Its Peculiar Properties as Compared with Oils.

The beginning of the water color exhibition opens the doors of the Academy of Design to the most interesting and highly appreciated of all the exhibitions of native talent in the year. That it is so highly appreciated is only another evi-dence of the fact that, whether people understand the reason for it not, they can generally be relied upon to prefer good art to bad. The simple fact that American water color paintings are preferred to work in oils is not a mere matter of fancy. It rests upon principles, and is true because our efforts at water color painting are in reality far more meritorious than similar efforts in the s ster art. Our painters have as yet mastered neither of the arts as they should; but the rules governing the use of the water color are so simple of operation and the chances of going away so much smaller than in the use of oils that success has been easier of attainment. A brief description of the principles underlying the water color and the methods of operation cannot fail to

One of the first distinctions to bear in mind in the water color is that of the transparancy of colors. In general it may be said that opaque colors are those which reflect the light from the surface itself; that is, they are so solid that the light cannot penetrate them. Transparent colors are, as their name implies, diaphanous. When spread in a thin flim, whether in water colors or in oils, upon pint and a half add a good pinch of salt, the drainage from the barn yard and a white surface, this white surface acts three well beaten eggs, one spoonful of the slops from the kitchen eventually as a reflector, and it throws back the milk, flour enough to roll out in the find their way into the family well! light to the eye far more deeply satura- hands into forms, and one teaspoonful

dependent upon it. No human effort can obtain out of an opaque color the same effect that a transparent color of exactly the same shade and intensity would give. The opaque color is dead, The rays that are reflected on its surface seem capable of absorbing from it only a thin, vapid and unsatisfactory hue. penetration it has made below the surface and comes surcharged with it. The distinction between the two kinds of color is the secret of the rich effects obtained by the old masters, and it is the very essence of the modern water color. In recognizing the supremacy of the American water color over oil painting, we do homage to the art of the old masters, who were able to carry this distincpar with scene painting. For this reason it has been generally decried. There moment it touches anything else it destroys its purity and makes mud of it.

In water colors different rules govern represent light with white, and it is the most opaque of all colors. In water color it is represented by the paper on which we work, therefore no white need be used. Every other necessary color in water colors may be looked upon as transparent. Some of them, like the lakes, have a liquidity which makes them extremely diaphanous; others, like the siennas, vermillon or yellow ochre, are less lucid, and when largely used become opaque. It will be seen from this that an entire

painting can be easily executed in transparent color alone, and such is the general practice. If we examine one of our water color exhibitions carefully, we shall see that almost every painter ceeds upon the assumption that his white paper will be his substitute for white paint. He glazes his colors upon paper reflects the light through them, and the result is a richness and purity, a freshness which we see nowhere in any corresponding exhibition of work

The water color nevertheless has its limitations, and the greatest of these proceeds from inability to interpret light and shade satisfactorily. Applied as the color is in thin washes, when it dries it | milk; in the morning rub through a becomes lighter and reflects a certain amount of light from its surface which seems to interfere with the light which comes from the underground. If only the colors kept the intensity with which they were first applied, the result would be different, but they do not. The air deadens them when it dries them. If we put a coating of gum over them, thus separating them from the air, they intensify at once; but this practice is neither a wieldy of common one, and the water color suffers from inexactitude in consequence. Another limitation is to be found in the treatment of deep shadows, where intensity of dark colors is apparently unattainable. After a certain point all transparent colors in water color become opaque. They de not possess the strength of oils. Their particles are so closely knit that when the water evaporates, the film, which was before deep and rich, now refuses to let the light pass through it. The cuts, It is best panned. Put the slices consequence has been disastrous to the in a pan with boiling water covering water color. If this could be avoided, this method of paining would be as good as that with oils and varnishes for the representation of great works of art, and far more comprehensible. Here, however, is its weak spot, and until some way of overcoming it has been found this most charming of practices must always remain in its present inferior position. But for this we could paint detail in the deepest of transparent shadows, like those of Rembrandt; we could make distinctions of light and shade that would be startling in their truth; in fact, the whole domain of this art would be so widened, would include so much more, that it would rival, if it did not nearly supplement, the use of

Imagination.

There are few more potent forces in character or in life than that of the imagination. It has, in fact, a life of its own, underlying the actual and visible life, yet secretly and constantly moulding and fashioning it. It has its sins and its virtues, its strength and weak-ness, its development and repression, all of which tell upon the desires, affect the disposition, and, to some extent, determine the actions of men. Whoever wishes to be the controller and director of his action must discipline his imagi-

THE conductors of the Paris omnibuses are witty as well as polite. The other day a woman of immense size stood on the sidewalk and hailed a passing vehicle.

"Is there room for me?" she asked. "No, madame," replied the conduc HOUSEHOLD.

