One of the most peculiar dulects in the world is that of the rice field urgrees of the lower counties of South Carolina and Georgia. It is a mixture of two or three languages, the words being pronounced with a characteristic intenation. The majority of these words is a corruption of the English.

Many come from various African dialeads will be the copper plate is thoroughly washed with turpentine, or, better, with benzine, for the former is a little too thin. lects, while others sound very much as | This is to remove any grease. The plate if they came from the German. All persons conversant in any degree with the language of the Fatherland know that there are certain words in our language which are precisely like the German, with the exception of a letter or two; take, for instance, many words like this, that, father, etc., these are applied. This is a composition which precisely like the German, except that every th in these words is a d in the old tongue. Now, the low-county negroes have these words exactly as they originally were.

But it is not these negroes alone who use these words. Were you to accuse the most accomplished gentleman in Charleston of saying dis-a-way and dat-a-way he would indignantly deny it, but a few minutes conversation would show that he uses these expressions on all occasions. It is simply impossible to reproduce the negro lingo in print. Joel Chandler Harris, "Uncle Remus." has made himself famous by attempting it, and it must be said of him that he succeeds better than any other writer of the present day, but to reproduce it perfectly is simply impos-sible. How, for example, can the negroes pronunciation of the word young be written? It can only be explained, and I fear then that it cannot be made intelligible; it is thus: ne-young. The ne or a sound is pronounced very rapidly, being run into y sound as closely as possible.

It would repay any one to make a visit to these rice fields, if only to study the character and habits of the negroes. They live in their huts in the midst of these vast tracts of half-inundated lands, and, with the exception of their over-seers, they never see a white face from one year's end to the other. I can conceive of no difference between these and the native African in the juncle, except that the southern negro is more cringing and cowardly, as a result of recent slavery. Another thing about these negroes that will bear study and observation is their songs and melodies. The negroes have a peculiar cry, which is only used at evening when they are returning from their work, and I will venture the assertion that with all the parts combined no sweeter music can be made anywhere. It sounds some-thing like this: "Hoo-hoo-la, hoo-la, hoo-la-hoo. This is repeated over and over in different tones of voice, and when heard in the distance through the swamps, the effect is simply grand. I have never seen a white man who could imitate this cry; it seems to be peculiar to the negro race alone, and I have no doubt but what this wild melody is sung by the rice field darkies just as it was hundreds of years ago by their ancestors in the jungles of the dark continent. The word hoo-la must have some meaning, but what it is is more than I am able to say, Everybody is familiar with "Uncle

Remus'" famous stories of "Brer Rabbit," "Brer Wolf," etc. It may not be generally known that these tales are a mere collection of negro fables, and not the work of Harris' own brain. He has only made a study of the negro lore, and has written it up in his inimitable style. Any old Mauma, who never heard of Harris, can recite the fables or, and never tire of re-There is no doubt but what them. these fables were brought directly from Africa by the negroes, and this fact makes them all the more interesting.

Story of a Great Success.

Probably not one in a thousand who enters the portals of Chicago's great hotel is able to recognize an active man who occasionally hurries by. This man is Potter Palmer. The story of his life is a story of success. He was in youth a farmer's boy and was born nearly sixty years ago in Albany county, N. Y. His parents were Quakers. At eighteen he became clerk in the store of Platt Adams, which stood in the village of Durham, Greene county. Shortly afterward he started a dry goods store of his own at Oneida, and a year later removed to Lockport. He came to Chicago with a capital of less than £6,000. That was in 1852, and the first year his sales were \$73,000 The war was his opportunity, and he was not slow in improving it. He filled all the warehouses he could rent with cotton and woolen goods, purchased immediately after Sumter was fired upon. In four years he made \$2,500,-000. In 1870 he married the daughter of a then most prominent and wealthy

citizen, H. H. Honore, At the close of the war Chicago had no retail street of pretensions. State street, save two blocks, was a narrow lane, between rows of shanties. Potter Palmer set out to make this alley the principal thoroughfare of the growing city. He erected a dozen fine buildings, including the first Palmer house and a store building, which was, upon its completion, the finest building in the world devoted to trade. In October, 1871, the new Palmer house was begun, and State street was the leading thoroughfare of Chicago.

