Is It Genuine?

Probably thousands of people in this section of country, and this section is no exception to any other in this respect in the United States, have read the report said to have been written by Prof. S. A. Lattimore, Ph. D., LL. D., Analyst of Foods and Medicines, New York State Board of Health and Professor of Chemistry in the Rochester, N. Y., University, stating that all of the Safe Remedies manufactured by H. H. Warner & Co., were pure and wholesome, nor did any of them contain any mercury or deleterious substance. To shorten the controversy, however, we will give Professor Lattimore's report entire:

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER,
CHEMICAL LABORATORY,

Mr. H. H. Warner has placed in my possession the formulæ of the several medicines manufactured and sold under the general designation of "Warner's Safe Remedies. I have investigated the processes of manufacture which are conducted with extreme care and according to the best methods. I have taken from the Laboratory samples of all the articles used in the preparation of these medicines, as well as the several medicines in which they enter. I have also purchased from different druggists in this city "Warner's Safe Remedies," and upon critical examination I find them all entirely free from mercury and from poisonous and deleterious substances.

S. A. LATTIMORE, Ph. D., LL. D.,
Analyst of Foods and Medicines, New York State Board of Health, Professor of Chemistry, University of Rochester, N. Y.

We cannot think that a firm of the standing of H. H. Warner & Co. would dare publish such a statement if it were untrue, and we now have that firm's authority to say to our readers that it is absolutely and unqualifiedly true in every particular.

FARM NOTES.

COOKING FOOD FOR FOWLS.—How to feed well and at the same time economically is often the question with people who must make their fowls pay in dollars and dimes, as well as in pleasure and recreation. And even the wealthy fowl owners are not averse to having their fowls pay for their food and care, even if they are not expected to pay for their expensive houses and fancy runs. With persons living east of the Rocky Mountains corn must always continue to be the cheapest food, but it has been objectionable as a constant food on account of its fattening properties. We believe by cooking the corn whole until quite soft and swollen to the fullest extent that a flock of hens may be kept in a good laying condition when fed corn almost exclusively. We have been experimenting with corn boiled very soft, roasted and parched until well baked through and a very little fed in its natural state, and find our hens laying splendidly upon it. They have been fed as much as they cared to eat, were running upon a good grass run and fed no other kind of dry or green food. This food, we may say, is very cheap, costing fifty cents per bushel, and kept the hens in finer condition and at less cost than anything else that we could feed.

Corn, oats, and wheat are increased almost double size by cooking, and as a natural result the hens will not get fat because they get only half as much solid matter when fed cooked as when fed dry grain. They relish it greatly. All soft foods and vegetables make better food for fowls if cooked or scalded well. If a large kettle and plenty of water and fuel is accessible, it is very little trouble cooking the rations of several hundred hens. If only a small flock is kept, enough food can be cooked in a small dish or pan to do them a day. Cooked food should not be kept until sour and stale, but should be fed sweet and wholesome. We are satisfied that a saving of nearly one half can be effected by the proper use of water, steam, and fire.

HOW TO IMPROVE A FARM—The best and the shortest way to improve a farm is to reduce the stock, plow your fallows in winter so that the soil will be warm and dry and the subsoil decomposed early in the spring. Harrow well and then sow ten or twelve quarts of grass seed to the acre when you put in your oats. If all take, your chance is good for obtaining from five to ten acres of oats and a field seeded down to grass. Then prepare as many acres for rye-sowing, provided your land is not good enough for wheat, and the two crops will give you all the straw you need, and the corn field, with usual good luck, will produce enough to fatten stock. At the end of the season you will have the produce from fifteen or twenty acres of land, represented in oats, corn and potatoes, and as many acres sown with rye and wheat. Keep just stock enough to eat up the produce in grain and hay, and after gathering your next year's crop of hay and grain, covering say fifty acres of your farm of one hundred acres, you may think of adding as many head of cattle as your farm will sustain without purchasing heavily of foreign supplies. By the end of the fourth year you are ready to put in a crop of wheat and save plowing up your bottom meadow, you have re-seeded your whole farm and are now ready to enlarge your dairy—and at the end of ten years your land ought to be in a condition to double your crops and the number of your cattle. This is rotation.