CORN STARCH CAKE, -Mix one egg, two cups of flour, one cup of milk, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, piece of butter half the size of a hen's egg, melted; ows: Take one egg, one cup of milk, sagar to taste, two teaspoonfuls vaniila extract, one teaspoonful of corn old well were the victims. starch. Boil the milk, beat the egg and corn starch together and stir into the bolling milk, which must previously be sweetened; when cold, stir in the vanilla; the custard must cool before being put with the cake.

BROILED HAM AND EGGS,-Cut the ham in thin slices, take off the rind, wash the slices in cold water and lay them on the gridiron over quick coals. Turn frequently and they will soon be broiled. Take them up on a platter (previously warmed), butter and pepper the ham. Have ready on the fire a pan of bolling water from the teakettle; break into it as many eggs as you require for the meal, and when the white is done, dip out each egg carefully with a spoon, so as to keep it whole, and set on one of the slices of ham. After all are arranged, sprinkle pepper over each egg and serve.

the rice or hominy till well done; then may look never so clear, allow to Lecome perfectly cold. To a It is still worse with the farmer, for the very essence of all painting. Purity itself it is about as tasteless as an eatof color luminosity, strength of color able can be; for that reason it seems Some cautlout of color, luminosity, strength of color able can be; for that reason it seems and all the laws of light and shade are undesirable to serve it with or as a

up two pounds of apples and boil them till quite soft in one quart of water; a thin, vapid and unsatisfactory nuc.
The ray that penetrates the transparent color is meanwhile saturated by the color is meanwhile saturated by the quick fire; stir the gelatine and lemon juice in the apples and mix well together; pour the mixture into a mold and leave it for some hours; then plunge the mold into boiling water and turn the cream into a glass dish. Serve with whipped cream.

RED CARRAGE PICKLE.-Cut the tion into the realm of oil painting, an ming off all defective leaves. Sprinkle art which seems to have been lost. The transparent water color of to-day is the small cabbage. Let it stand two days nearest approach to the art of renais- in the salt, another day in cold vinegar sance that we know. The use of opaque to cover it. Scald the vinegar on the colors throughout a painting destroys its value and places the water color on a and some mixed spice to taste, with a red beet sliced to each cabbage, pour it over the whole in a stone jar-when it is but one time when the use of opaque | cools tie it up from the air with a flancolor is permissible, and this is in the strongest lights of the picture. The will be ready to use in a month.

MUTTON KABOBS.-Cut one pound In oil painting the distinction be- of the chump end of the loin of mutton tween the opaque and transparent is so into small squares, slice some button difficult to keep that the art of oil paint- onions and some fat of the mutton very ing to-day is, as a rule, an exhibition of mud from begining to end. It is occafuls of curry powder, rather less than sionally redeemed by some painter of one ounce of ground ginger and one greater acuteness than his comrades, ounce of salt; sift well over the meat, but even then it is only at the sacrifice and let it all stand for an hour. Put of other valuable and essential elements. the meat, fat and onlons alternately on many fatal disorders. some short skewers, and fry in onethe use of pigments and the pitfalls are | quarter pound of butter, shaking the not so numerous. In oils we can only represent light with white, and it is the four or five skewers.

A HALF pound of dried apples stewed in a pint of water, sweetened with a half cup of sugar and seasoned with cinnamon and cloves, will make a filling for two pies without tops, and are nice put into a pudding dish, frozen and eaten with hard sauce or sauce made as follows: A large cup of boiling water, a teaspoonful of vinegar, one of molasses, a little lemon juice, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, and three tablespoonfuls of sugar, all heated together and served cold.

RICE BREAD .- Rice bread makes a variety for the breakfast table. Take one pint of well-boiled rice, half a pint of flour, the yolks of four eggs, two this, thinning them with water; the spoonfuls of melted butter, one pint of milk, a little salt and a large spoonful of sugar. Beat all these ingredients till very smooth and then add the beaten whites of the four eggs. Bake in shallow pans and serve hot.

CRUMB GRIDDLE CAKES .- The night before using put some bread crumbs to soak in one quart of sour sieve and add four well-beaten eggs, two teaspoons soda dissolved in a little water, one tablespoon melted butter and enough corn meal to make them the consistency of ordinary griddle cakes. It is better to beat yolks and whites separately, stirring the whites lightly in just before baking.

TO DARKEN THE HAIR .- There is nothing that will be a permanent or healthful dye for the hair. Hair dyes are more injurious than good. Oak bark soaked in water makes a good, harmless wash. It is not injurious, and by applying about once a week colors the hair to a dark shade. At first use oftener.

SMOKED sturgeon is among the rich delicacies of the winter, though counted rather a common diet in its fresh the bottom of it. Bake it in a very hot oven, frequently basting it with its own juices and a sprinkle of vinegar. It is served on toast with parsley garnish.

WHEN CAKE IS DONE .- To tell when cake is done, run a clean broom straw quickly down into the thickest part of the cake. If it comes up moist, the cake is not yet done, but if dry it is time to take it out. Do this carefully, putting the pan down gently in a place where no draught will strike it. Take it out of the pan while warm, not hot,

TO BLANCH ALMONDS,-Shell the nuts, pour bolling water over them and let them stand a few minutes. Then remove the skins, which will slip off ; easily. Dry them in a towel.

