KING GEORGE OF TONGA.

Visit to One of the Royalties of the Pacific Isles.

Some years ago we called at Tongatuba, the principal island of the Friendly, or Tongo group, and learning that the King was then in residence, determined to pay our respects to the celebrated old man, of whom we had heard so many and such strange stories during our rambles through his capital. His house, we found, was a very nice-looking two-storied wooden building, close to the sea, and stood in a good-sized compound, fenced in on all sides. Passing through a handsome pair of cast-iron gates we arrived at the mansion itself, the veranda of which appeared to be used as a coach-house, for there was proudly and snugly stored away the royal buggy; rather an anomalous sight for a palace and a strange position for an equipage of State. It was a Palace of the Sleeping Beauty, or, at any rate, of sleep. There were no signs of life about the place, and failing to wake any one by repeated knockings at the front door, we decided to circumnavigate the establishment, and did so, finding it still and lifeless everywhere till we came to a row of cook-houses and upon a curious sight. There in the veranda of one of them squatted an ancient and dusky person, perfectly naked with the exception of a scanty cloth fastened about his waist, and bending his head obediently before an old woman, who was literally plastering it with lime. As soon as the curious pair became conscious of our presence the process in operation was arrested, and, perceiving this, we were about to address them, to explain our presence and ask a few questions, when the gentleman of the limey head roared out something in a truly terrible voice, and at the same time a fine young Tongan, very oily and three-quarters nude, came rushing out from the interior toward us. With courtesies and evident agitation he conducted us away from the veranda and back to the big house, where in broken English, backed up by much gesticulation, he revealed to us the appalling fact that we had trespassed upon the privacy of no less a person than his Majesty the King. This was bad news indeed. For the old gentleman, in the plasterer's hands, had presented by no means a dignified appearance, and we knew that to approach him unbidden was a serious breach of Tongan court etiquette. However, we consoled ourselves with the reflection that our sin was one very easy to commit.

Having humbly apologized for our innocent intrusion and received a reassuring answer, we were ushered through the window into a sort of drawing-room, a well-furnished apartment, with a number of red velvet chairs set around a long mahogany table, one chair a little higher than the rest, acting, no doubt, as a throne. Here we waited for about half an hour, when his Majesty entered, accompanied by an interpreter, and was graciously pleased to accord us a formal interview. He shook hands very pleasantly with our party, and we all sat down on red velvet chairs, the interpreter squatted on the floor between. The King, seen at closer quarters, was really a noble specimen of a semi-savage, standing quite six feet four inches, of wonderfully well proportioned and athletic build, upright as a dart, and moving grandly in spite of his very advanced age. The ravages of time, however, were visible in the sunken eye and half-open, nervous mouth, which indicated, as a sufficient reason for his being a mere tool of puppet in the hands of a single man—strong-willed George Tubou's name, with all of the commanding lineage and splendid American fish[illegible] people and England fisherman Baker [illegible] the King, contrasting so strangely with the snow-white hair, claim that certain [illegible] expression now, not appeal to any [illegible] signs of what but they do appeal the days gone by. It [illegible] the look of cruel, [illegible] here to night [illegible] table with that face, [illegible] appeal, to hear [illegible] old monarch's unrelenting [illegible] be held his own they have brought against, and, club in [illegible] government. In the fray, wrote [illegible] men do not [illegible] terrible name his [illegible] in Canada [illegible] and fear. The sun-[illegible] forth at times the same fire [illegible] glance that must have lighted them up when in the bloody days of yore he, then a victorious savage, disdaining to club an enemy who had spoken of him in slighting terms, tore with his own hands the offender's tongue from between his living jaws and contemptuously swallowed it before the wretched victim's face. The garb of this curious specimen of royalty, though more elaborate than that in which we had seen him first, was of an extreme simplicity, still consisting merely of a white linen shirt, girt in round the waist with a long cloth of gaudy-figured calico, reaching to just below the knee; and he went barefoot.

