Starting Out Right.

A young girl who occupies a minor position in the clerical department of a large railroad company, declared one day, in a passionate tone, "I'd give anything in the world if I were out of the X, Y and Z offices!"

"Why," asked her friend, knowing that the position was fully as good as she could expect to hold.

"Because I've started out wrong and I can't get right.

"I thought when I began that I could be on friendly, sociable terms with the men in the office, and have nice, easy times with them as we worked together day by day. But, oh, it hasn't turned out as I thought it would, at all! They treat me in a familiar, slap-you-on-the-back kind of way that humiliates me constantly.

"When I come in the morning they say, 'Jennie, what have you got that thing around your neck for?' or they ask if I didn't forget some of my hairpins. And when I try to resent it, they only laugh at me. I am fairly degraded in my own eyes, and I can't help it, because I've started out wrong."

There is a lesson here for the vast army of girls and young women who are privileged, under our liberal requirements, to go out into the world and earn their own livings.

It is hard for a girl who has lived a free and unconstrained life at home, entertaining her male friends, usually in her mother's presence, and always with her sanction, to realize that the same unstudied atmosphere should not prevail in a public office.

She does not take into account that she has not the accustomed background of home and parents to countenance her innocent gayety. The proverbial inch is given, and the ell taken, and, often when it is too late, she finds that the charmed circle of womanly sanctity, which is every girl's birthright, is trodden down and obliterated.

Her name is bandied from one pair of masculine lips to another, her actions openly commented on, the details of her dress discussed. She finds herself treated as a sort of anomalous creature, not a man, and not commanding the respect and deference due a woman. It is monstrous and humiliating, and once allowed, is nearly irremediable.

Girls, earn your independence, if you must, or will; go as wage-earner into the office or the shop, but carry with you that sweet and womanly reserve which is at once your charm and your safeguard. Be sure that you "start out right."

MANY housewives prefer to do their own marketing, not trusting the buying of the food to their servants. I think where ladies do go to market it would be a good plan to have a regular dress made for the occasion. For summer have a neat foulard or French sateen; for winter a quiet gray cloth or flannel suit. If one chances to brush against a greasy stall or come in contact with moist vegetables such materials will not be ruined, as they can stand being sponged or washed with impunity. And then, too, it shows better taste to wear something quiet and unobtrusive on such occasions. Our sense of the proprieties is constantly being shocked by meeting ladies (at least they have money and position) but I doubt if they are real Simon-Pure ladies) on marketing expeditions decked with diamond ear-rings, pins, etc. Perhaps they delight in dazzling the eyes of the butcher, fish-monger or vegetable man! Still we do not admire such taste. A plain, quiet dress, appropriate to the occasion, will not conceal the fact that one is a lady—that is, if she is one.

MRS. Clinton's Fritters.—Two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs, milk enough to make a stiff batter, and a little salt. Drop into hot lard and fry brown.

Oyster Fritters.—Beat up two eggs, and put them into half a pint of milk and sufficient flour to make a batter; to this add about twenty-five or thirty oysters. Fry in hot lard.

WAYS OF MAKING FRITTERS.—Hominy Fritters.—Stir into two teacupfuls of cold boiled hominy, one teacupful of milk, a little salt, four tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, and one egg, the white of which must be beaten separately and added last. Drop the batter by spoonfuls into hot lard, and fry brown.

SNOW BALLS.—Half a cup of rice and the same of pearl tapioca, half a cup of sugar, a quart of milk, a half-spoonful of salt; soak rice and tapioca well, mixed together while dry, in three cups of water four hours; salt and milk, dripping in a tiny bit of soda, pour upon the cooked cereals and let them stand together for half an hour; set over the fire in a kettle and simmer slowly one hour; fill small cups with the mixture while hot, and when cold put on ice. Turn out in a saucer and eat with cream.

LEMON PIE.—Roll three lemons till soft. Take out the seeds and juice and chop the peel very fine. To the juice and peel add two cups of molasses and two rolled crackers. Stir it well, adding one cup of water. This will make four pies.

HONEY SPONGE CAKE.—One large coffee cup of honey, one cup of flour, five eggs. Beat yolks and honey together, beat the whites to a froth; mix all together, stirring as little as possible; flavor with lemon juice or extract.

"No, Henry," she said, "I cannot marry you. You are irresponsible, careless, intemperate, inconstant, and unworthy of any woman's love and respect."

"And yet," he cried, in a tone of appealing agony, stretching out his hands to her, "with all my faults, I love thee still."

