SCIENTIFIC.

A Buffalo man has perfected an important invention, which is nothing less than a steam tricycle. It is expected that it is destined to revolutionize the modes of travel on the highway. It at first sight resembles a low, open buggy or buckboard. The seat is placed between the two principal wheels, the third wheel being in front, about five feet away from the others. It is smaller, and is used for guiding the vehicle. The two main wheels are the same as those used in bicycles. The motive power is applied to them by means of a small spur wheel and a few feet of belting or chain. The engine and boiler are located between the seat and the forward wheel. They take up very little space, and much of the machinery will be enclosed in a wooden case when the vehicle is complete. The engine is 1½ horse-power, and it rests on the bottom of the conveyance. The exhaust is underneath, and will be nearly noiseless and invisible. The cylinder is 2x4 inches. The generator is upright and stands directly over the neat little boiler. For fuel gasoline is used, and two gallons of this fluid, surrounded by water, will be carried in a reservoir under the seat. It will be conveyed to the furnace by means of tubes. It is claimed that one gallon will be sufficient to run the engine for nine hours at the rate of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. The tricycle as it now stands cost about $200, but it can be duplicated for $150.

When diluted with an equal volume of water, the binoxide of hydrogen can be used as a cosmetic on tender skin and for a mouth wash. For cleansing the teeth take some prepared chalk and put it on the tooth brush, then pour the peroxide over it. The result is excellent, and it is only necessary to use the peroxide once or twice a week to keep the teeth white and free from injurious deposits. For a wash a little aqua ammonia is added to the diluted binoxide of hydrogen shortly before it is used, one or two drops in the tablespoonful, not more! Whenever it comes into contact with the skin, little bubbles of oxygen will be seen to be given off, while at the same time the dead and rough surface of the skin will be changed into a white soapy mass. As the binoxide only discovers the dead portion, it exposes the fresh and smooth surface, which, not being at all injured, soon gets strong and able to resist external influence. When used on hair, the hair must first be washed with soap, and then with strong alcohol to remove all the grease, then moistened with the peroxide and allowed to dry slowly.

The first experiments in using locomotives for hauling canal boats, the rails being placed on the banks of the canal, were made in France in 1879. A company was then started for the purpose, and the results obtained were satisfactory. The company originally tried this system on the canals from Neufosse and Aise to la Basse, which have a length of sixty kilometers. The locomotive, which weighs five tons, can haul five or six boats, or a floating weight of one thousand tons. The speed is four kilometers an hour. During the last experiment the results are said to have been so satisfactory that the method has been introduced on all the canals of the Department de Nord from Lille and Dunkirk to Flanders.

From observations made during many years in Senegal and other intertropical regions in Africa Dr. A. Corre is inclined to believe that the African blacks are destined in course of time to disappear and be supplanted by the superior race of European immigrants. Beyond the possession of immunity against yellow fever and malaria, he thinks the blacks in every way inferior to the whites.

By the adoption of preventive measures to guard against expected epidemics in certain English towns Mr. Edwin Chadwick estimates that three-fourths of a million lives and three million cases of sickness have been saved. This seems a somewhat startling statement, but the figures are the result of statistical comparisons, and are probably correct.

A cement for rubber.—Powdered shellac softened in ten times its weight of strong water of ammonia, which becomes fluid after keeping some little time, without the use of hot water. In three or four weeks the mixture is perfectly liquid. When applied it softens the rubber, which hardens again as the ammonia evaporates.

In the rivers rolling to sea, says the American Contract Journal, are millions of horse-power daily running to waste. We do not appreciate the brook and river because they are so near and have been there so long. Had they commenced flowing but to-day we would have hastened to harness them.

At last it has been determined with a high degree of probability that the specific gravity of uranium is 18,685 and its specific heat between 99° and 0° is .02765. The figures are from the latest researches of Dr. Clemens Zimmerman.

