Barbara's Revenge; or, Served Him Right.

"I tell you, Barbara, it's the way with these city gentlemen. He's only amusing himself," said Ralph Pennifford.

"How dare you speak to me so!" she flashed out, "I wish you would mind your own affairs in the future."

Ralph's eyes sparkled ominously.

"There was a time when my affairs and yours meant the same thing," he said sadly.

"Once is not now."

"I know it," and accepting the rebuke and knowing that there was nothing more for him to say, he turned on his heel and left her alone.

When Mr. Egerton went out walking with Barbara on the seashore that evening he noticed that she was sad and strangely preoccupied.

"What is the trouble?" he asked. "What worries you?"

"I was asking myself," said the girl, slowly, "how this is all going to end—these drives and walks and talks."

"End? Why should it end at all?" he said quickly.

"That's what I wanted to know. Are you going to make me your wife or are you only amusing yourself?"

"Well, you take things pretty seriously, I must say. I haven't a penny of my own unless my grandfather were to step off, and really I shouldn't pick a wife off the sea-sands anyway."

"Exactly," said Barbara. "Then suppose we part!" with quiet scorn.

"As friends?"

"No, as enemies."

"Your little tigress," he laughed. "I believe your eyes shot fire then."

"Perhaps they did. But were I a man I would knock you down."

And so she walked away from him and home.

In her diary that night she inscribed, with the date, seven words: "I will be revenged on Gerald Egerton!"

Mr. Egerton left Beachwold the next week.

"The season was getting on," he said, "and the place was getting slow."

And so perhaps it was, for the exciting element of beautiful Barbara Wynyard's companionship was lacking.

"You had better take a tour," advised Mr. Claresthorne, that hale handsome man who enjoyed the honor of being Gerald Egerton's grandfather. "You are not deriving any benefit from the gambling-house here."

"Just as you say, sir," said Gerald, who had been taught in all things to defer to the wishes of his wealthy progenitor. And he went accordingly.

It was just a year afterwards when, sitting at his late breakfast of claret, grapes and broiled birds in a Florentine villa, Mr. Egerton broke open the seals of a packet of home letters and grew whiter than the carved marble vases among the lime groves outside.

"What's up, Egerton?" asked Mr. Vane, his friend and fellow-traveller.

"The meanest trick that ever was played on a fellow," gasped Gerald, tearing at his neck-tie. "He's going to be married."

"Your grandfather?"

"Yes."

"Well, hasn't he as good a right as any one, if he chooses, and the lady is willing?"

"No!" shouted Gerald; "he hasn't. Not at this time of life, and after all the years of expectation he has dragged me through."

"Who is she?"

"He doesn't say. He simply insults me by inviting me home to the wedding."

"A very proper attention, I should say."

"You should say?" snarled Egerton, turning suddenly round on his companion. "Very possibly. He isn't your grandfather, and his marriage doesn't ruin you!"

He rose up as he spoke, and strode out among the myrtles and lime-trees, his brow as black as midnight.

"Take my advice," called Vane after him; "put your righteous indignation in your pocket—go home and do the agreeable to grandmamma! The whole leaf undoubtedly is gone, but that's no reason you shouldn't enjoy a few of the crumbs if you are only a little politic."

And Gerald Egerton, on sober second and third thoughts, concluded to profit by the hints embodied in his friend's advice.

"Of course she will be young enough to be my sister," he said, "Old men always do make fools of themselves; but perhaps I can manage her, after all."

It was a bracing Winter night, the sky all sprinkled with stars, when Gerald Egerton walked up the steps leading to his grandfather's princely mansion and rang the bell.

The butler grinned at him as he opened the door.

"You're too late for the wedding, Master Gerald," said he. "Master brought his bride home last night."

"The deuce he did!" said Gerald gloomily. "What sort of a one is it—eh, Butts?"

"A stunner, sir," the man answered confidentially; "only nineteen."

At that moment another servant threw open the folding-doors leading into the drawing-room, and revealed Mr. Claresthorne, looking provokingly young and healthy, with a tall slight girl by his side, dressed in wine-colored velvet, relieved by the flash of diamonds and the creamy folds of rich old point lace. As she turned to welcome her grandson—how ridiculous the idea seemed!—Gerald Egerton started back.

