O, list the joyful sounding beils! What is the tale their music tells? Tis but the oft-repeated strain First heard on Judah's star-lit plain, When shepherds, watching flocks by night, Saw round them shine a wondrous light, And trembling heard the angel say: "Fear not—to you is born this day A Saviour, which is Christ the Lord!" The Heavenly host with one second oined with the angel, saving, then: "Peace be on earth, good will to men!"

No messenger in angel guise omes now before our mortal eyes; for evermore in our dull ears Shall sound a voice from Heav'nly spheres; Nor need we, like the men of old Wander to seek with gifts, and gold, The Babe who in the manger lay, In David's city far away! Lo! at our doors He waits to take The gi t none is too poor to make— A heart which will His love receive, And humbly say: "Lord, I believe!"

For this-the bells at Christmas ring! "Good tidings of great joy" they bring! For "whoso" will" at length may see Him who or ce walked in Gallilee! Mrs. Anna L. Lear, in St. Louis Magazine.

"CHRISTMAS GREENS."

Various reasons have been assigned for the custom of welcoming the anniversary of our Saviour's birth with wreaths and branches. Some have supposed it to have originated in the fashion of the Greeks and Romans, who crowned their heroes with laurel and strewed boughs in their way, emblematic of joy and victory, and that it is but meet the advent of the Prince of Peace, a bloodless conqueror, should be heralded with these marks of joy.

Others, again, imagine it was to represent the groves, which were "God's first temples, and the style of the first to make it appear at home and bloom Christian churches which were built of "wythen wands."

In England every house from the palace to the cottage, is decked with all the freshness of perennial verdure. The practice seems to have been commenced by the Druids, who about this time of the year cut the sacred mistlewith evergreens in December, that the sylvan spirits might repair to them and remain unnipped by frost and cold winds until a milder season had renewed the foliage of their darling

In former ages all the above named plants were held in superstitious reverence and were telieved to be especially repugnant to evil spirits; as late as the year 1444 it is said by an old chronicler that on "the first of February St. Paul's steeple in London was fired by a great storm of thunder and lightning, and with great labour quenched; and toward the morning of Candlemas day, at the Leaden Hall in Cornhill, a ground, naile | full of holm and ivy, was torn up and cast down by the malignant spirit, as was thought, and the stones of the street were cast into divers houses, so that the people were sore aghast at the great tempest."

In those times Christmas sports and festivities were often kept up during forty days, terminating at Candlemas, the second of February.

With us, of late years, the custom of "Christmas greens," as they are quaintly termed by old writers, is becoming more common, and in the large cities every house, however poor, is trimmed with green in honor of Christmas, or a tree or branch laden with bonbons for the children.

I purpose to call attention to the plants of our country which have taken the place of the historic enes of our mother land and are honored among us as Christmas greens.

In Maine, the most northeasterly State of our Union, where the winters are long and cold and unpropitious to the growth of herbaceous evergreens, ting the churches. Large trees of the black double spruce (abies nigra) and the churches, producing a truly forlocalities branches of the hemlock Christom. spruce (abies canadensis) are formed into wreaths; its delicate, glossy, rious species of the lycopodium, called running evergreen, club moss, etc., ered in great quantities by the country | now so easily explained. people, who employ the long winter the small trees of the white pine (pinus are intermingled.

their woods, the American laurel (kalmia latifolia) forms a magnific ntly elms and hickories. rich wreath, unsurpassed by any other.

This shrub belongs to the natural order of ericacae and was dedicated by think this genus might have been dedicated with propriety to John Bartram, the appearance of a huge bird's-nest. our earliest American botanist, keeping his memory green in a monument most commonly found on the apple to India for help. The prospect of betree; when growing on the oak it was ing over-run by the natives of that