For a number of years a German paper-maker has been utilizing the waste water from his engine, conducting it by ditches to and upon the meadows adjoining his mill. He asserts that his profits from his grass crop have been trebled.

Before Paper.

Wood was one of the earliest substances employed on which to inscribe names and record events. Stone, brass, lead and copper were also used at an early period; after which the leaves of trees, These were superseded by the outer bark of the tree, but this being too coarse the inner bark came soon after to be used, that of the lime being preferred. This bark was called by the Romans *liber*, the Latin word for book, and these bark books, that they might be more conveniently crried about, were rolled up and called *volumen*, hence our word volume. The skins of sheep, goats and asses were the next materials used, and so nicely were they prepared that long narratives were inscribed on them with the greatest accuracy. Some of these were 15 feet long, containing 50 and 60 skins, fastened together by thongs of the same material. The intestines of certain reptiles were also used, for it is a well-authenticated fact the poems of Homer were written on intestines af serpents in letters of gold. This roll was 120 feet long, and was deposited in the great library of Constantinople, where it was destroyed by fire in the sixth century. The next material was parchment—skins smoothed and polished by pumice stone—to which succeed vellum, a finer description of parchment, made from the skins of very young animals. On this vellum gold and silver letters were stamped with hot metal types. Some of these productions are very beautiful, requiring much time and labor to prepare and complete them, and the more carefully they are examined the more do we admire the taste and ingenuity displayed.

If anything is possible for man and peculiar to him, think that this can be attained by thee.

What is really momentous and all important with us is the present, by which the future is shaped and colored.

AGRICULTURE.

CHANGE THE SEED.—The following is a very important illustration of the importance of the change of seed. The contrast is between the use of seed-oats grown with a different soil and those grown upon the same farm. The condition of the growth of the two crops were the same. The former of imported oats produced forty-six bushel per acre, weighing forty-three pounds to the bushel, while the home-raised oats yielded twenty-four bushels, weighing thirty-two pounds to the bushel. The amount per acre of flesh forming matter was one hundred and fifty-one and a half pounds, and forty pounds respectively, and the fat and heat-producing constituents weighed only twelve hundred and fifty three pounds and four hundred and ninety and a quarter pounds. In short, the change of seed in this instance increased the yield of oats nearly three fold.

PURE WATER.—Salt water is denser than fresh, because of the gravity of the dissolved salts. Sea water, it is well known, when it is not muddy, is one of the clearest of all natural waters. The sea waves present three principal hues—blue, green and yellow. The indigo blue waters are the purest, while the yellow ones contain muddy matters in suspension, and the green ones are slightly charged with some such substances. The sea is in reality an immense and inexhaustible mineral spring. Probably, if it only contained pure water, a fountain as rich in mineral matters as the ocean actually is would attract crowds of drinkers, and would be recommended for internal use in all imaginable diseases.

IN order to keep up the dignity of his noble calling, the model farmer will never enter the cow-stable, except in company with a swallow tail coat and white choker. Morning dress is permitted only in the society of chickens. Before laying hold of the—milking apparatus, he will, of course, lay aside his silk hat. He will never use profane language when swearing at horned cattle, and never slang the billygoat. By strictly observing these rules, in addition to swallowing your tobacco-juice under trying circumstances, and conveying your food to the mouth with a fork under all circumstances, your dignity will never suffer from drought or mildew, or change of administration.

DON'T allow the rainy days, when they come, to leaf around the farm with their hands in their pocket. Improve them by making your plans and calculations. Cipher out what is the smallest quantity of wagon grease that you can venture to mix with the rich juice of the gooseberry, in order that the unwary Philadelphia guest may not mistake the mixture for champagne. Calculate how much you lost when you sold the bay mare by candidly admitting that she had one damaged leg, when she really had only two; and whether you perfectly recouped yourself by selling to the Philadelphia farmer the younger terrier for a merino pup, when you might as readily have sold it for a Newfoundland.

