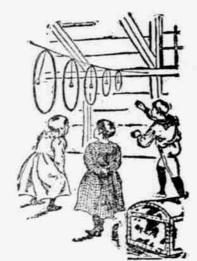
A VERY PRETTY GAME FOR LITTLE CHIL DEEN TO PLAY.

There is a very pretty little game, it which both hoops and balls are used, but the balls are not thrown to be eaught and the hoops are not rolled, You get six wooden hoops, all of liferent sizes, such as will measure from twelve to thirty inches across Fasten on each a little screw hook to

Next prepare a place to suspend the That may be a stout wire fixed hoops. ss the playroom about seven feel from the floor, or you can put wire across the attic between rafters, at the same height, or you can put the wire in the barn. If you wish to play ontdoors have the wire stretched between two trees.

Now, just where the hook is, fasten to each hoop a cord reaching to the center of the hoop with a bell attached



To play, you throw a rubber or worstthrong's the hoop count only ten. The has been during the financial trouble

Each player throws at all the hoops every time it is his turn. whore, sail it is the very best rainy day name that I know of, in a barn, or an sine, or the play room.

## GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

en Massacre Statue. World's Fair congresses; neither do any other man in the city who fights complain. more vigorously and effectually the



Improvement. When money is needquire it, Mr. Puliman is never a - necessity for intervening mechan-bodices, which, as a rule, took the plied to in vain. How well he knows plied to in valu. How well he knows upon the market. It is said to be saim with white sleeves, and with the proper use of money is shown by the first motor to obtain useful rotary his literality in the e tablishment mechanical energy direct from the and conduct of "Wildwood," the sun. A large corrugated drum is pretty country house near the town filled with an expansible liquid or of Pullman, where Chicago working gas. Inside the drum are vanes, girls are maintained without expense which, on being rotated by the exto them during their vacation. He passion of the liquid or gas, compare said: "I don't want my girls to municate their motion to a pull-y. shine in society. That is all non- On putting the apparatus near a fire sense. But they can have carte or in the sun, where one side only of blanche for charity." He is about the drum is heated, or on applying a jonquil, and vermillion. Turbans were sixty years of age, a handsome, wellgroomed man in perfect health. It inside the drum and the pulley is said that he works harder than any rotates forcibly. of the thousands of men in his em-His fortune has been variously estimated. It is probably in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000. He lives unostentatiously but in fine mastif, drove up in front of a Cir tyle in a large handsome brownstone house at the northeast corner the Times-Star of that city, and Stuart, but looking at them, I should knotty oak, bat-

How Our Forefathers Slept.

In the earliest times the whole family slept in the common hall. The first improvement was the erection of the solar or upper chamber. This was above the hall, or a portion f it, or over the kitchen and butters attached to the hall. The arrangement may still be observed in many of the old colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.

The solar was first the sleeping room of the lo d and lady, though afterwards it served not only for this purpose, but also as an ante-chamber to the dormitory of the daughters and maid servants. The men of the household still slept in the hall beow: later on, bed recesses were contrived in the wall, as one may find in Northumberland at the present day.

The bed was as a rule, except for the ladies of the house, merely a bag stuffed with straw. A sheet wrapped contractors are paid by the governround the body formed the only nightdress. But there were also pilows, blankets, and coverlets. The early English bed was quite as

luxurious as any that followed after, until the invention of the spring mattress gave a new and hitherto unhoped for joy to the hours of night. The second step in advance was the ladies' bower, a room or suit of rooms set apart for the ladies of the house and their women.

For the first time, as soon as this room was added, the women could foll w their own avocations of embroldery, spinning, and reedle work of all kinds, apart from the rough While the whale was wondering what train, which is bordered at the base in and noisy talk of the men.

PROBABLY the only woman who is of ficially commissioned to represent a f reign government at the World's Miss Margaret Windeyer, dughter of Sir William Windeyer, senior judge of the Supreme Court of

At a recent wedding in Clarke County, Alabama, the groom was fifteen years old and the bride thirty five

REST IN INFERNO.

to Michael the Archangel came the mandate To guide St. Paul through Heaven and ther through Hell;
They visited the Heavens and saw therein Felicity and beauty with no stain of sin;
Each spirit there symmetrical and wise;
Fure heavenly joyounness to all ears and cyes
St. Paul was happy, and aloud he cried;
For this He lived, was crucified and died And the result is ample for the deed Of Him by Whom from Death mankind was freed."