ing dense thickets twenty feet high, growing under the shade of the forest trees, seemingly unaffected and preferring the darkness of such places from whence its terminal corymbs of bright, rose-colored or white blossoms "make sunshine in a shady place." These continuous brakes or groves are called in that region "laurel swamps;" the branching stems cross and twist together, forming a thicket almost impenetrable either to man or beasts; though beautiful to the eye, they are the terror of the hunter and engineer who, attempting to cross these labyrinths, find themselves entangled in a net of iron, which retains its prey like a trap. The engineers who laid out the railroad over the mountains of Pennsylvania discovered the skeletons of several men who had been thus caught and had starved to death. This growth is held in great dislike by the settlers, from the difficulty of clearing it, as its wood is very firm and close-grained; and from the trouble it gives them, and the poisonous qualities of its leaves and fruit, the American laurel has received a bad name. Yet a foreign tourist would think it almost worth a voyage across the Atlantic to see one of these groves on the A" benies in the month of June, wher ded with its wealth of blossoms, though the sempervirent character of its foliage renders it at all

seasons an elegant bject. This plant is difficult of cultivation and has not been introduced into our gardens as generally as it deserves; it is, however, extensively cultivated in the pleasure grounds of the English, where no pains or expense are spared

as if in its native forest hadnts. The American laurel is not only indigenous, but peculiar to our country, and it has been suggested that we bay. laurel, holly, ivy and mistletoe in adopt it as our national floral emblem, taking rank with the time-honored lilies of France, the rose of Burgundy and England, and the thistle and shamrock of Scotland and Ireland. toe with a golden knife, and distributed | Generally known under the name of it as gifts to the people; these ancient American or mountain laurel, it is priests caused houses to be decorated also, in some sections, called "calico bush," from the different shades of its buds and flowers, and sometimes by its Indian name, "spoon-wood," given by the aborigines, who carved from its wood their spoons. It has a solid and fine grain and might be used to advantage by wood-engravers instead of box-wood, which it nearly resembles.

The dark-green, large, oblong leaves of the laurel render it peculiarly rich and beautiful for garlands; in the middle states, where its growth is so profuse and dense, it is universally used as the most beautiful of all Christmas

greens for decorating churches. Here, too, we have in abundance the holly, that plant so peculiarly dedistandard of bay-tree, being set up in cated to this festival by our English the midst of the pavement fast in the ancestors as to receive the character- ries for the past two years, a long that he got feed enough. Well sir, he istic name of "Christmas," for which | time must intervene before the country it may very properly stand as the emblem. Ours is not the same species, to be sure; that growing in the British Islands is the ilex aquifolium, distinguished by its more compact growth, brighter red berries and leaves of a darker and glossier green. The American holly (ilex opaca), belonging to the natural order aquifoliacie, is common in the middle states, and is found in small quantities scattered about in the more northern and eastern states. It is a handsome shrub, growing often to a height of thirty feet; its flowers are small and whitish appearing in June, and are succeeded by showy red berries, which remain during the winter, forming a beautiful contrast with the green, shining, spiney leaves. The latter characteristic of its foliage is well described in Darwin's Botanic Garden:

Four of the giant brood with Ilex stand, Each grasps a thousand arrows in his hand, A thousand stee y points on every scale, Form the bright terrors of his brist y mail.

The holly is much used in all places, the different species of the conferæ, or | where it abounds, for Christmas trimpine family, are employed for de ora- mings. The associations which cluster around it will always render it a favorite, sacred to this holy season. white single spruce (abies alba), with | English poetry, from the rude ballads the elegant pyramidal-shaped silver, before the time of Chaucer down to or balsam fir (abies balsamifera), are our own age, is full of allusions to this cut in the woods and fastened up in plant, under its common name of holm and Christmas as well as holly, which est-like effect, while the odor of the latter name is said to be derived from last-named tree diffuses a spicy fra- its appropriation to religious observgrance, emblematic of the frankin- ances, holly, i. e. holy-tree; in Danish cense offered by the Magi. In some it is called Chrishom, in Swedish

The mistletoe, a plant of the natural order of loranthaceæ, was an object of green leaf and fairy-like cones produ- the most superstitious reverence to eing a pleasing effect. In other New our Celtic and Saxon ancestors; from England States, especially near the its parasitic nature, having no attachlarge towns, where pine trees cannot ment to earth, they considered it of a be had for the mere cutting, the vari- celestial origin; the manner of the growth of plants was not then understood and their untutored minds beetc., are in request. These are gath- held a miracle in its singular habits,