SUNFLOWERS IN THE HEN YARD.—A portion of the yard, if unshaded, may be sown with sunflowers to advantage. Spade up one corner or end, put in the seed, and outline the spot with laths set upright in the soil as guards. Soon the plants will be up so that no harm will come from taking away the guards. The hens will derive comfort and much benefit from the shade of the large leaves, while they can also scratch and dust themselves to their heart's content. When the stalks get up five feet high, nip out the top to cause branching. The seed produced will be a large item in favor of this course.

EVERY family occupying even a small lot of land should provide itself with strawberries, a fruit so quickly grown that a man who has a short lease can make its planting profitable. The best time to plant is in the spring, as a full crop may be gathered the following year. Farmers are apt to neglect the berry patch; but by having the plants in wide matted rows they may be kept clean with little more trouble than the same area of potatoes or root crops.

WHEN a new milch cow has her calf taken from her, she will often hold up the milk, apparently for the purpose of saving it for her offspring. It will require kindness and patience to overcome this habit. The operation of milking is pleasant for the animal, and if she is given a mess of warm slops while being milked her attention will be so diverted that she will yield without remembering her calf. It is important to milk clean from the first as retention of milk in the udder injures it and tends to decrease the yield.

It is scarcely possible for grain to stool much on very poor soil. We can scarcely get but few heads from a seed, and these need therefore, to be sown more quickly to make a crop on land where a large number of heads may be expected from a single plant.

ON sandy soil ashes are beneficial to all crops and can be applied in any quantity. On heavy soil there is commonly an abundance of inert potash, though in old orchards even this is largely exhausted. No mistake can be made in applying ashes to fruit trees.

DRAINAGE is not less valuable to the stock-raiser than to the grain farmer. It lengthens the season both in the spring and fall, keeps the soil from poaching, and allows the cultivation of the finer and more nutritious grasses—three most important considerations.

CORN that is thoroughly ripened on the stalks in the field, well dried in the sun, traced up and placed in a room, possesses remarkable vitality. Some seed corn was disposed of at an auction sale in Vermont in the spring of 1883, said to be thirty years old, but it sprouted readily and produced a large crop.

IT is said that animal manures generally furnish all the potash plants require; and when thirty cords per acre is applied, as sometimes by market gardeners, the soil cannot be deficient in potash.

THERE is a likelihood that the factorymen will abandon the making of skim cheese altogether. The milk is worth more to the farmers for feed than they can get out of the skims.

DRAINAGE is one of the weapons with which the farmer might fight the hard times, by making his land more productive.

A nail-pick maker advises that in grinding picks the pressure be not too great, and that sufficient water be used so that heating, which always injures the temper, be prevented. It should be borne in mind that cracking picks should not be used for furrowing, and no pick should be used after its edges are worn too blunt. When picks are blunt grind them to a straight level, one-eighth or three-eighths long.

A cheap paint is made for brick walls by simply mixing up good hydraulic cement in water. The natural tint is neutral and pleasing, but may be readily varied. This paint cannot be washed off by storms, nor peeled off by the sun.

HUMOROUS.

DAVE PULSIFER was telling some of his Chicago board of trade friends yesterday, about his early recollections of base ball. Said he, I was playing once upon the Boston commons when my mother came along very angry at my tardiness toward home duties.

"Dave," said she, "I want you to come home with me at once."

"Wait mother," said I, "until I make a base hit."

"I'll base hit you, Davy," said mother and she caught me on the curve over her knee and I think she made a dozen clean three base hits. I know that I made a "home run" off of her batting, which to my notion was the strongest ever witnessed in one short inning. Mother had one drawback, she couldn't run bases.

CHALLENGING the Judge: A young Austin lawyer was appointed to defend a negro who was too poor to employ counsel of his own. After the jury was in the box the young lawyer challenged several jurymen whom his client said had a prejudice against him. "Are there any more jurymen who have a prejudice against you?" whispered the young lawyer. "No, boss, de jury am all right, but now I want you to challenge de Jedge. I has been convicted under him seberal times already, and maybe he is beginnin' to hab prejudice agin me." The young lawyer, this being his first case, took the advice of his client, and, addressing the Court, told the Judge he could step aside.