CLEANING LIGHT PAINT .- For light-colored paint use nothing stronger warm water and soap. Always wipe dry with a clean cloth. This prevents any appearance of smeariness.

A SUPERFLOUS QUESTION .- Young Lady (who has a great idea of her grandfather's age)—"Say, grand pap, were you in the ark?" G. P.—"Why, no, my dear.

Y. L.—"But grandpa, you must have been; you would have been drowned Ice-water enemata are used with suc-

cess in the Birmingham General Hospi- on the counter. "Buffl Do you call tal in cases of collapse often seen during diarri ca in young children. It is claimed that one injection, two or claimed that one injection, two or three ounces, is very soon followed by sleep, and that, by the astringent effect on the congested vessels of the intestines, the diarrhea is diminished. It is further claimed that no depression or other bad effect has resulted.

"Guess you don't know your business, to dark for a buff," "But, miss, that is—"""It's loo dark for a buff," "But, miss, that is—"""It's loo dark. I can see it, stupld," by her hair it would begin to wind up on the jacket. Should a woman get caught by her hair it would begin to wind up on the jacket, which would instantly stop its motion, leaving the shaft inside to revolve, but without doing harm to other bad effect has resulted.

Toursell Exyst, washington, D. C.

**Rue to door, the metallic cylindrical jacket. Should a woman get caught by her hair it would begin to wind up on the jacket, which would instantly stop its motion, leaving the shaft inside to revolve, but without doing harm to whoever might be caught.

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Toursell Exyst, washington, D. C.

**Rue toursell Exyst, washington "No, madame," replied the country times, the distributes is the distribute is further claimed that no depression or come for one."

DEATH IN THE WATER:

is the Element we Drink Decimating W A UNIVERSAL MENACE TO HEALTH MAY BE DISARMED.

A few years ago the people in a certain section in one of the leading half the size of a hen's egg, including the size of a hen's egg, including the bake the same as for jelly cake, in cities of the state were prostrated shallow tins, and when cold, pile in cities of the state were prostrated shallow tins, and when cold, pile in cities of the state were prostrated with a malignant disease, and upon with a malignant disease, and upon investigation it was found that only those who used water from a famous

Professer S. A. Lattimore, analyst of the New York State Board of Health, upon analyzing water from this well, found it more deadly than the city sewage!

The filling up of the old well stopped the ravages of the disease. Not long since the writer noticed while some men were making an excavation for a large building, a stratum of dark colored earth run ing from near the surface to hard pan. There it took another course toward a well near at band. The water from this well had for years been tainted with the drainings from a recelving vault, the percolations of which had discolored the earth!

Terrible! A similar condition of things exists in every village and city where well water is used, and though the filter-ing which the fluids receive in passing through the earth may give them a RICE OR HOMINY CROQUETTES, -Boil disease remains, though the water

The same condition of things exists ted with color than it could be, had it of baking powder. Have ready a deep in our large cities, whose water supbeen unable to penetrate the surface of frying pan half full of boiling hot fat, plies are rivers fed by little stream drop the croquettes carefully in, fry till that carry off the filth and drainage a rich brown, serve hot. Many a delic- from houses. This "water" is eventinto transparent and opaque we have lous dessert is made of rice, though of ually drunk by rich and poor alike

> the filter does not remove this poison, for water of the most deadly character may pass through this filter and become APPLE CREAM.-Peel, core and cut clear, yet the poison disguised is there. They who use filters know that they

must be renewed at regular periods, rub them through a sieve; mix one for even though they do not take out pound of sugar with the strained juice all the impurity, they soon become Now in like manner the human kid nevs act as a filter for the blood, and if they are filled up with impurities and become foul, like the filter, all the blood

in the system coursing through them be comes bad, for it is now a conceded fact that the kidneys are the chief means whereby the blood is purified These organs are filled with thousands of hair-like tubes, which drain the imcabbage as for cold-slaw, first trim- purities from the blood, as the sewer pipes drain impurities from our houses. If a sewer pipe breaks under the house, the sewage escapes into the earth and fills the house with poisonous gas; so if any of the thousand and one little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys break down, the entire body is

affected by this awful poison. It is a scientific fact that the kidneys have few nerves of sensation; and, consequently, disease may exist in these organs for a long time and not be suspected by the individual. It is impossible to filter or take the death out of the blood when the least derangement exists in these organs, and if the blood is not filtered then the uric acid, or kidney poison, removable only by Warner's safe cure, accumulates in the system and attacks any organ, producing nine out of ten ailments, just as sewer gas and bad drainage produce so