For a time, in accordance with native etiquette, strict silence was observed, the King being straight before him, without moving a muscle or seeming aware of our scrutiny; but, at last, in a querulous tone, he demanded our business there. We answered politely that passing through the group we had called to pay our respects. He grunted at this, and, after a little thought, inquired if there was any thing we wanted or any thing else we wished to say. On our replying that we would like very much to inspect his house, if he had no objection, we received a hasty "Yes" in permission, and there our interview ended. His Majesty rose and haughtily strode off through the window to his beloved cook-house, where, no doubt, he tore off his society shirt with all speed and settled happily down to finger his fish again. Meantime, being left quite alone, we availed ourselves of the permission we had obtained to view the Tongan Palace, and passing through an inner door, found ourselves in a spacious, entirely unfurnished hall, from which a broad staircase rose to the region above. Half way up on the landing, covering the entire fall of the wall, was an enormous oil-painting of the Emperor William in full military uniform, mounted on a white charger, and surrounded by a brilliant staff. This together with the Order of the Red Eagle, was a present from the German Emperor to an inferior potentate some time after the Tonga Parliament had proclaimed that the Nation would observe a strict neutrality throughout the Franco-German war. At the top of the staircase we found the royal bedrooms, all but one dirty, unused and full of lumber; the furnished or State apartment containing an enormous gilt bedstead, quite large enough to accommodate four people. The bed had never been slept in, or apparently touched, since it was placed in its present position years before, and there it stood, and probably still stands, all dusty, tarnished and dim, the mattresses decaying, the delicate and costly lace curtains dropping piece by piece to the dirty floor. In fact, the only habitable room in the whole place was that in which the King received us.

"I've a perfect antipathy for the mountains," said Mrs. Gush to Mrs. Parvenu as they sat talking together on the summer-hotel piazza. "Have you?" said Mrs. Parvenu. "Well, I've an Alpine stick, and the man said it was just the thing; but I'm sorry now, I didn't buy an antipathy like yours!"

THE introduction of labor-saving machinery has disarranged the old methods of farming, and in nothing more than in the changes it has necessitated in the employment of hired help.

Privacy in Telegraph Messages.

I never like to send a telegraph message containing important matter, points on a market, or orders to buy or sell, other than in cipher. The telegraph companies take every means to secure the safety and privacy of messages intrusted to them, but it is beyond their power to a great extent. Say, for instance, that I have special information and want to order an agent or advise a principal to buy or sell something. The operator knows it's an inside tip, and says, "I guess I'll go in on that." He tells another. That is the way operators get racing tips. Then there is another danger. So many people nowadays understand telegraphy, and can stand outside of a counter and read the tick, either sending or receiving, just as well as the operator can.

I recall an amusing instance in my own experience. I went into an office in the West End one day, where there were two instruments. The operator, a young man, was working vigorously at one of them, and in reply of an inquiry of mine as to calling up another station said the other wire was down and that one was working bad, and he was then trying to get the main office to order a line repairer out. He was in reality talking to his girl at another station, and their talk was very tender and sweet, concluding with arrangements for a meeting down town that night. At last he shut off, giving up in despair the idea of getting a line repairer. I told him I'd like to take a seat at that table, as I thought I could straighten out the difficulty, and his chin fell a foot. He blurted out something about not knowing I was an operator."

Dextrin is starch transformed into a sort of gum known as British gum, which is largely used as a substitute for gum arabic in calico printing, and in other manufactures. It is artificially prepared by exposing starch for some hours to the heat of an oven; or by exposing it for half an hour to a temperature of 415 degree F. The starch grains swell, burst open, and are gradually converted into dextrin. This is a light-brown substance which when dissolved in water, produces a clear, gummy solution. A similar change takes place in baking of bread; the glazing on the crust of the loaf, or the biscuits, is mainly due to the dextrin. The crust is also largely made up of it. The starch in seeds is also converted into dextrin by the diastase of the seed, during the process of germination. This is exemplified in making malt. The grain is moistened with water and laid in heaps in a warm room; the diastase converts the starch of the seed into dextrin and glucose when germination ensues. This is stopped at a certain point, by spreading the germinating grain on highly heated floors, until the germination is stopped. The dried malt is then ground and steeped in water of a proper temperature, for a certain length of time, the wort thus obtained is boiled with hops, strained and cooled; then put into vats or hogsheads and fermented; ale, or beer being the result. The steeping, converts the dextrin and the unchanged starch into glucose. Dextrin is often found in the bodies of animals. A European chemist obtained a pound of dextrin from 200 pounds of flesh of a young horse.