Are Stones Alive?—A few weeks ago the *St. Louis Republic* gave the result of some startling experiments by Marcus Kinne, of California, in which that gentleman claimed to have discovered sex in the mineral atoms. From the following it will be seen that E. D. Walker, the scientist and writer, anticipated the Pacific Slope philosopher by about two years. The extract given below is from an article by Mr. Walker written in 1887: "We generally think of mineral as dead lumps of inactive matter. But they may truthfully be said to be alive, creatures of vital pulsations and separated into individuals as the pines in a forest or tigers in a jungle. The disposition of crystals are as diverse as those of animals. They throb with unseen currents of energy. They grow in size as long as they have opportunity. They can be killed, too, though not as easily as an oak or a dog. A strong electrical current discharged through a crystal will decompose it very rapidly if it be of soft structure, causing the particles to gradually disintegrate in the reverse order to its growth, until the poor thing lies a dead, shapeless ruin. It is true the crystal's life is unlike that of higher creatures. But the difference between animal and vegetable life is no greater than that between mineral and vegetable life. Linnaeus, the great Sweedish naturalist, defined the three great kingdoms by saying: 'Stones grow, plants grow and feel, and animals grow, and feel and move.'"

While Walker explains nothing of sex in stones, it is plain that his ideas respecting them were identical with the wonderful truths Mr. Kinne thinks he has demonstrated in his microscopical researches.

FARM NOTES.

NINE cases out of ten, where a variety of fruit which once flourished in a given soil has ceased to flourish and perfect fine fruit there, the change is due to the fact that soil has become destitute of the the necessary mineral manure.

OUR advantage with currants is that if they are kept properly pruned, the old wood cut out, the weeds kept down and the soil rich by the application of fertilizers, the plants will grow and bear fruit for twenty-five years without replenishing.

THE cheapest and best preparations for dipping the bottoms of wooden fence posts in to preserve them is oil of tar or creosote oil heated to 212 degrees, dipping the post long enough for thorough surface saturation. Coal tar or petroleum is the cheapest.

THERE is much in the breed, there is much in the feed, and there is more in the feeder, than in either. A good feeder will do fairly well with a good breed and poor feed, or with good feed and a poor breed. But a good feeder putting good feed into a good breed is the acme of perfection in dairying.

CUT down the supply of cattle is the cry, and prices will advance. Certainly if there were no cattle in the country a well-fatted steer would be worth a small fortune. But what good would that do the man who hadn't the steer? Good prices when there are cattle to sell is what we want.

IN selecting breeding stock we should always want to know whether they are from a family noted for fertility. This is an inherited quality, and cannot be too well established. Like all valuable qualities in any domestic animal, it is easily lost by bad management. It is also desirable that the parent stock be of a quiet disposition and even temperament.

IT is not thought to make much difference whether a hog's skin is clean or not, judging from general custom in feeding. But this is contrary to fact, for it has been amply demonstrated that an animal with a clean skin does not consume as much as one not kept clean, and gives a better return for the food eaten.

THIS thing of feeding for an extra quality of pork is no new thing. The swineherds of the ancient Greek and Roman provinces used all diligence to tempt the appetites of the nobility with tender and juicy pork. The rich, then as now, had more of a longing for the choice meats than they had for the acquaintance of the producer.

THE mainspring of farming is the seed. It is more important to secure good seed than to prepare for its reception in the soil. The failure of seed to germinate may cost the farmer the loss of an entire crop. The seed is something that the farmer should carefully examine now, before spring opens, by testing it in boxes of earth under glass.

PLOWING and preparing the ground for corn may be done at any time when the ground is not frozen. The better the preparation of the ground the more plant-food available for the young corn in the spring. This is an excellent time for turning up the cut-worms, as exposure to frost destroys them. Plowing also permits the frost to pulverize the clods.

THE buds of peach trees in this section have swollen unusually for this season, and there is a prospect of the crop being destroyed by late frosts. If the trees are young the failure to produce fruit may be an advantage, as the trees will probably make a longer growth and be in better condition for producing fruit next year.

THERE is such a thing as destroying the market. When fruit-growers thrust the Ives Seedling grape on buyers because it appears ripe, when it is really green, as is often the case, buyers become suspicious of better grapes that come in later. The Ives is a deceptive grape, and is seldom what it appears to be.

BECAUSE a grade pig is well-formed, and gives evidence of being a superior hog at some day, do not be tempted to use it for breeding purposes, if a male, as it will not transmit uniformity to its progeny. The only way to improve swine at the lowest cost is by using pure-bred males only.