To Potter Palmer the great fire came as a crushing calamity. Ninety-five of his buildings were destroped. Upon the ruins of the buildings an army of workmen were busy clearing away rubbish before the fire had scarcely died out. Building after building rose from the ashes. No man contributed so much to the resurrection and new life of Chicago as Potter Palmer, and his rent roll to-day is the largest in the

Potter Palmer lives in the finest house in Chicago. It is a castle, and stands on the shore of Lake Michigan, near Lincoln Park. In some respects it is the finest residence in America. The great Gothic tower suggests a castle of England. The hall is baronial, with carved cak staircases and furnishings, Slender Gothic pillars support the gal lery, for the hall's vaulted roof extends the height of the house, and draped across these pillars are the most perfect examples of Gobelin tapestries, rich and rare. The floor is composed of a most wonderful piece of mosaic in mar-

The whole house is in keeping with this superb hall. Spanish artists have decorated the grand library, where the book-cases are of carved oak, and where life-sized oaken figures from a chapel near Antwerp, and believed to have been made by the same master who fashioned the famous carvings in Antwerp Cathedral, may be found upon the mantel. There is an Indian room, unique and dazzlingly oriental, a Moorish room fitting Irving's description of the Alhambra, a Japanese boudoir, a piano made to order of maple, mahogany tables, a Dutch bedroom, another of colonial furnishings, a great conservatory-Moorish lamps-everything rich and artistic which good taste, good desire or money can procure.

Engineers are frequently troubled by the oil sticking to the inside of the glass in light feed oil-cups. A simple remedy is found in coating the inside of such cups with glycerine, taking care that every part is covered. The surest way is to fill the glass to the brim with the glycerine and then carefully drain

THE ETCHER'S ART.

Tools he Works With and the Effects he Produces.

"Let me give you in a connected story the history of an etching from the time the copper plate is placed in position for work until it leaves the hands of the printer. In the first place, is then heated, commonly by burning under it heavy etching paper, or, if the plate is a large one, by a spirit lamp. It is heated to such a temperature that water will roll off in globules. When the plate is sufficiently heated a preparation known as 'etching ground comes prepared in the shape of a round ball, about the size of a black walnut, and is made of asphaltum, beeswax and oil of lavender. This composition is carefully tied up in silk, and through this silk the etching ground cozes on to the plate, where it is laid with a roller. After the ground is applied and has sufficiently cooled, it is smoked, in order to give the etcher a black surface on which to work. The smoking is done with a twisted wax taper, candles, or in fact any substance which will produce the desired effect. When the plate is cold the ground is perfectly hard. So much for the first part of the process, that of preparing the plate. OUTLINE OF THE DEAWING. "The etcher is now ready for work in

earnest. He takes a drawing, which, of course, may be original or a copy, and etches its fac-simile on the plate before him. If he wishes to take special pains with his subject, which is usually the case, he does not copy the drawing directly on the plate, but takes an intermediate step. Over his drawing he fastens a perfectly hard transparent gelatine composition, and with his etching point etches the drawing on this, exactly on the principle of the transparent slate of our nursery days. The gelatine plate is removed, and presents a rough and scratched surface. It is lightly scraped, but so lightly that the indented lines are not disturbed or effaced. These lines are filled with red The gelatine plate is then rechalk. versed and placed on the etching ground of the copper plate. A burnapplied, which transfers the chalk to the etcher's form or upon the plate. Thus the etcher has a perfect outline of the drawing on the plate on which he is to work. In this way he is guided in his task, and his work is

expedited. "The etcher now begins to use the tools of his trade, each of which is known as an 'etching point,' With these instruments the subject is again etched, this time on the etcher's ground. Where the etcher wishes to obtain the darkest effects fewer lines are etched and are made further apart to enable them to stand a longer 'bite' by the acid. Of course the acid bites into the copper plate only where the etching point has scratched through the etcher's ground to the original copper plate. If the plate on which the artist is at work is a small one, it is placed in a pan and the acid is then poured on. If, however, it is a large one, there is put around the edge of the plate what is known as a 'frame of wall wax,' in one corner of which is placed a spout for convenience in pouring off the acid. "BITING IN" THE LINES,

"The first application of the acid is leaves the sky lines, the distance lines, test of the dairy cow. and, in general, the lighter part of the picture. After these lines are bitten the acid is poured off, and the ground washed with water. Then the parts which the artist does not wish to have longer acted upon by the acid are covered with a 'stopping-out' varnish, The next application of the acid is effects. So the artist continues stopping-out one place after another until the plate is sufficiently bitten, and until he has reached the foreground, When the entire plate has been sufficiently bitten, or, in other words, when the picture has been etched into the copper plate by means of the acid, the wax wall is removed and the plate thoroughly cle ned with benzine. Now he can go to the printer and see what he has. If some of the lines are too heavy, a little instrument known as the burnisher will reduce them. The lines can even be run out entirely. If the lines are not strong enough, a new rebiting ground can be put on wherever desired and the changes made.

