws kneeling on the floor all this time, but his reverence Metropolsky throws wide open the doors and steps forward holding sloft an enormous bible, most elebound in gilt, with medallion portraits of the saints on the covers. All press forward to keep the book, the priest retires to the chancel, only to bring forth in a minute the communion cup, which the faithful are not permitted to touch. The service is then over, a service which con tains no prouching, no exhortation to the people, and seems to consist solely in working the religious feelings of the people to the point of kissing the holy book and viewing the cup.

The Ivory Plaus.

The ivery plant is a native of the nearthern regions of South America, extending northward just across the 1sthmus of Panama, large groves of it having been recently discovered in the province of that name. It is found in extensive groves, in which it banishes all other v getation from the soil, or scattered among the large trees of the

It has the appearance of a stemless palm, and consists of a graceful crown of leaves twenty feet long, of a delicate pale green color, and divided like the dame of a feather, into from thirty to div pairs of long, narrow leaflets. It however, really stemless, but the weight of the foliage and the fruit is too much for the comparatively slender trunk, and, consequently, pulls it down to the ground, where it is seen time a large exposed root, stretching for a length of nearly twenty feet in The long leaves are employed by the Indians to cover the roofs of their houses. The group of pistillate owers produces a large, roundish ruit, from eight to twelve mebes in diameter, and weighing, when ripe, about twenty-five pounds. It is covered by a hard, woody cost, everywhere embossed with conical, angular tuberslen, and is composed of six or seven portions, each containing from six to nine seeds. These seeds, when ripe. are pure white, free from veins, dots or vessels of any kind, presenting a perfeet uniformity of texture, surpassing the finest animal ivory; and its substance throughout is so hard that the slightest streaks from the turning lathe are observable. Indeed it looks more like an animal than a vegetable product. but a close comparison will enable one to distinguish it from the elephant, by its brightness and faity appearance, and its minute cells,

Ever since it has become known that Mr. Gladstone has based his life upon a well-ordered and numerical system of mastication a change has come over the manners and customs of his devoted adherents. It is now perfectly easy at any dinner party or table d'hote in England to discern at a glance those of the company who profess allegiance to the Grand Old Man. If you observe them closely, you will see that they are deal ing with their food in a slow, ruminative fashion, while by the fixed gravity of their gaze and the beating of one finger on the table you can see they are solumnly counting the requisite number of bites authorized by Mr. Gladstone. Twenty-six for fish, thirty-two for flesh, and so on with vegetables and bread; so the pantomine goes on with all who are stanch in their allegiance

AGRICULTURE.

ARRANGE FOR MORE CLOVER -- Farmer

do not as a rule properly appreciate the excellent food, and makes a manure three or four times as rich in uitrogen, as manure from feeding straw. For pasture clover possesses great value, and it is also unconsiled as a green manure. For the latter purpose some turn it under when the crop is full grown in June; others take off a crop of hay, or pasture the clover field early and either the Ange. Ga- it under for wheat; still others allow one large crop to develop then turn it under. Sometimes two crops are faken trumpet in his hand is a question son, and sometimes the second crop is allowed to be developed for seed. But the moss-covered exterior encloses Being a strong rooted plant, the mea gorgoons interior, for the participants in | chanical condition of the soil is always much improved by a vigorous crop of clover. Some farmers entertain the church of Rome. The Sunday of the idea that the decay of the root in the soil is equivalent to a good applied fertilizer, even if the crop above ground is barvested. However used the plant is worthy of receiving increased attention from all farmers. Clover ought to have a place in every rotation.

CUBBANT CUTTINGS - Very few plants can be propagated from cuttings with such ease and certainty of success as can the current, when the work is done at the right season and in the right way. Ninety-nine one-hundredths of the failures in growing this plant from enttings are due to the work being done in May instead of September. uttings are taken from the bushes after the buds have started, the chances are that hot, dry weather will overtake the plants before they have time to put orth to its and become well established in the soil. Take your cuttings from the present season's growth, cutting them off just below a vigorous bud, n nave the desired number, tie them n bunches of twenty-five or fifty and bury them in the ground waere water will not stand around them. In the spring when taken up, the cut will be nicely calloused, and numerous fibrous roots will have started. Keep from air and sun when planting, and not one in a dozen will fail to grow.

