THE PAINS OF FEAR.

The Exquisite Torture Endured by the Timid Woman.

Think what that poor, dear, timid woman undergoes who nightly looks under her bed for the burglar she believes to be secreted there; who goes round the house after the servants are abed to see that all is safe, and that no ticket-of-leave man is profiting by his liberty to do her harm. With what a sense of dread she locks the doors of those dark, underground places into which she dares not peer. Ghosts and robbers—she turns the key on both with a quick throb and trembling hand, then beats a retreat with ever the same feeling of nameless terror, the same sensation of being followed by some vague horror, which she has not the courage to turn round and confront. Night after night this torment is renewed, as unfailingly as that which the old hag inflicted on the merchant Abudah,

If the night has its terrors so has the day its dangers. Such a person as this in the country dies a thousand deaths in quick succession, and the one is as unnecessary as the other. A tramp listening on the highway names robbery first and assassination after. A few harmless cows going home to be milked, and driven by a child, are as dangerous as a stampede of buffalos, heads down and tails aloft. Cattle in a field, however well worn the public way across, make that field taboo; for is not each dull, slow, grazing ox, each mild eyed "milky mother of the herd," each tangle poiled yearling calf, as dangerous as a wild bull, "man mad," and to be approached only with caution and in force? That distant, barking collie; that restless, neighing horse prancing up to the gap in the hedge, through which he thrusts his sociably inquisitive nose; that wayside encampment of traveling gypsies—all the circumstances of the country are so many causes of fear to the timid pedestrian, beating along the public road for a constitutional, and taking no pleasure in what she sees.

In a carriage she fares no better. Up hill she is sure the horses will jib; down hill they will slip and fall, or the pole will break, and then heaven have mercy on her soul! On the plain road, put to a sharp trot they will run away; indeed, they are running away. If they whisk their tails they are about to kick; if they cock their ears they are sure to shy. She screams at the smallest difference between them and their driver; and when they have to meet another carriage, or pass a lumbering cart, she pinches her companion black and blue in the spasm of her fear.

The torment of fear is hard to bear when it is centered on one's self. What is it when it spreads itself abroad and includes others — the beloved—in its meshes? For the beloved, indeed, is no security. Every railway journey includes a smash; every sea voyage is a foregone shipwreck; if an epidemic touches the outside fringes of the district, it is sure to make a leap into the home where the dear ones live. The smallest cold is bronchitis; and when the little people cough they have whooping cough, no less.

Some mothers make their motherhood a long drawn agony by the fears with which they encompass their young. Is the nurse a quarter of an hour beyond her usual time? Straightway the grave is opened and the cherished and adored lie therein stark and cold. Wild wanderings to and fro, wild surmises as to what can have happened, angry rejection of any commonplace explanation as to a longer walk than usual, a longer session under the trees than was called for on passionate tears of frantic despair, passionate outbursts of as frantic wrath; when lo! the nurse comes quietly up to the house door with her charge as fresh as a flower and as gay as a lark, and that voluntary descent into Hades proves itself as futile as it was unnecessary.

These fears accompany a mother of this uneasy kind all through life. When her boys go to school she is sure they will be mauled by the bigger ruffians of their class, maimed for life in the playground, overworked, underfed, put in to damp sheets and morally corrupted. She suffers more than they from the dire necessities of learning, and wishes that there was a royal road to knowledge where her darlings could bowl along at railroad speed, with never a hill to climb nor a valley wherein to descend. She thinks the masters cruel and the curriculum inhuman, and wonders how so much can be expected from such young brains and growing bodies.

All through life it is the same cry of evil. The fortunes of war take her sons here and there, and the mother frets over the possibilities of disaster, as if that possible event were proven fact and chance had no side alley for escape. And when it comes to matrimony the whole thing is renewed under another name; for surely was there never the girl born who was a fit wife for the son of such a mother, while the finest man extant makes but a poor kind of a care taker for her daughter? So she perverts the great gift of love and the divine glory of maternity into a scourge, and not a blessing, and weeps behind her mantle of self-made mourning because she has not the courage to believe nor the common sense to hope.

Napoleon at St. Helena.

