- Desire to call the attention of the Public to their Large and Varied Stock of

Fur niture, Carpets, China and Silver Ware, Pianos, Organs,

and small Musical Instruments. We carry the largest stock of the above goods in Central Pennsylvania, and a visit to our spacious ware room, will fully repay you and we hereby extend a cordial invitation to visit us and get our prices be fore p urchasing. We are offering our arpet Stock at special prices and have made great reductions in every department.

REMEMBER: OUR GOODS ARE DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PART OF SNYDER COUNTY!

We also have a full line of Oil shades, Lace, Damask, Turkoma Curtains, Curtain poles, Cornice, &c., in fact anything pertaining to the furnishing of a house and all at prices 25 per cent lower than city prices.

J. R. SMITH & Co. (Limited.) 220, 222, 224, Front St., Milton

THE FIRST MEERSCHAUM PIPE.

Place Where Half the Pipes In World Are Made-Amber and Clay. Ruhla, a mountain village in Thurinin, is the place where most of the amber and meerschaum is used, and where half the pipes in the world are made. Like effield and Toleglo, it was famous in the middle ages for its arms and armor, but when the invention of gunpowder made swords and breastplateauscless, the attention of the people was turned to the manufacture of meerschaum pipes with each other. There is danger that strange amber stems. The first meerschaum pipe, it is said, was carved from a piece of clay brought as a curiosity from Asia Minor, and presented to the Duke of Wallenstein. It was not intended for use, but the duke's fancy directed the most famous carver in the place to fashion the snowy clay in the form of his favorite pipe as an ornament. In a sportive mood he filled the plaything with tobacco, and was so pleased that he never put any other pipe to his lips again. All the knights at once followed the fashion, and the crushders to the Holy Land made it a rule to send or bring home with them pieces of the clay to be carved by the Thuringian artists,

Ever since has the little town of Rubla been the headquarters of the meerschaum and amber manufacture. Meerschaum is not the petrified foam of the sea, as is popularly supposed in some quarters be-cause of its name, but is a peculiar clay, found only at Eshki-Scher, in Asia Minor, as the true amber is found only on the coast of Samland. The two precious substances meet at the little city of Ruhla, where 5,000 artists are employed in fashioning them to the fancy of men. The number of pipes turned out is enormous, the yearly average of real meerschaums being 700,,000, varying in value from \$2 to \$200. The emperor of Austria is the owner of a pipe that is said to be worth 40,000 florins, made of the largest piece of pure meerschaum that was ever found, and having a stem of amber to match. The trouble with meerschaum, as with amber, is impurity. A flaw or a bubble spoils the whole piece as if it were a diamond.

All the meerschaum pipes are cut by hand, after the rough edges and corners have been trimmed off by machinery, and the artists are trained to their work, the watchmakers of Geneva and the percelain artists at Sevre and Dresden, at chools provided by the government. Rubla turns out no end of other pipes made by machinery-a million or two

elamed that any year's proone Thuringian shops was not less than 100, but most frequently the cause is injury Eleroy Curtis in Chicago News.

"Blizzard" an Old Word. I read with interest an article upon the derivation of "blizzard." As it is well to keep trace and record of the growth of our language, I offer what little I know concerning the word. From boyhood I have heard it constantly, and I know that it was quite familiar to my elders more than fifty years ago in central Pennsylvania—Center, Blair, Clearfield and adjacent counties. The word was always used to include the idea force, violence, spitefulness, or vindictiveness If one dealt another a hostile blow he "gave him a blizzard on the nose," "on the jaw," "between the eyes," etc. If a magistrate lectured a litigant severely he "gave him a blizzard." If in debate one dealt mercilesty in ridicule he "gave his opponent a blizzard." If one man swore at or cursed another he "gave him a blizzard." If a man's wife scolded him she "gave him a blizzard." I never heard the word elsewhere till within the last four years, when I encountered it in the papers "out west," where it was applied to sudden and severe storms. Ward Ries in New York Evening Sun.