"When the last touches have been completed the plate is sent to the publishers. The publishers send it to an electrotyper to have a steel face put on. This is done to protect the plate, which would otherwise soon be worn out on the press. The operation of electrotyping the plate is so delicately done that when steeled the picture which it prints could not be detinguished from the picture printed before the operation by the original copper plate. The finest lines are coated; lines which are hardly visible to the naked eye, and which originally have the appearance

Various Causes of Forest Fires

The most frequent cause for such fires is from careless tourists and sportmen, who on leaving a camp to make sure that the fire is put out, will kick the embers about, thinking that by thus separating the half burnt brands the fire will soon go out. So they will, perhaps, nine times out of ten; but the tenth time a whirling gust of wind may carry a spark of coal where it will kindle a blaze, or one of the brands may have some soft, punky place in it where the fire will nestle for days, and bide its time. But old backwoodsmen, the writer thinks are not so

apt to take things for granted, In northern Maine and New Hampshire he said, tourists would throw away cigar stumps. The backwoodsmen can't afford eigars, and as a rule smoke their pipes out, because they and especially in the cornfiel i. don't find tobacco or the money to pay

for it very abundant. Before breech-loaders or cut wads be come so common, many bad fires were started from gun wads made of loose paper. The cut wads now used do not hold fire long. Of course, with

metal cartridges there is no danger. Locomotive sparks are a very frequent cause when a railroad runs through a large forest.

"I LEFT a little check for \$10,000 among the wedding gifts," said the girl's father to his prospective son-inlaw, "and after the ceremony is over we will quietly tear it up. See? That's the style nowadays, George." "Ye es." hesitated George, "that's the style, but I'm afraid it's too late to tear it up now." "Why?" "Because I went down to the bank and got it

cashed. The beaked chaetodan of the Indian and Polynesian Seas has an elongated muzzle or beak, with which, with a drop of water for a bullet, it shoots its prey, flies and other insects. Seeing them on a twig above the water, it approaches with its nose above the surface of the water, projects a drop of water and very quickly gains its object, the fly or insect dropping into the wa-

M. Tourelot finds that the new star claimed to have been discovered in Andormeda is apart of the Milky Way, and thus explodes the theory of the birth of new stars.

ter.

FARM NOTES.

AUGUST BUTTER .- We are often told that June and July butter is prime when August butter fails; then it grows better in September, and so on. Why is June and July butter better than August butter? Because the cows have gone out in the fresh field and have oure grass in abundance. The flow of milk is increased, and we readily churn butter from it in about one-half the time in July that is required in the winter time or in other seasons. This s because of the June grass. The last of July the feed begins to fail. June grass has become too ripe, and something else, not as good, must take its place. The dairyman should have a crop of winter rye, and teed that with his corn meal, and carry it through the month of August. Cows fail in nulk more in the month of August than in any other part of the season. In the month of September the cattle are allowed to sweep over the meadows and around the corners of the fences where the mowing machine did not reach. The remedy is to feed corn meal during the month of August. It would cost a trifle over one cent per pound for feed and extra trouble, but the butter yield would be kept up. If the rye gets too ripe before August have a crop of clover for the cattle. When the rye gets nicely started, cut it with a mowing machine, and a second crop will soon be ready.

TO TEST THE HEALTH OF A HORSE on Cow .- In horses the pulse at res beats forty times, in an ox from fifty to fifty-five, and in sheep and pigs about seventy to eighty beats per minute. It may be felt wherever a large artery crosses a bone, for instance. It is gen erally examined in the horse on the cord which crosses over the bone of the lower jaw in front of its curved posttion, or in the bony ridge above the eye and in cattle over the middle of the first rib, and in sheep by placing the hand on the left side, where the beating of the heart may be felt. Any material variation of the pulse from the figures given above may be considered a sign of disease. If rapid, hard and ull, it is an indication of high fever or inflammation; if rapid, small and weak, low fever, loss of blood or weakness, If slow, the possibilities point to brain diseases and if irregular, to heart troubles. This is one of the principal and sure tests of the health of an ani-

To have a fine crop of large, rich currants enrich the ground, make it clean and mellow and thin out the brush, Cut away the old stunted wood and leave the vigorous young shoots. Let them occupy equal distances from each other, and give the bushes in some degree a regular form. No fruit is more neglected than the currant, the bushes being allowed to become enveloped in weeds and grass, and the enteebled bushes allowed to grow into a mass of brush. The difference in the size of the berries raised by the two modes is about as one to four.