The Listener, years ago, knew a sea captain, one of that fine type of knights of the sea that has become extinct along with the American carrying trade, who had seen Napoleon at St. Helena. The old captain—he was then a young captain—had made ineffectual attempts during a prolonged stay at the island to see the captive, but in vain. The English authorities, who with very good reasons suspected Americans of being and willing, if not prepared, to spirit Napoleon away, resolutely denied the captain any opportunity to visit Longwood.

But Yankee perseverance is not easily baffled. The captain in his rambles had discovered a point of view commanding Napoleon's favorite promenade. There, securely ensconced with his trusty and powerful ship's glass, he marked down Napoleon. The glass was so powerful that Napoleon's every motion as he talked with an attendant was clearly to be discerned. Once Napoleon turned his face full toward the captain, and the face of the great man was for an instant set in the telescope as a miniature, and the wonderful eyes looked full into those of the Yankee captain. The latter described them as beautiful hazel eyes, deep and pathetic, rather than penetrating. They were the eyes of the world conqueror conquered.

BEES should be furnished water if a good supply be not close at hand. In early spring water may be set out to them, to which may be added a little salt. Take a salt barrel that has just been emptied, soak it in water and set it out near the apiary, and the bees will show how they appreciate such a tonic.

Proper trimming is essential to success in all fruit growing. An overburdened tree will exhaust nature's storehouse and become impaired in health and defective in fruit.

According to *L'Electricite* the doubling of the Paris telephone wires—the only ones as yet laid underground in the French capital—it very nearly finished.

HOUSEHOLD.

CHERRY SHRUB.—Gather ripe Morello or red *sour* cherries; pick them from the stalk, and put them in an earthen pot, which must be set in an iron pot of water; make the water boil, but take care that none of it gets into the cherries. When the juice is extracted, pour it into a bag made of tolerable thick cloth, which will permit the juice, not the pulp, of the cherry to pass through. Put a pound of sugar to a pint of juice, and, when it becomes perfectly clear, bottle. Put half a gill of spirit into each bottle before you pour in the juice. Cover the corks with rosin. Cherry shrub will keep all summer in a dry, cool place, and is delicious mixed with water.

CORN BREAD.—MIX well with two quarts of fresh ground corn meal three pints of warm water, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, and a large tablespoonful of hop or home made yeast. Set in a warm place about five hours, until it rises well; then add about three-quarters of a pint of wheat flour and half a pint of warm water, and let it stand to rise again, about an hour and a half. Pour into a pan well greased with butter. Let it stand to rise a few minutes, and bake in a moderately hot oven nearly an hour and a half. It is good hot or cold. Corn bread made essentially after this recipe carried off the prize among a hundred exhibitors, on the score of quality and economy.

TOMATO SOUP, WITH RICE.—Cut half an onion into rather coarse slices, and fry them in a little hot butter in a *sauté* pan. Add to them then a quart can or ten or eleven large tomatoes cut in pieces, after having skinned them, and also two sprigs of parsley. Pass the tomato through a sieve. Put in the stew-pan butter the size of a pigeon's egg, and when it bubbles sprinkle in a teaspoonful of flour; when it has cooked a minute stir in the potato pulp; season with pepper and salt. It is an improvement to add a cupful or more of stock; however, if it is not at hand it may be omitted. Return the soup to the fire, and when quite hot add a cupful of fresh-boiled rice and half a teaspoonful of soda.

CAULIFLOWER SAUCE.—One small cauliflower, three tablespoonsful of butter, cut in bits and rolled in flour, one onion, one small head of celery, mace, pepper and salt, one teacupful of water, one teacupful of milk or cream. Boil the cauliflower in two waters, changing when half done, and throwing away the first, reserve a teacupful of the last; take out the cauliflower, drain and mince; cook in another saucepan the onion and celery, mincing them when tender; heat the reserved cupful of water again in a saucepan and add the milk; when warm put in the cauliflower and onion, the butter and seasoning, coating the butter lightly with flour, boil until it thickens; good with corned beef or mutton.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS.—Make choice of those which are small and not too old; put them into jars and pour over them a brine made of two-thirds water and one of vinegar with salt in proportion of a pound to three pints of liquid. Put the brine on the fire till the salt is melted, let it stand to settle, and before using pour it off clear. When ready to use the cucumbers take off the rinds and dress them like fresh cucumbers.