Kidney disease may be known to ex- to break and eat eggs ist if there is any marked departure from ordinary health without apparent known cause, and it should be under stood by all that the greatest peril exists, and is intensified, if there is the least neglect to treat it promptly with that great specific, Warner's safe cure, a remedy that has received the highest recognition by scientific men who have thoroughly investigated the character

or kidney derangements. They may not tell us that the cause of so many diseases in this organ is the impure water or any other one thing, but this poisonous water with its in purities coursing constantly through these delicate organs undoubtedly does produce much of the decay and disease which eventually terminate in the fatal Bright's disease, for this disease, alike ong the drinking men, prohibitionists, the tobacco slave, the laborer, the merchant and the tramp, works terrible

devastation every year. It is well known that the liver which is so easily thrown "out of gear" as they say, very readily disturbs the action of the kidneys. That organ when deranged, immediately announces the fact by sallow skin, constipated bowels, coated tongue, and headaches, but the kidney when diseased, struggles on for a long time, and the fact of its disease can only be discovered by the aid of the microscope or by the physician who is skilful enough to trace the most indirect effects in the system to the de rangement of these organs, as the prime

The public is learning much on this subject and when it comes to understand that the kidneys are the real health regulators, as they are the real blood purifiers of the system, they will escape an infinite amount of unneces-sary suffering, and add length of days and happiness to their lot.

A BAD SPELL.-"Are you and Miss Smith engaged?" inquired a joung man of his chum. "Report says so." "Well, she sent me a true lover's

"Ah! that looks like business," "Y-e-s, but she spelled it without

"Don't flounder around so," said the crabbed mackerel. "Shut up, or I'll whale you," said the other. "Will you do it a porpoise?" asked the mack-erel. "Not a shaddow of a doubt of it, replied the other. "I beg you to be clam, gentlemen," entreated a lobster. "Or 'eel get in hot water," cried a sheepshead on his mussel, they all went off for currents.

A German astronomer has found A German astronomer has found reasons for believing that the zodiac light and the aurora borealis result from the reflection of sunlight by water and ice.

the cow will depend upon her shelter and breeding, and, though the above estimate is for a cow weighing 1000 pounds, yet something depends upon her appetite, health and condition. and ice.

For a varnish for wood furniture Nielding takes white wax, 8 parts; colophony, 2 parts; Venetian turpentine, part. Heat them gently with constant stirring; pour the mixture into a glazed stone pot and add, while yet warm, 6 parts rectified oil of turpentine. After standing twenty-four hours the mass is a soft buttery substance and is ready for use. The article to be varnished must be carefully cleansed with scap and water and then thoroughly dried before applying the varnish. The olish obtained is less brilliant than by shellac varnish, but has a peculiarly chaste appearance.

A device for protecting factory opera-How He Sold the Goods,-"Have tives from accidents by being caught in swiftly running wheels has been invented by Robert F. Fenny, of New Haven. It consists in widening the you got any buff trimming to go with this stuff?" asked a sharp looking woman of a dry goods cierk. "I think so, miss," answered the man, taking shafts between pulleys with strings, spirally and rather loose, and then including the shaft in zinc or tin or other down a piece of goods and spreading it that buff?" exclaimed the woman. metal cylinder. The strings simply prevent any noise from contact of the "Guess you don't know your business,

the corn is in a glazed condition. The

hogs harvest the oats as they do the

corn. Rye also should be sown for winter pasture, which is invaluable for

brood sows and pigs, and the crop in summer may be led down by the hogs

like the cat and corn crop. In this way the heavy expense of harvesting, hauling feeding, etc., is avoided, and the hogs have green food and a variety.

of food, which keeps them thriving all

he time and in a much healthier con-

dition than when fed on corn alone.

Farms of thousands of acres could be

put to hog rearing in this way to large

up all the time, as what is raised on the

To indicate the influence of the food

ipon the growth of the bone in animals,

being rickets, or softening of the bone.

phate and carbonate of lime.

tance of feeding a variety of food.

experiment demonstrates the impor-

POULTRY need lime with their food.

The common food alone will not furn-

ish lime enough for a full supply of

eggs. In a state of nature a hen would

lay a single litter of eggs, hatch them, rear the chicks, and then give up bus-iness for the season. The ordinary

food would supply this small demand.

But when a hen lays 120 eggs she will

want as much lime in a month as she would naturally get in a year. This

excess must be supplied. Crushed

bone and oyster shells are the best, and

the hens. It is not advisable to give

egg-shells unless they are broken up

very fine, otherwise the hens may learn

In the experiment of Sir J. B. Laws,

of Rothamsted, England, he finds that his experimental plat of mangolds

planted for forty years on the same

ground is much more thrifty than his

main crop of thirty acres to which he

applies both barnyard manure and

nitrate of soda. Heattributes the sup-

eriority of the small plat to the fact that

every weed was destroyed as soon as

it became visible. In the wet season

he believes the weeds in the main crop

took more nitrogen than was supplied

by the fertilizers applied. This is

worth thinking of by farmers. Manure

costs too much money to allow its neutralization from lack of clear cul-

ROYATING crops and turning under

regetable matter is manuring in itself,

and is the best manuring we can do

it is permanent if regularly kept up.

heavily and expensively fertilized with

commercial fertilizers that is getting

more exhausted every year. I account

for it in this way, that the land lacks

humus (decayed vegetation), and with-

THE advantage of the creamery sys-

tem is in its greater economy and the

fact that it gets a much larger propor-

tion of cream and butter from milk

than is possible by any other method.