IT is very annoying to raise a flock of pullets until they are nearly a year old, and then, just at a time when eggs should be coming in, to have the pullets defer their duty as if they would never begin. Such pullets are usually as handsome as can be, in full health, and should have been laying long ago. The cause is due to a surplus of grain food—overfeeding—and they will usually be found fat. A pullet may be well fed from the time it was a chick, but the food may be of a kind to promote fat and may be lacking in those elements that hasten growth and maturity. The proper way to raise pullets is to feed food not abounding in starch, and to keep them in exercise as much as possible.

FARMERS have a much greater sphere of influence on the flavor of milk produced than they suppose, or they are willing to admit. The reason why a certain number of consumers in all large cities are willing to pay what, to a farmer or an average consumer, may seem extraordinary prices is because they get butters of high flavor which are always uniform. The makers of these butters nearly all use clover or meadow hay and corn meal, in varying proportions with other coarse fodder and meals.

THE Russian method for stopping a run-away horse is said to be very effective, and is not particularly cruel. They place a cord with a running knot around the horse's neck near the neck strap. To this slip noose attach a pair of reins, which may be thrown over the dash-board ready to be seized at once. When the horse starts take up the extra reins and tighten the cord around the horse's throat. The most furious horse thus choked stops instantly and will not kick or fall.

POULTRY need a good, dry dusting place. They like it better on a level with the floor of the poultry-house than to climb into a box. Over-feeding or keeping on corn and other fattening food is quite as frequent a cause for hens failing to lay as lack of food.

HOUSEHOLD.

THE NURSERY TOILET.—Some one should make a protest against the sopping of children's hair with water, or using a wet brush in dressing their hair, to save the nurse or mother some trouble in arranging it. Water constantly evaporating from the surface affects the natural circulation, the color and oil of the hair; it should be used on the scalp only, to cleanse it, or at fixed times to wash the hair, and this preferably at night, when the head can be well covered up to avoid taking cold. It will be found quite dry in the morning. The use of hot water instead of cold, for cleansing the scalp and hair may be recommended. Hot water is a stimulant and should give the hair a good color. It is known that sulphur is a component part of the natural color of the hair, and some of the hot water hair dressers avow that they can distinctly smell the sulphur developed by the process in the hair with the hand rubbing that accompanies its use. Hair dries more quickly also, after the hot water application than the cold. But be sure to pin the head up—after rubbing—in a towel, which can be removed and replaced, if it becomes wet. If salt be applied, it should be in this way. Occasionally this application will give a sound sleep to restless or fatigued heads.

FRESH SALADS.—Fresh salads ought not to lie long in water; the withered only long enough to crisp them. The outside leaves are thrown away, the inner ones parted, well rinsed and examined, and, if necessary, plunged into salt and water for a few minutes, which will quickly free the leaves of any insects that may cling to them. They may be thrown into a colander or salad basket to drain, and thence into a napkin held by its four corners and shaken lightly until it absorbs the water hanging about the leaves. Handle the salad as little as possible in cutting. Do not mix it with dressing until the moment of serving, and then it is usual to put the liquids at the bottom of the bowl and stir it up just before serving. Salads of fish, meat or potatoes are better made half an hour before they are used, except such as are mixed with leaf salad. Let chives or onions be handed apart when used, not mixed in, as so many object to the flavor.

THERE is no lack this season of pretty linings for thin black materials. Silk, is of course, the most desirable, and one sufficiently good can be purchased at fifty cents a yard. There are silk finished muslins, sateens and other cotton fabrics, that look quite well under grenadine, or other diaphanous fabric. But silk had better be always used for waist lining, as any other material is apt to stain the skin and underclothing in warm weather.

BROWN BREAD.—Which may also be served as a pudding, is made by taking one cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a half cupful of boiling water; stir this in the molasses until it is thoroughly mixed with it, then add three parts of graham flour to one of corn meal in sufficient quantity to make a batter, to this add a tablespoonful of melted lard. Steam this four hours. If you wish to eat it while hot in place of bread, dry it in the oven for fifteen minutes; if for pudding, serve it fresh from the steamer with a sour sauce.

COLD POTATOES. — Never throw away cold potatoes. There are many nice ways of preparing them. Here is one which bears the somewhat high sounding title of potatoes au maitre d'hotel. Cut cold boiled potatoes into quarter inch slices, and put into a saucepan with four or five tablespoonfuls of milk, two of butter, some pepper and salt and chopped parsley. Heat quickly, stirring all the time until ready to boil, when you may stir in the juice of half a lemon. Serve very hot. It is the lemon which gives it the name, without that it would be simply "stewed potato." It is not to be treated with disdain under its less pretentious title.