Wonderful System of Mnemonics. There is a wonderful system of mnemonics invented by the late Dr. John L. Dagg, after he became blind. He divided the four walls and the ceiling of his room into fifty points, and by associating dates, names or facts with these points he was able, after a long time, to call them to mind instantly. It was his custom to have his secretary read to him. and by the use of this system the facts were retained in his mind in their proper order so accurately that from these studies he completed a number of books, some of which are still used as text books in this state. The same system has been successfully taught in several female colleges in this state by a daughter of Dr. Dagg, and her classes used it to advantage in their studies .- Atlanta Journal.

The Newest Electrical Curio.

Mr. Volk, whose electric railway is known to all visitors to Brighton, England, has constructed an electrically driven dogeart, which attracts a good deal of attention among the leisured crowds which throng the gay Su-x watering place. It is driven by a half horse power Immisch motor and sixteen small accumulators, which have a capacity equal to six hours' work. In the desire to keep the machinery light, scarcely sufficient power has been provided, so that, although the vehicle will make a ough the vehicle will make a speed of nine miles an hour on asphalt, it only makes a speed of four miles on a soft macadam road, while, with two passengers, an incline of one in thirty is the limit of its climbing power.—Electrical

Catholics in Victoria's Realm. The Catholic population of England is estimated at 1,354,000, of Scotland at 826.000, of Ireland at 3,961,000; total, 5.641,000. In the colonies there are 175,000; in Asia 980,000, in America 2,183,000, in Australasia 568,000 Catholie British subjects. As queen and empress British subjects. As queen and empress her majesty reigns over 9,682,000 Catholics. They are represented in the imperial parliament by thirty-two peers, and by five English and seventy-five Irish members. There are nine Catholics in the privy council, and there are forty Catholic peers, fifty-one baronets and twenty lords with courtesy titles.—New Orleans Times-Democrat,

Mr. Hedges, a small man with a gentle cice, who looks as if he could scarcely control a cat, but who rules lions and tigers and other fierce animals with an indomitable will, was walking about among the cages, apparently forming the acquaintance of the British lions and "One of the main difficulties in collect-

ing a new lot of animals," said he as he gently prodded a couchant tiger to test its beasts will fight when put together in a cage. A tiger is much worse than a lion. Turn one of these lights loose and he would probably run away from you unless he was hungry. Let a tiger out and he would attack you from pure deviltry if for nothing else, The most treacherous of all, however, is a black leopard. The inoccros that went through the fire ad not the most gentle disposition in the world. But when it came out of the flames terribly burned, and we attempted o do something for it, it seemed to realte the situation and was very kind. A nan who claimed to have a sovereign emedy for burns came all the way from pringfield and insisted on covering the shinoceros with the preparation. It so far helped the brute that the next morning after the application it was able to open its eyes, but its thick hide began to

Injeries to Knee Joints.

Evening Sun.

cale off and a day or two later it died.

erve himself from the fire by plunging

into the water of its tank, but the intense

smoke smothered him."-New York

We commend to the earnest attention f our readers the following extract from letter sent to us by a lady subscriber: "For the last two years my 5-year-old oy has suffered with a disease of the knee joints, resulting in the loss of the knee cap or patella. He was lately oprated upon at the Children's hospital, If I had taken him there two years ago he might have been well to-day. the knee may be several years in healing fully, and will be nearly a stiff joint for life, while all this might have been spared him if I had known what a slight swelling of the knee might lead to, and had kept him in bed a month.

"Your paper goes all over the land, and I feel it my duty to ask you to warm the mothers not to neglect what may seem a slight trouble with the knee joint, or, worse still, with the hip. It may

initation meanth year, 10. lead to amountation or even death."

The are liable to many serious of the are liable to many serious of the are liable to many serious of the large large death of the are liable to many serious of the large large large large and the large lar

This especially in childhood and youth, partly because this period is more full of exposures, and partly because the tendency to set up inflammatory action is then at its maximum. Boston Budget.

Work of the Compositor.