The pharedendron flavescens of the evenings in tying them together in Middle States is, however, a different wreaths; the bright vivid green of species from the English pharendenthese plants contrasts prettily with | aron album, but the variation is more apparent to a botanist than to the orstrobus) and hemlock with which they dinary observer. The name is derived from two Greek words, meaning In the Middle States, although the thief and tree, because the plant steals lycopodia are used yet, the glory of its food from the tree upon which it vegetates, generally preferring gums,

It grows very plentifully in Dela-ware and Maryland, and is found more order of ericacae and was dedicated by sparingly in New Jersey and Pennsylthe great Linnaeus to his pupil, Peter vania. This plant is a small, parasitic Kalm, a Swedish botanist who traveled shrub, groving on the branches of in this country more than a century trees and riving its nourishment ago. It had been previously sent o from them; its hard, ligneous root is England by John Bartram. Peter Col- attached to the living wood, from linsin, in writing to him about it in which it sucks up the already elabora-1737, ten years before Kalm's visit, ted juices; growing to the height of calls it "chamaerhododendros," "bay two feet, much branched, with thick, laurel" and "ivy," and pronounces it corisceous leaves of a yellowish-green, the most elegant shrub that has been small, sessile yellow flowers appeardiscovered in the province. With ing in April and berries of pearly many others of our compatriots, we white ripening in November-when seen on the naked trees in winter it has

In Great Britain the mistletoe is tains of his own state and throughout considered the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the peculiar gift of the gods densely populated country has caused the gods densely populated country has caused the gods densely populated the gods densely populated country has caused the gods densely populated Although the mountain laurel is found scattered through the New England states, growing plentiful in sickle; this ceremony was performed the white Queenslanders to raise a great hue and cry against the importation of these people. Unless the sugar planters can get cheap labor some localities, yet it never attains the annaually, toward the close of the year, they will be obliged to abandon their

oak; hymns were then sung in honor of the Divinity and prayers were offered for a blessing on their solemnities; at the New Year the plant thus gathered was distributed among the people as a sacred relic and was a panacea against every disease and a remedy for poisons. This evergreen is, I believe, seldom introduced into churches, either here or in England; the peculiarly pagan character of the plant probably would prevent it from being thus employed by the early Christians, but it was an indispensable adjunct of the decorations of castle and cottage at this social festival; whoever was caught under the "mistletoe bough" forfeited a kiss to the claimant and in this way it soon became identified with Christmas sports. Misseltoe, or mistletoe, signifies in Saxon "bird-lime-bush," from the viscous nature of the fruit which was used for snaring birds; the berries were formerly esteemed poisonous, yet they are greedily devoured during the winter months by birds and the foliage is attractive to sheep, and t is now thought to preserve them from disease.

Critics have fancied that Shakespeare alluded to its poisonous qualities when he calls it "baleful mistletoe," yet I think so true a student of nature had observed that trees on which the mistletoe abounded were not flourish ing, although he might not know that the thief securely ensconced in the branches was living on their life blood. A barren and detested vale you see it is, The trees though summer, yet forlorn and lean O'ercome with moss, and baleful mistletoe.

In all parts of the United States Christmas is now celebrated. No longer do certain denominations forbid its observance, thinking it savors of popery; no longer are the people fined for resting from their labors on this holy day, but throughout the country each house is decorated with a sprig of green, to remind them of the "Christ-Child who came down to tidings of "peace on earth, good will homes are gaily decked with these evergreens, and the joyful shout of "Merrie Christmas" rings from ocean to ocean. - Frances B. Jumes, in Chizago Current.

Debt-Ridden Canada.

The Dominion government has just cause for becoming alarmed at the comparatively small number of actual settlers who are entering the country, writes an Ottawa, Can., correspondent to The St. Louis Gobe-Democrat. The success of the Canadian Pacific railway entirely depends upon the population of the northwest, yet, at the rate people have been going into Manitoba and the northwest territoapproaches settlement. During the eleven months ending November 30 Canada. Had these all remained in the country matters would not have appeared so discouraging, but of this number 60,644 crossed over into the United States on finding that to meet the very high cost of living in Canada they could get little or no employ ment. This leaves for Canada, then, as actual settlers, 84,198, for eleven months, to which add 3.000, the estimated arrivals during December, and it is shown that the whole population of the Dominion was only increased 87,198 by immigration during the year. This, however, does not represent alone the number of settlers who went into the northwest, but the total num ber entering the whole Dominion.