He was looking full into the radiant depths of Barbara Wynyard's eyes.

One smile—one scornful flashing smile of haughty triumph—and then they met as strangers, though the hot blood boiled up into Gerald's cheeks as if his veins were running molten fire.

"What are you writing, dear?" Mr. Claresthorne asked his young wife that night, as she closed and locked a clasped book at her desk.

"Nothing," she answered with a bright smile.

But, underneath the entry made in bitterness of heart a year ago, she had written these words:

"I am revenged on Gerald Egerton!"

By a comparison of a analyses of soils from different vineyards, the last report of the Scottish Horticultural association shows that the soils on which the grape-crops fail are deficient in lime and potash.

Adamascobite is the name of a mineral found only in the State of Missouri. It is remarkable for its cutting power. With a fine edge, steel is cut by it very rapidly, the sharpness of the stone being in no respect diminished.

Before he left for France, Mr. Wyatt Eaton made a crayon portrait of Mme. Modjeska, a little smaller than life. It is the spirited and admirable likeness of a face which baffled Carolus Duran and other strong painters. The crayon will be reproduced on wool by Mr. Timothy Cole.

Alloys are often difficult to make. It has been found that the presence of even 1-30000 of a pound of antimony in a pound of melted lead increases the rapidity with which the lead oxidizes and burns. Lead which contains more than 1-1004 of its weight of copper is unfit for the manufacture of white lead.

It is maintained by some scientists that the aroma of fruit increases with the latitude, while the sweetness decreases. Many herbs, such as caraway, are richer in essential oils in Norway than in more southern regions. This effect is ascribed to the influence of the prolonged light of the summer months.

HOUSEHOLD.

HOTCHPOTCH.—Pare away the fat from a moderately sized neck of mutton, cut off the scrag end, and put it into a soup pot, with a dozen or more young onions, a quart of old green peas, measured after shelling; four young carrots sliced; two turnips, a bunch of sweet herbs, and a teaspoonful of salt. Should there be no young onions, use two large ones, sliced; and, although not so good, it may be made omitting the peas when they are not in season. Stew all gently by the fire in three quarts of water for three hours; during this time cut the rest of the neck into chops, cut quite short, and the short bones in pieces of two or three together; at the end of the three hours, take the meat from the soup, and pass the soup through a coarse sieve, rubbing the vegetables through it into the soup again. Put it back into the soup pot with the chops and short bones, and let all stew together for three-quarters of an hour, when add about a pint of young green peas, the white part of large cauliflower broken into sprigs, and two or three young lettuces, cut into quarters, these last to be added rather later than the others, as lettuces take but a short time to cook. By the time these vegetables are well done, the hotchpotch will be ready, and should be sent to the table at once. Although generally considered a soup, hotchpotch is in reality more of a stew; anyway, it is certainly a very substantial dish, and a most excellent one; but those who partake of it will not care for very much besides.

GRAVY A LA MINUTE.—Cut up an onion and carrot and brown them slightly in a little butter. Then take a half pint of boiling water and, having dissolved in it half a teaspoonful of the *bouillon de bœuf*, pour it over the minced carrot and onion. When all have boiled for ten minutes, flavor with mushroom or walnut ketchup, and when, skimmed and strained the gravy is ready for serving.

REMEDY FOR CRAMP.—A writer in the British Medical Journal says: "The best remedy for cramp—the simplest and the most efficacious that I know of—is a band of cork. It is easily made by cutting a small new wine cork into thin slices, which must be sewn close together upon ribbon or tape an inch wide. It can be tied around any part affected and worn during the night.

AN ECONOMICAL GRAVY FOR FOWLS.—Cut up into dice two ounces of lean ham and fry them in a little butter. When they are done to a bright brown, pour over them half a pint of boiling water in which has been dissolved a half teaspoonful of *bouillon de bœuf*, adding half a dozen peppercorns, a bay leaf, a little parsley and a piece of toasted stale Vienna bread, having the latter done well enough to be done but not burnt. Place the pan where its contents may simmer gently from half to three-quarters of an hour, then salt to taste, strain and serve while hot.