PEACH CAKE.—Bake three sheets of sponge cake as for jelly cake; cut nine ripe peaches in three slices; prepare cream by whipping, sweetening and adding flavoring of vanilla, if desired; put layers of peaches between the sheets of cake; pour cream over each layer and over the top. To be eaten soon after it is prepared.

THE addition of currant juice to red or black raspberries is highly recommended; one quart of currant juice is a liberal allowance for ten pounds of berries; heat the currant juice, add the sugar, when it has reached the boiling point, add the fruit.

TOMATO PIE.—The remains of cold pork or mutton, a few slices of tomatoes and onions, cover with sliced tomatoes, add a little stock, or, if this be not at hand, a little water; make a short crust and bake.

LEMON JELLY CAKE.—One cup of sugar, two eggs, a small piece of butter, half cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonsful of baking powder. Bake in three layers.

JELLY CAKE.—One egg, two-thirds cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of water, one tablespoon of flour, the grated rind of one lemon or one teaspoon of lemon extract. Cook until it thickens, and spread between layers.

SWEET TOMATO PICKLE. — Eight pounds of ripe tomatoes four pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one-half ounce of whole cloves, one-half ounce of whole cinnamon, two nutmegs, Boil two hours.

CREAMED APPLES.—Pare your fruit and either scald or bake it until sufficiently soft to pulp it through a colander; sweeten to taste, fill your glasses three parts full with it, then plentifully sprinkle in some powdered cinnamon, put a good layer of rich whipped cream on the top and sift white sugar over it.

CANNED PUMPKIN.—Peel, scrape the pulps and seeds, cut in small pieces, put in a close-fitting steamer and boil two hours. Then put in a kettle; to every quart add two ounces of sugar; boil five minutes and seal.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.— Pour one quart of vinegar over three quarts of rich raspberries in a china vessel. Pour the liquor over three quarts of fresh raspberries, and let it infuse again for a day and night; strain again and add one pound of white sugar to each pint of juice. Boil twenty minutes, skimming well. Bottle when cold. For the beverage, add one pint of the raspberry vinegar to four parts of ice water.

RINGWORMS often come on the healthy skin without "any apparent cause or provocation," are very stubborn and will yield to but few remedies, but borax will effectually cure them. Wash with a strong solution three times a day and dust over the fine, dry powder.

WE have removed the very worst ink stains from cambrics of very delicate colors by rubbing them with skim-milk, and when they are almost effaced washing them with a cloth wrung out in boiling water without soap. Then cover the place with a dry cloth, and let it remain so for a day.

Mr. James Collins, writing upon vegetable wool or silk cotton, says "For the lining of quilts, quilted petticoats, etc., silk cotton seems to answer admirably; but its want of cohesion, or non-felting qualities, renders it of no use for spinning, except as a mixture to impart a silky gloss to the fabric so mixed. Among its advantages are its lowness of price, lightness, its very great elasticity and softness, and the resistance it offers to the attacks of insects."

PUT a little pepper in the food given to hens in the early morning, but don't overdo the dose.

FARM NOTES.

ONE WAY OF REMOVING FENCE POSTS.—Prairie Farmer gives the following description, of a simple device for pulling fence posts:

"Take a two by eight inch plank, four feet long, and a log chain. Set the plank on the ground at a slant of about 45 degs., with top end against the post; fasten the chain around the foot of the post, and then pass chain over the top of the plank. Hitch on the team and see how easily they will pull out a post. To save time, I generally drive the wagon close to the row of posts, fastening the chain to the hind axle, close to the round nearest to the posts, and load them into the wagon as fast as pulled. I like the idea of farmers giving such simple ways of saving time."

THE growing evil of droughts and insects and weeds, and sweeping winds, we can provide against only by prompt action and combined action. We do not need laws against oleomargarine a hundredth part as badly as we need strong legislation to compel the destruction of weeds and sparrows and the prevention of the destruction of forests and scattered trees. If all of our legislatures would confine their attention to the practical needs of the land for one summer, and then adjourn without a successor for five years, we should stand some chance of getting the value of the taxes paid to support our state political institutions. New weeds are invading us, new insects overwhelming the crops, and the sparrows threaten to be worse than all the plagues of Egypt combined.