To one who might casually drop into a omposing room and watch the men at work-merely putting, to all appearances, one type after another-it much like a purely mechanical process; but to the compositor himself it appears in a different light. While editors and eporters have it within their power to nake the compositor's task much easier, they do not often take the pains to do it. as the state of average manuscript readily affirms. The compositor not only often has to straighten out the reporter's bad grammar and worse spelling, but he has to bear in mind the "style" of capitalization, punctuation, the thousand and one things which go this way and that way, according to the dictum of the autocrat of the proof room, and which the reporter, unless he graduated from the case, never bothers himself about observing. The book compositor, moreover, contends with niceties of punctuation never dreamed of on the news frame. A compositor who re-garded his work as purely mechanical, and did not make a liberal use of his faculties, would not remain long an emplove of a first class book office.-Will J. Drew in The Writer.

A young actor was at one time severely criticized because his performances gave the impression that he was languid and lackadaisical, when, in point of fact, he was in active bodily health and not at all pensive. He did not realize and could ot correct the impression he was makng, until an old actor of wide observa-ion said to him: "The trouble with your ting is this: Your movements are not lirect, and lack definiteness of purpose. If you are to go to a table, go directly and not with shilly shally, unless you suspect that there is gunpowder under the table, ready to explede at your approach." How valuable and what a ving of time would such criticism be a young actor, who was, outside all that, broadening his mental faculties in a university! Act directly and with a purpose!-George Riddle in American Magazine.

Badly Scared Coreans. When the Corean embassy came to this country three years ago they were invited to luncheon at Gen, Hancock's, on Govrnor's Island, where a review was given in their honor. They were haunted by the fear that the review was merely a trap to murder them, and when each one was taken by an officer, arm and arm. they turned a sickly green. They escaped alive from this part of it, though; but going to luncheon at Gen. Hancock's quarters, the general happening to take up a large and very dangerous looking arving knife, and beginning to "whop it violently on a file, the Coreans made a break for the door, whence yelling and screaming they were hauled back by the officers. They did not recover their self possession until they were landed on the dock at New York again. -The Argonaut.

The Cut of Timber. The average cut of timber during the 4,500,000,000 feet. Wisconsin has from last five years has been, in Michigan, 30,000,000,000 to 85,000,000,000, and Minnesota about 10,000,000,000.

THE GRASSHOPPER TELEGRAPH.

Laking Messages Jump from Moving

A reporter was comfortably seated in the smoking car of an afternoon train on the Lehigh Valley road, when his attention was attracted by a peculiar sound proceeding from one corner of the car. It was interrupted at irregular short atervals, and had the sound been metallie it would undoubtedly have been recognized as the "click" of a telegraph instrument. But it was not metallic; it was more like a mosquito's "ping," emphasized and cut up into short fragments. Upon looking around for the origin of this peculiar sound the reporter noticed a

young man occupying a back seat, Around his head passed a broad band which fastened a peculiar black affair against his ear. A moment later the reporter was seated beside him and learning about "telegraphing by induction." The operator held on his lap a board about three feet long and two and a half feet wide. At one end of it was a pad of message blanks. Near the center of the board was the key, and on the right was

the "induction coil" with a steel case, When the reporter sat down, the operafor was sending a message, and the vibrations of the armature were what caused the sound that had first attracted

"Why does your instrument sound so The hippopotamus tried in vain to predifferent from other ones;" the reporter asked when the message was ended." "Oh, we make it sound that way so that the office operator can distinguish it from the regular line. We can, by changing the sounder, make it any note that we please, but this is found very satisfactory.

"Where is your line? Under the cars?" "Oh, no. That's it, out on those poles, beside the track."