CHLOROFORMING BEES.—Do not experiment with chloroform on your valuable colonies when introducing the queens. An experienced person can introduce a queen in safety with chloroform, but I would advise all beekeepers to let it severely alone. With a Peet shipping and introducing cage, it is no trouble to introduce queens.

THE estimates of the Bureau of Statistics place the value of the poultry products of last year at $200,000,000. With this enormous value of products there were $2,500,000 worth of eggs imported, and for the last four years this sums represents about the average value of the imports, which ranged in price from thirteen to fifteen cents per dozen. These figures would seem to show to a thinking mind that there is yet a chance for ambitious poultrymen to indulge their tastes of profit.

FARMING is a business that requires judgment in every department. The farmer should not place his dependence upon a single crop, for such a crop may be lessened in yield by an unfavorable season, or in value by prices in a fluctuating market. Diversified farming reduces the liability of failure, and permits of better cultivation and longer seasons for work. Prices may be low on some crops and high on others, the result depending on the seasons and area cultivated.

FREQUENT transplanting of the young plant and good tillage are essential to best results in tomato culture, says the *Michigan Farmer*. Plants started under glass ten weeks before transplanting into the field will fruit about a week sooner than those started two or three weeks later.

THE saving of the various substances that are supposed to possess no value, by adding them to the manure heap, amounts to a large item in the course of a year. There is nothing grown on the farm either by seeding for the crop or voluntary growth of weeds, that will not contribute something to the fertility of the soil if the materials are appropriated to the purposes for which they are adapted. Even weeds can be made useful in enriching the soil.

Professor Vogel, the German astronomer, has recently made an interesting demonstration of the existence of a companion to the big variable star Algol from photographs of the star's spectrum. Algol is 134 times as large as the earth, but suffers a partial eclipse at short and regular intervals, when it loses about five-sixths of its brilliancy and falls from a star of the second magnitude to one of the fourth magnitude. Professor Vogel demonstrates by photographs of its spectra, what was before suspected, that Algol has a dark satellite a hundred times as large as the earth, and moving at a speed of fifty-six miles per second, the interposition of which between us and the big star perfectly accounts for its remarkable variations.

NEW BURIAL SCHEME.

Our Bodies to be Dried and Put Away in Vaults.

A new disposition of the dead as proposed may be called the "latest thing in life." Ground for a "new mausoleum" is to be broken, it is said by the New York *Sun*, in the spring. The idea underlying the new mausoleum is based on the fact that a current of dry air will preserve a body from decomposition, and change it into a condition resembling life, in which it will remain for an indefinite time. This process is applied by nature to the unfortunate traveller and his beast who succombed upon the great deserts. In the Smithsonian Institution are many bodies thus desiccated by nature which have been brought from the battlefields of Mexico and Peru, from Southern plains and Indian districts of the far West. The ancient Colchians and Tartars suspended their dead from branches of trees to be dried by air and sun. The Peruvians first dried their deceased friends and then buried them in a sitting posture. Savages of South Australia place the dead body on the top of the hut till perfectly dried, when it is bandaged and hidden among the branches of the trees. The body retains its form in the process, and the skin, though it becomes hard and dry like leather, remains white, while the face, though more or less emancipated, remains life-like and recognizable.

Modern science and skill are to be applied to the original preservative power of the atmosphere. Experiments have recently been made by specialists, first on animals and later on human bodies. In the course of one recent experiment conducted by a sanitary engineer in Washington, in nine weeks a pig was reduced in weight from 22 to 7½ pounds, and remained just as plump and round as in life. In a laboratory in this city the body of a man weighing 164 pounds was subjected to the process in 1888, and the effect was marvelous.

The arrangement for the interment of desiccated bodies in the new mausoleum will be similar to that of the drawers in safety deposit vaults, while the interior plan of the building will resemble that of a well-appointed public library, with main corridors and diverging halls leading to different sections. These drawers or sepulchers will be of solid concrete four inches thick without joint or seam, of certain sizes, and arranged in tiers of six or on either side of the hallway. The opening into each sepulchre will be provided with two doors, the inner one of glass hermetically sealed as soon as occupied, through which the body may be viewed by those holding the keys; the outside of iron, wrought gold, silver or bronze, decorated and adorned according to the ability and taste of relatives.

For family use there will be separate and distinct compartments of various sizes, with sets or suites of sepulchers adorned as desired and having but a single entrance.