EVERY farmer should have a nice little patch of strawberries, raspberries, a few grape vines, etc., enough for his own use. These can be attended to when working in the field is impossible, and the benefits derived will far more than compensate him for all his trouble and expense. The best varieties should be selected, however, and much care taken to give them the proper cultivation. Too many farmers neglect these little things, and allow their patches to grow up with weeds, and then because a luxuriant crop is not the result they say they are more bother than they are worth, and that they do not amount to anything anyhow, while if the proper care had been taken of them the result would have been entirely different.

IN laying out farms and in shaping fields the common, ruling practice is to give them a square form or as nearly so as practicable, in order to economize fencing. A ten acre lot, for example, if square, will measure forty rods on each of the four sides and require for its entire inclosure 160 rods of fencing. By altering its form and making it twice as long and half as broad it will require 200 rods of boundary fence.

But the oblong form has some special advantages, as every farmer knows, saving considerable time in plowing, harrowing and working with the cultivator.

THE GRASSES,—The grasses, for convenience, may be ranged in two general divisions. The first division comprises all the true grasses or plants with long, simple, narrow leaves and a long sheath divided to the base which seems to clasp the stem; or, rather, through which the stem appears to pass.

The artificial grasses are mostly leguminous plants with a few stems which are cultivated and used like the grasses, although they do not properly belong to that family. The clovers of all the varieties, the alfalfa, etc., belong to this latter class.

In general, grasses ought to be cut not long after the time of flowering, for although there is a great deal of nourishment in the ripe seed, it is hardly enough to make up for the loss in the stalks and leaves, which are most valuable befor the soluble materials, such as starch, gum and sugar, are gradually changed into woody fiber.

GERMANY'S POTATO CROP.—Germany, in her crop worn fields and her clumsy, old fashioned agricultural way, raises six times as many potatoes as the United States, and though she consumes enormous quantities, has a large share to dispose of, much of which comes to the United States. American farmers are not potatoe raisers; they seem to think the crop takes too much work to the acre. But the yield is comparatively heavy, and so long as not enough can be produced to meet the demand there is money in potato culture.

A REAL ROSE TREE.—Standard roses grafted on dogwood roots are hardy and grow to a large size. They take the form of a tree, bearing perpetually during the summer. Use plenty of rich compost around them, and every spring scatter ground bone around the trunks. Grass is injurious to rose bushes if it takes possession of the plot. Do not be concerned if this rose tree looks like a bush for the first year.

IF the land requires drainage it means an outlay of $25 to 50 per acre before the farm can be made tillable and productive. To test this matter the soil should be dug into with a spade three feet deep, and if water rises in the hole at any time of the year the land needs thorough draining.

HALF a bushel of salt to the ton of hay is often sown upon the mow, when clover is housed. In the green state, its proper place in the order of value as a farm product is generally thought to be between timothy and blue grass. Clover seed when kept undamaged will retain its vitality for many years.

CLOVER ought to be cut as soon as the blossoms assume a brownish hue and the swath should lie until well wilted, when it must be turned over, but not scattered or spread, and when sufficiently dry be taken to the barn. Clover is more liable to be damaged by rain than is either timothy or red top, hence care should be obsered to protect it from storms.

THE first thing in the morning is to water the horse, which should be done before feeding, otherwise it might work more or less of the food just eaten undigested from the stomach.

THE prevalent custom in town and country to crowd the vegetable garden with fruit trees and bushes ought not to be tolerated. The walk, rather than raspberries, peaches and sour cherries ought to be next the fence all around.

JUNE will be early enough to plant all kinds of beans. Nothing will be gained by getting the seed in before the weather shall have become warm.

BLEEDING at the nose frequently causes extreme prostration. If the nose bleeds from the right nostril, pass the finger along the edge of the right jaw until the beating of the artery is felt. Press hard upon it for five minutes and the bleeding will stop.

WHERE the tops of young trees have been destroyed cut off the whole of the tops, if dead, and allow sprouts to grow out again from the main stem.

A new material called "leatherine" is an English manufacture. It can be sold at 5 or 6 cents a pound, is said to be as tough as leather, and is designed for packing and bagging.