The saving by the increased amount

of butter made from their milk will for a very few cows, it thinks, pay the

of improved dairying is the ice-house,

and especially where creameries are

HAY tea and oatmeal gruel is claimed

as the best food for calves raised by

hand. The difficulity in raising calves.

when they are taken from their dams,

is the "scours." When this is noticed

the food should be cooked, and of the

most digestible nature. Raw ground

rapidly, but previous to that age the mode of feeding must be done judi-

A RATION for a cow weighing 1000 pounds is estimated to be, of hay, 8 pounds; straw, 12 pounds; barley meal

4 pounds; linseed meal, 3 pounds; cottonseed meal, 2 pounds, or a total of

25 pounds per day. The product from

For old stock that cannot properly masticate the whole grains, there is nothing that will fatten so readily as

ten parts meal and one part linsee meal. If the mixture be moistene

with warm water, and slightly saited

to give it seasoning, the animals will

hogs eat gravel it is a sign that some

thing that they need is lacking. A

few pieces of coal, or charcoal, will probably be a cure, while the food

should at the same time be varied.

WHENEVER it is noticed that the

eat it clean.

good.

We see land that has been annually

should be kept always within reach of

farm is returned to it.

A new process of welding metals, which is the invention of M. Latite, is thus described: With a visw to FARM NOTES. CHEAP HOG RAISING,-Hogs when ercome the difficulties in spreading kept in a large numbers are sometime subject to contagious and other disease borax or other fluxing materials over the heated surfaces in making welds, which soon destroy whole herds, and it will require close watching by an Mr. Lacte has invented plates, usually consisting of very pliable wire ganze, on both sides of which the flux, being expert and great care to keep the hogs healthy. It is true such diseases may not visit the herd for years. Hogs should be turned off as early and highly vitritied, is evenly spread. Paper may always be used as a support In cases of small surfaces it is often rapidly as possible, say from nine to eighteen months old at the farthest. ufficient to form a sheet of the flux and metal filings agglomerated together. The plates are simply placed between the surfaces in place of the powder There is no domestic animals so pro-hific as the hog, and if disease can be kept out and the proper system of feed-ing is adopted, the business ought to being sprinkled on, the wire gauze being welded between the surfaces. A table of tests made was shown on the wall, the results being highly favorable be a very profitable one. But while be a very profitable one. But while the plan contemplated may prove pro-fitable, and perhaps highly so, we do not think it the most profitable way of raising hogs. Instead of buying corn by the bushel, our plan would be to raise the corn and let the hogs harto the system. Mr. Anderson attributed a great part of the success to the much lower temperature at which the welding could be accomplished. Examples of welding by this great system vest it. In six or eight weeks from planting, the corn is laid by, and, in were also shown, all of great interest. Perhaps the most remarkable was the case of a hammer head, in which a face other words, is made. No other ex-pense need be incurred. Hands need of tool-steel had been welded on to an only be hired for that length of time. The cost of corn is merely trifling in ordinary hammer-head forging. This hammer had been in ordinary shop use for six months. To weld tool-steel to this way. By the use of cheap portable fences such portions of the field can be iron is certainly a remarkable achievegiven from time to time as the hogs ment, and one that marks an era in the may want, and the hogs may be fathistory of the smith's handicraft. tened thoroughly for the market without husking or hauling an ear of corn, and thus all this labor and expense be avoided. But this is not all. should be preceded by letting the hogs run over clover pastures in the summer ime, until the oat crop ripens, when the hogs should run on the oat fields till

The Boston and Albany Railroad cars are now lighted electrically by a new method which promises to be a success. Each car is fitted up with ten incandescent lamps of twenty-live candle-power, while the platform is lighted by anoti er lamp. The power light is derived from two storage batteries or accumulators to supply the light eight and a half hours. It is claimed that the great objection to storage batteries heretofore has been their short life, but that Mr. Julien has invented a new metal for the supporting plates whereby life of the battery is almost indefinitely prolonged, indeed, that experi-ments have shown that, after eighteen months' use, they are as healthy and serviceable as when they were Mr. W. Anderson M. L. C. E. has suc-

profit, and the fertility of the soil kept cessfully employed iron, preferably in its "spongy" form, as a purifier of wa-ter, by shaking the iron up with the water, instead of simply letting the water filter through the iron. The idea rofessor Lehman fed a young pig 126 was suggested to him by Sir Frederick Abel. The water passes first into a days upon potatoes alone, the result revolving cylinder, through hollow trunnions, and the iron is showered Other pigs, from the same litter, fed upon potatoes, black oat meal and addown through the water, which afterditional phosphates for the same length of time, had normal skeltons, yet ward falls through a height where it becomes aerated, and then filters through a sand bed. Three of these there was a difference according to the phosphate added. Two that were fed revolving purifiers are now at work in on phosphate of potash had porous bones, that were specifically ligher than others that had been fed upon phos-Antwerp. Mr. Anderson believes that iron can purify almost any water for dietetic purposes.