LEMON SHORTCAKE.—Make a shortcake dough exactly like a strawberry shortcake. While that is baking grate the peel of a lemon and squeeze every drop of juice from it into the bowl, then take half a cup of sugar and half a cup of molasses, a teacupful of water, a little lump of butter and a tablespoonful of flour. Let this boil until it is just about as thick as a boiled custard. When the shortcake is baked cut it in two parts, and pour the mixture over the lower one, then lay the upper part on this, bottom side up, and cover that also with custard.

SILVER CAKE. — Whites of eight eggs, whipped to a froth, three quarters of a pound of white granulated sugar, half a pound of butter. Add the sugar and butter to the eggs and beat to a cream. Add half a cup of sweet cream, sift the flour in the oven until hot, then sift thoroughly to remove all lumps. Add the flour one cup at a time until it is stiff enough. As some eggs are larger than others, the same amount will not always answer. Last add four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flavor to taste. By adding half a cup of red sugar you will have a handsome cake.

WE HAVE heard ladies—educated and intelligent ladies — declare with actual pride their ignorance of the art as cooking. They "could not make a cup of coffee to save their lives," and, as to their making a loaf of bread, or cooking a simple dinner, that was out of their power. Poor, miserable unfortunates.

BRINE PICKLES.—Take a stone jar and sprinkle some coarse rock salt on the bottom, then put in a layer of cucumbers, then a layer of salt until you have the jar full. They will make a brine for themselves. As they settle down, fill up if you wish to. When wanted for use, take out what is required, and pour boiling water over them, soak until enough, then put into vinegar. To keep pickles free from scum, they must be washed clean and the little black pickles removed.

SPONGE PUDDING. — Stir together one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar mixed in the flour. Beat three eggs, stir into the sugar, add one half teaspoonful of soda in one tablespoonful of cold water. Bake between twenty and thirty minutes or steam. Eat with cream or sauce.

PLANTS require their food in a soluble condition. No matter how much manure is added to the soil, only the soluble portions are used. The solids can not be of benefit until they decompose and are dissolved by the moisture.

PRUNING when dormant tends to impart vigor, but if done when growing or in leaf it checks growth, and therefore a feeble tree should never be pruned after growth commences in the spring. But healthy, strong growers may be lightly pruned at either season.

WHEREVER sheep feed, new sweet grasses flourish and weeds are destroyed. For this reason farmers should raise more of them, if for no other. But there are several other and equally good reasons why every farm should have its flock of these useful animals.

AN eight day clock is a long-winded affair.

Letter Writing.

A person who can write a graceful note or letter is always spoken of with phrases of commendation. The novelists and essayists are full of compliments to the feminine sex, as they say the epistolary art is especially feminine. Bulwer says: "A woman is the genius of epistolary communication. Even men write better to a woman than to one of their own sex. No doubt they conjure up, while writing, the loving, listening face, the tender, pardoning heart, the ready tear of sympathy, and passionate confidences of heart and brain flow rapidly from the pen." It should be possible to everyone to express him or herself in a perfectly correct and sufficiently elegant manner. Nothing so betokens the woman of cultivation and refinement as a concise and well-expressed note, and in no other way can ignorance be so easily betrayed. Sufficient attention "not always bestowed upon this branch of culture by the instructors of the young. How many students, grinding out the detested "composition" or more ambitious "essay," do so with any thought that far more important than the taking of a coveted prize, is the preparation for that which will be an everyday necessity.

Our immediate ancestors wrote better and longer letters than we do. They covered three pages of large letter-paper with crow-quill handwriting, folded the paper neatly, tucked in an edge beneath the other (for there were no envelopes), and then sealed it with a wafer or with sealing-wax. It was expensive to send one of these epistles—twenty-five cents from New York to Boston. The electric telegraph and cheap postage and postal cards may have been said, in a way, to have ruined correspondence in the old sense; lovers and fond mothers doubtless still write long letters, but the business of the letter-writing proper is at an end. The writing of notes has, however, correspondingly increased.

In letter writing there are some points a knowledge of which is absolutely essential, and we take for granted that the facts that no letter, however well expressed, can be elegant if miss-spelled, and no matter how well-spelled, if ungrammatically expressed, are too well understood to need repetition, but there is the less-understood branch of punctuation. Custom has now decreed a system of convenient dashes permissible, and fashion's votaries go so far as to declare this the only elegant method, and that only in matter intended for print are colons, semi-colons and their kindred allowable. There was a time when the perfect punctuation of a letter was held a necessity. We think the knowledge of correct punctuation, and the ability to place them necessary; then, possibly one is justified in choosing one's own way.