Lantern slides are now made directly from photographic negatives by the use of a special kind of dry plate (quarter size), which is laid upon the negative in a printing frame and exposed for a few seconds to the light of an oil lamp. The plate may then be developed with ferros-oxalate in the usual manner. By a new application this process, lantern slides of many natural objects may be made directly from nature without the use of a camera. Anything that is more or less transparent or translucent, and that may be pressed quite thin, such as the leaves of plants, sections of wood or organic formations, sections of minerals, metals, fossils, or the thin parts of insects, wings, etc., may be copied directly. In the experiments made, young leaves from a rose bush were laid upon a sheet of clear glass in a printing frame. The dry plate was laid face down over the leaves and the printing frame was closed. On exposure for three seconds to the light of an oil lamp, the dry plate was developed strongly to get great intensity in the film. The result was a lantern slide having the rose leaves as a positive image sharply defined. The light also passed through the leaves, and every rib and vein in the tissue of the leaves was accurately copied in the minutest detail. In a lantern the slide gave a greatly magnified picture of the leaf, showing the minute veins that were not visible to the eye in the leaves. This offers a cheap and ready means of copying natural objects for study or for illustration of lectures, and by projecting the picture upon a screen a large number of people may examine enlarged copies of small natural objects. Negative prints can also be taken on ferro-prussiate paper, or on silvered paper, as in printing ordinary photographs. In this case the leaves would appear black on a white ground, while in a lantern they would be white on a black ground. Further experiments are being made in this direction.

P. B. Delaney, of New York, has devised a pair of bracelets and a pair of anklets connected by flexible cords to be worn by line men as protectors from electrical shocks. It is expected of this device that if the wearer should close a high potential circuit through his hands it is hoped that a considerable part of the current would be switched off his body away from his vital parts to expend itself by passing out through the skin or some part of the body removed from the vitals. Electricians say, however, that there is a question whether the current would not prefer to continue in the man rather than leap out when it should meet these bracelets, which would offer somewhat higher resistance than the human body. Of course, the inventor believes that the fluid would prefer the matter to the flesh.

Engineering warns persons to use paints giving off hydro-carbon vapors with great precaution, and relates the following incidents: "While an American mill was used for a paint shop, the long iron tube conducting the water from the canal to the turbine was painted with a mixture of benzine and asphaltum as a protection against rust. While the work was in progress the superintendent, passing by, heard sounds of hilarity within, which were not strictly in accordance with workmanlike conduct, and on looking through the manhole saw the half-dozen employees in boisterous mirth dancing around, painting each others face and clothes. On seeing the Superintendent they invited him to come and be frescoed. Suspecting the cause of the unusual proceedings he summoned a larger force of men, and much difficulty was experienced in removing the men, although before all were taken out the remaining ones were already in a state of partial stupor. The open air revived them, although it was followed by a true-blue Monday headache."

On the State railways in Sweden, says the *Engineering*, there is generally a doctor for every thirty-two miles of line, and in this way forty-four doctors are employed by the Government. The private railways have a similar system. The medical men examine all applicants for employment and reject those physicaly disqualified, and especially by defects of sight or hearing. They also give their services to and attend to all injured by accidents on the line, to regular employes and their families in sickness, to occasional employes while engaged in service, and to laborers in the shops who have paid the same contributions as those engaged in working the line, and also to their families. No exception is made in the case of those who suffer from injury or disease caused by their own fault.

The analyses of snake poisons made last summer by DRS. Weir, Mitchell and Reichert have been fully confirmed by other investigators. All of the venoms examined are essentially alike, in every case they are made up of three protein bodies. The first reduces the blood pressure, induces swelling (oedema) and finally brings about putrefactive effects. The second is a virulent substances one-twentieth of a grain of which will kill a pigeon in two hours. It gives rise in a few minutes after injection to enormous infiltration of blood into the neighboring tissue. The poisonous properties of the third substance are doubtful. The object of the analyses is to eliminate the venomous principle, so that experiments may be made as to what drug can be used to the best advantage in neutralizing it.

A substitute for gum arabic, patented in Germany, is made as follows: 20 parts of powdered sugar are boiled with 7 parts of fresh milk, and this is then mixed with 50 parts of a 36 per cent solution of silicate of sodium, the mixture being then cooled to 122° Fah. and poured into tin boxes, where granular masses will gradually separate out whih look very much like pieces of gum arabic. This artificial gum copiously and instantly reduces Fehling's solution, so that if mixed with powdered gum arabic as an adulterant, its presence could be easily detected. The presence of silicate of sodium in the ash would also confirm the presence of adulteration.

