BE CAREFUL WITH FIREARMS

A Sensible Man Never Fools With Either a Gun or a Pistol.

Never handle firearms carelessly. I used to do it, but of late years it makes me boil to have anybody point a gun or pistol toward me. Two events in my life have done more to inspire within me a whole some respect for firearms than anything else that ever happened to me.

When I was about 15 years old, I borrowed a shotgun of a chum.

"Is it loaded?" was the first question I asked.

"No," was the reply, and I, like a goose, believed what he said.

On the way home with it, I met another boy who began dodging behind the shade trees as I approached, Indian fashion. I, of course, must do my part of the tragedy, so cocking the gun, I began to skulk too, until, when we finally met, to show that he was plainly in my power, I put the muzzle of the gun up close to his nose and pulled the trigger.

I thought no more of the circumstance until evening, when I began cleaning the gun, and found that it was loaded up, so I could not blow through it. Procuring a cap I placed it on the apple, and going to the front door, pulled the trigger and away she went, with a report that awoke the neighbors for blocks around, and filled the leaves of a cherry tree near by as full of holes as a skimmer.

Then I thought of Tom, into whose face I had snapped the gun. The fact that the cap had become damp alone prevented the gun from being discharged and blowing Tom's head into smithereens.

Though his after life was a little, and he filled a drunkard's grave at an early age, yet how my life would have been blighted if, through my lovish carelessness, he had been killed. I vowed then and there that I never would be careless with firearms.

One more circumstance occurred after I had grown to manhood. I was standing on a pile of lumber, lustily engaged in measuring lumber, when, hearing a "click" behind me, I turned, and there stood a heathen pointing an army musket squarely at my head, and sighting along the barrel. The muzzle of the gun was only six feet from my head, and he had just snapped it at me. He was a man for years old, and, under the circumstances, maybe that came over me. I said:

"You old fool, you ought to know better than to snap a gun at a fellow's head in that careless way."

"Ap, pshaw!" said he, "it isn't loaded."

"How do you know that?"

"Because it has been lying around my loft for more than six months, and I know it isn't."

"That's just the reason you don't know anything about it," said I.

"Well, now, you're making such a fuss about it, I'm going to get a cap and show you. Here hold the gun till I come back."

While he was gone I ran the ramrod down the barrel and found that it was loaded.

When he returned with a cap I removed the old one and replaced it with a new one. Pointing the gun upward I pulled the trigger, and a report followed the recoil from which nearly knocked me off the lumber pile and raised the heathen's hair on end.

"What do you think now?" I asked.

"Well," said he, "that's the last time I shall point a gun at anybody if I live 100 years."

A damp cap alone saved me that time, and though I did not have been to blame, yet the event would have blighted my life still more effectually than the first one, for it would undoubtedly have blown my head off my shoulders, and a man who finds himself in that condition can but acknowledge that his life is, in a measure, blighted, and its future plans and prospects scattered to the winds.

Don't fool with firearms. If a gun is loaded, and everybody knows it is loaded, there is little danger. It is the gun and the revolver which is not loaded that goes off and kills folks, or maims them for life. So the only safe way is to handle them at all times as though they were loaded.

Get into the habit of so doing, then it will become natural and easy to you, and you may be spared the agony of gazing upon the mangled form of some friend though whom you have let daylight in.

Always keep behind a gun yourself, and point the muzzle away from other people.

Life in the Ocean's Depths.

Fishes are not very common in deep water, and until lately, it was thought there were none, chiefly because of the immense pressure being one ton per square inch for every 1000 fathoms. At 2000 fathoms, the almost total darkness, vegetable life also ceases, and as a consequence deep sea fishes are carnivorous. The most voracious often eat their own offspring; while others are nourished by animalcules, which like a constant rain, fall from the higher layers of water. Some are blind, some have ordinary eyes, others have phosphorescent properties to illumine them with light. Sir C. Wyville Thompson says that animals of all the marine invertebrate types are probably found below, also, even all over the floor of the ocean. So far the greatest depth reached by a dredge in which fish were enclosed is 2900 fathoms, but the specimen thus obtained belongs to a species which seems to be abundant in upper strata of the Atlantic and Pacific, and was therefore probably carried to the dredge in its descent. The next greatest depth, viz., 2750 fathoms, must be accepted as one at which fishes undoubtedly do live the fish obtained at this depth of the Atlantic showing by its whole habit that it was born living on the bottom.

