MIFFER'S STORY.

Wednesday Hot Bars of Iron ... Frenzy—A Scientific Bafflement and Its Results.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

—am or death!"

RE brief sentence was fairly hissed e ear of a prominent druggist on treet by a person who, a few ago well off is to-day a hopeless !

can scarcely realize the suffer- an opium victim. De Quincey ully portrayed it. But who can ribe the joy of the rescued vic-

H. C. Wilson, of Loveland, O., formerly with March, Harwood & Co., manufacturing chemists of St. Louis, nd of the well known firm of H. C. ilson & Co., chemists, formerly of this city, gave our reporter yesterday a bit of thrilling personal experience in this line.

"I have crawled over red hot bars of iron and coals of fire," he said, 'in my agony during an opium frenzy. The very thought of my sufferings freezes my blood and chills my bones. I was then eating over 30 grains of opium daily."

"How did you contract the habit?"

Excessive business cares broke me down and my doctor prescribed opium! That is the way nine-tenths of cases commence. When I determined to stop, however, I found *I could not do it.*

"You may be surprised to know," he said, "that two-fifths of the slaves of morphine and opium are physicians. Many of these I met. We studied our ases carefully. We found out what e organs were in which the appetite as developed and sustained; that no ectum was free from a demoralized ndition of those organs; *that the hope a cure depended entirely upon the egree of vigor which could be imparted them.* I have seen patients, while dergoing treatment, compelled to re- t to opium again to deaden the hor- le pain in those organs. I marvel I ever escaped."

O. "you mean to say, Mr. Wilson, ou have conquered the habit?"

cded I have."

for ir. ou object to telling me how?" Studying the matter with Den opium-eating physicians, we the satisfied that the appetite for was located in the kidneys and thi Our next object was to find pecific for restoring those organs the health. The physicians, much st their code, addressed their ntion to a certain remedy and e thoroughly convinced on its bo ific merits alone, that it was the one that could be relied upon mi ry case of disordered kidneys and Po I thereupon began using it and, menting it with my own special a p ent, finally got fully over the cas I may say that the most impor- ind art of the treatment, is to get organs first into good working quesa for in them the appetite es and is sustained, and in Ther ninety per cent. of all other the f the last seven years this posi- ary been taken by the proprietors prom remedy and finally it is becom- cknowledged scientific truth in nin medical profession; many of to the ever, do not openly acknow- nd yet, knowing that they you kn ther scientific specific, their poor Allowing them to use, it they buy astray. quiet and prescribe it in bottles."

—ad before, the opium and Ox habits can never be cured Congre gestite for them is routed neys and liver. I have adopted thing,—experimented with surplus and as the result of my Treasur investigation, I can say I ng that can accomplish this bonded Garner's safe cure."

jority of ers tried dour treatment." ir, many; and all who have die ed it fully have recovered. Sev- tha them who did not first treat neys and liver for six or eight T as I advised them, completely This form of treatment is al- sisted upon for all patients, a St. treated by mail or at the Love- m Isstitute, and supplemented last ecial private treatment, *it al* mone s.

good ilson stands very high wher- wn. His experience is only receiv roof of the wonderful and ous ed power of Warner's safe cure ll diseases of the kidneys, liver po ood, and the diseases caused by sidgement of those organs. We may ro at it is very flattering to the pro- of Warner's safe cure that it ceived the highest medical en- ment and, after persistent study, admitted by scientists that there is in materia medica for the res- tat n of those great organs that has it in power. We take pleasure ta lishing the above statements com- om so reliable a source as Mr. tv n and confirming by personal experience what we have time and again published in our columns. We also extend to the proprietors our hearty congratulations on the results wrought.

The latest thing in steam bicycles, according to the Chicago *Herald*, is the invention of a new Jersey man. The fluid used is gasoline, and is carried in a tank holding one pint, which is enough to run the engine an hour. The boiler is made of copper and brass, of the drop-water tube type, with fourteen half-inch tubes ten inches long. It is a complete boiler, with anti-burning jacket, safety-valve, steam and water gauges, etc. The water-tank is in the form of a globe and is fitted with a little pump which feeds the boiler. The engine proper, including driving pulley, weighs scant two pounds. The whole outfit weighs only eighteen pounds, and it is supposed to carry the rider along at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour.