The Archangel Michael with the great St Went down into the Hells, and saw them all But the Apostic, at the fearful mark Evil had made, and with it all the dark Distress of soul and bodily agony. Was shocked with sympathy, as he well might be.

be, And to his escort earnestly he cried; "Have they no respite here!" to which re; The Archangel; "No Sabbath know they h But evermore these scenes of woe and fear

Then to the Master, praverfully Paul said:
"Lord, I have seen the wicked, boubly 'dead.
My heart, dear Lord, is burdened by their fate
Though their transgressions from Thy laws are great, Grant Thou a day of rest to these forlorn in memory of Thy resurrection morn!"
And ever since, the wise are wontern. And ever since, the wise are went to say. The wicked rest in Hell each Sabbath Day.

The New York Journal of Comnerce discussing the recent financia flurry, says.:

"Those who are responsible for the present upbeaval in the financial world are not confined to any party nor living on any single shere. From far Austr the other side of the globe care one of the shocks that disturbed th market. A dozen canks, represen'ing ver \$400,000,000 had losned their capt tal and deposits for investments from which no power of man could extricate them The moment a panic came an the depositers asked for their money the institutions had to close their doors. The work of production had been overdone in the manufa tories of Europe, the warehouses were m re or less glut e with unsalable goods, and that added to the general depression. The capitalists who are usually quick in then ed ball at each hoop in turn. If it response at such seasons had been investing in loans offered on attractive the bell it counts by fives, according to terms in distant countries and were the size of the hoop, the largest five, powerless to help. There has not been the smallest thirty. But if the ball a period in the list half century when goes through and rings the bell you the wealth of Europe, especially of add ten to the count. If it rings the Great Bittain and its dependencies, bell and falls back without going was so tled up and unavailable as it of the last few weeks.

"In this country the innocent always suffer with the guilty in any This is a good play any time, any public calamity, this being an inevitable condition of their interdependence. But we are happy to say that never [no weary tearless eyes, so tightly before in our history, as far as we know a y hing of it have those engaged in legitimate bu iness managed with skill and prudence had so small a proportion of the common infliction. The banks which have suspended were not fwo hands crossed on the breast—a omething of the Donor of the Fort Dear- tion of the common infliction. The George M. Pullman, who recently those entitled by good conduct to an invelled the fine monument he has exemption from such a misfortune. Where, later on, naught but our dust sected upon the spot of the Fort There have been very few mercantile Dearborn massacre, is one of the failures, and none have come to grid most public-spirited as well as one of who ought to lave been carried through. the richest citizens of Chicago. You don't see his name in the list of tain, a time loan for any speculative DRESS OF THE NINETEENTH chairmen of reform meetings and purpose, but the sound banks all over extent in their discounts of business pabut it is doubtful whether there is per, and regular customers of these in-

And the future has in it little peril scription, who wil attend to it carefully and leave all outside speculations alone. It may not be safe to buy shares a name which, according to Web- was then called a "cornette;" ling will do well to give the e underta- pened V-shape, and so disapkings a wide berch. We do not think the hearts and willing hands, and a little more courage just now would be both timely and becoming to those who an look their con Tion squarely in the face."

An Ingenious Motor.

An ingenicus motor for the utilization of the heat rays of the sun. g. s. ed for works of art or charity, when or coal direct, thereby obviating the gas jet, varied expansion is caused

A Four-Legged Lackey.

A gentleman with a handsome equipage, followed by a fine Eng i cinnati hostelry the other day, says self on the curbstone. There the truth, we should consider them short mastiff at like a statue of tone hold low. ing the strap securely, while his four-legged lackey.

Roads of Ireland.