Attempts have been made by various delicate experiments to measure the time which elapses between the moment when a person's sense of touch, sight or hearing is excited and the moment when he indicates by a signal that he has become conscious of the sensation. Mons Beaunis, of Nancy, has of late been trying to determine the length of the interval—or "reaction time" as called—in the case of smell. With ten substances he has obtained determinations ranging from 37 hundredths of a second for ammonia, and 40 for acetic acid, to 63 for mint, and 67 for carbolic acid. With musk he has been unable to fix precisely the moment of the smell-sensation, although he has repeatedly attempted to do so. Dr. Buccola, of Turin, has also been experimenting on smell, using different apparatus and his results agree in the main with those of Mons Beaunis. From a comparison of these observations with those which have been made on other senses, it appears that we are slower to perceive smell than either touch, sight or hearing.

The brothers Tissalier have finished their apparatus for the ready and cheap formation of hydrogen. Lately they filled a balloon of 300 cubic metres, and in it they sailed a little distance from Paris. The machinery is that used by M. Giffard for his large captive balloon, but somewhat simplified.

TAPIOCA SOUP.—Made as sago, only the tapioca must be soaked for at least half an hour in warm water before being put into the milk.

HOUSEHOLD.

CREAM TOAST.—Let no one presume to set upon her table milk or cream toast who is not prepared to make a moderately expensive dish. It's not worth while to serve such a dish at all unless it's good. A perfectly cooked dish of cream toast is delicious; a mean one is at once economical and detestable. First, put in a double kettle a scant pint of rich milk and a teacupful of cream; let it come to the boiling point and add a large tablespoonful of fresh butter and a heaping tablespoonful of flour or a smaller one of arrow-root wet in a little cream. Season to taste with salt and let it boil up. Meanwhile, toast light slices of bread a day or two old. Make it evenly browned; if a little burned, scrape off the burned particles with a knife. See that the slices are of even size, with neatly trimmed edges. Then put the slices, two at a time, into the sauce, and as soon as they soften all through—it only takes a moment—transfer them to a covered dish kept hot in the oven. Pour a little sauce over each successive layer, going through the whole operation quickly. Serve the toast while it is very hot. This is a dish to tempt a fasting saint, and it is one which it generally takes a lady to make. The average cook is sure to botch it. The sauce should be made of the consistency of cream. Arrow-root, it should be remembered, is the most delicate thickening material in the world. It is considerably more expensive than flour, however.

TO CLEAN TIN COVERS.—Mix a little of the finest powdered whiting with the least drop of sweet oil, rub the covers well with it and wipe them clean. Then dust over them some dry whiting in a muslin bag and rub bright with dry leather. This last is to prevent rust, which must be guarded against by wiping them dry and putting them by the fire when they come from the dining-room, for if but once hung up damp the inside will rust.

Professor Elwood Percer has identified a new crinoid, the Blastocrinus, among the animals brought up by the Travailleur from the deep seas of the coast of Morocco. This raises the number of known living species of these most ancient animals of the sea to thirteen. The Blastocrinus is marked by a stem of large size supporting a calyx, which is composed of five pieces, to which are fixed articulate and very mobile arms. The stem is also composed of a succession of circular articulations, placed one upon another. The radical system of this animal is very interesting. Instead of being concentrated into a single stem, it branches out into a kind of tuft, and the animal seems to have the faculty of putting out a sort of runners like those of the strawberry.

Among the great refracting telescopes of the world—completed or in process of construction—may be mentioned the following: The Lick telescope, for which an object glass 35 inches in diameter has been commenced by the Clarks, of Cambridge, Mass.; the Pulkowa telescope, which boasts the largest lens thus far completed—30 inches in diameter; the Vienna telescope, with an object glass of 27 inches; the McCormick telescope, of 26½ inches; the Washington telescope, of 26 inches; the Newall telescope, of 25 inches; the Princeton telescope, of 23 inches; the Buckingham telescope, of 21 inches; the Chicago telescope, 18½ inches; the Washburn and the Warner telescopes, of 16 inches each, and the Harvard telescope, of 15 inches.

Herr Wieler, experimenting at Tubingen, has discovered that the growth of plants is more rapid under diminished atmospheric pressure—all other external conditions being the same—than at normal pressure. On the other hand, increasing the pressure lessens the rate of growth, the minimum being reached at two or two and one-half atmospheres.