Rev. Charles Charropin S. J. thinks the use of bromide paper in photography will drive crayon portraits out of the market. He says: "I take a negative of the size of a thumb-nail, and then enlarge it as is done in the magic lantern. It may be reproduced as a positive in any size. One advantage is that such a picture is permanent, while the ordinary photograph fades in the course of time. Extra care is required in giving the washing, or otherwise it may assume a brownish tinge. To the ordinary observer there seems no difference in the picture on bromide paper and a crayon."

The eyes of po'sonous snakes have been found by Dr. Benjamin Sharp to have elliptical pupils while in the

blotters of soft brown paper over the spot and press with a warm iron. Re peat with fresh papers and the spot will be removed. How Women Differ from Men. At least three men on the average jury are bound to disagree with the rest just to

show that they've got minds of their own; but there is no disagreement among the women as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's "Fuvorite Prescription." They are all unanimous in pronouncing it the best remedy in the world for all those chronic diseases, weaknesses and complaints pe-culiar to their sex. It transforms the pale, haggard, dispirited woman, into one of sparkling health, and the ringing laugh again "reigns supreme" in the happy

He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do anything.

An exchange says :- "Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages result from human calves being allowed to run at large in sciety pastures." Niue-tenths of the chronic or lingering diseases of to-day originate in impure blood, liver complaint or bilions ness, resulting in scrofula, consumption (which is but scrofula of the lungs), sore-, out humus manures do but little ulcers, skin diseases and kindred affec-tions. Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Dis-covery' cures all these. Of Druggists.

> Next to the lightest heart, the heavlest is apt to be most playful.

Sick and billous headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pieree's Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By drugexpense of a creamery within a year or two. One of the necessary adjuncts gist ,

> God, space and eternity are incomprehensible, because measureless. Don't Read This

if you have a sufficiency of this world's goods, but if you have not, write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive, free, full particulars about work that you can do, and live at home, wherever you are located, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 per day, and upwards. All succeed; both oats and steamed clover is the best for them when they are six months eld, as such food will cause them to grow very rapidly but previous to that see the grand success will attend you.

You will never have a friend, if you must have one without failings.

Frazer Axie 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.

Be sober in thought, be slow in belief-these are the sinews of wisdom.

ANAKESIS "ANAKESIS" cives in stant Rolled, and is an in fallible CURE for PILES "ANAKESIS" is sold by

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mer cary; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

ODER'S PASTILLES, Price the tay mail stroken to the stroken to the

Beware of Scrofula

Surofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pushelar eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and consider myself cured."

C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had serofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from crysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various prep-arations without aid; finally took Hood's Saresparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."
"My son had salt rheum on his hands and
on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. STANTON, Mt. Vernon, 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.

美術者者者者者 LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

EGETABLE Has stood the test of twenty year as a Remedy for Femalo Disease:

relieving periodical pains, pro-moting a healthful regularity o seasons and curing weakness

onck ache and consequent nervous unsure the Legitare responses Solely for the Legithate he had a sure being of paix. It is probled in SEE WHAT ONE WORLD SATS OF ITS MERITS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 5th, 1883, Mrs. Lydia E.

Pinkham; "As is frequently the case with mothers who have reared large families, I have been a great who have reared large families. I have been a great sufferer for years from compaints incident to mar-ried life. I have tried the skill of a number of physicians and the virtue of many medicines with-out relief, and as an experiment I concluded to try yours. I can assure you that the benefits I have derived from it came not because of any faith I had in it, for I had but slight hope of any perma-nent good. I am not a seeker after notoriety but I want to tell you that I have been wonderfully benefited by your medicine. I am now using my constitled by your medicine. I am now using my ourth bottle and it would take but little argument o persuade me that my health is fully restored, should like to widely closulate the I should like to widely circulate the fact of its wonderful curative powers." PHEBA C. ROOP, THE NEAREST BRIGHT WILLSTFIX YOU. PRICE SI. O. THE TANK THE TAN

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED. of Rheumatism and Catarris.

Baldwinsville, N. Y. Pardes Medicine Co. GENTLEMEN:-About one year ago 1 chilled my blood and was under the Doctor's care for about six months when I had a counsel of eight physicians and was given up to die. Soon after, a lady friend came to see me and told me about your great Remedy. She said she had been cured by it after having the rhoumatism seven years, and that her rheu- know. matism was first brought on by a cold. At this time I was suffering severe pain all through my body and near my heart. the same manner awhile ago, and now The doctors called it only "frozen blood." Through the persuasion of my friend I pro ribly offended." cured a bottle. I found some relief. Sceing this I procured more and was entirely cured by its use; and what was my surprise and consider a lady's age before trying to pleasure at finding that I was not only cured | complement her in fun." of my rheumatism, but the catarrh, which had been troubling me for years and had become very offensive, had entirely left me. Wishing your remedy every success, and thanking you very much for my double cure, I remain.