The best roads in the world are those to be found in Ireland. They are far superior to those in England or in Germany. Tourists from every country pronounce them unrivalled. This splendid road system is directly in the hands of the government, with a government inspector for each county, who examines the roads and gives a certificate for the excellency of the work done before the road the skirt, forming a series of puffings. ment. And this government inspection of the roads takes place every three mont. s, and the contractors are thus always made to attend to the repairs of the road.

A down-East fisherman tells of a startling adventure that he had with as they are often now used for the base a whale near Grand Manan recently. of feathers in millinery. Above this He and his dory were about to be swallowed by the whale when, with circular fashion. great presence of mind and steadiness of nerve, he threw a quid of tobacco,

struck him the fisher man escaped. Robert Furey has been awarded three years' contract for street cleaning evidently shorter than we wear them in Brooklyn. N. Y. He is to get \$190,-000 the first two years and \$215,000 would call your attention. It consists the third year for removing ashes, and of dozens of plumes encircling the

BIFTER-SWEET OF LOVE.

BY JULIA CLINTON JONES,

O Love! resistless passion that con-O fatal flame that burns thro' heart sefore thy scathing breath the fairest

Of Life, Faith, Hope and Joy are E'en as abara's simoon wrecks the and yet, near thee, how pales all other bliss,

Vhile men would give their all for one sweet kiss. Put yesterday! ah, me! 'twere truly

Could the seared soul its blighting joys forget-bitter-sweet of love, whose dull death-knell Wakes the flerce pang, the biting, wild regret For that whose memory e'en is rap

ture yet. Ah, no! they seek forgetfulness in vain Who once have felt love's transport and its pain.

But yesterday Life smiled thro' sunny bowers Where tempting joys like buds o. To-day thro' ashes drag the leader hours!

Ye stars that wide your flery torches flung And yester-eve your song of triumph

sung To greet clusive transports,—quenche l in mist and cloud each scintillating light.

Sleep, if we can, -dreams may repair the blight Cast by dead passion o'er the darkened way; Ah! like the glitt'ring ice on mountain Bathed in the golden beams of ling'r-

ing day, So cold our dreams—cold as that

Co-morrow! ah, to-morrow cometi rest! Sleep without dreams or bitter wak'ning pain.

That they shall never look on woe This is the end of that flerce strug-

little ground us found.

- Home Journal

CENTURY.

[Ardern Holt.]

White was much in vogue in the cause of good government and moral for the man engaged in an honest cal-ling or legitimate business of any descriptions. They were shortwaisted, and the junction of skirt and bedice was hidden by a fold of the material much as it is worn now. Hussar hats with high crowns, trimmed at the in an industrial enterprise worth \$15. hats with high crowns, trimmed at the 000,000 and incorporated for 50,000,000, side with a huge plume of feathers, or which has been built in similar proor which has been built in similar pre-portions on a smaller scale. A 'Trust' the face, being, in fact, a cap, which was then called a "cornette;" but the ster, gives an "assured rest ng of the curious part about it was that the frills mind," but it is not always to be trus were continued from the top of the ted, and those who have any other cw!- cap to the front of the jacket which

In 1817 horizontal stripes were inworldis coming to an end b cause recla troduced on dresses, and were carried thus reaching the finish of a career that up to the knee, and there seemed to be could terminate in no other way. There could terminate in no other way. There is good work yet to be done in all the channels of trade and industry for atout beauty and willing hands and a little required, were beginning to be a necessary accompaniment to every bonnet, and happy people who now possess them find they are almost large them find they are almost large enough to cover the front of the

> In a few years the modes begin to approach more nearly to our modern notions. Wreathes are worn in the evening, short dresses and longer trimmings to the upper portion of the bodice. A good deal of attention was bestowed on the trimmings at the edge of the skirt, which consisted mostly of cross-cut pieces of material, full, and canght down at intervals with bows which were surmounted by bouquets. dress of white net over white satin had a blue bodice, turquoise ornaments, and corn flowers. The favorite colors made of metallic gauze, ornamented with silver, when it rejoiced in the name of the "Waves of Pactalus"; in gold it was called the "Lands of Pac-