While the national debt of the United States has for years been steadily decreasing, the debt of the Dominion has even now rapidly increased. The national debt of Cana 1a amounted to \$203,000,000 on the 1st of January last, or at the rate of over \$46 per capita. This has no reference to the \$83,000,000 voted away at last session of parliament, or to such postions of it as will be added to the public debt. With that added, the rate of debt per capita reaches 67 per cent over the national debt of the United States, which country, until recently, has been held up by the Canadian government as cursed by heavy taxation. It is not surprising in view of the facts that Canadians, as well as recent imand rapidly increasing taxation, seeks homes in the United States, where they know the rate of taxation is being rapidly diminished rather than in-

Parisian Gentlemen of Leisure.

The gentlemen of leisure in Paris are gaining ground, it is said, in their campaign in favor of color in garmen's as opposed to the ebony black and obstinately persistent swallow-tailed coat. This season, according to the Paris gossip of the London World, blue coats, with brass buttons, white vests, light gray trousers, and powdered hair will be in vogue- the latter detail being considered extra-vlan. This style is to be varied with the brown coat and brass buttons, shawl-pattern vest, brown cloth breeches, garters fastened with a diamond buckle, and squaretoed, high-healed shoes. The black coat will be worn by the pschut eux only at the theater and in places where the uncalled-for remarks of the cads might mar the serenity of the spectacle of cotemporary calves.

As Bad as the Chinese.

Chinese cheap labor, or labor that amounts to the same thing, is causing much trouble in Queensland, Australia. The sugar planters have found it shipped from Naples and Genoa to necessary in order to compete with South American ports, where they are foreign growers to import Polynesians. left a burden on the local authorities. As there is only a limited supply of | The latter have decided to adopt the these laborers the planters are looking New York plan and compel vessels to the white Queenslanders to raise a sugar planters can get cheap labor size and beauty it does on the Alle-gheny range in Pennsylvan a, and southward. In this section it may be seen in its greatest glory, often form-

A Mean Old General Ronted.

Old "General Debility" has been put to flight in Arkansas, with happy re-sults. From Brinkley, from Webb City, and from Walnut Ridge, Messrs. P. R. Anderson, E. M. Taylor and F. S. Pinchbeck respectively, write that they were all afflicted with general debility, and received solid benefit from Brown's Iron Bitters. This is pleasant to know, not only for Arkansas people, but for all sections of the country where General Debility has counted victims by the thousand. For sale everywhere.

How Mrs. John Fellows met Her Husband --- His "Pard."

Chicago Herald. Among the arrivals at the Northwestern depot yesterday were a strange looking couple, the man wearing a buffalo-shin coat, and the woman a long sack made of the same material, a dress trimmed with it, and shoes lined with, it. He was perhaps 40 years of age, but she did not appear to be more than 25. After looking around awhile, he confided in a porter and asked to be shown to a decent hotel where he could

stop a few days.
"The fact is," he observed, "we are on our wedding tour, and while I am not a bonanza man exactly, Iv'e got enough to see this town with, and I'm

going to do it." After the porter had named over a half a dozen hotels, and made himself otherwise agreeable, the traveler insisted upon introducing him to his wife. When the porter was presented to Mrs. John Fellows, the proud husband said: "There now, Jeanie, I told you I'd

a beginning. The porter showed signs of wanting to get away, but Mr. Fellews clung to

"You don't know how we came to be

intro luce you in society, but this is only

married, do you? No. I'll bet you don't. Well now I'll tell you. We are from Eagle City, Idaho; right from the mines, you might say. Ive been there earth from heaven" to bring glad a year, but Mrs. Fellows, Lere, came only about six months ago. I rememtoward men"-our churches and ber mighty well the day she hoofed it in-dont I, Jeanie? Well, I should smile. There was a gang of them, and when they came over the mountains the snow was more than neck deep, and it was cold enough to put frost on the windows of tophet. Well, as I was saying, there was lots of young fellews coming in that country who didn't have no business in that hard country, and one of the 'n this batch . I kinder felt sorry for, le was a slight little chap, not more than up to my shoulders and there was a kind of a good look about his eyes and mouth, somehow. So when I saw that he didn't have no grog and no dust and not much muscle and no liquor, I took mercy on him. and told him if he'd be my partner, we'd go it together, and I would see and we worked together for three or four months. Iv'e seen richer claims 1884, 144,842 immigrants arrived in than mine, but it yields enough to keep me from grumbling and that is more than the most of them do. Well, as I was saying, my partner made himself useful in a good many ways. He was a mighty good cook-the best I ever saw, and he wasn't no slouch with the pick and shovel. One day this fall he got kinder sick and I took care of him, and finally, when he got worse, I thought I'd just go to the camp and get a doctor. He didn't want no doctor, but I got one. When the doctor came in I hung around awhile and then went out on an errand. As soon as I entered the cabin again, the boy was crying,