RHUBARB CREAM PIE.—One pint stewed rhubarb, four ounces sugar, one pint cream, two ounces powdered cracker, three eggs. Rub the stewed rhubarb through a sieve, beat the other ingredients well together, and just as the pie is ready for the oven, stir in the rhubarb; bake the whole into a pie lined with pastry. Cover with strips and bake. This is a great improvement over the old fashioned rhubarb pie.

TO COLOR STOCKINGS a light delicate blue, use bluing. Put into warm water till the right shade, dip the stockings in and set with salt and water. Very handsome pink of a delicate shade may be made by using rose aniline. Make a very little dye and weaken to the right shade. It would be better to dissolve the aniline in a bottle and shade by adding the right quantity of solution. Those are pretty, set with warm alum water.

TO WASH red table linen, use tepid water with a little powdered borax (borax sets the color), hang to dry in a shady place. The washing must be done separately and done quickly with very little soap; the rinsing water should have a very little starch in it. Iron when nearly dry.

FISH, almost more than anything else, is improved by slow cooking; especially is this true when the fish is boiled. If cooked rapidly it will fall apart, and will neither taste nor look so well. The great point insisted upon by scientific cooks of the present day is this of taking abundant time to prepare food, and the fact that nothing is gained by rapid boiling.

LETTUCE.—A novel way is, after washing and looking over carefully to pour a dressing over it made by frying out the fat from a slice of ham, cutting the ham in small pieces before frying, when the fat is at the boiling point add a cup of vinegar, let it boil for a minute or two, then pour over the lettuce garnish with cold boiled eggs cut in rings.

CHICKEN FRITTERS.—Cut into neat pieces some tender cold chicken and let them stand awhile in a mixture of lemon juice, salt and pepper. Make a batter of milk, eggs, flour and salt, stir the chicken into it, and fry in hot butter, a bit of chicken in each spoonful of butter. Serve very hot, first draining off all the fat. Garnish with parsley.

MOLASSES COOKIES.—Two cups molasses, three-quarters cup of lard, two teaspoons soda, one of ginger and one of salt, half a cup of water. Dissolve the soda in the molasses, cut the lard into a cup of flour; add the spice and salt, and mix with the molasses. Then put in the water and add four enough to roll out. Cut with a biscuit-cutter and bake in a quick oven.

TO CLEAN old lamp burners, wash and boil them in ashes and water, then rub them with oxalic acid, then dry and polish with fine coal ashes, and they will be clean and bright. Wash the wicks and dry. Many times the burners are condemned when only the wicks are at fault.

ESTHETIC YOUNG LADY.—"Can you conceive of anything more sombrely and poetically solemn than the denouncement of Romeo and Juliet? Could the poet have made their fate more weirdly tragic? Cynical bachelor—"Oh, yes. He might have married them."

FARM NOTES.

SHEEP, when they can be bought favorably, turn the straw to good act count, especially with the help of a moderate ration of grain. The manure is an important part of the profits in fattening sheep.——Cows due to calve in the winter months should be brought into good condition by feeding roots and bran to keep the bowels open.——If a new stock of pigs is brought, quarantine them before allowing them to go with the herd, for fear of introducing diseases. In fattening do not feed exclusively on corn, but feed refuse fruit roots and other fresh vegetable food to improve the appetite. Well fattened pigs of about 200 pounds weight meet with ready sale to city families.——Poultry should have every provision for their comfort and health, if eggs are desired. Do not forget ground or broken bone, shells, and meat, cabbages and other vegetables as persuaders.

STOCKMEN do not always realize how much cooler the nights are now and the cattle are left unprotected from cold and storms until they show the effects of this treatment by falling off in flesh. Where sheds are provided, to which the cattle can have access at night or during stormy weather, the cost of these will be found to be money well invested, for whatever secures the comfort of the stock will add to its growth and thrift. Particularly should comfortable quarters be provided for the cows that are in calf and the young stock. Where a cheap shed can be provided so easily with straw and a few poles, or a little lumber, there is no excuse for allowing the cattle to fall off in flesh for want of shelter in the cold weather, and show the effects of this for months afterward. Now is the time of year to plan for such protection where it is needed.