The note paper, formal or informal, should never be ruled; it is as easy after a few trials to write without lines as with, and the hand-writing is much less hampered. There are a great many fanciful papers upon the market which are in bad taste, and should never be used; the fancy can be indulged as far as you like as to quality, but never be led into buying the varied colors, or eccentric shapes, so common. There are sheets folded at the top and envelopes opening from the end, with torn edges, paper even with turned edges, paper with mottoes, with flowers and innumerable other things. Deep colors are always out of taste, and even in tinted paper care should be used that it be of the most delicate tones, as soft grays, pale greens, pinks and blues. There is one fashion which has never changed, and will never change, which is always in good taste, and which, perhaps, would be may the most perfect of all styles, and that is, good, plain, thick, white, English note paper, folded square, put in a square envelope, and sealed with red sealing-wax which bears the imprint of the writer's monogram or coat of arms. No one can make any mistake who uses such stationary as this in any part of the world. On such paper and in such form are ambassadors' notes written; on such paper and in such style would the Princess Louise write her notes.

The intricate and gorgeous monogram which so inspired collectors a few years ago is creeping back into some favor, but a simple letter, or combination of letters, stamped in one color or in silver or gold, is a pretty device; these letters are usually placed across the upper left corner of the sheet. The plan of having all the note paper marked with the address is an admirable one, for it effectually reminds the person who receives the note where the answer should be sent—information of which some ladies forget the importance, and which should always be written, if not printed, at the head of a letter. It also gives a stylish finish to the appearance of the note paper, is simple, unpretending and useful.

Sealing-wax is not as popular as it was a few years ago. The glued envelope—common, cheap, and necessary has become the almost prevailing fashion for all notes as well as letters.

The ink should invariably be black.

The date of a letter should be written in the upper right corner, near the top of the page. The address should be placed there also, unless stamped upon the paper. In a note the date is more often at the end, below the signature. Never date a letter vaguely; it may seem a trivial matter at the time, but do not forget to write day of week, month, and year; it is far more elegant to do so, and may save the recipient much trouble if future reference be made to it.

Do not begin the letter half way down the page; "My dear" or whatever form of words used, should be written not more than an inch below the date, and that, perhaps, one inch and a half from the top of a medium sized sheet.

Do not send a blurred, blotted, slovenly note to any one; it will remain to call up a certain prejudice against you in the mind of the recipient. The fashion is not now, as it once was, imperative that a margin be left around the edge of the paper.

Dates and numerical designations, such as the number of a house, may be written in Arabic figures, but quantities should be expressed in words. Few abbreviations are respectful, married lady should always be addressed with the prefix of her husband's Christian name.

The subject of a friendly letter, cannot, of course, be dictated, but at least let the epistle contain some fact of interest, rather than the information to a friend in the next town that "we have had a rainy autumn:" Remember that to make much of little is as much the proof of a good letter-writer as of a good dress-maker. Have something in your letters besides bare fact. Indeed bare fact may be called the enemy of the letter-writer. However, interesting it may be to you, it will be more so to your correspondent if you weave a web of your own thoughts and fancy about it.

ANXIOUS PASSENGER — Where is this car going?

Conductor—It is bound for Charlestown.

"Beg pardon! I thought it was going to a funeral.

TRAMP—Well, my good lady, what can you give me to eat today?

Lady of the house—We had a wedding here last night, and here is some of the cake you may have.

Tramp, backing off — Excuse me, madam, but I make it a point never to deprive the regular charitable institutions of what properly belongs to them.

A Composition by a Naughty Little Girl.

I am only a little girl, but I think I have as much right to say what I want to about things as a boy. I hate boys, they're so mean; they always grab all the strawberries at the dinner table, and never tell us when they are going to have any fun. Only I like Gus Rogers. The other day Gus told me he was going to let off some fireworks, and he let Bessie Nettle and me go and look at them. All of us live in a hotel and his mother's room has a window with a balcony. His mother was gone out to buy some *creme de fis* to put on her face, and he'd went and got eleven boxes of lucifer matches, and ever so many pieces of castile soap; he stealed them from the housekeeper. Just when she went to put them in her closet, Gus went and told her Mrs. Nettle wanted her a minute, and while she was gone he grabbed the soap and matches, and when she came back he watched her, and she got real mad, and she scolded Della (that is the chamber-maid), and said she knowned she did it, and I was real glad, because when I was turning somersets on my mother's bed the other day Della slapped me, and said she wasn't going to make the bed two times to please me; then Bessie and me sticked the matches in the soap like ten-pins, and Gus fired them off, and they blaze I like anything, and they made an awful smell, and Gus went and turned a little gas on so's his mother would think it was that.