CURE FOR HICCOUGH.—Sit erect and inflate the lungs fully. Then, retaining the breath, bend forward slowly until the chest meets the knees. After slowly rising again to the erect posture exhale the breath. Repeat this process a second time, and the nerves will be found to have received an access of energy that will enable them to perform their natural functions.

LEMON JELLY.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one of lemon juice, one quart of boiling water, one cupful of cold water, a box of gelatine. Soak the gelatine in the cold water for two hours. Pour the boiling water on it, add the sugar and lemon juice, strain through a napkin, mould and harden.

PUFF CRUST FOR PIES AND TARTS.—One pound flour, one-half pound butter, one-half pound lard. Cut lard and butter together; rub one third of the shortening into the flour and wet with one egg beaten with enough cold water to make the dough the same consistency of the shortening, according to the weather. Roll the remainder of the shortening into the crust, and set into a cold place until thoroughly cooled.

APPLE PIE.—Take sour apples and pare, core and slice them. Put the crust in the plate and then a layer of sliced apples, and sprinkle over them a thick layer of light brown sugar, then another layer of apples and more sugar, and so on until the dish is full. Put on a top crust and bake. Powdered sugar sifted over the top when done is liked by many.

BISCUIT.—Take one quart sifted flour loosely put in, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful salt, sufficient sweet milk and water, or milk alone, to make a slack dough just stiff enough to handle; shape with a spoon and the floured hand.

WHATEVER virtues condensed milk may have had as a diet for babies, it does not seem to be a satisfactory substitute for new milk fresh from the cow. A mother who believes that her baby came near starving on it wishes other mothers to be very careful and not limit any child's diet to it exclusively.

RICE cake is made of one pound of ground rice, one pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, and eight eggs, salt and flavor to suit the taste. Beat the eggs, rub the butter and sugar together till like cream, then add the eggs, and last of all stir the rice flour in a little at a time. Bake in sponge-cake tins or shallow pans.

COCOANUT CUSTARD.—Make a good boiled custard, flavor with one teaspoonful of bitter almond essence, grate a cocoanut; pour the custard when warm into a glass bowl, and when it gets cold strew the cocoanut on top. Sift white sugar over this.

A LITTLE lemon juice applied to the hands after bathing will tend to keep them in a comfortable condition.

A VERY simple and easily prepared polish is made of two ounces of ammonia, one quart of rain water, and three ounces of precipitated chalk; keep this in a bottle and shake well before using.

BAKING POWDER.—Powdered cream of tartar thirty parts, sodium bicarbonate fifteen parts, flour five parts. Dry well, mix thoroughly, and keep dry.

YOU can darken new wood by washing it in a solution of iron sulphate. That is what is done with new wine and whisky barrels.

ONE OF THESE INVESTIGATING FEMALES.—"Did you enjoy the opera last night, John?" inquired his wife.

"Not much," he answered. "I was lonesome and was sorry I was detained at the office so late that I hadn't time to come for you. This going to the theatre alone isn't what it's cracked up to be, my dear."

"No. I suppose not," returned the lady thoughtfully. "Still, you must have been very comfortable," she added, "as the two ticket stubs I found in your vest pocket gave you the advantage of more than one seat."

Oatmeal ginger-bread is highly recommended for the children's lunch. Use oatmeal instead of flour.

FARM NOTES.

FROM present indications, it is probable that this country harvest, this year, was the largest wheat crop ever raised. Reports from Europe, too, speak very highly of the condition of transatlantic wheat. It was feared last spring that in Great Britain from the remarkably mild Winter and early Spring might force the wheat too much forward; but these fears was proved groundless. Neither rust nor insects did injury to the crop. Barley and oats, too, was in fine condition everywhere. And the immense wheat crops on both sides of the Atlantic, it is hardly likely that even speculation could raise the price of wheat much higher.