For driving, the outdoor garment. were in themselves a dress, semi-fitting, made with pelerine capes, and and vast strength elaborately trimmed down the front. and had for arms jumping from his buggy snapped the consider them to be a bonnet worn the axes, whirl hitch strap into the ring of his horse's bit, and then placed the other end of the st ap in the mouth of his mast if the st ap in the mouth of his mast if the by this time had seated him the undue length of the waist, but, in

Egyptian taste prevailed in ornamaster went in to "see a man." On ments, and the hair was platted, to the gentleman's exit the dog yielded which there were many objections. up the strap and the gentleman drove off, closely followed by the faithful had a prototype in those times. It was garlanded with roses for evening wear, and bordered with jewels; but it was

plume of feathers in front, which would crush any ordinary matron in our day. Turbans were worn by elderly wo-men. These were expensive articles of dress, and were made of gossamer ma-terials in bright colorings, forming the foundation for a liberal display of

iewels. Another favorite form of trimming was a couple of rows of bias bands o stuff drawn through the incisions in There was no room for pockets eny where, and everybody carried a reti-cule, made to accord with the dress. Sometimes the gowns were open at the neck, and were filled in by a double cross-cut handkerchief of gossamer net, very softening to the appearance of the neck, and a fashion which old adies continued for many years.

These bands were frequently caught down with roses, made of white satin, there were plumes arranged in semi

A Court dress worn at this period has the petticoat of white satin, trimmed striking the monster full in the eye. | with peach-colored satin, matching the the same way. A diamond buckle fastens the waistband of the short bodice, and the peach satin train is now. But it is to the headdress that I for street cleaning, on the head like an aureola, and shows what basis of 15,000 miles.

People never think of whistling is indulge in a superabundance of feath-lectand. It's a violation of the diviners. The then chroniclers of fashion speak in admiring terms of the new

Court hoop, but I see no trace of it ir

this dress Punstable straw was reckoned pecu phraseology of those days, and speaters and pelisses were worn out of doors, and cream color (then called "is.belle"), primrose, and royal bine were the colors of the year. Rainbow tints are in fashion now, but we have not as yet patronized a rainbow rose, a novelty then brought from Paris; every leaf represented the brilliant colors of the rainbow. Spiral flowers, standing erect, as they are at present worn, were employed with broad ribbons. Two large flowers on separate stalks were introduced on the summit of the hats. Ranunculus and iris were the favorite flowers, and sprigs of lilaz. White gowns were embroidered with bluebells and other natural-colored blooms. Gaiters made of grey cloth with mother-of-pearl buttons accompanied half boots of light grey kid. White parasols had painted floral borders, and a nosegay was carried in the hand by everybody; not a large one, but just a handful of roses, violets, or heartsease. We are using straw in many curious fashions, but we have not yet come to straw feathers, although they were the mode at the

beginning of this century.

The hair at this period was dresse in curls on either side of the face, and from 1819, when the waist started immediately below the bust, the bonnet increased in size, and the skirts also, the waist by degrees lengthening; but it was not till 1823 that the dresses widened out at the feet, after the manner that we are beginning to favor

Perhaps some of you have by you hose jewelled coronet combs, which were worn at the back of the head, in front of the bows of hair that were con-videred so becoming in those days. We read from a Paris correspondent of a coiffure a la cerise intermixed with ears of corn; and in every-day life full curls were worn over each temple

and forehead, the hats being put on very far back. It was difficult then, as it is difficult now, to bring to the mind's eye the veritable articles of dress as we se them, but the accounts given then of the black velvet hats, with upstandglitt'ring ray!
Their very brightness renders yet more chill
The swift awak'ning sense of longing that they could be of no use, and were

simply ornamental, I must endeavor to bring before you a walking dress of 1823 because of its originality. It is really a low bodice with long sleeves, but filled in to the neck. The material is lavendercolored gros de Naples, and it is bor-dered at the foot with what was then called a cork-screw rouleau made of satin. It has a tohu a la Henrielte, with a double frill of vandyke lace, that was worn beneath the bodice. The cap, still called a cornette, was made of Mechlin lace, trimmed with roses, and the ornaments were corne han. A white cashmere shawl hangs on the arm. These were in the very height of fashion and showed superb borders of variegated colors,