HE was wiping away his tears with a dirty fist in the postoffice alley when one of the letter carriers asked what ailed him.

"My brother John got kicked," was the reply.

"Can you show me the man?"

"It wasn't any man at all, but a horse."

"Oh, I see. Where was he kicked?"

"In the head."

"Well, I wouldn't cry over it; he'll probable get well."

"Y-yes, and if he does I don't get his new hat and Sunday clothes."

"Hello! old man, where are you bound?" inquired the conductor of an acquaintance in the smoking car.

"Going back East," was the response, rather sourly.

"Have you quit railroading out in Idaho?"

"Yes, I have."

"What's the matter?"

"Oh, I don't want to run a locomotive in a country where towns die off so fast that in the place where we get our dinners one day the next day we stop as usual and look all around, but not a shanty to be seen. I like my dinners regularly, I do, and no more Idaho in mine, please."

"How did you like the show last evening?" asked Brown. He had seen Fogg at the theater the night before. "Like it!" exclaimed Fogg, contemptuously, "didn't like it at all. It was too high by three inches, and there were too many feathers on it by half a peck." Brown—"Why, what in the world are you talking about?" Fogg—"Talking about! why, that confounded bonnet just in front of me, to be sure. That was all the entertainment I got for my money."

A FOUR-HANDED game: A couple of Austin society belles were conversing about one thing and another, when one of them said: "Oh, I forgot to tell you that Colonel Simperly offered me his hand." "You don't say so! Why, the fellow must be a monkey." "What do you mean by calling him a monkey or a baboon or an ape?" "Well, I have heard of his offering his hand to three other ladies besides yourself, so he must have four hands. I believe he is trying to play a four-handed game."

ELLA WHEELER says, in a poem, that it was "at the twilight hour," when "a dream came to my stern heart's bolted door—a sad-faced dream, robed in the garb of woe." If she eats ice cream and a pickle just before retiring, as many girls do, such dreams will surely come loafing around her stern heart's bolted door, and she's lucky if they don't crawl about her head and frighten the wits out of her almost.

AT a boarding-house table in this city the company were discussing English words which cannot be rhymed with, such as "silver," "chimney," etc. The landlady spoke out, "'Coffee' is another word for which no rhyme has ever been discovered." "I beg your pardon," said Damley, who sat at the foot of the table, "but I know a word which rhymes with 'coffee.'" "Yes," responded the landlady in an interested manner, "and what is it?" "'Chickory.'"

How he got his title: "Has the colonel been around this morning?" inquired a guest at a summer hotel. "Colonel, what colonel?" asked the bell boy. "Why the boss; the man who runs the hotel." "Colonel Huh! He ain't no colonel." "Everybody about here calls him colonel." "That's nonsense. He had so many corns one year that some one called him 'kernel' in fun, but he ain't no kernel.

"YES," boasted an Englishman in the west, "I have Tudor blood in my veins from my mother's side of the family and Plantagenet from my father's. "Is that so?" said a citizen. "My blood is a little mixed, too. My grandfather was a Jersey tenderfoot an' my grandmother a Digger Indian squaw. We're both half-breeds, stranger. Shake!"

TRUE caution: "Ma," said Jennie Parvenu at Newport, "they say those Smiths who have got the Jones cottage are awful stylish and have got a pedigree." "Got the pedigree, have they?" said Mrs. Parvenu, excitedly; "well, you keep away from them, for I don't want you to catch it."

ONE who moved among the elite: "It's a shame, said Mrs. Parvenu, at Newport, the other day, "that they do not elect my son one of the stockholders in that Kasino. He's offered 'em $500, has a dog cart, plays tennis and talks just as silly as any of them men what go around with other men's wives. And we move in select circles, too."