An account of what is supposed to be dead sea fruit is contained in a paper on the botany of Sinai and Palestine, contributed by Dr. H. C. Hart to the transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. It belongs to the order of plants botanically known as the Ascleptads, and is compared to a gigantic cabbage from ten to fifteen feet in height. The fruit, which corresponds to the orange in size, is filled with air and silk. Mr. Hart found the date palm and the cypress growing on Mount Sinai at an altitude of 5500 feet above the sea level. Among the characteristic points of the Holy Land he mentions the red-berried Jerusalem mistletoe, which grows on the olive.

Onions, to be deprived of strong odor should be boiled in salted water for ten minutes, and then put in cold fresh water for half an hour; after that they should be put into a stewpan with just enough cold fresh water to cover them and boiled gently till tender.

According to the Wiener Gewerbe Zeitung a chemist of Vienna has invented a new kind of glass which contains no silix, potash, soda, lime, or borax. In appearance it is said to be a brilliant crystal, perfectly transparent, white and clear, and is susceptible of being cut and polished. It is completely insoluble in water, and is not attacked by fluoric acid, but can be corroded by hydrochloric and nitric acids. The most important feature that it possesses, is that when in a state of fusion, it adheres to iron, bronze, and zinc.

Baron Leon de Lenval, of Nice, has offered a prize for the best easily carried instrument for the use of the deaf. It must be constructed on the principle of the microphone, and must be sent in ... the end of 1887.

business men turns man, by having ha- wom

INDIAN COURTSHIP.

How the Copper-Colored Romeo wins his Dusky Mate.

There are many different ways of doing the courting—somewhat different from our own, yet no less cunning and successful. Whether successful or not in the suit, the young man's relish for food and other pleasures of life is not in the least diminished; he meets his disappointment in love unlike my friend, the doctor, who, during unfavorable periods, forsakes his meals, looks pale and contemplates the various ways of suicide.

When a young man likes a girl, he soon discovers her feelings towards him. He will carefully follow her footsteps, until he catches her alone—sitting on the grass, on a rock or dead tree. He quickly throws a blanket over her head and crawls to her side under the protecting shelter. If the girl likes to be thus captured, there will be peace and quietness, and they will sit side by side for hours, without whispering, kissing, or other endearing little trifles—they simply press closely together and look sadly happy. But if the girl is averse to the proceeding, there will be a short, sharp and decisive battle, which always ends to the discomfort of the amorously inclined swain, for he dare not persist by force.

Capt. W. P. Clark, in his work, says that the "Plain Indians" do the most of their courting in a standing position. An Indian lover will stand and wait near the lodge, where abides the object of admiration, until she appears, when he walks up alongside of her and throws his blanket around her. If she reciprocates the tender sentiment, they will thus stand for hours, his blanket covering both their heads and closely wrapped round both their bodies.

I have seen as many as half a dozen young men waiting by the path, which led down to the water near a camp, and one after another throw his blanket around a girl as she was going down to fill the water vessel. While so waiting or standing outside a lodge, they usually have their heads entirely covered with their blanket, excepting only a little hole for one eye. If the girl likes to be held, she makes some reply to the first tender greeting; if she expresses dislike to his advances, the man, by the law of courtship, must at once desist.

The boys aspire to appear as men at the age of 16 or 18; they have become successful hunters and warriors, and, as soon as their means warrant, they will marry. The girls, under the tutorage of their mothers, learn the manifold details of their future life of drudgery and attain womanhood at about 13, when they soon after marry.

After the young man has succeeded in courtship it becomes necessary to obtain the consent of the parents and relatives. He puts on his robe with the hair-side out, draws it over his head, so as to entirely conceal his face, and in this guise walks to the lodge of the intended fair one, enters and squats down. No one addresses him, nor does he utter a word—but his object is sufficiently understood by all concerned. Having thus sat in silence awhile, he arises and passes out. After a lapse of a few days he repeats his visit, wearing his robe as before. If, upon entering, the bear-skin or other seat of honor was made ready for his reception, he is at liberty to disclose his face and be seated, for such a welcome indicated that his addresses were not unacceptable; but if he met with no such preparations, he might as well retire, for his attentions are not regarded favorably. If he was received, the young girl soon took her seat by his side.