We got our dinner with the nurses, cause the man that keeps the hotel charges full price for the children if they sit at the table in the big dining room. Once my mother let me go down with her, and I talked a heap at the table, and a gentleman that sat next to us said, "Little girls should be seen and not heard." The mean old thing died last week, and I was real glad, and I told Lella so, and she said if I went and said things like that I couldn't go to Heaven. Much she knows about it; and I wouldn't want to go if dirty things like she is went there. Yesterday Mary, our nurse, told Bessie Nettle's nurse that she heard Tarry Finnegan was going to marry her. Tarry is one of the waiters, and he saves candies for me from the big dining-room; and Bessie Nettle went into her mother's room, and her little brother said she whipped him, and Bessie said, "O, Lord! what a lie!" and you should have heard her mother talk to her, and went and shut her up in a dark room where she kept her trunks, and didn't let her have nothing but bread and water; and Gus Rogers went and yelled through the key-hole, and said, "Bessie the devil is coming to catch you," and Bessie screamed and almost had a fit, and her mother told Mrs. Rogers, and got Gus licked, and Gus said he was going to set the house on fire some day and burn her out.

One day I went into the parlor and creeped under the sofa, and there wasn't nobody there. They don't let dogs nor children go into the parlor, and I think it's real mean; and I had to creepunder the so a, so nobody could see me, and Mr. Boyce came in, and Miss Jackson; she said one day that children was a nuisance than dogs. Mr. Boyce and Miss Jackson came in and sitted down on the sofa; and he said, "O, Louisa, I do love you so much," and then he kissed her, for I heard it smack. And then she said, "O, Thomas, I do wish I could believe you; don't you never kiss anybody else?" And he said, "No, upon honor, darest," and I yelled out, "O, what a big story!,' for I saw him kiss Bessie Nettle's nurse in the hall one night, when the gas was turned down. Didn't he jump up; you bet! and he pulled me out and tore my frock, and he said, "O, you wicked child, where do you expect to go for telling such stories?" and I told him, "you shut up, I amt going anywhere with you." I wish that man would die, like the other one, so I do; I don't care whether he goes to heaven or not.

Gus Roger's mother had a lunch party in her parlor, and they had champagne, and they never gave him any; and when his mother wasn't looking, he found a bottle half full on the sideboard, and he stealed it and took it in our nursery; and Mary wasn't there, and Gus and me drinked it out of the glass Mary brushes her teeth in, and it was real nice; and we looked in Mary's wardrobe and found her frock she goes to church in, and Gus put it on, and Mary's bonnet too; and we went down in the hall, and we tumbled down and tored Mary's frock, and made my nose bleed; and Gus said, "Oh, there's an earthquake!" 'cause we couldn't stand up; and you should see how the house did go up and down—awful; and Gus and me laid down on the carpet, and the housekeeper picked me up and tooked me to my mother's room, and my mother said, "Oh, my! whatever have your been doing?" and I said, "O, Lord! I drinked champagne out of Gus Roger's mother's bottle in the glass that Mary brushes her teeth in." And the housekeeper says, "Oh, my goodness gracious! that child's as tight as bricks;" and I said, "You bet; bully for you;" and and then I was awful sick, and I've forgot what else.

Delicate Children, Nursing

Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from overwork of the brain or body, all such should take *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I use the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used." — L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mill's, S. C.

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To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. No strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Be temperate in argument, pleasure and wine.

Rupture cureguaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cases after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

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Use the Frazer Axle Grease, 'tis the best in the world—will wear twice as long as any other. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

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FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

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'Tis an awkward thing to play with souls.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CARGILL, Eureka, Nevada.

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WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a God-send to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

Paine's Celery Compound

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Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

DIAMOND DYES Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes. BABIES Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH $1000 TO ANY MAN Woman or Child suffering from CATARRH.