FATTENING I WES - Where it is destrable to do this in the shortest space of time, a good method is as follows: Shut up each fowl in a small coop or box, and place it in a darkened place. At the start give no food for six or eight hours, and then begin a course of regular feeding three times a day. Let the food be corn meal, well boiled and crumbly, with barley or out meal porridge frequently for a change, and there must be water in the coop. Ramove what is left both of food and water as soon as the bird is satisfied. In two or three weeks the bird ought to be very fat, and then if the fattening is not discontinued it will sicken. By this method only far accumulates. If the same amount of food and care were bestowed on young chickens running free, the fattening would take longer, but there would be an increase of good fresh with

How to Manage Fodder -I have tried the following plan for five years and have had no trouble with my fodder; I take four poles, place them three and a half to four feet apart; begin at the same end every time to lay the fodder. I lay the bundles, the first layer, about to the bands, crosswise on the poles, then one layer right on the centre, same way, reversing every other bundle. The second layer I do not lay quite to the band, and put a layer along the centre every time for five or six layers. When I top out I put a row of bundles right in the centre lengthwise, then put another layer on top of these, setting them up pretty straight and bending the tops down over the lengthwise bundles. I take off the same end where I quit laying the folder.

OLD MEADOWS UNPROPERRED - We know of a farm that has been kept up as a pasture for village cows so many that it almost worthless now even for this purpose. The sod plowed under would yield a big crop of most any kind, without doubt. After a change in the cropping, if the land were to be reseeded for pasture, the increase of the grass yield would be wonderful. In an old meadow, the grass becomes so crowded, that vigorous growth is out of the question. A new setting of grass plants is one of the things most needed

Som FOR a NURSERY .- As a rule, the seil of a aursery ought to be about eighteen inches deep, but all trees do require the same depth. For instance, the pear tree sends its roots downward more than outward, hence tt requires deep soil. Nursery trees are necessfully grown on common farming land properly prepared by plowing, etc. A soil of medium texture is, on the whole, most advantageous for general purposes. For a fruit nursery it is imperative that the soil be well drained.

CONTENTS OF GRAIN BINS. -An easy rule for determining the contents of bins, or rooms, in bushels, may be carried to one's mind. Take the length, breadth and height and multiply them together to get the cubic feet. Divide the product by fifty-six and multiply the quotient by forty-five, and the re-

THE HEAP. - At this season of the year, as the manure heaps are accumulating, there will be frequent cases of "fire-fanging." This may be obviated by frequently turning the heap, by judicious use of absorbents or by drawing the manure and spreading it on the

Ir will surprise old-fashioned poultry growers to know that the common hawk regarded as a valuable bird. He de strovs 100 field mice for every chicken. and if there is a fair amount of shrubbery around the hen yard very few chickens will be lost from his depreda-

vent rooting is a needless precaution where the animals are to run in an orchard of bearing trees. What rooting is done under such an orehard will not destroy any valuable grass, and the trees and fruit will be all the better for FLOWERS .- Flowers may be kept very

Putting rings in pige noses to pre-

thoroughly, put in a damp bor, and cover with wet raw cotton or wet newspaper, then piece in a cool spot, IMPLEMENTS .- If farm implements cannot be painted brush them over oc-

fresh over night if they are excluded

entirely from air. To do this wet them

casionally with crude petroleum. A COUNTRYMAN who was camping with his wagon and team in the suburbs of

Austin missed one of his horses. "Why don't you apply to the police?" suggested a city friend "Do you think they stole him?" was

the innocent response.