EGGS may be preserved in good order for several months in the following manner: Slake a peck of fresh lime in five gallons of water; when thoroughly slaked, add five gallons more water; stir it well, and strain it through gunny bagging into a barrel. Let it settle, and draw off the clean liquid into a proper vessel—a keg, jar or barrel—until it is half full; then, being careful not to crack the shells, put fresh eggs into this lime water with a dipper, until the vessel is full and the eggs are covered with two inches of the lime water. Cover them with a cloth that fits closely around the edge of the vessel, and dip out the thick lime and spread it over the cloth one inch thick, leaving one inch of water over it. This water must be renewed as it evaporates. The eggs should be kept in a cool place.

There is no doubt that a well-kept flock of poultry is the most profitable of all farm stock. But a little flock well kept, like a little farm well tilled brings the most profit to the farmer. Just as many as can be kept without crowding, and with ease and convenience, will be the most profitable. Poultry will not bear crowding any more than sheep or pigs or people, and it is well known that when any of these are too closely kept disease appears and works mischief. It is a necessity of the case, because cleanliness must be sacrificed to necessity.

THE latest statistics of the agricultural industry of New Jersey give the number of farms in the State as 34,307, embracing 2,096,297 acres of improved land, having an estimated value of $190,895,853. The sum of $14,891,412 is invested in live stock. There are 150,000 milch cows, yielding 15,472,783 gallons of milks 9,513,835 pounds of butter and 66,518, pounds of cheese. The total number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits is placed at 59,214, of whom 33,578 were farmers and 23,672 farm laborers.

THE animal kingdon needs scavengers to clean up the waste, to eat the dead carcasses and consume the refuse that accumulates. Even flies have a great field of usefulness in eating up garbage and destroying smells that otherwise would be intolerable and detrimental to health. On the farm scavengers of another kind can be utilized in removing that pest and vigorous enemy of the farmer—weeds. And none are better for this work than sheep. They will keep weeds eaten off and down. They will also keep brush down that has been cut off, and will eat many corners that otherwise would be sowing seeds on the adjacent land.

A WIDELY-KNOWN and honored representative of live-stock interests says, in a private note to the above journal: "I suspect that the Jersey Cattle business is fast getting overdone, and will go down rapidly pretty soon. Most of these big prices, in my opinion, are puffy trades—something thus: 'I will give you $20,000 for your cow, and will pay with calves a $5,000 each; to which the seller agrees, etc.

ONE of the most valuable mulches for trees in orchards is well-rotted chip manure, and the refuse sawdust around the woodpile, which is usually mixed with more valuable material in the slops from the house that are often thrown on it. The heap should be got out of the way before the approach of warm weather.

THE roots of most crops spread so rapidly through the soil that broadcast surface manuring, well cultivated will give better results than putting it all in the hill. Where the soil is fertile, but naturally cold and slow, a little manure in the hill will be profitable by giving young plants an early start.

THE best way to get rid of lice in the hen-house is to thoroughly saturate every portion with strong boiling soapsuds, first adding a pint of kerosene to every bucket of the suds. It should be forced into every crack and crevice, and also on the under side of the roof, as well as on the walls.

FOUL odors, drinking filthy water and sleeping in slippery stalls, where the liquid manure adheres to the skin and udder, cause disease in cows, which is communicated to those who use the milk. Diphtheria, typhold and scarlet fevers, and other diseases, may be traced to impure milk.

A COSS cow in a herd keeps the others always in perpetual fear, and in that manner lessens the milk from the others in quantity more than may be sufficient to balance that given by the cross one. A cross or domineering cow should be got rid of.

THE cold, damp weather is more damaging to poultry than the cold, dry days of winter. Hens do not like to be in the wind, and a covered scratching place should be provided for them.

SEED-WHEAT and seed-corn should be thoroughly dry and kept in a dry place. Seed-corn that is thoroughly dry seldom freezes unless exposed to very severe cold.

CLOSING the doors and windows of the stable once a week and burning sulphur therein is a cheap and effective mode of disinfecting.

WHILE fresh, sweet meat is to be preferred for fowls, some that is tainted, if it is well cooked will do no harm in supplying this important kind of food.

IN cleaning woodlands, or thinning out trees in pasture lots, or around home, a careful study should be made of all, with a view to having such as are to be left standing, of good kinds, forms and healthy.

—A citizen of Lancaster, Penna., has raised a sweet potato eighteen inches long and not thicker than an ordinary chair leg.