GOG AND MAGOO

two Mythical English Glants, Once Hegarded as Realities. From the earliest times mythology as usurped the place of veritable nistory in the popular mind. All na-



the glants of real and legendary history are Gog and Magog, whose statues ad rn the old Guildhall of London. One legend runs that the 330 daughters of the Emperor Dioclesian killed their husbands, and being put in a vessel provisioned for six months, were sent to sea in punishment for their crimes and rifted to Britain. Here the Evil them and they wave existence to a race of horrible giants. Subsequent to the fall of Troy a man named Brutus visited Britain and with all nis followers, the Trojans, entered thto war with the glant Albion, who ruled over the country. The Trojans ventually were successful; Albion was slain and his brothers, Magog and Gog, were taken to the site of

the present city of London, Here Brutus built a castle and the glants. Magog and Gog, were chained at the gates. When they died their emgles were set up as they now appear in the Guildhall. Another legend is that after the defeat and death of Albion only one brother, log-magog, survived and he was slain by another glant, Corincus, both of whose figures are in the Guildhall These glants were

of gigantic stature i ge clubs of bats of fron and spikes fastened to long pole by a :hain.

It is hard to repress a smile while eading such de-

criptions, and difficult to imagine how rational beings could have ever regarded such legends as real, yet the fact is these glants were for a long also supplemented by a hearse-like time believed in and their history soberly recorded. The statues of Magog and Gog or of Gog-magog and forineus used to be carried through the streets of London on great occasions, being drawd in two gorgeous charlots allotted them for the pur pose. These statues were twice destroyed, but were replaced and now stand fourteen feet high in the Guild

Fooling the Snakes.

A chicken rancher living near Mil. ton, Wash, was brought to the verge of ruin by great quantities of snakes that migrated to his neighborhood heart, the head, the blood, the nerves and swallowed his eggs and his young all go wrong. If you feel wrong, chickens. He tried many plans designed to disperse the reptiles and save his stock and fortune, but unavallingly. A happy thought struck him two or three weeks ago, and he and a good digestion. bought a big lot of porcelain nest eggs and scattered them promisenously over his premises. The snakes were marvelously fooled and have been swallowing them with avidity and with fatal results ever since. It s assumed they die of indigestion. bough it may be of chagrin.

The Treasury vaults of the United tates now contain about \$475,000,060 of silver, including bars, dollars and ubsidiary coin.

Before the year 1100 everyone won mittens or went bareherds'. Gloves with ten fingers were invented in the Twelfth Century.

INDEPENDENT WOMEN.

Not so very long long ago the inde pendent woman used to be "talked about." Her independence attracted at-tention, created alarm, stirred the society in which she moved to its depths. She was independent sometimes at the expense of her character, and had to endure the sneer of scandal, the jeer of injustice, the blighting jibe of venom, the sorrow metimes-of mistaken pi ty. had to assert, not merely to be, to bat-ter at the doors instead of quietly opening them, to trample, when esired to be allowed to tread. In the old days—a dog's space of life almost ago—to be independent required an immense amount of character, an energy almost blatant, a strife not graceful or quite womanly, perhaps, a virility exhausting itself in violent and aggres sive action. The independent woman had to be the pushing woman, the selfassertive woman, the woman who cried herself up and others down, like the man who beats the drum on the booth steps in the country fair, and after wards changes his clothes and be the paid-for show inside. The independent woman of old days was not always, or even generally, attractive She had an air of clutching, and to clutch even at one's rights is to appea vulgar and to look dreadful and undig miled. But the independent woman of to-day is often a very different beug. She has a peculiar, frank charm,

a fresh healthiness, an honesty and dignity that frequently surround her with an atmosphere both refreshing and invigorating. For she has wor her position fairly and fully. She is recognized instead of merely snubbed, and so she feels at ease, and instead of eing blatant is often content to be bright. It is a mistake, made too often, both by women and by men, to fancy that independence and push are one and the same thing. Independence is the sensible following out of one's wn views; push is the vulgar endeavor to impress those views—and more es pecially their holder—upon the unfor unate people round. The pushing wo men is quite one of the most odions features in modern life. The sensibly adependent woman is one of the mos healthy and most pleasant. Independ ence does not necessarily imply conceit, but push, at least, implies the assumption of it, and the pushing woman is a sort of society town-crier, in essantly bawling her own merits. If she writes a story she goes about tell ing her distrangut acquaint mee how much it cost her how the burning of genius has devoored her vitality, like Thatkeray, she has had to labor, and, like Conriotte Bron's to endure. She mentions, in a loud voice sleepless nights of travail, longs for res but is driven by her talents to exertion and explains only that death can sooth he in essant bubbling of that mighty cauldron, her brain,