OUT in the boundless west, when a young man gets married, the first thing he receives is a serenade from the local band. This generally reconciles him to any kind of treatment, and he settles down and is happy afterward.

AT Vassar: First dear girl—"Let's always spell gymnasium, 'jim.'"

Second dear—"Why?"

First dear—"It looks so much more manly, you know."

The German Government appropriates this year over $40,000 for the support of medical education and work in the seven Universities of Berlin, Konigsberg, Hale, Kiel, Gottingen, Marburg and Bonn.

The sweetness of fruit has but slight correspondence to its proportion of sugar; currants have more than raspberries or strawberries, and three times as much as peaches.

The treatment of whooping-cough by mustard plasters to the spine at night with cold sponging in the morning, is highly commened in a Boston exchange.

DOMESTIC.

MEDICAL USE OF EGGS.—For burns and scalds there is nothing more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and being always on hand, can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil and cotton," which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind, and anything which excludes air and prevents inflammation is the best thing to be applied. The egg is also considered one of the best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up lightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends by its emollient qualities to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating for these organs enables nature to assume her healthy sway over the diseased body. Two, or, at the most, three eggs per day would be all that would be required in ordinary cases, and since the egg is not merely a medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise, and the quieter the patient is kept, the more certain and rapid is their recovery.

CHINA'S MOST POPULAR DISH.—The most popular dish in Northern China is Kau-Tsi. It is nothing more than a small dumpling, boiled, baked or fried. The dough (of rice flour or wheat flour) should be rolled until it is thin as cardboard, and should be then cut into circles by a small goblet or large muffin-ring. The filling of the dumpling is left to the cook's taste. A number of recipes are given below. An ounce of filling is the proper weight. The dough is brought together around the filing so as to form a ball, a half-moon or a cocked hat. Place the dumplings in boiling water and boil for ten minutes; then throw in the pot two cups of cold water, raise to boil again for ten minutes; then raise from water and steam for fifteen minutes. They are now ready to be served, or to be baked or fried. Bake in a hot oven for ten minutes, or fry in hot lard three minutes. Fillings for kau-tsi: One pound of beef, veal, mutton, lamb, chicken, turkey or duck; one-quarter pound of pork; salt and pepper to taste; one tablespoonful Indian soy; one-quarter ounce ginger; seasoning to taste. Cut all up to a pulp together. Boil asparagus tips, green peas, cauliflower, carrots, two parsnips, until almost done. To one ounce of each of these when put on the dough, add a small piece of chopped-up fresh pork, and seasoning as in above.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—Put to three quarts of water, four onions, three stalks of celery, one-fourth part of a small cabbage and two turnips, all chopped fine; add four tablespoonfuls of butter, half a cup of rice well washed. Boil the rice by itself in water till it swells and absorbs the water. Boil the vegetables by themselves till so tender they can be rubbed through a colander; then return the broth to the soup kettle, add the rice, salt and pepper as needed; simmer fifteen minutes longer. Have two eggs ready; simmer fifteen minutes, then add the butter; simmer ten minutes longer. Have two eggs ready; take out a cupful of broth and beat to them, and stir into the kettle, and before it begins to boil take from the fire and serve before the eggs have time to curdle.

GRASSE NUTS.—Take six eggs, a tablespoonful of orange-flower water, and six ounces of powdered sugar; beat it with as much flour as it will take up. When formed into a paste, roll it out twice, then knead. Cut off small pieces and roll them long with the fingers and knot them; put on a tin to bake a light brown. When done have ready six ounces of white sugar in preserving pan, clarify and boil the sugar, then toss in the cakes and continue tossing until all the sugar is used and the cakes are quite dry and white; spread out to cool.

FILLETS of fish are the flesh separated from the bone, and served whole or divided. Flounders, halibut and bass should have the fillets on each side divided lengthwise, making four long, thin pieces. Other fish are cut into thin slices or small squares. Very small fish may be split, the bone removed and the whole fish rolled up from the tail to the head, and fastened with a skewer.