wilkins (under orders for Egypt)-"Now, can we charge with these cam-Assistant-Deputy-Commissary-General Whittler-"Eh? Well, y'sec-we-

ab-we can charge for them, y'knowcharge for them! Rusty flat-irons should be rubbed over with beeswax and lard

DOMESTIC

Neven cover a wound wholly up with a piece of plaster; whatever be its size, use long, narrow strips. Warm the plaster by holding the back of it against and I wasn't asleep." can of boiling water for a few seconds. then apply it across the wound, leaving a small space between each strip to give exit to the lymph. Remember, that half after eleven. sticking-plaster has no healing action in itself, the benefits derived from its use are of a purely mechanical nature. | think I am, Clean cuts are better bound up with the blood, simply with a linen rag, for sticknig-plaster is no use until the stops. In cases of scalp wounds the hair must be shaved off before the plaster is applied. A grain or ulating lotton for wounds or sores that need such an application, but if they are healing kindly, with even white edges and not much exudation they do

not want stimulating. Languid, indolent sores and flabby pleers want a stimulating lotion applied with lint, after the manner of water-dressing, and the support of a bandage. But I should like my readers to bear in mind that the heating of ulcers depends in a very great measure upon the state of the constitution. The blood must be strengthened by good food, else the sore wil not heal. Why, it cannot heal unless you supply it with flesh-forming material, and this material must come from the blood. But, in addition to the enrichment of the blood, if the ulcer be in the leg this must be kept up as much as possible and bandanged firmly, but not too tightly, from the toes upward. Four or five grains of powdered along or sulphate of gue to the ounce of water make another handy stimulating lotion. Goulard water is easily made; simply add a teaspoouful of sugar of lead to a pint of water; it is rendered more cooling by the addition of spirits of wine. It is an excellent application for painful swellings. For wry or stiff neck, or in cases where you wish to redden the surface in order to reduce internal swelling or pain, a mixture of one part hartshorn to two of olive oil is a capital iniment. Rub in well.

MILE should not be taken in copions draughts, like beer or any other fluid which differs from it chemically. In infancy each small mouthful is secured by effort and slowly presented to the gastic mucous surface for digestion. It is thus regularly and gradually reduced to curd, and the stomach is not oppress ed with a lump of half coagulated milk. The same principle should be regarded by the sainlt. Milk should be taken in mouthfuls, at short intervals, and then it is rightly dealt with by the gastric juice. If milk be taken after other food, it is almost sure to burden the stomach and cause discomfort and indigestion.

PROF. ARICS, who has devoted himself to the discovery of the reason why woolen clothing, when washed with soap and water, will insist upon shrinking, and becoming thick, and acquiring that peculiar odor and feeling which so annovs housekeepers, says these evil effects are due to the decomposition of soap by the acids present in the perspiration and other waste of the skin which the clothing absorbs. The fat of the soap is then precipitated upon the wool. These effects may be prevented by steeping the articles in a warm solution of washing-sods for several hours, then adding some water and a few drops of ammonia. The woolens are then to be washed, and rinsed in lukewarm water.

A CHEAP, and yet useful cover for the side-board marble can be made of linenerash which costs about 12; cents per yard; cut it long enough so that the ter of a yard; fringe the ends and over cast the edge; then put three rows of drawn-work above the fringe, and if you choose to still further ornament it. a simple vine in outline stitch may b worked on each end. Work this with crewel; it will wash better than marking cotton will, and besides, you can take longer stitches with good effect.

FORTEREE -One pint bottle best porter, two glasses paie sherry, one lemon, peeled and slice i, half pint of ice-water, six or eight lumps of loaf sugar, half graten nutmeg, pounded nee, mixture has been used satisfactorily by invalids for whom the pure porter was too heavy, causing biliousness and heartburn.