PERSONS interested in the profits may figure for themselves. On the one hand we have thirty-eight pounds two many. ounces of unsalted butter for one week. Per Contra-Feed: Twelve quarts peameal, sixteen quarts ground cats, three quarts linseed-meal, and four quarts wheat bran, making thirty-five quarts ot ground feed daily, beside clover hay, beets, carrots, etc. Nevertheless the weak. It bites clean and delicately. It butter and cheese outcome is the true quickly but gently fill the bottles-

spot that has a moist subsoil, either natural or made so by subsoiling or mixing some material with the soil that will give out moisture in dry weather. Trees already planted on a dry, gravelly subsoil should have a circle-dug out stronger in order to obtain the heavier two feet deep and two or three feet from the tree. This should be filled up with well onriched soil. If the dwarf pear does not grow freely it is a sign that something is wrong. It should be severely pruned, so as to aid in producing a vigorous growth.

In watering plants do not simply sprinkle them, but water liberally, I is best to make two or three holes around each plant with a dibble, pouring water in the holes until the earth is saturated. Then cover the wet surface with dry earth. The evening is the best time for watering plants. not water them too frequently, asilmay do more barm than good.

WHEN the tree is planted the regular shaped head, and if they are pinched back so as to keep the tree symmetrical and only such branches are albe no necessity of murdering the free in after years with the saw.

MUCH of manure dropped by cows yarded over night in the barnyard is wasted. Unless the yard is well littered the liquid excrement is lost, and the solid droppings dry away until much of their value is gone. Throwing the manure in heaps and applying a little dry earth to the heap daily will prevent

ALTHOUGH wild mustard is mos troublesome in spring grain, it is not then that the greatest danger exists of its spreading. In spring grain it is easily seen, and careful farmers will pull it out, But on land infested by this weed a few plants will always b found in wheat crops, and it is ripe and the seeds mostly scattered on the ground before the wheat is harvested.

THERE has been an abundance of rain in this section this season, and it is greasy. safe to say that there has also been a plentiful crop of weeds. The corn crop must therefore be kept well cultivated, or the grass and weeds will retard its growth and injure it. There is nothing on the farm that pays so well as the frequent use of the cultivator,

A LITTLE glue in limewash for outbuildings and fences is a good thing, because it makes the lime adhere, but it is bad for trees; hence limewash for trees is better without any such addi-

A SUCCESSFUL Canadian dairyman thinks bran, peas and corn mixed the best butter-producing food for cows. Cows should be milked with dry hands. Cows should not be milked in close proximity to the dung heap.

Do not forget that changing seed is often attended with excellent re

THE best time for plowing under green crops is when they are flowering.

A very pretty ornament for the house or lawn is a dwarfed white oak, some enthusiasts making veritable pets of miniature lords of the forest. These plants are readily raised in flower-pots from the acorn, and require no attention except watering. The dwarfing of the tree is effected by cutting off the tap root every spring for a few this process keeping the tree of diminutive size while it does not prevent crdinary development of new

Some idea of the pressure exerted on ter of theory it is possible to make the grips of the Brooklyn bridge may be steamers run forty knots an hour and gained from the knowledge that every cross the Atlantic in three days loaded car passing over it weighs about But the vessel could only carry passen-44,500 pounds.

HOUSEHOLD.

A LADY says: We make hash very often in these summer mornings when it is not too hot, which baked in our roll-pans, makes an entirely different dish from the platter of hash just warmed up in a frying-pan. Cold veal makes a very nice hash, and cold chick-

en may be used in the same way.

Chop the meat very fine, and to a cup allow a cup of finely chopped potato (cost boiled potatoes should be al ways on hand when hash is wanted), two-thirds of a cup of fine bread crumbs, an egg, a tablespoonful of butter, and salt and pepper to taste. Put one-half cup of water or milk in a saucepan, add the butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper if liked, and when boiling hot stir in the hash, which should be well mixed together in the chopping tray, and stir till well heated through. Remove from the fire, put the roll-pans on the stove to heat, and butter them well. Beat the egg and stir into the hash, and when the rollpans begin to smoke put a tablespoonful in each, dividing the remainder as evenly as you can if there is more than this amount. Smooth over the tops and put into a hot oven till nicel browned. Turn out on a hot plate, and their daughters Bootjack, Black Fat or serve as soon as possible. Corned beef or any kind of fresh meat may be used after some other favorite brand of chewing tobacco. in this way.