Russia appears to be losing her preeminence as the granary of Europe in the face of such competing countries as America and India, but whether or not she can yet claim to be a great manufacturing country may be seen from the fact that according to statistics lately compiled in the Ministry of Finance, there are just 17,170 large manufactories and works of all kinds in the 52 provinces—an extent of land as big as the rest of Europe—with not more than 800,000 work people employed. This total does not include 15,272 small establishments of the peasants of not more than five workers to each, where chiefly articles of domestic use are wrought, and has been calculated for the purpose of regulating infant and female labor in works and factories.

One hundred and fifty Egyptians decoyed into a mountain defile and massacred to a man by the hill tribes of Nubia, is certainly a frightful picture of savage ferocity, but in harmony with the character of barbarians, who know little and care less for the civilized warfare of Christian nations. But what can be said of Admiral Courbet, of the French forces in Annam, who ordered that no mercy be shown to the men, women and children of their opponents? Nearly five hundred of these, while comparatively helpless, were ruthlessly shot down by his soldiers. There is apparently not much difference between the barbarous tactics of pagan warriors and the brutal cruelties of modern armies.

London Engineering states that a vessel constructed of paper was recently launched at St. Petersburg. She is driven by steam. Her dimensions are: Length, 25 feet; greatest width, 5 feet, with only a few inches' draught of water. The recent trials of paper for railway material, the above journal adds, have led to its present employment. For many years paper rowboats, however, have been made and used in this country.

The demand for wood-working machinery is growing with great rapidity. This industry has developed at a wonderful rate, especially during the past three years. The advancement which has been made in the devising of machinery for the manipulation of the vast variety of fine woods, available for the multitudinous wants of the market, has brought out a great deal of talent, and attracted large amounts of capital to be invested in it.

The New York and New England Railroad has recently adopted for its passenger locomotives a heavy, deep-toned whistle, which is easily distinguished from the shrill whistle of the freight engines, and which is designed to be another factor of safety for travel, as all trains and track hands know that this whistle denotes a passenger train, and are thus warned to have switches closed and tracks clear for its passage.

The introduction of electricity as a substitute for lamps and candles on board ship is making rapid progress. There is one source of safety in this to the ship and the passengers. All lights are put out at 11 o'clock. After this time people may talk in the dark, but there is no possibility of the reckless use of lights and lamps.

M. J. Delaunay still holds to his theory on the probable cause of earthquakes in spite of the objections of M. Faye. He lays down his views in the following proposition: "Most cosmic and terrestial meteorological phenomena, and especially the great seismic disturbances, seem to occur when the great planets pass through certain longitudes, notably those of 135 deg. and 265 deg. or thereabouts."

Germany has five hundred mills for the manufacture of wood-pulp. Such a degree of perfection has been attained in the treatment that even for the better qualities of paper the wood-pulp is substituted for pulp made from rags. It constitutes seventy-five per cent of the paper stock used throughout Germany.

FARM NOTES.

FEW farmers give that attention to their horses' feet that they should give. Most men rub and curry well enough, perhaps, and many take great pride and plenty of time in smoothing the horse's hide; but seldom is it that they think of that most indispensable part, the horse's feet, and stop to give them that little attention and inspection that is almost daily necessary.

The feet of the horse require as much attention as the body, and some horses' feet much more. Without sound feet, the horses are not of much service for labor. A horse's feet may become unsound by having to stand in a filthy stable. The floor and bedding of the stable should always be dry, and the manure that is caked under the feet every morning should be carefully removed by the groom. As often as necessary, the foot should be pared, and the frog examined as to soundness and hardness. A little alum water and brine should be kept at hand, and the frog of the foot mopped with it once a week to keep the frog sound and hard. A soft frog causes the animal to get lamed very easily, and so he cannot travel or work well.