To POLDH wood floors of black walnut and ash: Moisten a soft flannel cloth with kerosene oil, rub the wood with it then with a very soft, clean, and dry flannel. If this work is trusted wholly to a maid it will very likely not be a success, for too much oil will be used, and that is far worse than to use

PEAUTIFUL TRIPLES. -Mix a little salt and one teaspoonful of sugar in one egg, wirk in flour and roll thin. Out in round pieces and fry in hot lard. Fill the cakes with jelly or preserves, Pretty

Noodles. - Make a thin paste of eggs and flour, add a little salt, roll thin, out in narrow strips, throw in boiling water and boil five minutes. Serve hot, with butter, black pepper, and hard-boiled egg, chopped fine.

SOUTH CAROLINA CARE, -- One small cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, four eggs, half a teaspoonful of sods, half a teacupful of milk, a little brandy, and a cup of raisins.

OCEAN CARE, - One cup of milk, two enps of sugar, half a cup of butter, the whites of five eggs, well beaten, three cups of flour, one tesspoonful of sods,

NELLIE'S GINGER WAFERS .- One cup ot sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of molasses, half cup of made coffee, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger.

PINEAPPLE JAM.-Peel, grate and weigh the apple, put pound for pound of pineapple and sugar, boil it in a preserving kettle thirty or forty minutes.

Ir is wise to give all winter clothing and bedding, which will soon be brought out for use a thorough airing. They should be placed in the yard and well shaken to remove all the impurities.

A PRETTY way to hang a decorated banjo is to put chenfile around it, as a sort of frame, then attach a satin ribbon to it, have one bow close to the barjo; then let the ribbon extend above it a little and make another bow a trifle

smaller than the first. An old, gray, wrinkled man sat in a fashionable restaurant.

"Excuse me sah," said a waiter, approaching; "seems to me, sah, I's seen you befo' some place." "Yes, you saw me when I was a roung man, full of health and vigor,

with bright eyes and raven locks and a keen appetite. "I disremember, sah. Wha' was it?" Right here. Don't you remember? "Waal, now, sab, et does seem to me ALL the difference. - Lieutenant Fitz- like I has a mighty faint recollection ob But, you see, sah, I's gettin' ole

> an' my memory ain't es good es it us' to "Perhaps I can tell you a little circumstance that will refresh your mem-

"What'e dat, sah?" "I ordered my dinner of you, and have been walting here ever since for HUMOROUS

"You can't deceive me, Mr. Jarphly,"

you're badly mis-"Why, Amandy, taken," responded Mr. Jarphly in a conciliatory votce. "It wasn't more u

'Now, Jarphly, don't you sit there and faisify to me. I'm no fool, if you

"Amandy' I nener said you was; you know I didn't. I only say you're mistaken my dear, for it was only half past eleven, or mebbe twenty-five minute to twelve. "Jarphly, wot's the use of your sit-

two of nitrate of silver in an ounce of ting there and lying? Don't you think distilled water makes a very good stim. I could see the clock?" "Well, Amandy, I've got nothing more to say, if you'd rather believe a ninety-five cent nickle-plated nutmeg

clock than your own married husband responded Mr. Jarphly, deeply injured. Young Bigger called on Madeline last

evening and was shown into the parlor, where he found Mabel looking at the natural history. He greeted her with a "Good evening sissy, how are you this evening?

"Oh, I'm pretty well; say, can you guess conundrums, Mr. Bigger?" "Well, sometimes; what is it?" "Oh, it's one of Lina's: she asked me

why you were like my bunny rabbit, Can you tell that?" "No, I'm sure I'll have to give it up,

Why am I like your rabbit?"

"Cos the most 'spicuous part is your ears; that's what Lina says. As Lina came tripping down the stairs she heard the front door close behind his retreating form."