The father of the girl would then suggest that both families of the contracting parties make a feast, and hold council concerning the proposed alliance. This is done within a few days, and usually results in a harmonious solution of the all-important question. It is seldom that the match falls through on account of the poverty or of some stigma attached to the suitor, or the personal aversion of the maiden.

In the latter case, if the man was acceptable to her relatives, they endeavor to overcome her opposition by persuasion, in some cases even resorting to violence, cruelly beating her with their fists or sticks until consent is extorted.

If no cause of objection was raised on either side, then the two families proceed to settle up the price that the young man should pay. This custom of paying for the wife is universal among all Indian tribes; the cost—from one to six horses. The union then follows without any further ceremony, than a final feast given by the girl's father. The husband generally goes to the lodge of the father-in-law and lives there with his wife. A particular part of the lodge is allotted to him, and henceforth he is a member of that family.

With many tribes the son-in-law marries his wife's sisters as they become marriageable, paying to the father a horse or two for each successive one. Hence the son-in-law usually speaks of his wife's sisters as wives, though they might yet be small children.

When a white man marries an Indian woman, it is a genuine sale, growing out of greed or gain or some benefit, real or imaginary, which will accrue to the father and relatives; the poor, dirty maiden is often led away with tears and protestations of a most violent nature, but she afterward becomes a faithful slave.

Making Trouble in a Boarding House.

"I want to give you a quiet talking to," said the manager of a leading boarding-house to a wealthy guest. "I had to discharge a good waiter to-day on your account."

"What do you mean, sir?" asked the gentleman, with some show of indignation.

"You have spoiled three good waiters for me already," replied the manager, firmly and respectfully. "You gave the man I've just sent away $5 a month. Now, sir, that was either intended as a generous gift or meant as a bribe to the man to give you more food and better service than you pay for. No matter what the motive, the effect was the same. I am always in the kitchen at meal times, and see to it that every guest has what he is entitled to and no more; so you got no advantage in that way, but you did receive a good deal more attention than you were entitled to. Mr. Jones, who sits at your table, pays me just as much as you do, and is just as good a customer to me. But he cannot afford to pay a waiter $5 a month as you do, and the consequence is the man neglects him to fuss with you. If he could afford to pay as much fees as yourself neither of you would get any advantage, but he cannot, and himself and family have been so neglected that I expect they will leave the house, and all your generosity does is to deprive me of a good customer."

"I never looked at in that light before," said the wealthy guest, "and I guess hereafter I'll get along without subsidizing the waiter, or content myself with a present that is not expected."

Glass plates have been substituted for copper in the sheathing of an Italian ship, the advantage claimed being exemption from oxidation and incrustation. The glass was cast, like iron, in plates to fit the hull.

MM. Moreau and Miguel show that the sea rapidly purifies the pestilential atmosphere of continents. Marine atmospheres driven upon land purify the air of the regions they traverse. They act ... places to a considerable dist ... be used.

FARM NOTES.

HOW TO DOCK LAMBS.—The inhuman, savage and destructive manner in which lambs are often flocked, by catching hold of the lamb's tail with one hand and slashing it off with a knife in the other, while the little innocent is struggling with all of its strength to get away, thus tearing the bone of the tail half or three-fourths of an inch longer than the skin, exposed to the flies and scorching sun for weeks to heal over, if it ever does heal, many of them dying from the work of maggots—this custom, we say, induces us to give a mode far more humane and safe. The operation requires two persons. One sitting on a bench should hold the lamb on its back between his knees, the lamb's head toward the person's body. Take hold of the lamb's tail with a thumb and finger of both hands 1½ inches from its body, draw the skin of the tail as close to the lamb's body as possible. The other person with a sharp pair of toe or pruning shears cuts off the tail close to the holder's fingers. This will leave the bone of the tail three-quarters of an inch shorter than the skin. Then with a little paddle dipped in some pure tar stick the skin above and below the bone together by the tar sticking in the wool. The skin being brought together over the bone soon heals and as it grows, improves the appearance of the sheep by growing fat. The tar holds the skin together while healing, and is a perfect safeguard against flies. Another way, but not so good, is to hold the lamb on a block as above described and cut the tail off by striking on a chisel with a mallet and tar as above described.