The pushing woman ought to spent least one day in the Palace of Truth. She would emerge no doubt in hysteries, but she would emerge a decent mem ber of society. But the independent woman who is not wildly proud of her independence, is often very refreshing. If she is unmaried she is often a there ugh bact elor. She is no fraid to walk alone, nor need she be for she is thoroughly, and rightly capable of taking care of herself. She hinks less of eliquette than of good ense, and more of morals than of manner. She has certain work to do in th vorld, and she means to do it as well as or better than a man would do his work. S. e lets nothing stand in let way, and if she is brought up short by lar love of glants and supernatural teings led many to countries, that do not concern or trouble her, but propriety emphatically does. knows what is wrong and avoids it. She does not always care what is thought wrong and avoid that, for she has a mind and she dores to use it. She is hail-fellow-well-met with men, and if she is with them in her work and they are polite and helpful to her she is more prone to treat them as brothers than to think of them as lovers. She is human, she is not sally, and men quickly learn to respect an I admire She savs what she means, but she is not affected with a disease of disgusting frankness, such as poisons contentment and banish s confidence. If she spoke of a spade, she might call it by its name, but the chances are One created visionary husbands for that she would not mention it at all that, above all, her reticences are naturd and not studied. Her silence is the specchless silence, not the silence that shricks alon !- "Heavens, behold my modesty!" She is independent of men, but she is always ready to accep with dignity and gratitude the natural

Wherever she goes, she instantly ommands respect, and she is seldom, f ever, placed in an awkward position the is too naturally dignified to know what dign ty means, and threads the dangers of the worll safely, guided by he unfailing instincts of the sensible good woman. The pushing woman has one her best to bring the rightly inlependent woman into contempt and lislike, but only the very blind will ail to discern the complete difference there is between the two types, and to svoid and contemn the one as much a they seek after and admire the other.

Mrs Eleanor Munger, of New Un en, who has recently married Philip Wells, of Boston, wore at her n ariage a gown one hundred and twenty. ve years old. It had been worn as wedding dress by her mother and her

randmother. MISS CECILIA BEAUX, whose painting uas won the Dodge prize of \$ 00 at this year's Academy exhibition, is a Phila-delphia girl, and has always lived here except during the two years she spent in study in Paris. Her father vas a Frenchman, her mother a Nov Englander. Miss Beaux has exhibited twice in the Salon, and has won the May Smith prize four times.

## "August Flower"

a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y. The stomach is the reservoir If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the

"I am Post Master here and keep

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Oxford Washington, B. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims, Late Principal Ramminer U.S. Penaion Bureau. Syrsin last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite



THINGS OLD AND NEW.

In 1624 the King of England forbade ers Isles. Finally, by relaxing restricenue to England, amounting in 1676 to \$775,000.

glass or crystal in the faces of statues.

The royal crown of Roumania made of bronze, the metal having once done service in the shape of cannons. Samples from sixty-two war tested guns, each of whom was captured from some enemy, are included in the make up of this royal insignia. Tin plate made in America is said

be superior to the imported article, as it "stands heavy stamping much betbecause Bessemer steel yields better results than the Siemens steel used in Wales. It is probably not known to the

general public that all the names add to the difficulty, such persons are placed before Chinese shops and laun apt to wrap themselves up too much, dries are false. Every Chinaman in and as a consequence, become sensi business has a "shop name" and a tive to the least atmospheric change. "private name," and by the latter he Sitting in wet clothes should always is known only to his family and inti- be avoided. Little children are often mate acquai stances.

mesh is big enough for a calf to pass air, is a frequent cause of acute cathrough, and it is said to have been tarrh. Also sitting in draughts, especused already with great success. The British school of water color

painting is deemed the best in the Central Park, New York, contains
862 acres; Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1760
acres; Hyde Park, London, 400 acres;
the fact that in a car there are strong Yellowstone National Park, 2,288,000

Miss J. STEARNS, of Washington, D. C., has wrought a piece of tapestry, representing Logan rallying his troops at Atlanta. It hangs in the rotunda of the capitol.