"But how do you make connections?" "We don't. That is, no direct connection. We telegraph by induction. This," placing his hand on a box about the size of an ordinary valise, "is our bat-We send a current through the tin roof of the car, and down to the ground through the axle box and wheels. Now, there is also a current passing along the line on the poles. The presence of one of these currents affects the other, and when, by using the key, I break and again make the current through the car roof, it produces a corresponding effect upon the line current, and that effect is felt in the office. Now, some people can't understand why this should work at such a great distance from the line he same pole do not affect each other in the same way. But, I reply, they do affect each other to a certain degree. Often, when you are using the telepersons using a wire near yours. The if you will-and our instruments are made especially to be influenced by the currents so affected. I can show you the the heat from it until your hand comes almost in contact with it or the vessel that contains it. Now heat a piece of iron that hot and you can feel the heat from it for some distance. Our current differs from the ordinary current in a

"What is the affair strapped to your "That is my telephone. We have to use the telephone to receive the mes-sage, and I have it strapped in place so that both hands will be left free. Although our system has been working beautifully upon this road ever since last October, the company is constantly experimenting, in order to improve upon it if possible. Of course any could see after a moment's thought how many advantages, both to the road and the passengers, arise from a system of telegraphy by means of which every two trains on a division of the road are in constant telegraphic communication with each other and with the train dispatcher. Why, just before our system was introduced on this road there was an accident on the Pennsylvania road that cost the company \$25,000 and the lives of two employes. It resulted from the carelessness of a station operator, and could never have happened if both trains had been in communication with the dispatcher. Of course, too, this system obviates the great loss of time entailed upon the freight and gravel and construction trains by the old system.

"Then the advantages to the passengers are very great. Every trip numerous passengers send messages by me. Some of them are of such a nature that it would be quite a serious matter for the sender to have to wait until the next stop to send them. Of course, on some of the fast trains, that do not make any stop at all for hours, the importance is increased. Passengers may send messages from the car to any point reached by the Western Union, and can similarly receive messages from any such point. A lady was taken sick on this train going out to Easton the other day. I used my instrument, and when the train stopped there was an ambulance and a physician waiting for her. We had hardly pulled out of Newark yesterday when the con ductor received a message from a lady who had got off there, asking him to look out for her satchel, which she had forgotten to take with her."-New York

Curlous Deception in Sound. A curious manner of deception in sound was developed the other day through a bet. One man wagered that if blindfolded a person is unable to tell the direction from which any sound comes. A gentleman was blindfolded. and another, holding two silver coins be tween his fingers, snapped them together right under his friend's nose. When called on to locate the sound the gentleman was positive it was behind him, experiment was tried from every side, but the gentleman was not able to tell correctly just where the sound came from.—Cincinnati Enquirer. A Carnival at Mains.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Carnival club of Mainz was recently celebrated at the large hall of the court house. The assembled guests counted nearly 3,000, among them the governor of the fortress, Von Winterfeld; the director of the province, Kuechler, and the mayor, Dr. Occhsner. The ceiling was supported by fourteen Atlases twenty-three feet high and clad in clowns' dress. The garlands stretching from head to head of these figures were held up by immense wasps, flies, etc., with most gorgeous wings. The rostrum was adorned with every imaginary emblem of foolery. The band wore dresses of feathers representing all kinds of birds, the couductor befoolery, just emerging from an immense egg, was suspended from the center of the ceiling, and her double appeared as leader of the escort of King Carnival. Presents were carried by Father Rhine, the genii of music and song, Moguntia, etc. From some funny devices, at the bidding of the goddess, the heads of the eleven city councilors were brought forth. Funny orations, representations and songs alternated with orchestral music and dances, and the jolly company did not separate till morning.—Foreign Letter.

A Cause of Left Handedness.

Dr. Feltz, in L'Art Medical, relates the following as a possible explanation of the occurrence of left handedness: In a family composed of five persons, the father and mother were right handed, as was also the eldest son, who had been cared for in his infancy by a nurse. The second child had been nursed by the mother, and was left handed. The third child, also nursed by his mother, was at the age of 1 year, evidently left handed, never grasping any object with his right hand. Dr. Feltz noticed that the mother carried the child on her left arm, and, upon being questioned, said it had always been her custom to carry her children on this arm. The doctor advised her to hold the child on her right arm.