TO CLEAN GLASS AND SILVERWARE Egg-shells crushed into small bits and shaken well in decanters three parts filled with cold water, will not only clean them thoroughly, but make the glass look like new. By rubbing with a flannel dipped in the best whiting the brown discoloration may be taken off cups in which custards have been baked. Again, all of us are aware that emery powder will remove ordinary stains from the white ivory knife handles, and that the lustre of morocco leather is restored by varnishing with white of egg. Nothing, it is said, is better to clean silver with than alcohol or ammonia, finishing with a little whiting on soft cloth. When putting away the silver tea or coffee pet which is not in use every day, lay a This will allow fresh air to get in and prevent the mustiness of the contents familiar to boarding house sufferers.

ONION SOUP .- I am indebted to an old French peasant woman for this recipe, says an exchange. It is delicious and healthful: Put into a saucepan a bit of fat from the top of soups, or sweet dripping the size of a walnut. If you have not either of these use butter, but never lard. When it is very hot, put in three large onions sliced; stir until turning red, add half a teacup of flour, and when this is red also-take great care that it does not burn-pour in a quart of boiling water and simmer for an hour. Season with salt and pepper, and just before serving add a pint of boiling milk. Put pieces of toasted bread cut in diamond shape in the tureen, and pour the soup over. You can make it richer by using more milk and less water. A tablespoonful of PERSONS interested in the profits chopped parsley and chives sprinkled from great yields, as shown from tests, in a moment before it is taken from the fire is considered a pleasant addition by

TO BOTTLE PLUMS OR OTHER FRUIT.-Make a syrup of one pound of sugar to each quart of water. When cool put in as much fruit as the syrup will cover. Scald, but take off the fire before the skins break; using a spoon, put in a quarter of an inch of best oil or melted lard, cork and wax at once while hot, and be sure that all air is excluded. Will keep until the Trest fruit is ready. The fruit would better not be quite ripe.

TOAST, - Many seem to think they have made toast when they toast the out-ile of a slice of bread. Have they? The object in making toast is to evaporate all moisture from the bread, and holding a slice over the fire to singe does not accomplish this; it only warms the moisture, making the inside of the bread doughy and decidedly indigestible. The true way of preparing is to cut the pread into slices a quarter of an inch thick, trim off all crust, put the slices in a pan or plate, place them in the oven-which must not be too hot-take them out when a delicate brown and butter at once.

COLD ham makes delicious "hash gems." If boiled it is all ready to chop. If fried, put in a saucepan with branches should be cut back to form a cold water, let it heat gradually and just come to a boil. Then drain and chop. To a cup of the chopped ham allow one cup of potato and one cup of lowed to grow as are needed, there will bread, two or three hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, and add two-tablespoon fuls of cream to the beaten egg if you

TONGUE TOAST.-A very nice dish is prepared from cold boiled or potted tongue. Slice the tongue, and cut each slice into small fine pieces; heat it in a pan with a little butter. To prevent burning, moisten with warm water or clear soup. Add salt and pepper; stir it into two beaten eggs. When set, arrange neatly on toast.

PULVERIZED borax, sprinkled on shelves and in corners of store closets. is a safeguard from ants If pulverzed borax is mixed with Persian powder, the powder will be more effective.

COLD water and plenty of it, preperly applied with a fair amount of soap or pearline, is the best thing to clean a kitchen floor. The regulation "boiler suds' is apt to make a kitchen floor

MILK LEMONADE.-Dissolve in one quart of boiling water one and onehalf cups of loaf sugar, add one-half pint of lemon juice, and lastly, one and one-half pints of boiling milk.

STALE lard can be made sweet by bringing to a boil, with slices of cold raw potatoes thrown in. The impuritles will raise at the top and can be skimmed off.

Egg shells will settle coffee as surely as eggs, but they do not impart the richness and flavor.

IN warm weather, refrigerator closcold water once or twice a week. SCOTCHMAN-"What'll y' hae?" Frenchman-"I vill take a drop of

contradiction." "What's that?" "Vell, you put in the whisky to make it strong, de water to make it weak, and de lemon to make it sour, and de sugar to make it sweet. Den you say, 'Here's to you!' and take it

vourself." Flint walls are formed between two planks or frames, the lime being poured among the flints in a liquid state. In some cases the largest flints are selected two courses laid with them-one out side, the other inside the wall-and the centre filled up with smaller flints and liquid mortar. The corners are formed of brick, and longitudinal bands of brick are also introduced from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches a part.

London engineers say that as a mat-

Some of Our Girls.

Glycerine and rose water is a good remedy for chapped lips, and young adies will find it much safer than being tickled with a mustache.