THIS dish is delicious: Fricassee a chicken; peel several cucumbers, put them into boiling water and cook for 10 minutes. Make a white sauce with stock or milk, according to taste; add a spoonful of flour, the yolk of an egg and season with pepper, salt and nutmeg. Arrange the pieces of cucumber and chicken symmetrically in a round dish; garnish with triangular pieces of tried bread; sprinkle some minced parsley over all and pour on the sauces. Serve hot.

MATTINGS were never more popular than at the present; they can be procured in the greatest variety of handsome and artistic designs; they are far more suitable for covering the floor of country houses during the Summer than carpets, and when brightened by Persian or Turkish rugs render a room bright and attractive.

A PRETTY corner cupboard is made of plain deal, upon which is traced a pretty pattern of plums and blossoms. The background is covered with oak staining, and the pattern is shaded with sepia. This may be easily made at home, and when French polished, it has the effect of inlaid wood.

To cause griddle cakes to brown nicely, add a little molasses or coffee to the batter; and to bake them without that blinding smoke, use a soapstone griddle, and simply rub it over with a damp cloth each time before putting on cakes.

POLISH salad is very easily made. Cut in very small pieces any sort of baked or roast meat (veal, mutton or beef,) add soft-boiled eggs and finely minced onion, lettuce or endive. Mix all thoroughly with a dressing of oil, vinegar, mustard and pepper, and serve.

THE earnest desire for the possession of battered old silver still continues, and all the antique shops are faithfully searched by collectors for all the old salt cellars, pepper-pots, cream jugs, snuff boxes, etc.

DAINTY finger glasses of Venetian glass in different designs and colors are fashionable.

THE onion pattern of Dresden ware is also an old favorite which is at present much used.

There are persons who do not know how to waste their time alone and hence become the scourge of busy people.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $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.

The noblest deeds are often done where no eye but God's can see them,

Listen to Your Wife.

The Manchester GUARDIAN, June 8th, 1883, says: At one of the

"Windows"

Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an interesting group.

It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so

Paralyzed!!!

That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.

This refers to my case.

I was Attacked twelve years ago with "Locomoter Ataxy"

(A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely overcomed) and was for several years barely able to get about.

And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me. The last experiment being Nerve stretching. Two years ago I was voted into the

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.

I am no "Advocate;" "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines?

And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her—

Consented!!

I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could.

"Walk!

So started across the floor and back.

I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any

"Stick"

Or Support.

I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester

"Royal Exchange"

For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last. Very gratefuly yours, JOHN BLACKBURN,

MANCHESTER (Eng.) Dec. 24, 1883.

Two years later am perfectly well.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

PENNYROYAL "CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH"

The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always reliable. Beware of Worthless Imitations. "Chichester's English" are the best made. Indispensable TO LADIES. Inclose 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials, etc., in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co. 2207 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa. **PILLS!**

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

VARICOCELE Painless cure etc. Book free. Orinia Agency, 186 Fulton St., N. Y.

The man who steps out of his way to injure another, deserves, and will surely meet, with reprisal.

Professional Etiquette

prevents some doctors from advertising their skill, but we are bound by no such conventional rules, and think that if we make a discovery that is of benefit to our fellows, we ought to spread the fact to the whole land. Therefore we cause to be published throughout the land the fact that Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the best known remedy for consumption (scrofula of the lungs) and kindred diseases. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption, with unsurpassed means of self-treatment. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Moral decision is a virtue of the highest order.

Composed of Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger, Camphor Water and best French Brandy, Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed is the best remedy for diarrhœa, cholera morbus, dysentery or bloody-flux, colic or cramps, and to break up colds.

Fortitude is the guard and support of other virtues.

* * * * Secret, involuntary drains upon the system cured in thirty days. Pamphlet giving particulars, three letter stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Strive and encourage a mind and will of your own.