HUSBAND.—"Shall I have a personal put in the paper, my dear, to the effect that you are going away for a few days to visit friends?"

Wife—"You know that I shun notoriety, John, but if you do put it in see that they get the name spelled right. The last time they left off the 'e.'"

M. Vignier believes that animals are indebted for the powers of direction which they sometimes manifest so strikingly to the possession of a magnetic sense relating to the forces that govern both the direction and the inclination of the needle the seat of which he locates in the semicircular canals of the internal ear.

Cumberland Colony, South Jersey.

THREE HOURS BY RAILROAD FROM NEW YORK.—HAVING FOR A MARKET THE CITIES OF NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY, CAMDEN, CAPE MAY, ATLANTIC CITY. LONG BRANCH, ETC.

"Distance lends enchantment to the view." In grasping at shadows we often lose the reality. In no instance is this truism better illustrated than in that of looking for a new home. The glowing pictures of the possibilities of the far West have been portrayed with such skillful touches of both pen and imagination as to cause very many to overlook the vastly better possibilities at their very doors almost. They go hundreds or thousands of miles only to find that in grasping at a shadow they have lost a comfortable home amid pleasant surroundings. To illustrate our meaning let us take Cumberland Colony, in New Jersey. Here is a tract of land, within a mile or two of the celebrated Vineland district, enjoying with that equal advantages of soil and climate. Within easy distance of a station on one of the main New Jersey railroads. Possessing for markets the two great cities of Philadelphia and New York, and in addition that of Atlantic City, the most noted seaside resort on the Jersey coast, its summer population approximating 70,000 people. With a soil responding quickly and generously in all garden and horticultural products to the skill and industry of the husbandman. With timber in plenty for lumber, fuel, and fencing. With good water, healthful climate, of easy access, low prices and easy terms. In a nut-shell, these are the advantages of Cumberland Colony. Compare them with those of the much advertised and "boomed" sections of California or the northwest, and their value is enhanced by the comparison. Then take into account the fact that this tract is almost at you doors; that it can be reached at a small expenditure of time and money; and that in settling there you are still within visiting distance of your old home and friends, and the much vaunted glories of the West sink into nothingness. We cite Cumberland Colony not so much for the purpose of advertising its good qualities, as to emphasize the fact that there are many places in the East possessing all the advantages of California, and also the additional ones of the easy and cheap access to the looker after a home, and nearness to the scenes and faces which bind him to the place he has called home. It may be asked why are not lands situated as are those of the Cumberland Colony not sold years ago, if they are so valuable. Different reasons will apply to different localities. In the case of the Cumberland Colony the reason is that they formed a part of a large estate, that has been tied up in consequence of no division among the heirs; and that it is only lately that such a division has been made, and the ownership vested in one person, enabling them to be placed in a salable condition, and their advantages of soil, location and climate brought within the reach of the people.

Until within a dozen years or so ago no ochres have been found in the United States that could successfully compete with the French ochres in respect of color and other essential characteristics. Common ochres, however, have been mined abundantly in Vermont, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, and extensively employed by oil-cloth manufacturers for a filler in the body of cloth, where the color or tint is not material. But in 1872 a deposit of ochre equal in quality to the French product was discovered on the Pamuttox river, at Bermuda, Va., and from this source are taken about a thousand tons annually, or one-third the quantity of fine ochres used yearly in the United States. The Virginia deposit contains about 10 per cent. of sand or grit, which must be washed out before the ochre can be ground and bolted, but the French ochres are so pure as not to require washing.

An improvement has been made in the hands of watches, designed to enable the wearer to see at a glance the different times of the place he is leaving and the place of destination, or to enable him with one watch to keep both local and standard time. To this end there is provided a simple device for uniting the two hands. It consist in a groove turned upon the hub of one hand, and out having your souls expanded with a split spring ring formed on the other hand and sprung into the groove; this, by its elasticity, preserves a constant and uniform frictional contact with the other hand, which always maintains its proper relation during the normal movement of the hands, but still permits an adjustment between them, so that they may point to different times when it becomes necessary to adjust them to the longitude of different places.