She did so; the child soon began to use his right hand in seizing objects, and is now, at the age of 10 years, normal as regards the preference of the right over the left hand. The doctor explained that when the nurse carries the child on quently he learns to use, to the neglect of the right.—Science.

gentleman's seat to his right. When this was first done, the ladies, not being let only reason that it works better with into the secret, were very much surprised is that we use a different kind at the unusual conduct of the gentlemen, electricity - a stronger current, and could not at once comprehend the meaning of it; but when they gathered its full intent, and the charm there was in it, it was decidedly gratifying to note difference by taking something entirely the merriment and interest with which disconnected. Suppose you heat a quart of water to boiling point, you do not feel to the commencement of the next course they received the innovation. Just prior the host gave his signal again, and each gentleman again moved one gentleman's seat to his right, and so on. The entire setting of the courses was so harmoniously arranged that at the close of the dinner each gentleman had visited, for a short space, every lady at the table, and had at last returned to her whom he had escorted in to dinner. - Atlanta Constitu-

Jesse Grant's Speech.

Gen. Grant was traveling by railroad, and whenever the train stopped a crowd of people surrounded it, anxious to see and hear, as a woman put it. "the man that lets the women do all the talking.' During one of these halts the general's youngest son, Jesse, then a boy of 7 years, came out on the platform.

"A speech! a speech!" shouted the crowd; but the father remained silent. "Papa, why don't you speak to them!" asked the boy. Then, as his father remained mute, Jesse cried out, "I can make a speech, if papa can't!" "A speech from Jesse!" shouted the

fellow began reciting: The boy stood on the burning deck -Youth's Companion.

Reclaiming the Sahara. The Desert of Sahara has already been largely reclaimed by French enterprise. No nation has ever shown a tithe of the enterprise, skill and persistence of the French in the way of what may be "world improvement." termed They attacked the enormous sand dunes of their own coast, and fixed them by judicious plantings of forests, turning mil-lions of acres of waste into fertility. We also owe the joining of the Atlantic and Indian oceans to a Frenchman. But so quietly have they worked in the Saharas that the world was not prepared to hear the progress made. Forty-three cases been created, having 13,000 inhab itants, 120,000 forest trees and 100,000 fruit trees. This is a grand showing .-Globe-Democrat.

Colors for Fashionable Young Men. "The color of that cravat is called Paille," said a dry goods clerk to a reporter recently.
"Is it a new shade?"

"Yes; you see it is a kind of straw color. It will be very fashionable in the coming season." "Are many new shades coming into

the market for this spring?"

"About nine. A new light gold color is called Ebenier. Corail is a light shade of coral, as the name would signify, Marine is a bright navy blue. Coquelicot, a bright red poppy. Cardinal is a little darker shade than Coquelicot, and Ponpre still darker. Veil-or is a very old gold color, and Pepite a light brownish yellow. These nine will be the most fashionable. There are in all about sixty fancy shades but a great many of them. fancy shades, but a great many of them are eld except their names. All the new shades come from Paris.—New York Evening Sun. AN EX-MAYOR IN SIAM.

What Carter Harrison Saw in That I'm Distant Country-Curious Customs. Polgamy is universal, and one sees a the theatre a man in the dress circle of men, while the wife or wives and slave (female) are in the women's circle. All classes chew the betel nut, and at the theatre each family has the betel pot and spittoon. The latter is carried by a slave, who hands it to the ladies when they wish to spit. The betel nut is astringent and somewhat intoxicant. It is chewed in connection with a par made of lime, tobacco and pepper leaf. It not only blackens the teeth, but cracks ing all kinds of birds, the conductor being a gigantic cacadoo. The goddess of teeth are caused to protrude and look

The king, princes and common people are alike slaves to the nasty habit, and half of the women have their mouths injured, if not absolutely distorted by it. ing office. Otherwise the women are decidedly Ore Leases, comely, having fine forms and good gaits. Women and men dress so nearly Agrees alike that I could hardly distinguish one from the other for several days, for all wear short hair.