THE CELERY CROP.—If the celery crop is not already set out, it should be done without a day's delay. In fact, it should be in the ground by the end of the second week in July. Plants that are set out near the end of July seldom make such stalks as one would like to preserve for winter. Some gardeners set their plants nearly on a plane with the surface of the ground; while others dig a trench from six to eight inches in depth, mixing the loosened bottom earth thickly with well-rotted manure; water well and set the plants in single rows firmly about six inches apart. We prefer the latter plan. The plants, if not set between the rows of corn, should be protected from the sun for the first two or three weeks with boards, between the hours of ten and four. They should be watered every morning and evening until the plants are well established, then with manure water until the filling-in of earth is about half completed. One thing must be particularly remembered, that the ground cannot be too rich, nor can the crop be too much manipulated, being always careful not to obstruct the leader of each plant. This should be especially attended to when the time has come to draw up the earth to the plants preparatory to the blanching operation progressing.

THE destruction by cutworms every season is very large, in some fields the young tomatoes, sweet potatoes and corn being cut down as fast as they appear above ground. The damage would not be so great but for the fact that they work so late in the season as to sometimes render it impossible to replant in time to admit of the maturing of the intended crop. The cutworm works on cool nights, but dislikes extreme cold or heat. It is more destructive on old sod ground, or such as has not been plowed the previous year, than on well-cultivated fields. It is the larva of various species of night-flying moths, and the eggs are laid on the leaves and stems of plants near the ground, either in spring or fall. After being hatched the young grub descends into the ground and comes to the surface to feed at night. When fully grown the worm is about an inch in length, and after eating all it desires it goes deeper in the ground preparatory to undergoing a change.

DIGGING OUT WHITE GRUBS.—Two years ago we dug out white grubs that gnawed off many of our apple seedlings this year with a strong, moderately sharp, steel case knife; this mode of hunting and fighting white grubs was costly and tedious, but on the whole it paid. Where any were left on, the seedling put back in moist ground and the dirt tramped solid on the roots, would in all cases grow finely.

THE milk from heifers is apt to be less in amount, though quite as rich in cream, as it will be on the same food when the animal is older. Some growth continues up to 4, and occasionally 5 years of age, and this growth utilizes some of the nutriment that would otherwise go to milk.

MOST of the pear stock sold in this country is from roots imported from Germany or France. A blight that attacks the tips of the shoots in nursery rows makes it nearly impossible to grow them here. Yearling pear stocks ready to set cost $40 a thousand, and it requires 7000 on an acre.

PEAR slugs feed on the epidermis of the leaves and live on the ribs of the leaf. The following year the tree will not bear a full crop. Dry dust or powdered lime thrown on the leaves, or sulphur and powdered lime destroy them. Thorough washing with whale-oil soap and sulphur is best.

T. S. GOLD, of West Cornwall, Conn., says that the worm which produces gapes in chickens is propagated in the ground. He has grounds so infected that it is impossible to raise one out of a dozen chicks when allowed to range on it, while adjoining fields are entirely free from the malady.

HAY is necessarily bulky in proportion to its value, but baling makes it possible to ship it for considerable distances with profit to all. Were it not for baled hay coming from points where land is cheap hay would be dearer than grain in all our large cities. It is so in its comparative nutritive value, and so far as possible is being superseded by grain straw and mill feed.

WEEDS.—When a crop is removed, do not allow the land to grow a crop of weeds. It may be sown to buckwheat, peas, or any other plant that will smother the weeds, the crop to be plowed or spaded under before frost.

SOME one asserts that chinch bugs may be killed with a mixture of kerosene and water in the ratio of one to nineteen. This is sprinkled on the corn.