Tue following anecdote shows that if the guid wife lacked grace, her husband did not make up the deficiency; A minister of the "kirk" of Scotland once dis covered his wife asleep in the midst of his homily on the Sabbath. So, pausing in the steady and possibly somewhat monotonous flow of his oratory, he broke forth with this personal address, sharp and clear, but very deliberate: "Susan! Susan woke up with a start, and opened her eyes and ears in a twinkling, as did all dreamers in the house, whether ssleep or awake, "Susan." he continued, "I didna marry ye for yer beauty, that the half congregation can see. And if ye hae not grace, I hae made but a sair

"I pon't take much stock in preverbs," said Brown to Jones. "For instance, look at the oft quoted one: 'A friend in need is a friend indeed,' Now. most of my experience with friends in need has been that they want to borrow. Give me the friend that is not in

Uaselfish people are siways polite, because good manners, are only the absence of selfishness,

Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many; not on your past misfortunes, of which all men

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his bands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarra, Asthma and all throat and lang Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having lested its wonderful carative 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, 148 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Gold can buy nearly everything in this world except that which a man wants most - happiness.

When you visit or have New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Cen-tral Decor.

at he Grand Union Hotel, opposite that it lepot.

Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dottars, reduced to it 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.

The great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.

THE MASON & HAMLIN Organ and Piano Company have just issued their new Catalogue for the season of 1884-5. It forms a handsome 4to pamphlet of 46 pages, and otains filustrations accurately the appearance of all the styles of organ regularly made by them, with detailed deriptions of the capacity of each; together quite full mention of the general is of construction employed and the great favor with which their organs have

been received all over the world; with accounts of their triumphs at all the great emparisons of such instruments at World's Industrial Exhibitions for many years; with pictures of medals, decorations and as of honor obtained. In looking over such a catalogue one is forcibly reminded of the magnitude which the business of reed instruments has atwere made, under the name of "Melodsons," which had not and did not deserve much

favor with musicians, enjoying very lim-ited sale, at prices varying from \$40 to \$125. Now 80,000 organs are made yearly in the United States, which are sold in all civil-ized countries at prices from \$22 to \$1,000 chaser of a Mason & Hamiltongan, he will an questionably get the very best instru-ment of its class which can be made. Thirty years' experience is a guarantee of what

ils company can and will do. They can of afford to send out poor organs. The present catalogue shows an increased and very complete assoriment, both as to cases and capacities. It will be sent free, to any one desiring to see it, on application the Mason & HAMLIN ORGAN AND

IANO COMPANY, Boston, New York, or dengo - Buston Traveller. We should do everything we can for others if only to dissipate the thought of what they omit to do for us.

"Rough on Itch." Rough on Pich" cures numers, emplores, ring-erm, tetter, sait rheum, frosted feet, chilidains. If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man.

In 1850 "Brosen's Bronchial Trackes" were troduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Bronchitis has

Memory is a nes. One may find it full of fish when he takes it from the brook, but a dozen miles of water have run through it without sticking.

Carbo-lines. The magic balm, which is in truth Petroleum sweet and clean; It gives to age the charm of youth, The matchless Carboline.

The gelden moments in the stream of life rush past us and we see nothing but sand; the angels come to visit us, and we only know them when they are

Ladies who would retain freshness and racity. Don't fall to try "Wells' Health Renew Devote each day to the object then in time, and everything will find some

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is a certain cure for that very obnoxious disease. It is not enough to have reason; it is

polit, it is dishonored by sustaining a baughty manner. Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' death Renewer." Goes direct to weak apole.

INTENDING purchaser of home (doubtfully-"What makes him lay back his

ears like that?" Dealer (more in sorrow than in auger)-"I.or, sir, that shows what a senible hanimal he is, sir. He's a list'ning to all what we say about him."