Truly yours, MRS. LUCY BRONSON.

GENTS:-I was confined to my bed with beart. On Thursday the 15th I commenced I see you plainly among the other law-using Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy at yers, although you aln't a bit con-9 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday the 17th, spicuous." was able to walk all over the house, and have since continue I to improve, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who are afflicted

with the terrible disease.

EDW, B. WILKINS, No. 5 East Maple Street. Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy and take no other. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles, \$5.

Pardee Modicine Co., Rochester, N. Y. Sufficient From Youthful, Indiscre-tions and physical decay. Don't throw away four money on the various quack hosteroms and specialists advertised throughout the country. A fellow sufferer who has spent hundreds of dollars in vain for r-lief, has discovered a thorough and radical home cure which will be sent to all on re-ceits of \$1. Absolute and permanent cure suaran-teed or money refunded, Adjaces.

W. D. PINKHAM, BOX 5, 251 EAST 100TH ST., New York City. \$75A Week Profit. Able men with \$100, descring

in a permanent business, wanted in every city and love in the U. S. BUCHANAN, 25 East 14th t., N. Y. City TANSILL'S NOH 54

Your Tansill's Punch Sc cigars are going off like hot cakes. I intend that they shall be well advertised WM. F. H. STEPHENSON, Enflato, N. Y. Your "Tansill's Punch" 5c cigars are as statil-as sugar and they never fall to give perfect salis-faction. H. W. Manas, Campaign, Ill. Address R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chiengo.

OAKLAWN The Great Nursery of PERCHERON HORSES.

200 Imported Brood Mares Of Choicest Families. LARGE NUMBERS, IN STOCK.

300 to 400 IMPORTED ANNUALLY M. W. DUNKAM.

CONSEMPTION

STOPPED FREE

HURSTON'S PEARL TOOTH POWDER Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Heulthy, Blair's Pills Great English Gout and Oval Box. \$1.00; round, 50 cts.

PLAYING-CARDS in England, -Au official return just issued gives some interesting information about the manufacture of playing-cards in England. At present there are nineteen manufac-turers in the United Kingdom, who pay a license of 20 sh llings, and who pro-duced 800,000 packs last year. This did not meet the demand of the English card player, so half as many again were imported from Austrian and American makers. The stamp duty imposed on those cards is now a fairly important source of revenue. Last year it amounted to nearly 15,000 pounds sterling.

FACETIÆ.

WE all know the story of the Turk ish Cadı who held that there was always a woman at the bottom of every trouble. On one occasion there appeared before him one of his officers, who stated that a certain man had fallen out of the window and killed himself. "Where is the woman?" asked the

"It was a man, your sublime highness," responded the officer.
"Where is the woman?" reiterated he Cadi.

"It was a man, your ecstatic noble-ness," humbly reiterated the officer. "Where is the woman?" flercely demanded the Cadl. "I tell you it was a man who killed

himself, your effulgent radiance," roared the officer. Then an explanation followed, when it turned out that the man was leaning out of his window to look at a woman, a few doors off, when he lost his bal-

ance and fell to the ground. "Ah!" cried the Cadi, triumphantly, I knew there was a woman at the bot tom of it; there always is."

AN UNFATHOMABLE MYSTERY .watched a woman weighing herself in a grocery store the other day. She had ust purchased a pound package of salratus and had it in her hand when she stapped on to the scales.
"Why, I've gained a pound!" she

remarked to herself, when she had finhed manipulating the weights. Then, remembering her saleratus, she exclaimed:

'Oh, Lord! I forgot I had this," and hastily popped the package into her

Then she began to work the weights and wondered why she could get no different result. When she left the store, with knitted brow, she was eviently trying to fathom the mystery.

MAUD-"Oh, I just dote on palmistry. I've been studying it for a week and I can tell any one's fortune now.' Augustus-"Well, tell mine, p'ease." "Well let me see; this is the life line.

or the other one there is, but I guess it don't matter, they look a good deal alike, anyhow-yes, now I see. You are to meet some one who will be awfully in love with you, but she will d an old maid.

"Oh! you'll go through life just the way you have been doing, never neeing nd your ness," "But why will she die an old maid?"

"Because you won't have sense enough to ask her to marry you; that's SMITH-"See here, Brown, dldn't I

hear you call Miss De Jones a witch, early arly in the evening?"