THOROUGH drainage lies at the foundation of all good road-making, and a lack of it is what is the matter with nearly all our public thoroughfares.

The imperceptible motion of the so-called fixed stars is not only detected by the spectroscope, but measured. Sirius is found to be now approaching the earth at the rate of twenty miles a second, while a few years ago this notable star was receding from us twenty-five miles each second.

Brass work can be polished by rubbing the metal with finely-powdered tripol mixed with linseed oil and applied with a rubber made from a piece of an old hat or felt; or a mixture of glycerine, stearine, napthaline, or creosote mixed with dilute sulphuric acid ... be used.

HOUSEHOLD.

KEEPING WATER COOL.—Chaplain Navé writes: "I have learned from the Mexicans a very simple but useful device for keeping water cool when far from ice or well. They manufacture a porous earthern jar capable of holding three or four gallons of water, which they fill and hang in the shade and draft of air when practicable. The jar constantly sweats, and the evaporation going on on the outside, keeps the water at a much lower temperature than it would otherwise be. The military resort to the same device. Where no porous jar can be obtained, another vessel wrapped in a few thicknesses of gunny-sack, or other cloth, answers equally well, if kept wet. If the farmer would wrap the jug of water he carries to the field in the same manner, and hang it up to the limb of a tree, he would find its contents much more refreshing than if set in the corner of the fence, after the common fashion."

LOBSTER CROQUETTES.—These are delicious, and by some epicures are preferred to those of chicken. They are made in all respects like them, using an equal amount of the lobster flesh, but substituting the green and white fat and red coral, or roe, all bruised together to a smooth bread and calf's brain. A dainty, delicious tid-bit is the scallop croquette, known to very few, even of the wisest *bon-vivants*. It is made precisely like that from chicken, as is also the salmon croquette, which is very acceptable as an *entremet*, or side-dish, literally one that comes in between meats.

UNHEALTHY gums are very common. A lotion made from the following recipe will be found valuable in restoring them to a healthy condition: Carbolic acid 20 drops, spirits of wine 2 drachms, distilled water 6 ounces. Use first a soft toothbrush with water, after which pour on a second toothbrush, slightly damped, a little of the lotion. After using this for a short time the gums become less tender and the impurity of the breath which is commonly caused by bad teeth, will be removed.

EVERYONE has a cure for a sore throat, but simple remedies appear to be more effectual. Salt and water is used by many as a gargle but a little alum and honey dissolved in sage tea is better. An application of cloths wrung out of hot water and applied to the neck, changing as often as they begin to cool, has the most potency for removing inflammation of anything we ever tried. It should be kept up for a number of hours; during the evening is the usually most convenient time for applying this remedy.

BAKED PINEAPPLE.—Cut some slices of bread very thin, place them in a buttered baking-dish and cover each slice of bread with a slice of pineapple; put a bit of butter the size of a large bean on the centre of each; place in a slow oven and bake; when done, dish, turn the sirup over and serve warm. If liked, the slices of pineapple may be soaked in kirchwasser for twenty-four hours before baking.

EGGS AND GREEN PEAS.—Boil one gill of green peas: beat eight eggs just enough to mix the yelks and whites; season them with a little grated nutmeg, salt and pepper; add a tablespoonful of warm water; put them in a stewpan and set it on a slow fire and stir until they begin to thicken, then add four ounces of butter (two ounces will answer if so much butter is not liked), stir for five minutes longer and serve.

SUGAR KISSES.—Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, then stir in slowly one-half pound sifted white sugar, lay in heaps on white paper, each the size or half an egg, bake till a very light brown; cool five minutes, press the bottoms together until they adhere; if they do not stick well, dip a soft brush in the white of an egg and rub on one side.

OX-TAIL SOUP.—Take two tails, wash, and put into a kettle with about one gallon of cold water and a little salt. Skim off the broth. When the meat is well cooked, take out the bones and add a little onion, carrot and tomatoes. It is better made the day before using, so that the fat can be taken from the top. Add vegetables next day, and boil an hour and a half longer.