A new invisible ink introduced by Dr. Widdeman, is made by intimately mixing linseed oil one part, water ot ammonia twenty parts and water 100 parts. The mixture must be agitated each time the pen is dipped into it, as a little of the oil may separate and float on the surface, from which if taken up by the pen a stain would be left upon the paper. To make the writing appear all that is needed is to dip the manuscript in water; when the paper dries the writing will vanish.

IT is important to have the best breeds, but it is still more important to take good care of the stock.

MISS GRACE—What do you think of these silhouettes, Mr. Fogg?

Fogg—I think they are devilish good.

"You are not very happy in your choice of an adverb, Mr. Fogg."

"On the contrary, I think I am. Aren't these the prints of darkness?"

"MAMMA, "does it hurt a sheep to shear it?" asked a little boy of his maternal parent.

"What a silly question. Does it hurt your daddy to shave himself?"

THERE is a popular impression to the effect that a woman cannot keep a secret. Yet whoever heard a woman say that her new black silk dress was partly made up of the old one.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

Recommended by professional and business men. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.

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KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Sample Pastille by mail, postpaid, 25 cents. E. Kidder, Prop., Philadelphia, Mass.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 24 Pills, 1 Dollar.

GOLD is worth $2 per oz. Arnold's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

AN ice peddler while going the rounds one morning, was asked by a woman how much he would charge her for a cake of ice.

He told her.

The woman expressed surprise, and said that the man who generally brought her ice did not charge her "near as much" as he did.

"But, madam," answered the peddler, "my ice does not melt away like other ice, and is worth more. The hotter the weather is the better my stock stands it."

"Oh, well, if that is so, I will take a cake," responded the delighted woman.

When "taffy" is fed to the right kind of people it will stretch a good ways!

She Couldn't Understand It.

"What in the world has happened to you since the last time I saw you?" asked one lady of another when they met on the street the other day; "I can't understandit. Then you were pale, haggard and low-spirited, and I remember you said that you hardly cared whether you lived or died. To-day you look ever so much younger, and it is very evident from your beaming face that your good spirits have taken flight." "Yes indeed," was the reply; "and shall I tell you what drove them away? It was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I was a martyr to female disorders and debility, and began taking the 'Prescription.' Now I am as well as I ever was in my life. No woman who suffers as I did, ought to let an hour pass before procuring this wonderful remedy."

Spirits of ammonia rubbed over nickel ornaments by applying with a saturated woolen cloth will keep them bright.

How to Reduce Your Expenses.

You can do it easily, and you will not have to deprive yourself of a single comfort; on the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever. How can you accomplish this result? Easily; cut down your doctor's bills. When you lose your appetite, and become bilious and constipated, and therefore low-spirited, don't rush off to your family physician for a prescription, or, on the other hand, wait until you are sick abed before doing anything at all; but just go to the drug store and for twenty-five cents get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Take them as directed, and our word for it, your unpleasant symptoms will disappear as if by magic, you will have no big doctor's bill to pay, and everybody interested (except the doctor), will feel happy.

Paper treated with a mixture of camphor-oil and linseed oil becomes water-proof.

A Prize of $100,000

is a good thing to get, and the man who wins it by superior skill, or by an unexpected turn of Fortune's wheel, is to be congratulated. But he who escapes from the clutches of that dread monster, Consumption, and wins back health and happiness, at far more fortunate. The chances of winning $100,000 are small, but every consumptive may be absolutely sure of recovery, if he takes Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in time. For all scrofulous diseases (consumption is one of them), it is an unfailing remedy. All druggists.

GIRL (scraping her ice cream dish)—You say there is tyrotoxicon in it, George?

George (earnestly)—Yes, lots of it.

"What is tyrotoxicon?"

"It is a drug."

"Well, on our way home, George, I wish you would stop at the drug store and get me some. It's delicious."

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 813 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

To wash windows with warm water is a new fancy and a very sensible one.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer is kept by all dealers. One box lasts as long as two of any other. Received medals at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

To keep highly polished brass absolutely bright and free from tarnishing, it is thinly coated with a varnish of bleached shellac and alcohol.

The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla makes this medicine different from others and superior to them all in actual curative power. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Any complexion looks fine in dark green, if you notice.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

To make plaster set quickly, mix it with water into which a little sulphate of potash has been dissolved. To make plaster set slowly, mix it with fine slacked lime.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, etc., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 821 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Men seldom improve when they have no other models than themselves to copy after.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

There are impracticable and speculative minds that would pave the clouds instead of the streets.