A GREAT loss in many farms is occasioned from the fact that the fields are not uniformly fertile in all their parts. If they are naturally the same kind of soil, the evening-up process will be comparatively easy. Sometimes the defect will be found in a depression where stagnant water remains. Here underdraining will make the waste place at least as good as the balance of the field, and probably somewhat better. In such places underdrains will often pay for themselves in a single crop, for when they are made they enable the entire field to be plowed and the crop to be got in earlier and in better condition.

FARMERS differ in their estimate of the value of rock as a permanent fertilizer. Many think it profitable to use it on wheat in connection with manure, while many have decided that to use it on all crops to the exclusion of regular phosphates would deplete their soil of potash. This vies is correct. Heavy crops of corn and clover will exhaust the potash and unless this depletion is made good and potash in some shape is returned to the soil the land will not respond to the demands of the tiller.

POTASH is one of the most essential elements pertaining to fertility and wherever it is deficient, marked failure is the result. Ammonia can be supplied in sufficient quantities from grain fed manure and the opinion has become general that the air gives down almost a sufficient amount, hence the belief that it is not best to pay the increased price of phosphates that grade high in ammonia. Phosphates that grade at least 10 per cent. phosphoric and from 5 to 6 per cent. potash, with 2 per cent. ammonia are deemed best adapted to all soils and crops.

THE importance to vegetation of an abundant water-supply is shown by a consideration of the amount of moisture which is perspired by healthy plants. A sunflower, only three and a half feet high, with 5 616 square inches of surface exposed to the air, gives off as invisible vapor from twenty to thirty avoirdupois ounces of water every twelve hours. This is more than passes through the skin of a man. Most of the common cultivated plants—such as wheat, beans, peas and clover—exhale during five months of growth more than two hundred times their dry weight of water; while twice its weight of water passes from the Cornelian cherry in twenty-four hours.

NUT TREES FOR SHADE.—The idea of planting edible nut bearing trees where shade is desired, instead of those which are solely ornamental, is not new, but the suggestion is one that will bear thinking about, by those who contemplate planting shade or ornamental trees. Chestnut trees, English walnut and butternut trees are all nearly as fine in appearance as horse chestnut and maple, and, aside from the source of revenue which will in time accrue to their owners from the fruit, the timber of such trees is always in demand. The tree itself may become profitable should it be come desirable at any time to remove it.

THE manure from most barnyards is never so thoroughly drawn out on the meadows as to be evenly distributed, the coarser portions mixed with last year's straw are considered worth drawing away. In old barnyards there are often rich deposits of earth which have been accumulating for years, and that, spread thinly as top dressing, will produce far more effect the present season than may be expected from the manure made the past Winter.

A GOOD cow should yield 365 pounds of butter a year, allowing for the time she is dried off. This yield is seldom secured from each animal in a dairy herd, but it is not impossible, as such yield has been greatly exceeded. By using the butter-producing breeds, and feeding for the highest possible production, the profits from a herd may be doubled.

ON all soils manure applied in excess of the needs of the crop are not wasted. In is quite common on heavy and to find plots of exceptional fertility that had a dressing of manure five or six years before, especially if the land has been in grass or clover during the time.

IT is very poor economy to employ hired help at high wages and then have men and teams stand still three or four times in a long hout because the teams are not strong enough. Three horses on a plow will very often do one third more work than two, with no extra cost for human labor.

A WRITER recommends the soaking of the wood composing a summer house in crude petroleum saying it will make any common wood nearly or about as durable as cedar; besides imparting to it a rich brown color. It would be an excellent idea to apply the same preservative to trellises, etc., on lawns.

DONE OVER FROM THE FRENCH.—Bemolin, a noisy but pretentious tenor, recounts to a brother musician his last campaign.

"Ah, my dear sir! at Pithiriers, what a scene! When I had finished my first great piece, everybody in the hall rose to their feet!"

"To go out?"

AFTER HOURS.—Blind man—"Do you know that man going down the street?"

Deaf and dumb man—"Slightly, just merely to speak to. Do you know him?"

Blind man—"Not personally—only by sight."

"WITH BUBBLING GROAN!"

A Fatal Sense of Security Awfully Realized at Sea.

"A wet sheet and a flowing sea, a breeze that follows fast."

From his look-out the faithful old captain of yonder merchantman casts an uneasy glance at the distant horizon. See! yonder a small speck of cloud "no larger than a man's hand." He watches it with his piercing eye for a few moments, then reaches for his long eyeglass. To his experienced view, this harmless little cloud betokens danger.