We Cure Rupture. No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price \$1; by mail \$1.16.

distinct phosphorescence. · Brace up" is a fantalizing admonition to those who feel all tired out, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's

Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and

gives a good appetite, is wonderful.

Best family eathartic, Hood's Pills. Cyclonic storms never form neater the equator than the third parallel of latitude.

Dobbins' Electric Soap is charper for you to use, if you follow directions, than any other so use would be if given to you, for by its use clothes are samed. Untimes cost more than soap. Ask your grocer for Dobbins.' Take no other.

The common gnat has 150 times as

much wing surface per unit of weight

3,000,000 times more than the gnat does Caun's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary of Liver Diseases, Ner-Cure guaranteed. 831

Arch Street, Philad's, \$1 a bottle, 6 for

\$5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of

cures. Try it.

In Germany lightning rods are being tipped with gas carbon. Points of this so railroad engineers and their firematerial, unlike those of metal, are infusible and are not corroded by the

POSTAL GUIDE FOR 1893 Containing all the post offices arranged al-phabetically, in States and Counties, with all other matters relating to post office aff sirs can be ordered from B. Saltsgan, P. O. Box. Fix2. Philadelphia, Pa. No business man should be without it. Price #2.00 paper cover with monthly; \$2.50 cloth cover with monthly.

Haffkine, the Hussian bac eriologist. believes that he has discovered an anticholera lymph. He writes to M. Pasteur from India that he has vaccinated hundre is of persons at Agra,

If afflicted with soreeyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. pet bottle One of Edison's latest discoveries is methed of reproducing phonogram.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: The effect of Hail's Catarrh Cure is winder-ul." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75: When Doorkeeper Isaac Bassett first went to the United States Senate as a

page sixty-five years ago, there were forty-six desks in it. Now there are eighty-eight, Frazer Axle Greas

The Frazer Grease is the standard Axle Frease of the world. Use it and save your lorses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

It is a belief of fisherman that the

finny denizons of the deep are hungriest

five days following the moon's first quarter. In a cemetery adjoining a small town in the State of Vermont there is a

tombstone bearing this remarkable le





RUPTURE (IDDER'S PASTILLES."

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

CARE OF OUR EARS.

has just come from a San Francisco most frequent cause of dealness. The able symptoms afflicted Mrs. A mie W. Jo an of 218 Tremont Street, B s on, A can on with fact least a large street, and the catarrhal difficult usually commences fact long, and weighs 700 pounds. It is one of a dozen or more walrus the Eustachian tube to the tympanum. If the attack is acute, earnine is produced. This may pass off in a short time, but unless the patient is properly by proclamation the cultivation of to-bacco except in Virginia and the Som-usually remains. Other attacks all post invariably follow, and the e finally tions, it became a source of large rev- lead to chronic caterrh of the middle ear and obstinate deafness. In many cases the catarrh gr dually affects Greek sculptors often used eyes of the ear, and no pain is experi-lass or crystal in the faces of their enced. Dullness of hear ng and perhaps buzzing in the ears are the first symptoms noticed. These slowly increase in severity, until at last conver sation can no longer be heard, and the 'roaring in the head' is exceedingly

annoving.