A Wife's Opportunity.

Write your name and address plainly on a postal card (mentioning this paper), send a sample of J. D. Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and they will send you, on 30 days trial, one of their GREAT BOXES (advertised in a recent issue of this paper), of "Sweet Home" Soap and presents. Better accept this offer at once, as you run no risk.

Every man's life lies in the present, for the past is spent and done with, and the future is uncertain.

"HAVE you been travelling down South," said a garrulous passenger who sat next the aisle in a crowded car and coolly looked two or three standing women in the eye, "and the people down there have some peculiar traits. For instance, every man claims to be a gentleman. No matter what his breeding, his condition in life, his manners or his state of sobriety, he claims to be a gentleman, sah." "Oh, well," said the lady who occupied one-half of his seat, "it seems to be about the same in the North." "And another thing I noticed," continued the garrulous passenger, "that in the South the gentlemen always get up in horse or steam cars and give their seats to ladies, who might otherwise be compelled to stand. "That is not extraordinary, either," replied the garrulous passenger's soft-voiced seat-mate, with a significant glance at the women standing in the aisle, "gentlemen do the same thing here in the North." The garrulous passenger got up.

FORGOT THE COMBINATION.—Johnny was guilty of an infraction of the household law, and the frowning mother reached for her slipper. "Here, mother," said Johnny soberly, "if you are going to do anything like that, use the fire shovel. Your slippers ain't half big enough to do any sort of good." The slipper was a five, several sizes wider than the fire shovel; but Johnny's mother was a woman, and he got a cookie with raisins in it, in lieu of a paddling.

Two hours later, Johnny related his scheme to little Dick, who stowed it away in his not very capacious towhead for future use. An occasion came betimes. "Mother," cried little Dick, in his fulsome eagerness to be of service to the angry dame, "use the snow shovel. Your slipper is too big." When little Dick recovered from the effects of the seance that followed, he sought out Johnny and gave him a sound thrashing.

"THEM's mine," said Colonel Yerger.

"All right, Colonel," replied Judge Barnfelt, the bartender.

"And be careful not to charge me with them twice."

"That's something I never do."

"You had better not overcharge me, because I keep all the drinks I take in my head."

"I knew that, Colonel, before you spoke. Anybody can tell that just by looking at you."

N. B.—Colonel Yerger's face looked as if it had been painted red and then varnished.

TOO TENDER.—Gilbody had had one small helping of the steak, and Mrs Jones asked him why he did not take a second instalment.

"I was waiting to have it tendered, ma'am," said Gilbody.

Mrs. Jones smiled sweetly, but her face was crimson. As soon as the breakfast was over, and the boarders gone, Mrs. Jones was seen poring over the dictionary for the different meanings of the verb "to tender."

IT had grown to be somewhat later than is agreeable in the case of a dull companion, and conversation flagged. This may have been owing less to a lack of ideas on his part than lack of encouragement on hers; at all events she yawned very perceptibly a number of times. "I think," he observed, breaking in at the end of a long pause, "that a young man must be aspiring to succeed; he should put himself to reach out." "Very true," she replied, listlessly, then with sudden animation: "Do you know what I would love to see you reach out for?" Mechanically he followed her eyes, took the hint and reached out for his hat.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle *free of cost*. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.

LADY (to clerk)—I want to look at something that would be suitable for a Christmas gift for my husband.

Clerk—Yes, madam; something cheap I s'pose?

Biliousness

Is more general at this season than any other. The bitter taste, offensive breath, coated tongue, sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness and loss of appetite make the victim miserable, and disagreeable to others. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines the best anti-bilious remedies of the vegetable kingdom, in such proportion as to derive their best medicinal effects with the least disturbance to the whole system. The preparation is so well balanced in its actions upon the alimentary canal, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the bowels and the circulation of the blood, that it brings about a healthy action of the entire human organism.

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100 Doses One Dollar

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Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth.

Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15c. and 25c. Druggists.

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"ROUGH ON COUGHS." Coughs, colds, 25c.

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"Rough on Itch" Ointment cures Skin Humors, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Itch, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Eczema. 50c. Drug. or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City.

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That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

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