Across his bronzed face there comes a look of determination, and, with quick orders to the seamen, the craft is put about and all sail made for the nearest harbor, where in apparent safety the anchor is dropped, and the hardy mariners watch the approaching storm with defiance.

The storm bursts!

The decks have been cleared, the sails close furled, and all ordinary preparations made for an emergency.

The storm increases but all seems safe.

But see! the vessel gives a sudden lurch, turns quickly about, and away she goes!

The anchor chain has broken!

This mighty ship might have ridden safely, but for one weak link in that anchor chain!

The strength of the chain is no greater than the strength of its weakest link.

On the sea of life, how many men are wrecked because of the unsuspected weakness of a link in the chain of health,—one weak vital organ in the body.

The mystery of death is even greater than the mystery of life. We think the links of our chain are strong, but we too seldom critically examine them for ourselves, and never really *know* that they will bear the strain that we put upon them.

"I have a friend," said Dr. Dio Lewis, "who can lift 900 pounds, and yet is an habitual sufferer from kidney and liver trouble and low spirits." The doctor who was one of the wisest and safest public teachers of the laws of health, wrote:

"The very marked testimonials from college professors, respectable physicians and other gentlemen of intelligence and character, to the value of Warner's safe cure, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and, reading their testimony, I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's safe cure and analyze it. Besides I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied that the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation."

One year ago the *Scroll*, while in a great storm, parted her two-inch rudder chain,—no wonder,—*it was rusted through!* The key to human health is the condition of the kidneys, and they may long be diseased and we be ignorant of the fact, because they give forth little or no pain. They in reality cause the majority of all the deaths, by polluting the blood and sending disease all "round" the system.

A Sociable Rural Virginian.

One morning just before the war, as my train drew up at Brandy Station, a chap in a butternut suit and a home-made wool hat rushed up and addressed me as I stepped to the ground:

"Is you a Yankee or dis yer's Injun?"

"I'm the conductor; what do you want?" I answered.

"I wan'er go ter Washintun on this ye'r kyar."

"Well, get aboard," I said.

He climbed the steps and rapped on the door. When he rapped a second time some wag inside called out, "Come in!" There were at least fifty passengers in the car. He began at the front seat, shaking hands with everyone clear to the back end, and asking each, "How d'y'e do?" and then "How's ye'r folks?" Of course it was a regular circus for the other passengers. He lived forty miles in the country and had never seen a train before. When he stepped off the car here in Washington I felt sorry for him, but will you believe it, that greenhorn is today one of the first merchants of Washington and is reported to be worth over $200,000.

AN INCORRIGIBLE TEMPER.—"There's a girl lives next door to us," remarked Brown, "who must have a bad temper."

"What leads you to suppose so?" asked Jones.

"Well, she bangs her hair and I frequently hear her banging the piano."

How to Loosen a Tight Screw:—One of the most simple and readiest methods for loosening a rusted screw is to apply heat to the head of the screw. A small bar or rod of iron, flat at the end, and reddened in the fire and applied for a couple or three minutes to the head of the rusted screw, will, as soon as it heats the screw, render its withdrawal as easy by the screwdriver as if it was only a recently inserted screw. As there is a kitchen poker in every home, that instrument, if heated at its extremity and applied for a few minutes to the head of the screw or screws, will do the work of loosening, and an ordinary screwdriver will do the rest. Without causing the least damage, trouble or vexation of spirit. In all work above the common kind, where it is necessary to use screws, and particularly in hinge work and mountings, fancy fastenings and appliances affixed to joinery or furniture work we would advise the oiling of screws or the dipping their points in grease before driving. This will render them more easy to drive and also to withdraw, and it will undoubtedly retard for a longer time the action of rusting.

Paper gas pipes are made by passing an endless strip of hemp paper, the width of which equals the length of the tube, through a bath of melted asphalt, and then rolling it tightly and smoothly on a core, to give the required diameter. When the number of layers thus rolled is sufficient to afford the desired thickness, the tube is strongly compressed, the outside sprinkled with fine sand, and the whole cooled in water. When cold the core is drawn out, and the inside cooled with a waterproofing composition. In addition to being absolutely tight and smooth, and much cheaper than iron, these pipes have great stength; for when the sides are scarcely three-fifths of an inch thick they will withstand a pressure of more than fifteen atmospheres. If buried underground they will not be broken by settlement, nor when violently shaken or jarred. The material being a bad conductor of heat, the pipes do not readily freeze.