Sometimes stones or other hard substances get fastened in the foot, and if it is not removed causes lameness. Copperas thrown over the manure of the stable to destroy smell, will tend to keep the hoof sound. It is well to sprinkle it over the stable frequently, if for no other purpose to cure the unpleasant smell that often attaches to the feet of the horse; plaster will have the same effect, and is very useful to prevent the loss of ammonia from the manure.

IS RYE EXHAUSTIVE?—Many farmers believe that rye is much more exhaustive than wheat. It can be and usually is grown on poorer soil than the latter crop; and not only in manuring, but in preparation of the land, it is apt therefore to be neglected. Rye has a greater bulk of straw than wheat; but this bulk is chiefly carbon and derived from the air. The roots and the roots of rye cover the surface better than the wheat plant does, and this protection possibly serves some of the purposes of manuring. Where rye is grown in succession it takes a long time to run down good soil; but once change to wheat and a single crop will manure the land as possible without manure or a course of seeding with grass and clover. Although its leaf is bulky, the rye crop is gotten off one or two weeks earlier than wheat can be, thus relieving the grass and clover seeding of the double draught of both water and plant supply in the soil. After any grain is cut clover grows more rapidly than before, and rye is always cut earlier than any other grain.

WHEN wood is sold off the land there is a loss of fertility, but when the ashes are carefully saved, provided the wood be consumed on the farm, the potash and lime, as well as other mineral matter, are retained, only a small loss of nitrogen occurring. A farm can be cropped as easily by growing wood upon it for sale as with ordinary crops.

CHERRY trees are often allowed to grow so high as to make it very inconvenient to gather the fruit. If the branches be carefully cut off obliquely and then painted over so as to protect the cut from decay, there can be no objection to cutting back the head. It should be done, however, while the tree is dormant, January or February perhaps being the best time.

Mere size is a poor criterion for testing the value of pumpkins. Some of the largest specimens are soft, with thin meat and full of seeds. The best have shells as hard as Hubbard squash, and solid flesh extending almost to the centre. These are as much superior for feeding to stock as they are for cooking, and therefore only the best varieties should be planted.

IT is not safe to apply unleached wood ashes around the base of very young trees. Ashes give better results when spread broad cast over the surface of the ground around the trees. Cases are known in which young peach trees have been injured by the application of wood ashes thickly around and close to the trunks.

ONE of the most important matters for beginners in poultry-keeping is to know that a good laying hen is not a market fowl. A plump, fat hen will lay but very few eggs, while a hen that lays regularly does not readily become fat, as she cannot produce eggs and carcass at the same time. Do not keep the laying hens and fat hens together.

THERE is no reason why farmers should receive less than the regular prices for any kind of produce. If they will ship articles in good condition, and allow nothing to leave the farm except that of the best quality, they can always find a ready sale for all classes of produce.

THERE is still plenty of room for inventors to find something better than stanchions for cows. A stall is wanted that will completely prevent the cows from becoming filthy, and in which the liquids and solid manures can in no manner get on the animals.

IT is better to have a crop of some kind in the ground at all times, provided such crops be not permitted to mature, but to be turned under as manure. Fallowing is not always best.

PROF. GOESSMAN, of New York, has profited by cultivating the Southern cow pea, producing a large amount of forage but not seeds. As a green manure and as fodder the cow pea is invaluable.

SAVE all the manure. A quarter of a century ago many Western farmers dumped their manure into the rivers, not supposing that manure or fertilizers is now being discussed as well as the methods of restoring fertility.

CORN, clover and other crops should be allowed to pass the succulent stage and come nearly to maturity before putting them in the silo. Thus they contain the most nutriment and the smallest per cent. of water.

ONE mistake which is made by many breeders of Jerseys is to allow them to breed too young, and I think this has done much to reduce their size.

M. DE B. has been a widower for a week. The undertaker puts in his bill. Carriages, mutes, gloves, paraphernalia represented an outlay of 1,500 francs. "It's very dear," he exclaimed. "Nonsense," suggests a friend; "your wife would have expended cheerfully twice as much on you."

BANANAS, sliced and sugared, with a very thin custard poured over them, are said to be quite delicious, eaten cold.