The space that holds the casket will be a cell of concrete permitting neither the escape nor admission of moisture. In the erection of the walls hollow pipes or conduits will be formed over moulds, so that no destructable material, as iron or metal will be needed.

Through these conduits will be made to pour into the hermetically-sealed sepulchers currents of dry air, which, passing rapidly and repeatedly around the body, will extract therefrom every trace of moisture, vapor or fluid and convey it to a huge furnace, where, without possibility of escape, all noxious matter will be destroyed. Gradually the body becomes hard, smooth and dry, with little or no change of appearance, and once done preservation is secured forever.

Provision is to be made against premature interment by the adjustment of electrical appliances to the body, so that the faintest motion will be instantaneously conveyed to the guard by means of alarm signals.

The mausoleum will occupy comparatively little space. A building covering 100 feet square could inclose 10,000 sepulchres, and one that occupied an acre would provide as many resting-places as a cemetery of thirty-five acres.

It is intended that ample and suitable grounds shall surround the building, and that adornment inside and out will be made as perfect as taste and wealth can dictate.

The sepulchers will be numbered and registered as lots in a cemetery, and a fund will be provided for the perpetual care of all treasures of art or nature that may be provided. All records of interment will be kept in the mausoleum. A chapel will be provided for the discharge of the last rites.

The cost of single sepulchres will probably range from $40 to $200, while family compartments will vary from $600 to $40,000. Burial lots in cities range from $400 to $5,000 for space to allow six graves, to which must be added the cost of headstone, monument statuary, inclosure and care.

Concrete is the material of which it is proposed to build the mausoleum. Research, ancient and modern, establish the quality of this material for impenetrability, insolubility and consequent permanence, even an earthquake being powerless to destroy buildings made of it. This substance will no doubt be faced by ornamental materials.

Female Tenacity of Life.—It appears from the gathered statistics of the world that women have a greater tenacity of life than men. Nature worships the female in all its varieties. Among insects the male perishes at a relative earlier period. In plants the seminate blossoms die earliest and are produced on the weaker limbs. Female quadrupeds have more endurance than males. In the human race, despite the intellectual and physical strength of the man, the woman endures longest, and will bear pain to which the strong man succumbs. Zymotic diseases are more fatal to males, and more male children die than females.

Deverga asserts that the proportion dying suddenly is about 100 women to 780 men; 1,080 men in the United States in 1870 committed suicide to 285 women. Intemperance, apoplexy, gout, hydrocephalus, affections of the heart and liver, scrofula and paralysis are more fatal to males than females. Pulmonary consumption, on the other hand, is more deadly to the latter. Females in cities are more prone to consumption than in the country. All old countries not disturbed by immigration have a great majority of females in the population. In royal families the statistics show more daughters than sons. The Hebrew woman is exceptionably long lived; the colored man is exceptionably short lived. The married state is favorable to prolongation of life among women. Dr. Hugh proclaims that there are from 2 to 6 per cent. more males born than females in the living population.

In order to fasten glass letters, figures, etc., in glass (show windows) so that when submerged in water for several days, they will not become detached, use an india rubber cement. The best for this purpose consists of one part india rubber, three parts mastic, and fifty parts chloform. Let stand for several days at a low temperature to dissolve the cement. It must be applied very rapidly as it becomes thick very soon. When spread with a camel's hair brush over a crack in glass or porcelain vessels this cement effectually closes it, and the vessels may be serviceable for holding water, though, of course, they will not bear the application of heat.

After Dangers of the "Grip."

From The Sunday Globe, Boston, Mass. Jan. 5, 1890.

"Boston papers facetiously remark that La Grippe is seldom fatal unless you use all the remedies recommended for it.' They are correct. The writer fully believes that the end of the poor 'grip' victim, if he tried all the patent medicines that have adorned (?) the pages of our leading newspapers as 'sure cures for La Grippe,' would be like Mark Twain, who for his famous cold tried every remedy advised by friends, until his stomach became so weak he began to vomit, and continued until, as he avers, 'he was like to throw up his immortal soul.' We notice one of the leading advertisers of the day has been conspicuous at this opportune time by the absence of any claim to cure the 'grip.' They certainly deserve a 'chromo,' and we feel like giving them a free 'ad' for their compassion upon our readers. The more so for the reason that probably more people have used their remedy, that good old family medicine, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, for this foreign influenza, than all others combined. And why not? Certainly no other will relieve catarrhal colds, coughs, bronchial troubles, or neuralgic pains, as promptly as that same old Anodyne Liniment, and the above are all symptoms or results of La Grippe. Herein lies the real after dangers from this epidemic of influenza; it leaves the mucous membrane linings of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes tender and very susceptible to the catarrh, bronchial troubles and pneumonia, which come with February and March in our northern climate. We shall still pin our faith to a remedy (for this after trouble) which acts promptly to allay inflammation; for therein lies the chief danger from throat and lung troubles. And surely a remedy that has the friends that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has, after eighty years' trial by a critical public, and has been used for the 'grip' more extensively than all the advertised remedies, deserves, as we said, a medal, and has before it we hope a prosperous year as an octogenarian."