"*Nature*," says Goethe, "will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their own history. The planet and the pebble go attended by their shadows; the rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain; the rives its channel on the soil, the animal its bones in the stratum; the fern leaf its modest epitaph in the coal; the falling drop makes its sculpture in the sand or stone. Not a foot slips in the snow or along the ground but prints, in characters more or less lasting, a map of its march. The air is full of sounds, the sky of tokens, the ground of all memoranda and signatures; subjects covered with hints which speak to the intelligent.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhœa, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppression, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in womb, accompanied with "internal heat."

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237 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FRIED POTATES.—Take cold boiled potatoes and cut into lengthwise quarters; fry in boiling lard until crisp; skim out and drain; sprinkle with salt and serve at once.

Woman and Her Diseases

is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for ten cents in stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

Thinking men are always critics. There is but a short step to take to make a critic a strickler.

"Consumption Cure"

would be a truthful name to give to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the most efficacious medicine yet discovered for arresting the early development of pulmonary disease. But "consumption cure" would not sufficiently indicate the scope of its influence and usefulness. In all the many diseases which spring from a derangement of the liver and blood the "Discovery" is a safe and sure specific. Of all druggists.

To the cynic: If you desire to compose a satire write down your own doings.

How often is the light of the household clouded by signs of melancholy or irritability on the part of the ladies. Yet they are not to be blamed, for they are the result of ailments peculiar to that sex, which men know not of. But the cause may be removed and joy restored by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which, as a tonic and nervine for debilitated women, is certain, safe and pleasant. It is beyond all compare the great healer of women.

That what people imagine they have, makes them happier than that they own.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

FACETIÆ.

HIS GENEROSITY.—Some time since the wife of a prominent citizen of New York City was trying to instil in the mind of her five-year-old son what it meant to be generous, thus:

"Now, Willie dear, suppose mamma should give you a cake and tell you to give part of it to Harry, and when you divided it one piece was larger than the other; if you gave it to him that would be generous, but if you kept it for youself that would be selfish. Do you understand?"

The little fellow thought he did.

The next afternoon, wishing to test the effect of her teaching, she gave Willie a large, juicy orange, saying:

"Now, Willie, take this orange and divide it generously with Harry."

When to her surprise the child, who was passionately fond of oranges, gave it back to her, saying with a roguish twinkle in his bonny blue eye:

"Here, mamma; won't you please give it to Harry and tell him to divide it generously with me."

NOT MUCH.—He winked to a bootblack to step into a doorway near the Postoffice, and then confidentially remarked:

"Sonny, the Postmaster and I don't hitch very well, so I don't care to go in and see about my mail. Suppose I give you a quarter, and you go in and inquire for a letter for Claude Melnotte, and if you get one bring it here."

"Not much!" exclaimed the boy, as he drew away.

"But why?"

"Because I worked that racket for a fellow about a month ago. They passed out a letter, and I had just grabbed it when an old duffer grabbed me. "Write love to my daughter, will you, he belowed. "Want my Nelide to elope with you, eh? Ah! I'll k-rush you!" And he walloped me with a cane until I had to ride home on a dray. No, no, Claudy—I've learned something new."

GOLD IN ANCIENT CEMETERIES.—The gold which is now being dug out of the ancient cemeteries (huacas) at Hilandia, Central America, and other places near Pereira, has led more than 1,000 workmen to that spot, and a town has sprung up there within the last four years which now contains more than 50,000 inhabitants. Public attention is being turned to those regions, as the ancient burial places and deposits of the wealthy Carque Caracal have not yet been discovered, and it is believed that his treasures were immensely more valuable than any which have yet been unearthed.

AT THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY,—Merchant—How do Smythe & Brown, of Chicago, stand?

Clerk—Do you want to sell them goods?

"No, I want to buy a bill of goods from them."

"Then what difference can it make to you whether their credit is good or bad?"

"Well, I only want to know if it will break them up in business in case I can't pay."

A DANGEROUS CUSTOMER.—"There is a gentleman in the ante-room, sir," said the railroad President's secretary, "who says he owns $40,000 worth of shares in this road, and he will trade all the dividends for the next twenty years for a pass to Memphis."

"What? Tell the porter to put him out. A man who will try to swindle us in that barefaced way would steal overcoats."