Not a Liquid or Snuff. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

REMARKABLE CASE. "For two years I had Rheumatism so bad that I is blished not for work and confined me to my bed for a whole year; during which time I could not even raise my hands to my head; and for 3 months could not move myself in bed, was reduced to flesh from 192 to 85 lbs. Wasted away to a skeleton, only to grow worse. Finally I took Swift's Specific, and began to improve. After a while was at my work, and for the past five months have been as well as I ever was." — Extract from affidavit of Swift's Specific.

Jan. 8, 1882. JOHN RAY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
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CATARRH
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EPPS'S COCOA
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Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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Teach Girls to Do Housework.

Many mothers, and often those who are the most competent to teach their daughters the housewifery arts, in which they themselves excel, are backward about doing so because of their very thoroughness, and their dislike of seeing the work awkwardly performed. "I prefer doing it myself, for then it will be done right," says one short sighted mother. "I have no mack of instruction," says a second, who is averse to teaching her child those things which had been patiently taught her by her own mother.

Let the little girls perform light tasks; the younger they commence, the easier they will learn to set tables, wash dishes, clean knives, sweep, etc. If they have a taste for it, and many girls have, it is a positive wrong to keep them in ignorance till learning becomes a task instead of a pleasure; and if no natural liking exists, the faculty should be more carefully stimulated. It is a matter of vital importance to the happiness of the home over which she will one day preside, that the little girl now at your elbow, "botbering" you for permission to make a pie, to roll out a little cake, to wash a pocket handkerchief, or to iron towels should be kindly encouraged instead of thoughtlessly repelled in her laudable ambition. There are few who have not known something of the discomforts of an ill ordered home and ill cooked food. No mother would willingly contemplate the prospect of such a home for her son or daughter on leaving the parent, but what security for happiness can there be where the only dependence for comforts is upon hired help? The best of servants knowing her mistress to be ignorant, is almost sure to become careless. But to the scores of girls who every year marry expecting to perform their own household work, ignorance brings retribution quickly. Love in a cottage thrives poorly on salaratus bread and heavy pie crust. Fast fades the romance from the newly wedded lovers when sour biscuits and muddy coffee begin to rouse the demons of indigestion and sick headaches; and low spirits and gloomy faces will surely follow in course of time.

The Oldest English Country Newspapers.

The first English country newspaper was the Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury, which made its first appearance in 1695. The Salisbury Postman made its first appearance in 1716. Its prospectus of September 27th of that year ran thus: "This paper contains an abstract of the most material occurrences of the whole week, foreign and domestic, and will be continued every post, provided a sufficient number will subscribe for its encouragement. If 200 subscribe it shall be delivered to any public or private house in town every Monday, Thursday or Saturday morning, by eight o'clock in winter and by six in summer for $1.50 each. Besides the news, we perform all other matters belonging to our art and mystery, whether in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, algebra, mathematics, etc."

By 1782 the number of provincial papers had increased to fifty. A vivid description of the state of the roads in this country in winter time two centuries ago is given in the following extract from the "Collectanea for Husbandry and Trade." March 10, 1663: "The roads are filled with snow, and we are forced to ride with the pacquet over hedges and ditches. This day seven-nights my boy with the pacquet and two gentlemen were seven hours riding from Dunstable to Hockley, but three miles, barely escaping with their lives, being often in holes and forced to be drawn out with ropes. A man and woman were found dead within a mile hence, and six horses lie dead on the road between Hockley and Brickhill, s nothered."

From Republican Headquarters.

MORAVIA, N. Y., May 5, 1887.—O. P. WOODWARD: I have been using Kemp's Balsam and I find it very efficacial in relieving a cough with which I have been afflicted of late. Our druggists tell me they sell more of this than any other cough remedy. I can cheerfully recommend it. Yours Truly, J. J. PEASE, Editor *Republican*. At all druggists. Large bottles, 50c and $1.

Be courteous to all men, be friendly with few.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and trying trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

PERTINENT.—Bessie—Mamma, will there be any dogs in heaven?

Mamma — Nonsense, child! Of course not.

"Not even Skye terriers, mamma?"

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A DIFFERENCE.—Mrs. De Pink, reading—Never show your temper, no matter what the provocation. Never resent a slight. Never lose your self-pose under trying circumstances. Do your best to make others happy. Forget that you have any wishes except when consulted. Watch every opportunity to be useful to those about you. There are thousands of little ways in which this can be done without appearing obtrusively polite.

Miss De Pink—Are those rules for wives?

Mrs. De Pink, contemptuously—Certainly not. I am reading the latest rules for