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT WAS ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN, IN 1810.—All who buy direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not satisfied. Retail price, sent by mail, post-paid, 35 cents. Six bottles, $2, express pre-paid to any part of the United States; duty also paid to Canada. If your nearest druggist or general storekeeper does not keep Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, urge him to get it for you. If he will not, send to us. Do not fail to send for our pamphlet.—I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD

TABLE DECORATIONS.—The London *Queen* says table decoration is a recognized fashion now, and great taste and ingenuity are expended on it. It is easy enough to make a table look attractive with hot-houses at command; but when materials are scarce and means limited, it is a matter of difficulty. Most ingenious devices are often resorted to, and very successful ones sometimes. Asparagus, parsley, beetroot leaves, carrot tops, and even small cabbage leaves discolored by frost are all brought into use; while anything that can be culled from hedges and ditches, garden, or woodland is hailed as treasure by the enterprising decorator. Ferns that have become bleached with frost, especially bracken, can be pressed between blotting-paper under heavy weights, and brought out later on for dinnertable ornamentation. They look beautiful arranged with red berries, or flowers. They should be removed from the effect of gas as soon as the entertainment is over, and will then last a considerable time. They are used also for wall receptacles, lightly put in, with feathery grass and the brilliant orange-colored Cape gooseberries, which are now so much grown and dried for winter decoration. They also look effective with green ivy. Parsley that is a pale biscuit-color from frost is very pretty arranged around and drooping over the edges of low receptacles, with any flowers, or upright clusters of ripe red rose pods, or hips. A few small branches of the feathery asparagus, put in here and there, soften the whole. This asparagus can be pressed and kept for laying on the table, or arranging with other things. It then looks exactly like the refined kind, grown under glass by florists, and put into bouquets. Tinted strawberry leaves are very effective with white, yellow, or red flowers, and are shown up by beetroot leaves put in beneath. Any leaves can be preserved intact by pressing them under very heavy weights in blotting-paper, and then varnishing the backs to keep them stiff, laying an extra quantity where the stalks join. They should be kept pressed about two weeks. Dry grasses are often arranged with green winter foliage, also grain, especially oats that have been cut green, and kept. At a harvest home, ripe grain was arranged with the flowers, and very small bunches, tied with red ribbon, were scattered about the table, still smaller ones being made up as buttonholes, and laid in every plate. Most of these were taken home, and kept as souvenirs of the occasion.

Circular willow fruit baskets, some in their natural colors, others peeled, and a few gilded, have adorned many a fashionable dinner table, sunk in billows of soft silk. At one dinner party the baskets were brown, the silk yellow, while rich-hued Virginia creeper tendrils strayed over the folds. The lamps and candle shades were yellow, with a spray of the creeper laid on each. On another table a rich red brocade cloth was laid down the centre, embroidered in shades of old gold, with clusters of red cactus dahlias, surrounded with autumn-tinted leaves placed at distances, four larger ones being at the corners. The tints of the flowers and leaves corresponded exactly with those of the brocade and embroidery. The lamp and candle shades were red. Small fretwork wheelbarrows, fitted with tins and filled with flowers, are sometimes seen at the four corners of a centre cloth; and if this latter is of gold-colored plush, pushed or wrinkled up in the centre, and the flowers yellow, the effect is remarkably good. The folds in the plush throw up all its rich lustre. At an autumnal dinner party, in a wild, mountainous, wooded district, a layer of moss was laid down the centre of the table, into which fungi of the brightest hues were put, as if growing out of it. In the centre was a large china bowl, filled with fern and grasses. The country around was barren of flowers, and the hostess liked variety. The effect was most successful. Muslin, with a silver or gilded design, is sometimes "ruffled up," down the centre of the table, with single flowers, such as pansies, chrysanthemums, alamanders, etc., scattered over, and silver or gilt spoons and ornaments arranged about the table and edges of the muslin.