To get rid of moths benzine is always effectual, and can be poured about buttons in furniture, etc., without straining or leaving any odor, as it quickly evaporates. If moths are found thickly in any article, put it in a warm oven over night, and the next morning beat it thoroughly.

INGRAIN or other carpets, after shaking, are brightened in color by sprinkling a pound of salt over the surface and sweeping carefully. Some persons say it is a good plan to occasionally wipe off a carpet with borax water, using a thick flannel and taking care not to wet, but only dampen the carpet.

To clean handsome paint, the best method is to have a quarter of a pound of fine whiting in a saucer. Dip in a small cloth and rub it on the paint, as in rubbing silver. Then wash off with hot suds, and wipe with a dry cloth. Or, use borax in the water, which is the next best method, and sapolio rather than sand.

ANY gold jewelry that an immersion is water will not injure can be beautifully cleaned by shaking it well in a bottle nearly half full of warm soapsuds to which a little prepared chalk has been added, and after rinsing in clear, cold water, wiping it dry.

IT is claimed that lamp chimneys and tumblers may be kept from cracking, as a result of heat, by placing them in a vessel of cold water, adding a little cooking salt and allowing the mixture to boil well over a fire and then cool slowly, it is simply a process of annealing, and the slower the cooling the more effectual will be the operation.

IT is claimed that old black silk can be renovated by dipping in or sponging with beer and then pressing it on the wrong side with a hot iron while damp.

IT is said that black stockings if washed in strong salt water and dried, and then washed again in a similar solution and finished in clear water will not discolor the skin or the underclothing.

EQUAL parts of sulphate of copper and salammoniac, dissolved in water, make a colorless writing fluid which will turn yellow when heated afterward.

Mrs. Ivan Levinstein has exhibited to the London Society of Chemical Industry a new sweetening agent he calls "saccharine." It is a fine white powder to the naked eye, but the crystals from an aqueous solution were short, thick prisms. It is 230 times sweeter than the best cane sugar, nullifying even the bitterness of quinine. Mr. L. said it was extracted from gas tar. The laboratory price was about $12 10 a pound, and bids fair to be very useful in *materia medica*.

The eminent German oculist, Dr. H. Cohn, thinks that reading and writing are much more likely to produce short-sightedness and otherwise impair the sight than watchmaking and other minute industries.

Systematic observations of the aurora were carried on during 1878-1879 at one hundred and thirty-two stations in Northern Europe, under the supervision of Herr Fromholt, of Bergen, in Norway. In a report upon the results, he suggests that there is probably a connection between auroral displays and the phases of the moon. He has observed no noise accompanying the aurora, nor does he find any established relation between the aurora and the weather or the variations of the magnetic needle.

If pitcher plants eat insects after catching them by their leaves, there is no reason why they should not suffer from overgorging themselves, as other meat-eating beings do; and Mr. Veitch has shown by exhibiting some Sarracenias, before the Royal Horticultural Society, that, while they ate moderately, they seemed to be benefited; they were injured when there was "an accumulation of dead insects."

Another great advantage consequent upon the employment of incandescent lightning is the greater immunity from accidental fire, for as the carbon filament is instantly entirely consumed, the moment the glass envelope is broken it is impossible for the lamp to ignite anything in its vicinity however inflammable. The experiment has been tried of breaking a lighted incandescent lamp in a vessel containing gunpowder with perfect safety.

"Love gives the lie to the proverb, doesn't it?" There is one fire the burnt child does not dread."

Where Are You Going?

If you have pain in the back, pale and sallow complexion, bilious or sick headache, eruptions on the skin, coated tongue, sluggish circulation, or a hacking cough, you are going into your grave if you do not take steps to cure yourself. If you are wise you will do this by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" compounded of the most efficacious ingredients known to medical science for giving health and strength to the system through the medium of the liver and the blood.

A man's purest motive may be misapprehended.

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

Jesus always has help for them that are helpless.

Life seems hardly worth the living to-day to many a tired, unhappy discouraged woman who is suffering from chronic female weakness for which she has been able to find no relief. But there is a certain cure for all the painful complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. We refer to Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" to the virtues of which thousands of women can testify. As a tonic and nervine it is unsurpassed. All druggists.