Three American girls at Monte Carlo make themselves popular by wearing live parrotson their hats. When the girls want to say something real harsh they pull a string. A Worcester girl at Vassar who spent

the evening outside without permission and climbed in at a window tried to "cover her tracks," but couldn't find anything large enough to do it with. "What are our young ladies doing?" asks an exchange. They are wondering whether their Fall bonnet will be the only one of its kind at church on Sunday, or whether there will be half a dozen more like it. The two-tongued girl is now in a mu-

seum. That's an excellent place for her, as her victims must necessarily be few, but if she ever gets loose and mounts a rostrum in defence of woman's rights, flee to the nearest woods. In China and Japan the girls are named after some beautiful or favorite object. If the custom was in vogue here lots of fathers would be calling

The importance of the coal fields of New Zealand becomes more marked as himself, And the reporter, after again they are opened up, for they appear to be very extensive. The coal belongs to the secondary or mesozoic age, and is thought to be among the best in the seized the paper and eagerly looked for world. Its specific gravity is about the same as that from Newcastle. A seam "What are you looking for?" his wife has lately been opened about seventy miles north of Auckland, and another on the Kawakah river, which empties into the Bay of Islands, Prospecting with diamond drill has demonstrated that several other fine seams exist besides those now being worked. The coal is transported to docks by rail, where it is supplied to the Umon Steamship Company and the San Francisco mail steamers. This coal has been found to contain 93.20 per cent. of combustible matter, the remainder stick across the top under the cover. being 4.20 per cent. water, 2.20 per

It is estimated, and safely so, says the Dairyman, that a good, well-fed cow puts \$10 worth of manure on about the four acres of land it takes to keep her for a year on most farms. Putting that amount of fertilization on the soil of a fairly good farm soon makes it produce so that one cow cannot eat the product of four acres; and the result is more mouths to feed and more milk, or larger grain crops to sell. The above facts make the anchor the good farmer clings to when beset with the temptation, to which the weaklings yield, to articles for the magazines." abandon dairying and stock raising when milk and meat are cheap. He knows, or ought to, that increased fertilization is money in the safest bank in the world, if he does not count it in his rurse this year, and that to abandon the means of fertilization on old and high-priced land means hard times, rags, ignorance and no music, either in any of the recent novels by Hugh Conthe soul or in the house.

When a worn car wheel tread is examined under the microscope, it is per-ceived that the surface of the metal comes off in thin flakes or scales. Examined under high powers the scales are found to resemble portions of a brick wall, the fractures being not in the particles of iron, but in the material which cement or uniting material, thus allowing iron so treated to fall in pieces,

tains about 5 per cent. of sulphur, and could take a prescription to the chema nine-pound fleece about seven ounces | ist's?" "Yes, but I have just sent him of potash, about six of which can be recovered by well washing the wool and to reflect a moment or two, then snatchevaporating the wash-water. ----

Important. When you visit or eave New York City, save baggage expressage and 15 carriage Hire, and stop githe Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Con-

trail Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of our 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 cit.

Among those who labor for future happiness, he is greatest who lives well in his household.

100 Doses One Dollar is inseparably conquected with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is true of no other medicine. A bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses, and will last a month, while others will average to last not over a week. Use only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The way for a man to secure himself from wickedness is to withdraw from the example of it.

MEMBMANT PETTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire mutritions properties. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfectived conditions, whether the result of exhaution, nervous prostration, over-work or acute disease, particularly if resulting from polimonary omplaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggista. Civility is always safe, but pride cre-

If you have tumor, (or tumor symptoms) Can-

er (or cancer symptoms), Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Chronic Weaknesses, Nervo rother complaints-Dr. Kilmer's FEMALE REM-EDV will correct and cure.

Better break thy word than do worse in keeping it.

Frazer Axle Grease. e greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it. I received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition.

perfectly useless. Early piety has often been charged with producing baldness. Carboline the great petroleum Hair renewer will restore the hair no matter what re-

The perfectly contented man is also

Try to see yourself through the eyes of those around you.

moved It. Try it,

The Testimony of a Physician. James Beecher, M. D., of Sigourney, Iowa, says: "For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam, called DR. WM. ets should be washed with soda and HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky."

> The longest and darkest nights of all nights is the night of despair. FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and #2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

writings may condemn you.

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The ideal saint of the young moralist is cut from sappy timber. ONE pair of boots can be saved every year by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel

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When rich rogues are merry, honest folks may go into mourning. Never write when in anger; your Beautiful Women

> He who loses his temper in an argu ment, loses the argument also.

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating el especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, comof the time. The peculiar, yet commiss, the plaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and arrength to all the functions of the body. "I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetito improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

FACETIÆ.