A new way of making incandescent lamps has been patented by Messrs Soward, Probert and Boulton. They take a glass bulb with two electrodes through it at a suitable distance apart, and either solid or tubular. A carbonaceous gas is then inserted into the bulb, and the electrodes connected to a generator of high tension. Sparks pass through the gas inside the globe between the electrodes and decompose the gas, so as to build up an arch or loop of carbon betweeen the electrodes. This bridge is the filament and after exhausting the globe of the air the lamp is ready for use.

Dr. Bremer in a German journal advocates exercise in the high, fine air of the mountains as the best protection against the diseases contracted in city life. The characteristics of the mountain climate are the low temperature and air pressure, the low relative humidity, the high per cent of ozone, the strong light and insolation, the freedom from dust and bacteria. All these act well on the bodily health. The lungs work with greater strength, the heart beats faster, the blood circulates more quickly, appetite is increased perspiration becomes freer, the muscles become more energetic, and the whole body gains in strength and endurance.

"*The* cheapest postal service in the world is that of Japan, where letters are conveyed all over the Empire for two sen—about seven-tenths of a penny. This is the more wonderful, considering the difficulties of transit over a mountainous and irregular country which has less than one hundred miles of railway, while wagons can only pass over a few of the chief roads, and the steamers connect but a small number of coast stations."

Celluloid, which is a combination of pyroxyline and camphor, is now made into very good imitations of ivory, ebony, coral, amber turquoise, etc. The pyroxyline is prepared from cigarette paper and a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. One of the most recent uses of celluloid is for making type and engraver's blocks for printing from.

Professor Delgado of Lisbon has come to the conclusion that the ancestors of the modern Portuguese were canibals. He has found the remains of 140 persons whose bones were blackened by fire split lengthwise to secure the marrow and bearing other indubitable marks of having served as food for man.

HER DAILY FOOD.—"I love all that is beautiful in art and nature," she was saying to her æsthetic beau. "I revel in the green fields, the babbling brooks, and the little wayside flowers. I feast on the beauties of the earth the sky and air; they are my daily life and food, and—"

"Maudie!" cried out the mother from the kitchen, not knowing that her daughter's beau is in the parlor, "Maudie, whatever made you go an' gawm down that big bowl of beans that was left over from dinner? I told you we wanted them warmed up for supper. I swan if your appetite ain't enough to bankrupt your pa."

OMAHA MAN—Well, the fools are not all dead yet. The papers say a French society called "nazographists" presume to tell a man's character by his nose.

Wife—Well, why not?

"Don't you think such a thing impossible?"

"Not unless the members are all color blind."

CALLER (to old Mrs. Bently)—What does your husband think, Mrs. Bently, of the quarrel in the church?

Old Mrs Bently—I've not heard him say. I'm sorry, but John don't seem to take much interest in religious matters.

"HAVE you seen the musical stay?" said the father of a large family of girls to me the other day. "Entirely my own invention, I assure you, and I make every one of my daughters wear one."

It was a stay made so that the slightest pressure produced a curious sound that could be heard in the adjoining room.

"With a pair of these stays on," remarked the sagacious father. "It would be impossible for any one of my daughters to allow any young man to put his arm round her waist without everyone in the vicinity knowing all about it. My own idea, I assure you."

The Poor Little Ones.

We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough, scaly skin, and often sores on the head. These things indicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the growing period, children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is purged of its bad elements, and the child's development will be healthy, and as it should be. Scrofulous affections, rickets, fever-sores, hip-joint disease or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

Tomato plants in melon hills drives away bugs.

A Lovely Complexion.

"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say. "I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system.

Barley is the best food for fattening young geese.

Mild, soothing, and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Empty vessels give the greatest sound.

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.

Cold slaw is a good garnish for fried or broiled lamb chops.

Catarrh is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood and gives the whole system health and strength. Try this "peculiar medicine." It is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

What makes life weary is the want of motives.

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.

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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.