Miss Lamar's Oyster Fritters.—Take a pint and a half of milk, a pound and a quarter of flour, 4 eggs, the yolks having been well beaten; add together and stir well; beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, and gradually stir into the batter. Take a spoonful of this mixture, drop one oyster into it, and fry in hot lard until brown on both sides.

CONNECTICUT CAKE.—Beat to a cream half a pound of butter. Then beat two eggs very light and add them to a quart of milk. Mix in the butter and stir in sufficient yellow Indian meal to make a batter about as thick as for muffins. Beat the whole very hard and long. Bake it in a buttered pan for an hour and a half or two hours, according to its thickness. Sent it to table hot and eat it with butter.

CLEAN stair rods with a soft woolen cloth dipped in water, and then in finely sifted ashes. After the rods have been well rubbed in this way rub them with a dry flannel or woolen rag until they shine and every particle of the ashes has disappeared.

Prepare for Spring

Now is the time to attend to your personal condition in preparation for the change to spring season. If you have not "wintered well," if you are tired out from overwork, if your blood has become impure from close confinement in badly ventilated offices or shops, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. It will purify and vitalize your blood, create a good appetite, and tone your whole system.

"For a first-class spring medicine my wife and I think very highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. We both took it last spring. It did us a great deal of good and we felt better through the hot weather than ever before. It cured my wife of sick headache, from which she has suffered a great deal, and relieved me of a dizzy, tired feeling. I think every one ought to take something to purify the blood before the hot weather comes on, and we shall certainly take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring." J. H. PEARCE, Supt. Granite Railway Co., Concord, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of

CONSUMPTION, *Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold*

I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION."

Ely's Cream Balm

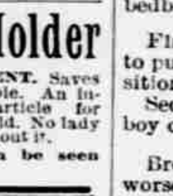
Gives Relief at once for

COLD IN HEAD

—| CURES |—

CATARRH.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS. 56 Warren st., N. Y.



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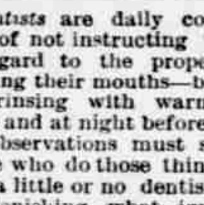


SpoolHolder

NEW PATENT. Saves time and trouble. An indispensable article for every household. No lady should be without it.

Samples can be seen at this office.

Dentists are daily committing the error of not instructing their patients in regard to the proper method of cleaning their mouths—brushing, picking, rinsing with warm water after meals and at night before going to bed. Our observations must show that the people who do those things faithfully, have a little or no dentistry to do. It is astonishing what ignorance exists among people of all classes and conditions, as to what cleanliness of the mouth means. They will tell you frankly that they do not brush their mouths as well as they ought to, for they did not know they were going to be examined, and when you looked, you really thought so, and the second thought was probably not for a month. Cleanly habits are part of an individual's education and can be formed only in childhood. Too much care cannot be bestowed on the subject for the little ones. Each individual must see it thoroughly done—have it done for him and experience having it well rubbed in with a brush. Not much dentifrice of any kind is needed—small quill toothpicks are best, narrow strips of rubber dam for spaces the quill will not clean. Water used frequently for rinsing, with a motion of the tongue on all the surfaces of the teeth and gums, lingual, palatal, labial and buccal. So much for preventive dentistry, which should be our highest aim.

Mr. Wems, of Baltimore, has reproduced Dr. Werner Siemens' idea of long ago of an electric letter post. Dr. Siemens proposed that this form of transit of letters should replace the pneumatic tube system now in use in Berlin and Paris, the letters being conveyed on small electric cars through a tube at a very high rate of speed.

Hark! to the sound of humanity's wails!
Millions of people with aches and with ails.
Headaches and humors, a merciless flood,
Weakness of lungs and disorders of blood.
Yet there's a helper that certainly saves,
Thousands of people from premature graves.

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures coughs, relieves asthma, checks bronchitis, purifies the blood, heals sores, eruptions and unsightly pimples and is without a rival for all the ills that spring from a disordered liver. All druggists.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Of druggists.

Vandyked fur borders are used on very handsome and rich materials.

The Wisest Physicians.

Since Hypocrates discovered that all manner of disorders were produced by the vitiated fluids of the body, have sought to aid nature by methods calculated to purify the blood, promote digestion, nutrition and excretion, stimulate inactive livers, kidneys and bowels, and as yet no attainment of art has surpassed the old St. Bernard Vegetable Pill of our fathers, pronounced centuries ago, the triumph of medical art and unequalled since. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

Heliotrope gloves are a favorite tint for the best evening wear.