Brown—"Did 1? Let me think now. Oh, yes; I believe I did-playfully, you Smith-"Of course. Well, I tried to be playful with Miss De Tompkyns in

she won't talk to me. She seems ter-Brown-"I should think she would be. Great Caesar, man, you stould

LAWYER (to witness): "Did you see that tree near the roadside?" Witness: 'Yes, sir; I saw it very plainly.' Lawyer: "It was very conspicuous, then?" Witness: "Well, I can't say that; I saw the tree very plainly, though," Lawyer: "I would like to know why, if it was plain, it wasn't conspictous. What is the difference Inflammatory Rheumatism for over a week; between plann and conspicuous?" Witwas very baily afficted, suffering from ness: "Well, it is this: I come into sovere pains in my chest, it was going to my this court room and glance over the bar.

> "JOAQUIN MILLER never goes out now, and even refuses to receive telegrams," remarked Mr. Fangle, looking up from the paper.

"I suppose he goes out to pay his license, though," suggested his wife.
"License?" What license?" "His puetle license. It's Miller, the oet, you mean, I suppose.'

A SURPRISED BOY .- Bobby (returned from an errand)-"Ma, Miss Smith is gettin' blind, I think." Mother-"Why, Bob?"

Bobby-"Because when I went into the hall she said, 'Bobby, where's your hat?' and there it was on my head all

BECAUSE he's built that way .- The boy who will laugh heartfly when he sits down on the ice with a dull thud that would shake the spectacles off the nose of a man half a mile away, will howl like a Comanche Indian at a scalping match if his mother merely shakes her slipper at him.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and 12 carriage litre, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Cenfal Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of on 600 elegant rooms, atted up as a cost of on million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day European Plan. Elevator. Hestaurant supplies with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevate milroud to all depots. Families can live bette for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than a any other first-class hotel in the city.

Dignity does not consist in possessing honors, but in deserving them. The claims as to the curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are based entirely on what the perple say it has done for them. Send to C. I. Hool & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a book containing statements of many remarkable cures by Hool's Sur-

Labor rids us of three great evils: ksomeness, vice and poverty. If you feel as though water was gathering

around the heart (heart-dropsy) or have heart-rheumatism, palpitation of the heart with suffoca-OCEAN-WEED regulates, corrects and cures. A wise man gets learning from those who have none themselves.

Nothinglike Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropse, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 84 Arch St., Philz. St a bottle, 6 for \$5.00. Druggists It is a great point of wisdom to find

out one's own folly. FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and Struct bottle of Dr. Kilne's Great Nerve Restorer, free () Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kilne, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. I had rather see my own faults than

other people's. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle Men fear death as children fear to go

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken Chi-na, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

No one is a fool always, every one is The best cough medicine is Piso's cure for consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.



Why did the Women

of this country use over thirteen million cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?

Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.



Frostbites, Chilbiains quicker than any known remely and is the only

RADWAY'S READY RELIG

will afford instant case.

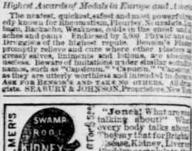
Thirty to sexty drops in ball a tunner of viewill, in a few minutes, core Gramps, Spanne to Stomach, Nauvas, Vomering, Papitalion of Ocari, Faintness, Hearthourn, See Healdade to these, Dyseniery, Coli Wind in the Borels of all Internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the rethat will cure Fever and Agin and all one a larious, Billous, and other Fevers (did to a law WAY's PILLE), so quick as RADWAY's filled RELIER.



TO ANY MAY suffering from CATARRE

BENSONS





CUSES WHERE ALL ELSE FARS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.
In time. Sold by demonstrate CONSUMPTION

HAINESVILLE, N. J.,) October 15, 1886. E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa. Dear Sir: I was taken with a very

severe cold last Spring. and tried every cure we had in the store, and could get no help.
I had o'r village doctor prescribe for me, but kept getting worse. I saw an-other physician from Port Jervis, N. Y., and he told

me he used Piso's Cure for Consumption in his prac-I bought a bottle, and before I had taken all of it there was a change for the better. Then I got my employer to order a quantity of the medicine and keep it in stock. I took one more bottle, and my Cough

was cured. Respectfully, FRANK MCKELVY.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes good, Die in time. Sold by druggiets. CONSUMPTION

PENSIONS Soldiers & Heles EDICAL OFFICES Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACI Brs.J. N. & J. D. House Established 40 years. For the co-of all Special DISEASES OF MS actuding VARICOCELE, Etc. Call or with stand

cured by a Graduate of Jefferson College, with House experience. Hours, 8 to 2, 6 to 9. Greet Smith FRAZER AXLE

WEWANT YOU! All renormals profitable completement to represent to its contrable employment to represent to its ounty. Salary \$75 per month and expense commission on sales if professed, dools

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AFFLICTED CONFUNTUNATE Dr. I OBB 329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Philips manently restores those wrakened by ex-tions, &c. Callor write. Advice free and fidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to

Good deeds ring clear through heaven SHORTHAND Weiter the like a bell.

SHORTHAND Weiter through heaven Stuations procured all popularies and for discussive. W. C. CHAFFEE.