"WATER BUGS, ROACHES."

"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also Beetles, Ants, Insects, Rats and Mice, 15 and 25c. boxes.

Never be persuaded contrary to your better judgment.

A Barberous Rhyme.

Lather me lightly, and speak to me low,
Oh, interrogative barber mine;
And I will forgive, if to make make my hair grow,
You use magic Carboline.

The heart is the only thing that is better by being broken.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Children slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Weils' Health Renewer."

Choose those companions who administer to your improvement.

THE purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore. It is almost purely pure cream. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

It's easy finding reasons why other people should be good natured.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases, also unequalled as gargle for Diptheria, Sore Throat, Foul Breath. 50c.

Take life just as God gives it to you, and make it beautiful as you can.

The best portion of a man's life is that devoted to little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and love.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.

Don't kill the toads.

Diabetes Cured.

"My wife for years has been troubled with a disease of the kidneys; physicians pronounced it diabetes, but she received no benefit from their treatment. HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has made a wonderful change in her condition. Her health is good."—O. M. Hubbell, 344 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., June 18, '83.

Doctors are getting more and more into the habit of prescribing proprietary medicines in their practice especially that known as HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder. They know from experience that is of more value in such diseases than any prescription they can write.

GREENVILLE, CT., May 8, 1883.

"Was attacked with severe kidney disease. HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY was advised, and one bottle completely cured me."—Chas. H. Alexander, Foreman Dye House, Shetucket Mills.

"I would certify to the truth of the above."—John A. Morgan, Druggist, Greenville, Conn.

Allowing the "blues" to master you is a sure way of cutting your life short.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

Jealousy is the sentiment of property, but envy is the instinct of theft.

Now is the time to prevent and cure Skin Diseases, and to secure a white, soft and beautiful complexion use "BERSON'S AROMATIC ALUM SULPHUR SOAP." 25 cents by Druggist, or by mail. Wm. Dreydoppel, Phila., Pa.

Beware, oh beware of the mother of a man that despises women.

INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated Institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, in any particular, our institutions, advantages or success, **we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip.** We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell to the minute when the easy reach of every invalid, between several hundred miles distant intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain signs. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, with the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in **"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."** By R. V. Pierce, M. D., 1008 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of every malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. Recognizing the fact that no great institution dedicated exclusively to the treatment of chronic diseases, would meet the needs of the afflicted of our land, without the most perfect, complete and extensive provision for the most improved treatment of **diseases of the air-passages** and lungs, such as **Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma,** and **Consumption,** we have made this branch of our institution one of the leading Departments. We have every kind of useful instrument for examining the organs involved, such as rhinoscopes, laryngoscopes, stethoscopes, spirometers, etc., etc., as well as all of the most approved kinds of apparatus for the application of sprays, fumigations, atomizations, pulverizations, inhalations, and all other forms of approved medicinal applications.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung diseases, viz.: A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis: price, postpaid, ten cents; A treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, postpaid, ten cents; A treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, postpaid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. **Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms,** and kindred affections are among those more or less diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained unparalleled success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by indifferent men and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES. **BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES,** and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the exact nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in nicely adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a prominent branch, or specialty, of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete but concise work on the nature and curability of these maladies, we have published a large illustrated treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES. **INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine,** and kindred affections may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved marvelous success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. It includes numerous testimonials from well-known people. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps. Send for it at once.

STRICTURE. **STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ.**—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in postage stamps, for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES. **Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia,** or inability to sleep, **Mental Insanity, Nervous Debility,** arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with a measure of success heretofore regarded as impossible. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. So alarmingly prevalent are those chronic diseases peculiar to females, and so famous have our institutions become for their cure that we were long ago obliged to create a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of these cases. The physicians and surgeons in this Department have made these delicate diseases their sole study.

Hundreds are brought to our institutions from far distant States on beds, and they go home well and strong. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Every important case (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the