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DR. KILMER'S Female Remedy. A GREAT BLESSING TO WOMEN. Read Symptoms and Conditions that Specific will Relieve and Cure. If You have nervous or sick headache, stomachache, backache, spinealche, bloating internal heat or scalding urine, If You have chronic weakness, bearing down or perversions incident to life-change, If You have uterine catarrh, suppressed or painful periods, or ovarian dropsy, If You have suspicious growths, disposed to humor or cancer, or hemorrhage, It Builds up quickly a run-down constitution and brings refreshing sleep. It Will dispel those dull tired looks and feelings, and bring back youthful bloom and beauty—restores the nervous system. Mothers Give it to your weak and delicate daughters, etc. Not a vestige of impure Blood can escape its healing and purifying influence. If You value good health, and hope for long life, use "Female Remedy." See Symptoms confirmed with certificates of cures in "Guide to Health," free. Also advice free. Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N.Y. Druggists $1.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Pastilles, by mail, 25 cts. Box. KIDDER & CO. Manchester, Mass.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—Little girl—"Auntie, what is a nuisance?" Auntie—"A nuisance, my dear, is something that bothers—that annoys—that gives trouble." Little girl—"I thought it was something else. I heard papa tell Mrs. McCorkle last night that a nuisance from Swan Creek had come to visit us, and he was afraid she was going to stay." Papa (with great presence of mind)—"Lucy, my child, you misunderstood me. What I said, Auntie, was that one of our newsy aunts was making us a pleasant visit. Have another piece of Turkey, Auntie?"

SOMETHING IMPORTANT AT LAST.—Domestic: "Please, mam, your pug dog got under the street car and got killed."

Young Wife: "Indeed?"

"Yes, mam; an' the new girl has ruined your best dress a littin' it fall in the grease kettle."

"How careless."

"And thieves has got in an' run off with your diamonds."

"We must keep the front door locked in future."

"An' please, mam, a man says your husband's fine property down town is burning."

"Hark! What's that?"

"I didn't hear anything."

"My gracious! The baby's crying; run to him, quick."

THE COMPANY WENT ON STRIKE—Two ex-conductors of the Missouri Pacific met in the rotunda of the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon and began to discuss the reasons for their discharge.

"I was fired," said one, "because I was color blind."

"I didn't know," said the other, "that conductors were obliged to undergo the same test in regard to colors as the engineers."

"They don't, but my color blindness went so far that I couldn't tell the difference between the color of the company's money and my own."

THE GREAT TEMPTATION.—Burlington Husband—Are you aware, my dear, that you make away with about $30 a year in horse-car fares riding to your sewing society and other meetings?

Wife—Yes, sir, I am; but I do it for economy's sake. I don't believe you could afford to have me walk.

Husband—Why so, pray?

Wife—Perhaps you are not aware that between our house and the post-office there are four milliners' shops.

"TOMMY, what do you think you would like best for a birthday present?"

"Well, I'll tell you, grandpa. I think I would like one of your wigs. Then it wouldn't hurt to have my hair combed."

MODERN SAMSONS.—"Some of these Western desperadoes must be very strong men," observed Mrs. Snaggs. "Why?" asked her husband. "The paper to-day says that two of them held up a train yesterday." "O, that's nothing. Even a weak woman like you can hold up a train when there is danger of some one treading on it."

HUSBAND (spending a day at the country fair:)—"Shall we have our (hic) pictures taken, m'dear?"

Wife: "I don't mind."

Husband: "Better have 'em taken (hic) now, or later in the day?"

Wife: "You had better have your's taken, John, as soon as possible."

When Catarrh has taken a strong hold on the system Taylor's Hospital Cure, 264 Broadway, New York, reaches, by means of the Nebulizer, the very seat of the trouble.

Sin is thought before it is acted.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

"When I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla catarrh troubled me less, and now I am entirely cured." JANE HINEY, Lumberton, Ohio.

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, received great relief and benefit from it. catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in winter, causing constant discharge from the nose, ringing noises in my ears, and pain in the top of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning, by hawking and spitting was painful, while in time I was entirely cured. I am sure without the medicine in my house as I think it is worth its weight in gold." MRS. G. H. GUY, 108 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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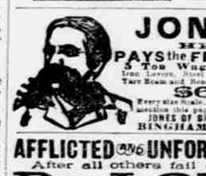

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