The dress is a cloth called "pancong," about two feet wide, wrapped around the waist, with one corner drawn between the legs and caught in a girdle at the waist. This makes a sort of flowing trousers, falling to the knees. A gentleman wears a coat (sacque) closely buttoned to the neck, with long stockings and low shoes. The common man dis-penses with the coat, stockings and shoes, The woman generally allows the "panoong" to hang like a petticoat, and
wraps about her breast a girdle, leaving
wraps about her breast a girdle, leaving
wraps about her breast a girdle, leaving
wraps about her breast a girdle, leaving entirely bare, and none wear shoes. Many of the working women dispense with the girdle entirely. The great mass of people, even in the city, go barelegged and barefooted. This is universal in the

The women appeared to be industrious, and perform much more than half the work. The men are lazy, and, with the exception of fishing, appear to be willing to leave the women to earn the bread. All are inveterate gamblers, and one rarely sees a gambling house, of which there are a great many, otherwise than the left arm, the left arm of the infant is full. They are entirely open to the the one which is free, and which conse-

distinguished by their many lights.

I was told the king would gladly lessen A Pleasible every in Dinners.

After the 7 thad been served, and host gave his signal and rose from his seat, as did every other gentleman at the table, all the ladies remaining seated. Each gentleman then moved to the next gentleman then moved to the next gentleman at the gentleman then moved to the next gentleman then moved to the gambling houses, as, indeed, they do nearly all the avenues of wealth and E. L. BUFFINGTON nearly all kinds of business which require industry and skill. Bankok has over 80,000 of these people, many of whom have acquired large fortunes and hold prominent positions. They are the business men and the cooks for the Europeans who live here, and to my surprise the waiters in the prince's dining rooms woro pigtails.—Ex-Mayor Carter Harrison in Chicago Mail.

> Dancing for Rain. In many parts of the Balkan peninsula. and especially in Servia and Bulgaria. the old pagan custom of dancing for rain still prevails. During times of great drought the peasant girls assemble in public places and deck themselves with flowers and the branches of trees. One girl, holding a branch in her hand, represents Dodol, the Slav god of the air, to whom the others sing a song appealing for rain for the thirsty land, while one of the bystanders throws water from a pitcher upon the feet of the dancers. The master of the house rewards the dancing divinities with a small present, confident that their lively appeal for rain ought to be at least as effective as sailors' whistling for wind.-Frank Leslie's.

Mischief Makers in China In simple assault and battery cases the plaintiff must prove injury by showing blood, otherwise he will be "spanked" for making trivial complaints. For mischief making or blackmail the offender's mouth crowd. There was a hush, as the little is "spanked" so hard that he cannot use it for some time. Women are the principal recipients of this punishment.—Wong Chin Foo in New York World.

> Should Have Known Better. Verily, this age is not that of the ingenue! A lady, whose fortune not admitting of her riding in her own equipage, and having a number of visits to pay, did as the rest of the world does in a similar plight, and took a cab by the hour, her young daughter accompanying her. Economy prompted brief calls, but at one Economy prompted brief calls, but at one house she remained longer than this "young person" deemed at all advisable, and on returning to the carriage was sharply rebuked by her. "But it was impossible to leave; Misa'— was very entertaining," said mademe la mere, "Never mind," replied little mademoiselle, "I should think you'd know better than to waste a seventy-five cent ride on a twenty-five cent woman!"—Restore a twenty-five cent woman!"-Boston

Let me protest against the popular belief that dancers' feet are deformed or hardened by their profession so as to be come covered with corns and callosities The fatigue of dancing hardens the heel, the sole and the great toe, but that is all Taglioni's foot was as white as milk and the nails of her tees were rose colored, polished and transparent, and so beautiful that they have become legendary in the annals of la danse.—Theodore Child

in The Cosmopolitan.

The Confectionery of India. All kinds of India sweetmeats are made of brown sugar, many of them molded into various shapes of birds and beasts. Tubes also are made, filled with honey, and twisted into various forms. Then there are balls of sugar and clarified butter. These confectioneries are soft and melt in the mouth. Those made by the higher caste differ from those made by the lower, so absolute are the laws of casto.—Wide Avales. All kinds of India sweetmeats are made

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