As catarrh of the nose and throat is the most frequent cause of this difficulty, it may be readily inferred that if we can avoid "catching cold," we shall do a great deal toward preserving our hearing To do this, we should, in the first place, take plenty of fresh air. Those who remain a great part of the time in a close, over-heated room most easily take cold. To times improperly dressed, having An organist says that a cow moos scarcely any covering on their legs, in a perfect fifth cetave, or tenth; a while the body and upper extremities dog barks in fifth or fourth; a donkey are warmly clad. They are led through brays in a perfect octave; and a horse the streets in this way when the weather neighs in a descent on the chromatic is raw and cold. In consequence they take cold, and often suffer from ear-A patent has been granted in Auck- sche. Passing from a room, when land for a net to catch whales. The warm and perspiring, into cold, open ially when heated. Pathers who remain in the water too long, and who dive frequently are apt to suffer from catarrh of the pharynx and ears.

draughts of air and a constantly changing temperature. We might enumer ate many other causes of cold, but as they are familiar to almost every one, it is not necessary.

When, during an attack of scute

catarrhal inflammation of the ear, the allammatory process runs so high that us is formed in the tympanum, we have a much more serious disease. The purulent deposit rapidly increases, autil at last the tympanic membrane is ruptured, and the pas escapes from The diamond, if laid in the sun, and known as a "running from the ear then carried into a dark room, shows then exists. It may cease in a few lays, or become chronic, and continue for years. Messles, small-pox, scarlet ver, and whoopin reough are frequent neses of this trouble; and when physicians have charge of patients r suffering from these complaints, it their duty to guard against ear complications as far as possible. The noon that children will "outgrow" a

discharge from the ear, and that noth ng nied be done to arrest it, is dangerous in the extreme. Parents ought al ways at such times to consult a docother to, and have everything possible one, for if the ulceration and discharge continue, the ear will be destroyed, and perhaps the life of the patient. The middle ear is separated from the membranes of the brain by as the Australian crane, which weighs only a very thin plate of bone, which sometimes becomes diseased, breaks own, and then death from meningitis or cerebro spinal abscess quickly follovs. We can not be too earnest upon

this point, for it is vital. d ces deafness. In these cases the terminal fibres of the auditory nerve are probably affected. Men who labor in the din of botler shops or other factories where there is a great deal o noise often suffer from this cause. men, though cataerh, induced by al most constant exposure, often complisates the difficulty with this class. Vhen those employed to fill such placs find that the sense of hearing is becoming blunted, it is best for them to change their occupation, if possible and thus escape the cause of the diffi-

THE LADIES.

ulty.

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FLOWERS AND INSECTS. WHY GARDENERS EXCLUDE BEES FROM THEIR GREEN-HOUSES.

Perfume serves to attract insects attificial flowers were attached to ranches of trees by Nageli; some of these were scented with essential oils: were attracted to these in an unmistakable manner. while others, which he left uncented were almost neglected, says an interesting writer in Chamber's Journal. The perfume appears in general to proceed from the honey, which constitutes the chief and bite most freely during the four or attraction inducing insects to frequent lowers. In the anemone, poppy and St. John's wort we have examples of honeyless flowers which are, however, sought by insects which feed upon their pollen, of which they produce an excess. The more attractions a flower presents the better will be its chance cross-fertilization, and the greater gend: "Sacred to the memory of three the likelihood of its offspring surviving and spreading. Inconspicuous flowers, on the other hand, are in danger of being overlooked by insects. Accord ingly, most small, obscurely-colored lowers are either self-fertilized or are adapted to have their pollen trans-ported by the wind. Wild-fertilized flowers such as the rye grass, nettle and ash, have small flowers without onspicuous coloring, honey or scent. When we look at the flower as merely a phase in the development of the fruit, and when we consider that its end is served as soon as cross-fertilization has been accomplished, the short duration of the blossom becomes intelligible. Once the stigma has been pollenated, a flower seldom lasts any ime. Gardeners are well aware of this. and take precautions to exclude bees from their green-houses; otherwise, they would find it impossible to keep their flowers in good condition for any length of time. On the other hand, it is wonderful how long a flower may remain fresh and bright if it has not been visited. We have already noticed this in the flowers of the current when protected by muslin. The fuchsia is

> has disappeared, giving thus unmistak-able evidence of having been neglected by the beas. The moon gives out heat enough to ffect a thermometer and makes a diference of two or three degrees.

> another example. This plant when grown out of doors may sometimes be

en, especially toward the end of the

eason, with its flowers in perfect con-

lition, after almost every other flower

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