"Hallo!" said a policeman, "what are you sitting out here in the cold for? Why don't you go in the house? Have you lest the key?" "No," responded the disconsolate citizen, "I—hic haven't lost the key. I've-hic-lost

"I pon'r like these shoes," said a lady customer, "because the soles are too thick." "Is that all the objection?" blandly asked the shopkeeper. "Yes," was the reply. Then, madame, if you take the shoes, I can assure you the objection will gradually wear away." Scientific men are reiterating the

belief that death is quite painless, so far as physical sensation is concerned. Our readers no doubt will be willing to take their word for it. It might prove unhealthy to undertake to personally demonstrate the truth or falsity of the

There Shall be no Alps. When Napoleon talked of invading Italy one of his officers said: "But, sire, remem-ber the Alps." To an ordinary man these would have seemed simply insurmountable, but Napoleon responded eagerly: "There shall be no Alps." So the famous Simplon pass was mule. Disease, like a mountain, stands in the way of fame, fortune and honor to many who by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" might be healed and so the mountain would disap-pear. It is specific for all blood, chronic lung and liver diseases, such as consump-tion (which is scrofula of the lungs), pimples, blotches, eruptions, tumors, switever-sores and kindred complaints.

When a strong brain 1s weighed with true heart it seems like balancing a bubble against a wedge of gold.

rupture in four weeks Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. V. Any man can pick up courage enough to be heroic for an hour; to be patiently

* * Pile tumors cured in ten days,

heroic daily is the test of character. Despise Not the Day of Small Things. Little things may help a man to rise—a bent pin in an easy chair for instance. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are small things, pleasant to take, and they cure sick-headaches, relieve torpid livers and do wonders. Being purely vegetable they cannot harm any one. All druggists.

When you fume and fret at the petty ills of life remember that the wheels which go round without creaking last longest.

Another Life Saved. Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he falled to do her any good. At this time a friend, who had been cured by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, ad-vised me to give it a trial. We got a bottle, and she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured.

Restraint and liberty go hand in hand in the development of character-indeed without the former the latter is impos-

PUREST AND ERST 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. Payed class declare it superior to all other oils. CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Jumper Tar Soap, made by Cas-well, Hazard & Cu., New York.

The work an unknown good man has done is like a vein of water flowing hid- madmen. A dream put into action den underground, secretly making the must, indeed, lo k very much like in-YOUNG MEN!-READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich, offer to send their celebrated Electron-Voltaic Belt and other Electron Applicances of that for thirty days, to men (young and oth affiched with nervons debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumy-tism, neutragia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete resoration to health and vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed, Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet from

A word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain: while will'v savings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping from a broken

"Rough on Toothache. Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, face-sche. Ask for "Rough on Foothache." 15825c. No principle is more noble, as there is none more holy, than that of a true

VANADLISM IN THE LIME-KILN CLUB, The dastard who entered Parad se Hall the other evening by way of the roof Conwell may never be brought to punishment in this world, as he left no clews belind. But he will certainly catch it red-hot in the next. The club has now only two skulis of Oliver left, and these will be carefully locked in she big safe and preserved to posterity.

"You say young Hyson works in the

"Yes. "Well, what are your objections to his marrying your danghter?" "I have no means of finding out that

the bank officials are honest. "Well, but what has that to do with the young man?" "You see I can't tell whether he has

good principels or not." "I wi it I had eyes in the back of my head," said a young lady the other evening. "Why?" esked a devoted ad-

mirer, breathlessly. "So that I could see what was going on without the trouble of turning my head." "You can turn my head without any trouble," responded the youth with a gloomy "Yes, Charley is a good enough sort of a tellow," remarked Tom; "but then

he is so confoundedly absent-minded. He borrowed five dollars of me the other day, and when he called at my place to return the money, blowed if he didn't forget what he came for and sctually borrowed another five. SHE walked slowly across the room,

seated herself at the piano, and as her sainty fingers touched the keys, began, "I cannot sing the old songs"-and the young man sitting on the sofa said in a low voice, but it was loud enough for her acute ear, "So I observe." He now visits the girl across the street.

Two soldiers lay beneath their blankets, looking up at the stars. Says Jack: "What made you go into the army, Tom?" "Well," replied Tom, "1 had no wife and I loved war Jack; so went." "What made you go?" returned Jack, "I had a wife and I loved esce, Tom, so I went."

resther we're havin' o.' fel'. ' Finks - "Yes, lovely; but (hic) I see the storm signal is up. Jinks-"Storm signa!! Where Finks-"R ght up (hie) there-that light in m' wife's bedroom."