A REPORTER called upon a prominent citizen and said: "I would like to interview you with regard to the strike. The prominent citizen frowned, reflected a moment, and replied: "No, sir: no. It is a rule of my life never to be interviewed, but 1 don't

vidual was merged in the community, "All right." "But mind, now, you must premise me not to print a word I say, or an idea I advance."
"I promise."

mind telling you privately what I

think."

The prominent citizen freely expressed

asked.

"Nothing," he 'replied, as he threw down the paper. "You can't place any confidence in those confounded reporters." "Has he printed what you said?"

"No." "Then it's all right." "No, it's not all right'. Do you reckon I want to talk two hours and

then be treated with contempt? He ought to have said I refused to be interviewed and then to have stated what I said. A reporter is a nuisance.

Young Lady (to her father)-"So ou do not object to Mr. Carmell?"
Father—"Not in the least."

Young Lady-"Oh, I am so glad, What a dear, dear paw you are. Mr. Carmell is so nice, and he would make such a nice husband. Very few men have come up as rapidly as he has. A few years ago he was nothing but a shoemaker, but just look at him now.' Father-"What is he doing now?"

Young Lady (with delight)-"Why, he is a literary man, and writes war Father (in astonishment)-"What, he has not stopped making shoes?" "Young Lady-"O, paw, you must know he has,"

Father (clearing his throat)-"Then I'll tell him not to come here any more. I have supported two sons-in-laws and -O, say [brightening], has he written

Young Lady-"No, sir." Father-"Well, then, let him come ahead. I am willing to support him."

A VERY wealthy man in Berlin, a victim of the gout, and unable to quit his easy chair, received the other morning the visit of a man who walked which should be warm—with the fruit unites the particles in a manner similar quite up to the neck, add syrup to with- to which mortar unites the bricks of a specialist in cases of gout, and have to which mortar unites the bricks of a effected the most marvellous cures by the control of the corks. Then a simple remedy. Are you very bad? "Sir, I am quite unable to put my foot down," "What, even in your room?" "I cannot stir from the spot," "That Perfectly clean and dry wool con- is very sad. Have you a servant who on an errand." The doctor appeared ing up the watch, purse and other valuables belonging to the pat ent he made for the door, saying as he went: "Ta, ta! Hope you'll soon recover; at any rate I have relieved you to some extent!

A Young mother was giving the child of her bosom a touching descrip tion of the misery into which the Prodigal Son had fallen. "Far, far away from home and his kind father and mother, obliged to take care of the swine, and nothing to eat but the busks left by them, friendless and hungry. 'Why didn't he eat the pigs?"

"I see that Sarah Bernhardt is growing stouter," said the Snake Editor. "I hadn't noticed anything about it in the papers,' replied the Dramatic Bditor. "In fact, I noticed that Mrs. Hooper says she is nothing but skin and

"That's it, exactly. Formerly she was nothing but bone."

A CLERK, who is dismissed by his employer, says to him when he takes his final leave: "Well, sir, this dismissal will cost a good many people their lives." "Do you mean to threaten me?" demanded his employer. "Not at all. It simply means that I am going to become a doctor."

MISS CLARA-"Oh, Ethel, I am so glad you came. I'm to be confirmed to-morrow, you know, and I want your advice." Miss Ethel-"Yes?"

Miss Clara-"I want you tell me if you think I had better wear my brown plush suit or my black silk."

FATHER-"Hans, you hef been fighting again. Hef I not more as feefty dimes getold you not to fight?"

Aans—"Fader, you talk of fighting -you ought to have seen dot odder feller fight!"

Somebody's Child. Somebody's child is dying-dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart be-fore it is too late. Tell her that consump-tion is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung has been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Med-ical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease Sold by druggists.

"AND this is Frankfort-on the-Main," said a traveler musingly, as he paid what he considered was an exorbitant hotel bill in that city. "It ought to be rechristened." "What would you call it?" asked the

"Frankfort-on-the-make."

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly Thousands of testimonials. By

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small oses of Piso's Cure for Consumetion.

Culture in Helias.