A BROWN FROSTING.—Just before the sponge cake—in a pan—is ready to come out of the oven, sprinkle it thickly with cinnamon and sugar. Let these crisp up for a minute and melt, and the cake will be delicious.

TEA fritters are something new in gastronomy, and are traced to Finelli of Philadelphia. They are in shape like the waffle, and have a very pleasant taste of oolong.

Do You Suffer

From rheumatism? If so, read the following "voluntary tribute" from a reliable, conscientious man:

"During the fall and winter of 1884, I had a slight attack of rheumatism which, however, passed off toward spring, but the following winter it reappeared with greater severity. Not desiring to become crippled I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles in all, and I am pleased to say the rheumatic pains ceased, my appetite and digestion became better, and my general health greatly improved." WM. SCOON, Geneva, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar

HOUSEHOLD.

JAPANESE PANELS.—Japanese silk gauze panels are mounted in two ways for wall decoration. One way is to line the panel with unbleached muslin, allowing the muslin to be several inches longer at top and bottom than the gauze; then apply a border of plush, using a herring-bone, feather or coaching stitch on silk the color of the plush border. Garnet, olive, peacock blue or bronze-colored plushes are handsome for borders. Cord the edges on both sides with a rich silk cord of the color of the border! Run a reed or piece of stiff whalebone under a strip of tape near the upper edge at the back, and hang by silk cord, with a pair of tassels. Sew a weight in each of the lower corners of the plush border. A simpler and more characteristically Japanese way is to line with unbleached thin muslin, as described, and to fasten in neatly a bamboo cane at the top and bottom, and suspend the panel by a silken cord. The bamboo may be gilded if preferred. The object of lining with unbleached muslin is to throw out or show with more brilliancy of effect the painted decoration.

FOR furniture coverings antique colors are much in favor, especially blues, golds and browns. Plushes, velours, and jutes are still very fashionable. The only noticeable change is in the growing demand for silk velours, one of the most beautiful materials used in upholstery, which after being woven is embroidered by machine, resembling an antique fabric, which is woven a second time by an embroidery machine designed especially for this use. The rich Japanese fabrics, with gold threaded or seed grounds, are sometimes used, but more frequently imitations in raw silk are employed. Plush, both in the plain and embossed style, is used in every imaginable color, the most popular being terra cotta, chocolate, old gold, red, capucine, shrimp red, peacok blue and light blue.

A NEW and attractive way to make a table spread is to have a border on two sides only. Suppose the spread to be of crimson felt, the border should be of blocks of plush or velvet, or of velveteen, or even of satin. Each block should have a different design embroidered or painted on it; the corner which has no border may be ornamented with embroidery. The entire spread should have a large handsome cord or a flat braid around it at the edge. Here is afforded opportunity for the display of much ingenuity. If you choose every one of the blocks may be of crazy or mosaic patchwork, and the others of plain material.

TO CLEAN MATTING.—In cleaning matting wash twice during the summer with salt and water—a pint of salt to half a pailful of warm, soft water—wipe quickly with a clean soft cloth. Treated in this way the matting will not grow yellow. Or, if preferred, apply a thin coat of varnish to the matting. That will make it more durable and greatly improve its appearance. If varnished, it will not need washing. Now and then wipe with a wet cloth and dry quickly. Use white varnish on matting. Be sure and have the varnish thin or the matting will crack.

IT is stated that sackcloth and canvas can be made as imprevious to moisture as leather by steeping it in a decoction of one pound of oak bark with fourteen pounds of boiling water. This quantity is sufficient for eight yards of stuff. The cloth has to soak twenty-four hours, when it is taken out, passed through running water and hung up to dry. The flax and hemp fibers, in absorbing the tannin, are at the same time better fitted to resist water.

THE rubber rings used to assist in keeping the air from fruit cans sometimes become so dry and brittle as to be almost useless. They can be restored to a normal condition, usually, by letting them lie in water in which you have put a little ammonia. Mix in this proportion: One part ammonia and two parts water. Sometimes they do not need to lie in this more than five minutes, but frequently a half hour is needed to restore their elasticity.