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

Have a storehouse for leaves, and pack it full, collecting the leaves only on clear, dry days. Never store leaves closely when they are wet.

The points of driven wells should be of brass, as iron points rust and clog, thereby preventing a free flow of water.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the very best. A trial will prove we are right. Received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

It will be better to have a nice lot of fodder near the barn when the first snow comes, than to have it buried out in the field.

You don't have to *take our word* for the good quality of Dobbins' Electric Soap. Just get one *bar* of your grocer, and let it tell you its own *story* next *Monday*, and be governed by that, *good or bad*. Remember *Dobbins' Electric*.

There will always be romance in the world as long as there are young hearts in it.

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

Celebrity, the advantage of being known to those who do not know us.

No stranger should leave the city without a box of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigars.

Francis Hodgson Burnett is getting rich at the rate of from $20,000 to $25,000 a year.

Watch for "Murray" Buggy adv. next week.

The fire still lives in hidden embers,
Though one forgives one still remembers

"You should come," said the man from the Occident, "and take a look at our Yellowstone park, and see its geyser."

Philadelphian—Will some day; but we have a beautiful park of our own, and——

Westerner (interrupting)—But no geyser.

Philadelphian—O! yes we have.

Westerner—Where?

Philadelphian—There, for instance (pointing to a passing dude), how's that for a guysir?

The grim little man who attends the menagerie at Wonderland had just emerged from the lion's cage one day last week when a timid maiden inquired:

"Say, mister man, do you ever get frightened when you are in the cage with that awful monster?"

"No, ma'am," the keeper boldly made reply; "I am not afraid of anything that walks."

"Why," pursued the inquirer, meekly, "do you possess a natural charm over wild animals?"

"I have been married twice," quoth he.

New Clerk (anxious to show his sagacity)—"This silver dollar you just took in is counterfeit."

Proprietor (nervously)—"I was waiting on the minister's wife."

"But you don't take counterfeit money from women jus' because they happen to be ministers' wives, do you?"

"No, of course not."

"Didn't you see this was counterfeit?"

"Consarn it! Young man, if you must know, that's the dollar I dropped into the contribution box last Sunday.

Capt. Spear—"And were you never wounded, Pat?"

Pat—"Faith, sor, and I was. In the fight at Spottsylvania, a dirty rebel lifted his gun and fired. I was seared, I tell yez. He struck me right under me left breast."

"But if it struck where you say, the ball must have gone through your heart and killed you."

"Oh, bedad sor! me heart was in me mouth at the time."

"Mary," said Miss Ponsonby to her maid "you must really never again allow Fido to get on my bed.'

"I've done my best to break him of the habit, ma'am," she replied, for it's awful."

"I should say it was awful, "returned Miss Ponsonby. "I just found a bedbug on the poor little thing."

First Omahan—I don't know what to put my son at. He shows a disposition to be a little fast.

Second Omahan—Make a messenger boy out of him. That will cure him.

Brown—Men are getting worse and worse every year. Just look at the number of defaulting bank cashiers!

Robinson—I don't know about that. Book-keepers and cashiers were no good thousands of years ago. Don't the Bible say: "As men multiplied they grew worse?"

Friend (to inventor)—Is it possible you have sold your interest in that patent for only $25,000?

Inventor—Don't worry. I've got an improvement on it ready to patent that he'll have to pay $50,000 to get.

Mrs. Gabble—What an awfully worried, anxious, despairing look Mrs. Goodsoul has.

Mrs. Dabble—Yes, I guess she's stopped doing her own work and gone to keeping a girl.

Miss Gladys Herbeau—"It's not for my property you love me, is it, George? You love me for myself alone?"

Mr. Herrmann—"Yes, darling."

Miss Gladys Herbeau—"For my real worth?"

Mr. Herrmann—"Yes, dear. Real and personal."

Neighbor—Well, Giggings, what are you raising?

Amateur Gardener (sadly)—Blisters.

A Remedy for the Influenza.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the influenza is Kemp's Balsam, the specific for Coughs and Colds, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease before securing the remedy, but get a bottle and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the influenza has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. All druggists sell the Balsam.

Our vasseline is used in Japan to sooth the stings of tattooing.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 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.

A fifty-year-old grapevine grows in Germantown on a trunk which measures two feet six inches around.