The greatest act of obedience is to take Christ Jesus.

Stop that Cough, that tickling in the throat! Stop that Consumptive Condition! You can be cured! You can't afford to wait! Dr. Kilmer's Cough Cure [Consumption Oil] will do it quickly and permanently. 25 cents.

What ought not to be done, do not even think of doing.

Confession of the Late Dr. Dio Lewis.

Thousands of people all over this country will hear with keen regret of the death of Dr. Dio Lewis. For many years he has been the inspiration of good health to thousands and has ministered comfort to those who would very sadly have missed his cheering words. Dr. Lewis was one of the most genial and inspiring of men. He did not believe very much in taking medicine, making hygiene a great hobby and insisting that if a person would live right there would be little necessity of medicine; and yet in 1883, his candor above all things else being noticeable, he said, "If I found myself afflicted with a serious kidney disorder I would use Warner's safe cure." Adding, "The truth is the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimonials of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen, hardly leave room to doubt that the proprietors of that remedy have fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity. I am not so narrow that I cannot gratefully recognize the precious value of relief in the form of medicine." Dr. Lewis met with an accident which injured him so that erysipelas set in and carried him off. His testimonial, coming as it did from a free, frank and open heart, is a very important confirmation of what so many thousands have said of the remedy he so highly commended.

The one great secret of the world's victory lies in the mighty power of saying "Now."

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 failed to do her any good. At this time a friend, who had been cured by DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, advised me to give it a trial. We then got a bottle, and she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured."

Prayer is not overcoming God's reluctance; it is laying hold of His highest willingness.

In hundreds of cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla, by purifying and enriching the blood, has proven a potent remedy for rheumatism. Hence, if you suffer the pains and aches of this disease, it is fair to assume that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you. Give it a trial.

When all else is lost, the future remains.

Frazer Axle Grease.

There is no need of being imposed on if you will insist on having the Frazer Brand of Axle Grease. One greasing will last two weeks.

"Tisan ill thing to be ashamed of one's poverty.

"WELL, my young gentleman, how would you like your hair cut?" "Oh, like papa's please; with a little round bare place on top." Moral to papas—use Carboline, the great Natural Hair renewer.

Little things console us, because little things afflict us.

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

It is the up-stretched hand that meets the down-stretched hand.

LYON'S Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners keep new boots and shoes from running over. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $1 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Nothing will make us so charitable or tender of the faults of others as thoroughly knowing our own.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

FACETIÆ.

SENATOR BLANK (who has been reading of the slaughter in Africa)—"These wars are perfectly horrible. Strange that nothing can be done!"

Mrs. Blank—"Oh! it's just awful; perfectly awful."

"You have read the latest reports, I suppose?"

"Well, no; I have not seen the paper to-day. Which won the last victory, the Blaines or the Frelinghuysens?"

For restoring faded and gray hair to its original color, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Sufferers from malarial disorders will find a specific in Ayer's Ague Cure. Try it.

A HINT to pastors—Col. Yerger, meeting the Rev. Whangdoodle Baxter on Austin avenue, asked him:

"How is your congregation coming on?"

"We are goin' right ahead, sah. Since we has quit passin' de hat we has taken lots ob money. De kerlecshuns has increased wonderfully."

"I don't understand how you can take up collections if you don't pass the hat."

"We pass de plate now."

"Well, that's the same thing as passing the hat, isn't it?"

"No, sah, hit ain't de same thing. Deacon Webster passed de hat for moah dan a year, and de kerlecshuns was mighty small; but now I passes de plate and de money jes' rolls in. De plate am much more reliable dan de hat."

"How is that?"

"Deacon Webster put tar in de top ob his hat."

"MISS JONKINS, permit me to introduce Mr. Smith."

Miss Jonkins is a lady whose alabaster brow has begun to fade, and whose eyes have grown dim in vain looking out for a husband.

"Delighted, Mr. Smith."

"Why, Miss Julia, what a pleasant surprise. I am sure you must remember me. It is so delightful to recall pleasant moments. I well remember our first meeting. We danced together at a ball at Mrs. Jones's in '56. Don't you remember?"