Jinks (after, midnight) - "What lovely

An aggient marien subscribed for an Mistake not. Those pleasures are agricultural paper because she had not pleasures that trouble the quiet and heard its "Notes on Husbandry" well tranquility of thy life. What One Dreams.

SJACOBS O Impressions on some special sens will produce very characteristic dreams, the origion of which may take such trouble in its determination that we might well be tempted to deny the material origin of the vision. Dr. Reid had a blister applied to his head, and dreamt accordingly that he had been scalped by Indians. Here the connec tion between the dream and the outward impression, manipulated, so t speak, by the brain, was clear? Bu that connection may be anything but patent in cases where a person dream of being frozen to death, the exciting Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Neacache, Toothache,
Core Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruisea,
Barres, Sealds, Frost Bittee,
AND ALL OTHER BOWLEY PAISS AND ATHER. cause having been merely a deficiency

of bedelothes on a chilly night. case related by Dr. Carpenter, where an eminent Judge dreamt of being tormented by a crowd of lizzards, which were crawling over him, the origin of the dream was still more difficult to trace. The cause of this reptilian visitation was readily explicable, however, on his entering the spartment in which he had spent the previous evening, when he saw on the base of the clock a number of carved lizards. A similar instance is afforded by personal experience of the writer, in

which he dreamt that he was walking in a forest in which lizards of every hue and kind were engaged in a combat with humming birds, Pazzling himself over the origin of his dream, it at last dawned upon his recollection that some time previously he had traversed in a railway carriage, having for his vis-a-vis a lady whose hat was decorated with numming bird's plumage, fasten by a brooch accurately representing a lizard. By the same kind of association revived by memory, and often projecting forgotten remiscences into the mental foreground, dreams are suggested which deal with events at first sight apt to be mistaken for those

of utterly spontaneous nature.

Maury relates that in early life he visited a village on the Marne, named Trilport. His father had built a bridge at this spot. The subject of one dream was that his childhood days were being spent at Trilport, and that a man in uniform, on being asked his name, told Maury that he was a bridgekeeper and mentioned his name, which Maury distinctly remembered when he awoke. Of his name he had no recollection whatever, but on inquiring of an old servant of his father's if a person of the name in question was once gatekeeper at Tritport bridge, she auswered in the affirmative, and mentioned that the man kept the gate when the bridge was built.

Thus does memory play strange tricks with our imagination, especially when the latter faculty runs riot in the absence of will and consciousness, and relates itself to the world of dreams. The supernatural theory of dreams and warnings recently revived in our midst is, after all, but a sop to the Cerberus iguorance. It is easy-far too easy for the peace and comfort of many minds-to convert a mere coincidence between a dream and an event into a close relationship which seems in the dream a foreshadowing of the event in question. But in science, as in healthy common sense, there is no justification for the continuance of such superstition. If certain dreams are warnings and portents, what shall we say of those to which no such functions can be attached? And if of certain trivial events we are forewarned, what is the explanation of the striking anomaly, that of the grave disasters of life we

usually receive no warning at all? Dr. Mandsley said: "It has been justly remarked that if we were actually to do in sleep all the strange things we dream we do, it would be necessary to put every man in restraint before he went to bed; for, as Cicero said, dreamsanity (e. g., the ordinary sleep vigil as insanity has at times the lock of a

Poets without number have invariably treated dreams as the best type of the unrealities of life and nature. The physiologist, on the contrary, sees in the visions of the night no trifling objects unworthy of serious study and reflection, but indications and clews to the better understanding of the myster ies which beset our waking lives. "The grave portents" of the night in this view cast no shadow over the future, and exercise no sway over the destinies of the modern mind. They serve, however, a noble purpose, as aids, through their revelations of the leisure ancies of the brain, toward a knowledge of the boundaries which separate the realm of body from that of mindboundaries which in truth 'divide our being.

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