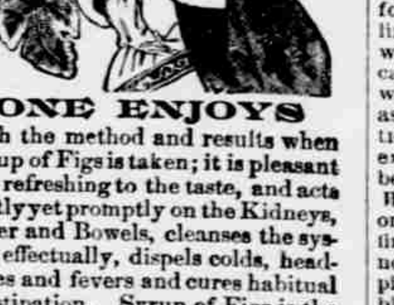
Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

The sooner the hogs are slaughtered after the season becomes cold the better, as it will save food and labor.

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.

The skirts of home toilets are almost invariably made with trains.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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JEWELS AND LACES.

"Oh, girl with the jewelled fingers,
Oh, maid with the laces rare!"

What are your jewels and what are your laces worth to you if, from undergoing the trying ordeals which fashionable society imposes on its devotees, and which are enough to test the physical strength and endurance of the most robust, you break down, lose your health and become a physical wreck, as thousands do from such causes?

Under such circumstances you would willingly give all your jewels and all your laces to regain lost health. This you can do if you will but resort to the use of that great restorative known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Thousands of grateful women bless the day it was made known to them.

For all those derangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to women, it is the *only* remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the 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.

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

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

An Illustrated Book of 160 pages, treating of "Woman and Her Diseases, and their Self-cure," sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

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

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. One a dose. Sold by druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

25 CTS

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

25 CTS

A Send-off or a Stand-off.—Parkley Saunters—"I—I—I want your daughter, sir, to be my wife."

Old Dukkets—"Wait a year!"

Parkley—"It's a long time to wait, sir!"

Dukkets—"Oh I don't mean for you to wait here.

"How is this, Alfred, I found this corkskrew in one of your pockets?"

"Oh, that's all right, mother. They come with those corkscrew suits, you know."

SHE—What do you suppose supports the vast arch of the heavens?

He—The moonbeams, I guess.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The Edinburgh Exhibition, 1890.—An international exhibition of electrical engineering, general inventions and industries will be opened this summer at Edinburgh. A large guarantee fund has been raised and all preliminary arrangements made. A large number of exhibits are to be forwarded from Paris, including the whole of the Edison collection. A site of ninety acres has been secured in a commanding situation near Merchiston, to the southwest of the city. There are to be two main buildings, one of which will be devoted entirely to the electrical exhibits and machinery in motion. The two buildings are connected by a covered way, crossing the railway by a substantial wooden bridge, and midway between an annex will probably be erected. The building for general exhibits, which is 700 feet by 200 feet, is approached from the main entrance by a handsome iron bridge crossing the Union Canal. The general character of the design of the main building is that of the French Renaissance, the towers being, as has become almost universal in exhibition buildings, somewhat Moorish. The engineer and architect-in-chief is Mr. W. Allan Carter, M. Inst. C. E., and his assistants are Mr. Frank W. Simon, architect, and Mr. Penman, E. E.

A Novel Project.—When it was stated some weeks since in the newspapers that the building of a milk pipe line from a point in New York State to New York City was projected, there was a rather general smile, and the matter was treated as a joke. The projectors were, however, it seems, in sober earnest. A company with a capital of $500,000 has, it is announced, been formed at Middletown, N. Y., for the purpose of constructing such a line. The proposed method of forwarding the milk is in cylindrical tin cans surrounded and propelled by water, and the promoters of the scheme assert that the time of transportation for a distance of 100 miles will not exceed an hour, while the profit will be about one cent a gallon. *Fire and Water* thinks if this sort of thing goes on, we need not be surprised ere long to find New York the converging point not only of oil, natural gas, and milk pipe lines, but of whisky ducts from the blue grass regions, and beer ducts from Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee. The pipe manufacturers may well feel cheerful at the prospect before them.

An open confession. Mistress (angrily)—"Bridget, are you not ashamed to wear my hat?"

Bridget—Well, mum, to tell ther truth I be, for it's divil a bit I knowed it was last year's stoyle till Mary O'Connor told me."

"It's a case of coffee and pistols for two, between you and me, sir," said a fire eating citizen.

"Well, if you mean the kind of coffee we get at our hotel, I dunno as there'll be any use of bothering about the pistols."

—A wealthy Italian paid $50,000 for the English racing stallion Melton.

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TO WHAT

WE HAVE TO SAY.

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Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

BIG G

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y. We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

THE STAR FEED GRINDER

The Fastest and Cheapest Grinder made. Grinds 15 to 25 bushels per hour of Ear Corn dry or damp, and all small Grain. Write for circular. STAR MFG. CO., New Lexington, Ohio.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

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Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

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