But she didn't, and he wondered all night why she was so cold and distant.

A FARMER in the eastern part of the state missed a couple of his cows some time ago, and a diligent search and notices in the county papers failed to bring them to light. While in the field he noticed a hole in one side of his pumpkin, and on getting a lantern and going in he found the lost cows quietly eating pumpkin seeds and getting fat. The hole in the fruit was caused by the rapid growth of the vines, which had dragged it along over the ground for half a mile.

"PENELOPE," said a New York lady to her little Boston niece, "will you see how high the thermometer is, please?"

"Yes, auntie, it is just even with the mantelpiece."

"Thank you," said little Penelope's aunt, who was equal to the occasion; "and now will you see how high the mercury is?"

"Seventy degrees, Fahrenheit, auntie," replied the Boston miss.

ONE of the Japanese students, while out for a stroll, was accosted by a sophomore with the inquiry, "What's your name?"

The gentleman from Japan answered politely, giving his surname.

"Oh," rejoined the questioner, "you heathens have but one name, I see."

"What was the first name of Moses?" was the reply.

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.

WIFE (Sunday night)—"Where have you been, John?"

Husband—"Been t' sacred concert listening to (hic sacred music.

Wife (sarcastically)—"Yes, and drinking sacred beer and whisky, and smoking sacred cigars. If these are saints on this earth, John Smith, you are one of them."

"SIR, will you oblige me with a dollar?" "I will not. Go to work, Sir. Why should the world support you in idleness, while I have to work?" "Because the world owes me a living." Prove it, Sir, prove it." "On the principle of reciprocity. I owe everything to the world."

MR. CONSUMER—"The price of gas must have been put down again."

Mrs. Consumer—"I had not heard of it. Why do you think so?"

Mr. Consumer—"I see the bills are higher."

"ARE you having a pleasant time?" asked a lady of a little miss at a fashionable children's party. "Delightful, thanks." "And will your papa and mamma come later?" "Oh dear! no; papa and mamma and I don't belong to the same set."

The following directions are given for removing finger-marks from and restoring lustre to highly polished but much-defaced furniture. Wash off the finger-marks with a cloth, or—better—a chamois skin, wet with cold water, then rub the surface with sweet oil mixed with half its quantity of turpentine. A liberal rubbing of this mixture will prove effective.

Mahogany, walnut, and some other woods may be polished by the use of the following mixture: Dissolve by heat so much beeswax in spirits of turpentine that the mixture, when cold, shall be of about the thickness of honey. This may be applied to furniture or to work running in the lathe, by means of a piece of clean cloth, and as much as possible should be rubbed off by using a clean flannel or other cloth.

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A WELL dressed young man was seen to stare at a woman impudently, hail a street-car imperiously, pay his fare condescendingly, seat himself fashionably and expectorate furiously.

"Who is that distinguished gentleman?" whispered an awe-struck passenger to the conductor.

And the conductor replied: "He is the janitor of a West Side flat."

FIRST POLICEMAN—"Arranged any plans for next summer?"

Second Policeman—"Oh, yes; I shall spend the entire season among the breakers."

"The entire season! You don't say so?"

"Yes, among the law-breakers."

SPEAKING of a marriage:

"What was its secret, confidence or indifference? Or, as a cynical Benedict put it, Two slaves or one?"

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE

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INDIGESTION
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Every dose goes right to the spot. In Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, colds settle in the Mucous Membranes Nose, Throat, Bronchal Tubes, Air-cells and Lung Tissues, causing Cough.

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It will stop that Coughing, Tickling in Throat, Dry-hacking and Catarrh-dropping. Is your Expectoration or Sputa Frothy, Blood-Stained, Catarrhal, Pus (Matter), Yellowish, Cankerous, Phlegm, Tubercular, Mucus-purulent? It prevents Decline, Night-Sweats, Hectic-Fever, and Death from Consumption. 25c, 50c, $1.00—6 bottles $5.00. Prepared at Dr. Kilmer's Dispensary, Binghamton, N.Y. "Invalids' Guide to Health" (Sent Free). SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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