FIG COMPOTE.—A pound of figs, the best obtainable, dry, hard fruit being useless for the purpose. Put them whole into a jar with half a pint of water, the juice of half a lemon and two ounces of sugar, and cook in a moderate oven for an hour. If the oven is fierce simmer them on the range, as they will not "plump" if cooked quickly but become hard and shriveled. Serve when cold as preserves.

FROGS LEGS would be generally relished if their proper preparation was understood. Dip them into boiling lard just long enough to brown them delicately and serve with tomato sauce. When taken from the fat ley them for a few minutes on absorbent paper, so that they will not have a particle of grease.

SOFT GINGER COOKIES.—One cup of molasses, one cup of warm water, ½ cup of soft butter, one teaspoonful of soda (dissolved in the water), one teaspoonful of ginger and cinnamon mixed, two cups of flour. When all is well mixed drop by ½ tablespoonfuls in the pan and bake quickly.

A FASTIDIOUS convalescent may be deluded into taking more nourishment than he knows of, or is willing to take, by having the yolk of an egg stirred into his morning cup of coffee. Beat the egg very light.

WHAT is the difference between cocoa and chocolate? Both are made from cocoa beans, but a large part of the fatty matter—the "cocoa butter"—is taken from the former, while all of it is left in the chocolate. Cocoa, therefore, is less rich than chocolate, and is regarded as much more digestible.

TOMATO SOY.—One peck of ripe tomatoes, peeled, one quart of vinegar, three and a half pounds of dark brown sugar, and one ounce whole cloves. Boil all together very slowly until it is thick and thick, and reduced fully two-thirds. This will keep for years, and get better with age, and is delicious with poultry, game and meats.

MRS. MULLIGAN: "And so you have no mother now?" Motherless boy: "No, mum." Mrs. Mulligan: "Well, my boy, whenever you feel the want of a good licking, come to me, and I'll be a mother to you."

RRR

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An illustration of the idea which people of a certain class have of sanitary operations is to be found in an occurrence which took place in New York a short time ago. According to the *Sanitary Engineer*, a respectable colored woman applied to the judge of one of the courts for protection from "two devils" who had bewitched her. She described the devils as appearing like white men, one of them carrying a yellow valise, and the other a red one. They cast their eyes upon her in a sinister manner, so that she was alarmed, and went after a charm to avert their evil influence. She touched them with the charm as an exorcism, but they only laughed, and opening the valise took out a powder which they sprinkled about the door. Some of the powder fell upon her, and she had a return of the horrible pains which the incantations of colored people had brought upon her on another occasion. The judge, on inquiring further into this extraordinary story, ascertained that the "devils" were agents of the Board of Health, engaged in disinfecting the premises; but the prospect of being able to make the victim of their enchantments comprehend their mission seemed rather remote, and he contented himself with advising her to remove her family to another tenement, and to call on him again if the witches still troubled her.

Electrical omnibusses, the invention of M. Phillipart, recently traveled from the Place de Nations, Paris, to Versailles, a distance of more than six kilometres. There was no serious hitch on the trials. Only one time there was a stoppage owing to the heating of a coil by excess of current, but the delay did not take up much time.

Russian gentlemen skilled in every department of science have sailed on a scientific voyage on board the frigate Mininch. The example of England and the United States in making use of their war vessels for something besides destruction is apparently having a salutary effect upon other Governments, such as France and Italy.

WASHINGTON AMUSEMENTS.—They were playing a nice little game of two-handed euchre and chatting pleasantly.

"Have you heard of the new game of cards?" he asked innocently, as he dealt her a hand.

"No," she said. "What do they call it?"

"Matrimony."

"Oh," she exclaimed rapturously, "let's play it."

"I don't know how," replied the thick-skulled fellow, and the girl got so mad that she wouldn't talk to him any more.

TEACHER—The class in ancient history will please stand up. Miss White, what was Ceres god of?

Miss White—God of matrimony.

Teacher (sarcastically)—I am surprised at your language, Miss White. Where did you learn that?

Miss White—From the book. It is printed there as plainly as can be.

Teacher—What does it say?

Miss White—Ceres, god of husbandry.