DR. RADWAY'S It was not a partial or one-sided delopment that was aimed at by the Greek, it was harmonious and complete Sarsaparillian Resolvent! -that of every part in due proportion Among people regulated by such in stincts and principles-insisting upon mity wherever and just so far as there was sufficient homogeneity in the con-stituent parts to admit of it and upon the strictest symmetry among these-a building could no longer remain a congeries of independent members; it must become, in the amplest sense of the term, a work of art; it was likewise inevitable that sculpture should become a paints, Graves, Br new creation. These forces were however, of wide application, and, carried into politics, they reacted upon art with Radway's Sarsaparillian Besolves a favorable influence hardly to be exaggerated. The antipathies of race were gerated. The antipathies of race were suromo discuss of the sain, are constantly by a course of RADWALTS sain too ardent, the rivalries of clans too RHLLIAN, We mean obscing to the sain are constantly by a course of RADWALTS sain butter, for the tribes of Greece to be fused into a nation; but they did what DIABETES CURED! they could in this direction, and made a vast advance upon the example set by DR. RASWAY-Dear Sec. 14 Phoenicia. They constituted themselves remedes with great into republican cities or states, each

no citizen was permitted to occupy him-self solely with his private affairs; personal aggrandizement was a public wrong, personal display an affront to the state; hence art became a common interest, her mastervieces common prop erty. No private person might build a sumptuous residence for himself-when Athens was verging on her prime the mean dwellings of Themistocles and Aristides were pointed out with prideor possess a statute or a picture; no oner had Phryne received from Praxiteles his favorite "Eros" than she sent it to the municipality of Thespire.

Baldness and dandruff can be prevented by using Hall's Hair Renewer. Quinine relieves only temporarily in fever and agae. Ayer's Ague Cure cures per

manently.

conceived as of a moral being under the

obligation of self-government; the ind -

The Grocers' Company, with the object of encouraging original research in sanitary science, have established three Research Scholarships of the value of £250 a year, and offer a discovery prize of £1,000, to be given once in every four years. The company propose to appoint to two of the scholarships in May next and one in the corresponding month of 1884. The subject for the first discovery prize will be announced next May, and the period of investiga-

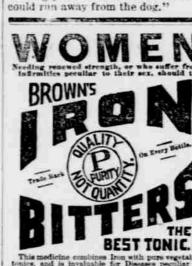
An accident in a Melbourne foundry led to the discovery that plunging iron castings into a mixture of treacle and water softens the metal to such a degree that it can be worked as readily as wrought iron.

tion will extend to December 31, 1886

GINGER SNAPS,-One-half cup of lard, one half cup of butter; mix together; one cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one table-spoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda, one cup of water. Bake slow.

Contentment abides with truth. You will generally suffer for wishing to appear other than what you are, whether it be richer, or greater, or more learned. The mask soon becomes an instrument of torture.

A LITTLE Rochester girl drew the picture of a dog and a cat on her slate, and calling her mother's attention to straight into the room saying: "I am it, said: "A cat oughtn't to have but four legs, but I drew it with six so she

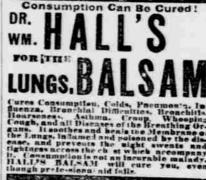


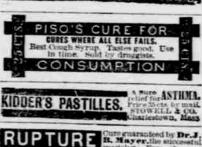
Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It En-tiches and Furfiles the Blood, Stimulates be Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Serves in fact, theroughly Invigorates. Clears the completion, and makes the skin smooth, it does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or reduce constipation—all other from sectioner do.

commend it.

Mm. I. Davis, © Ninth St., Lynchburg, Va., says:
"My wife has suffered from formile weakness for
reary; has received no benefit from doctors, and has
ried every available proparation, unsuccessfully
heaver, until she used Brown's Iron Butters. Flus
bottles resitued her be perfect bealth." BROWN SHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.







\$3 ELECTRIC BELT for KIDNEYS, Pain, Nervous & weak. Book free. FLETCHER & CO., Cleveland, 0.

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BEST IN THE WORLD GREASE







A remedy composed of ingredena heat, repair and invigorate wasted body. DE. RADWAY & CO., X.Y. Proprietors of Radway's Rady Relief a NO LADY IS REALLY BEAUTIFU Without a Clear, WHILE HIT TOLLWASH

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A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., By \$5 to \$5 a day.



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THURSTON'S IVORY TOOTHPOWN Keeping Teeth Perfect Blair's Pillon Rhoumatic Remen .00; round, 50 de

DATENTS imples. Blotches, Scale or Olle Site Blemishes and all Shin Disease time and Complexion Beautified by Beeson's Aromatic Alum Sulpher Son,

sold by Druggists or sent by mail on receip

25 cents by WM. DREVDOPPEL Mer facturer, 205 North Front St., Phil No Rope to Cut Off Harses' Manes and BRIDLE Combined, cannot for Price List C. LIGHTHOUSE,

BUFFALO & STANDARD AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM AT THE WORLD'S EX BEST VALUE for YOUR MONEY.



Cleanses, purifies and makes clothes white



FACE, HANDS, FEET,

BEST IN THE

WORLD.