AGENT (selling preparation for removing stains from clothing)—"I have got here—" Servant (who responds to the agent's ring)—"Extreme me, please; but we are in great trouble here today; the gentleman of the house has been blown up in an explosion." "Agent—"Ho! Hurt much?" Servant—"Blown to atoms; only a grease spot left of him." Agent—"Ha! Only a grease spot, you say? Well here's a bottle of my champ on eradicator which will remove that grease spot in two minutes."

"THEN," says a prodigal son to his father, "you utterly refuse to give me money to spend?" "Absolutely," says the father. "Eh then?" says the son, "one thing alone is left for me to do, and he produces a pistol. "Wretched young man," exclaims the horror-stricken parent, "what would you do?" "Sell my pistol," replies the prodigal.

SETTING HIM RIGHT.—Young Mr. De Hyde (of 3[illegible] Creezy of Chicago)—"I hear that the fall season at the opera house on Monday evening opened with eclat."

Miss Creezy—"You were misinformed, Mr. De Hyde. I was present myself, and it opened with, 'A Hole in the Ground.'"

AT THE CLUB ROOM.—First Reveler—"I say, Tom, it's two o'clock. Let's go home."

Second Reveler—"Let's wait for half an hour. You see after I go to bed I can't sleep for half an hour, so we might as well stay here and enjoy ourselves."

"All right. It takes my wife half an hour after I get home to get through giving me a piece of her mind, so we might as well enjoy ourselves. Waiter, another small bottle."

—Two machinists of South Easton, Pa., are engaged in designing an air ship.

The Wonderful R-Wren Remedies.

Probably the greatest success in the way of a patent medicine that has ever been brought out is that which Mr. Charles D. Keep, of 30 Exchange Place, New York, is now bringing to the attention of the public. During the past few months the R-Wren Remedies have jumped into popular use, and everybody who uses them has but one thing to say, viz.: That they are the greatest and most magical remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all forms of throat and nasal diseases ever discovered. See advertisement in another column of this paper.

The courage swims, the coward slinks.

MARVELOUS
MEMORY
DISCOVERY.
Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Any book learned in one reading.
Recommended by MARK TWAIN, RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Dr. MINOT, &c. Class of 100 Columbia Law students; 200 at Meriden; 250 at Norwich; 350 at Oberlin College; two classes of 200 each at Yale; 400 at University of Penn. Phila.; 400 at Wellesley College, and three large classes at Chautauqua University. All Prospectus POST FREE from
PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave. New York

Save your soap suds to water vines and shrubbery.

Catarrh in the Head

Originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hence, the proper method by which to cure catarrh is to *purify the blood*. Its many disagreeable symptoms, and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal disease, consumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures catarrh by purifying the blood.

"I have been troubled with catarrh a year, causing great soreness of the bronchial tubes and terrible headache. I read that Hood's Sarsaparilla would cure catarrh, and after taking only one bottle I am much better. My catarrh is cured, my throat is entirely well, and my headache has all disappeared." H. GIBSONS, Hamilton, Butler county, O.

Catarrh may affect any portion of the body where the mucous membrane is found. But catarrh of the head is by far the most common, and, strange to say, the most liable to be neglected. The wonderful success Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in curing catarrh warrants us in urging all who suffer with this disease to try the popular medicine. It renovates and invigorates the blood, and tones every organ.

"For 25 years I have been troubled with catarrh in the head, indigestion and general debility. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It did me so much good that I continued its use. My health has greatly improved, and I feel like a different woman." MRS. J. B. ADAMS, Newark, N.J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HE WOULD START HIM.—Father—Mary, go out and coax Johnnie to come in. Don't be harsh with him, now.

Mary—Johnnie says he wont come in for me or anybody else.

Father—Where's that club?

If one tells you that the world has hardened his heart do not believe him; he was born hard-hearted.

FREE!—TO MERCHANTS ONLY: A genuine Meerschaum Smoker's Set, (five pieces), in satin-lined plush case. Address at once, R. W. TANSILL & Co., 55 State Street, Chicago.

Beat or beaten.

Frazer Axle Grease.

Don't work your horses to death with poor axle grease; the Frazer is the only reliable make. Use it once, and you will have no other.

Be hammer or anvil.

The claims as to the curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are based *entirely* on what the people say it has done for them. Send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a book containing statements of many remarkable cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Art is endless, like eternity.

Nothing like Cabin's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Offices, 31 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists, $1.75.

A half a wit is wor