THERE ARE MANY LIKE HIM.—Brown—What a remarkably well-read man Jones is! You cannot name a book that he hasn't read. I can't understand how a man can find time to read so much.

Fogg—I think I can.

Brown—And how, pray?

Fogg—Ask him a few questions about some books you have read yourself, and you'll find out immediately.

If you have catarrh, you are in danger, as the disease is liable to become chronic and affect your general health, or develope into consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying and enriching the blood, and building up the system. Give it a trial.

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Black walnut is a first-class tree for ornamental and useful work.

WORDS OF PRAISE.

The following words, in praise of Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

$100 THROWN AWAY. JOHN E. SEGAR, of *Millenbeck, Va.*, writes: "My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON. MRS. GEORGE HERGER, of *Westfield, N. Y.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. [illegible] for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER. MRS. SOPHIA F. ROSWELL, *White Cottage, O.*, writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

IT WORKS WONDERS. MRS. MAY GLEASON, of *Nunica, Ottawa Co., Mich.*, writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case.

Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED. MRS. E. F. MORGAN, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and my weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly* cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced to improve immediately, and had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

JEALOUS DOCTORS. A Marvelous Cure.—MRS. G. F. SPRAGUE, of *Cryder, Mich.*, writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhœa and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a great part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physicians. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and the treatment used, for two years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those delicate diseases 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 surprising outgrowth of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have given it a trial, 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 uterine, ovarian and spinal dependages, 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 appetizer, nervine and invigorating tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulency, and nervous prostration.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, Dr. Pierce's 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 depression.

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.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhœa, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, 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 of the ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a mother's cordial, relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms incident to pregnancy, and its use is kept up in the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery that it greatly lessens pain, thus almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying period.

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Pellets (or Little Sugar-coated Granules) and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, invariably removes blood taints, and abolishes carbuncles and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. Large bottles (100 doses) $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large, illustrated Treatise (80 pages) on Diseases of Women. Address

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

FACETIÆ.

THE JOKER JOKED.—The paragrapher was ruminating in his sanctum when the iceman entered.

"Why is it that you are always making jokes about our business?" the iceman asked.

"Oh! because it seems to be understood that you charge excessive prices," was the reply. "But," added the paragrapher, "there is no malice in mind."

"I am aware of that," said the iceman, "and I'm sure I don't mind it; in fact I'm rather fond of jokes, and by the way I've got a good joke for you to-day."

"Indeed!" said the paragrapher, with much interest, "let us have it."

"Here it is," said the iceman; "it is the bill for your summer's ice."

A BEAT ON THE LANDSCAPE.—Stranger (at watering-place resort)—"What is that enormous building across the way?"

Guide—"That's a hotel."

Stranger—"A hotel! that large, handsome brick structure?"

Guide—"That's the club house, sir."

Stranger—"I see. Well, what's that long, odd-looking building behind the enclosure?"

Guide—"The grand-stand at the race-course."

Stranger—"Oh, yes. It's all very beautiful, but I should think the authorities would remove that unsightly little frame building adjoining the hotel away from the main thoroughfare. It mars the general effect. What is it? Some sort of a hen-house?"

Guide—"No, sir. That's a church."

TRIED HARD TO GET HER.—A telegraph operator in Milwaukee was one day trying to call up an office in a small town in the interior of the State, where the instrument was presided over by a woman. He was about giving up in despair when the operator in another small town, a few miles distant from the first, ticked out the query: "What in heaven's name do you want?" "I am want Miss Brown at Burgville," replied the Milwaukee man; "I have been trying to get her for the last half hour." "That is nothing," came the reply; "there is a fellow clerking in a dry goods store there who has been trying to get her for the last three years, and he has not succeeded yet. Do not get discouraged."

YOUNG WIFE—"My dear, you were the stroke oar at college, weren't you?"

Young husband—"Yes, love."

"And a very prominent member of the gymnastic class?"

"I was the leader."

"And quite a hand at athletic sports?"

"Quite a hand? My gracious! I was the champion walker, the best runner, the head man at lifting heavy weights, and as for carrying! why, I could shoulder a barrel of flour and—"

"Well, love, just