> and says he: "Your pard is a woman. "Git out, says I.

It's a fact,' says he, 'she just told me Well, that broke me up worse than a dvnamite explosion. I was ashamed, and I said: Take her away, doc, she is

and the doctor takes me off to one side

yours; but he says: 'No sir, she is sick and vou must take care of her.' "Then I thought it all over, and I made up my mind that I would. The doc and I nursed her for four weeks, and when she got so she could sit upmind you. I had never said a word to her yet-I says solemn like: What is your name, please?, and she looked on the floor and says: 'Jennie'. Good enough, says I. Jennie will you be my wife? and she says 'you bet.' That settled it. We had the parson come up migrants, on learning of this enormous | the next day, and we made up this here outfit for a wedding tour, and that's what we are doing now."

Found No Poison.

Dr. Samuel K. Cox. D. D., Practical Analytical Chemist, Washington, D. C., who made thorough and careful analyses, reports that there is neither morphia, opium, emetics nor poisons in the Red Star Cough Cure; that it must prove a boon to those whose systems shrink from the use of such compounds, and especially to mothers, who justly dread the evil, and, at times, fatal effects of these dangerous drugs. He further states it is not only free from all opiates, poisons and emetics (a thing which not one cough preparation in ten can boast), but it is altogether an original and most happy combination of the best remedial agents, and is as harmless as it is effective.

You ask me if I would agree to live my seventy, or rather my seventy-three years over again? To which I reply, yea. I think with you, that it is a good world upon the whole; that it has been framed upon a principle of benevolence, and more pleasure than pain dealt out to us. My temperament is sanguine. I steer my bark with hope in the head, leaving fear astern .-

Thomas Jefferson to John Adams. Thousands of paupers are now being

Sold by ALL DEALERS throughout the World,

Gold Medal Paris Exposition, 1878. CARDS Sample Book. Premium List, Price List Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

The election of Charles S. Voorhees, s son of Senator Voorhees, as a delegate to Congress from Washington Territory will, it is believed, be the second instance only in the history of the country, when a father and son sat at the same time in Congress.

"I Feel So Well."

"I want to thank you for telling me of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," writes a lady to her friend. "For a long time I was unfit to attend to the work of my household. I kept about, but I felt thoroughly miserable. I had terrible backaches, and bearing-down sensations across me and was quite weak and discouraged. I sent and got some of the medicine after receiving your letter, and it has cured me. hardly know myself. I feel so well."

When the emancipation of slaves in the British colonies took place in 1884 their number was 780,993, and in payment for them Great Britain distributed \$100,000,000 among their owners.

All "Played Out."

"Don't know what ails me lately. Can't eat well, -can't sleep well. Can't work, and don't enjoy doing anything. Ain't really sick, and I really ain't well. Feel all kind o' played out, someway." That is what scores of men say every day. If they would take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" they would soon have no occasion to say it. It purifies the blood, tones up the system and fortifies it against disease. It is a great anti-bilious remedy as well.

Poets are inspired. When they shake hands with an icicle they feel like writing a farewell

Kate Field is still giving the Mormons par-ticular fits. Hades hath no fury like a superfluous woman who has got left.

Four Lucky Men.

Four of the employes at A. Goebel & Co.'s brewery have had a stroke of luck, owning between them one-tenth of a ticket which is said to have drawn the \$50,000 prize in the Louisiana State Lottery. Albert Mass, 305 Gratiot avenue, Lorenz Traub, 199 Russell street, Wm. Brommer, 73 Maple street, and Benjamin Noes are the lucky men. The official list is not yet published, Mass having heard the news through a dispatch from a friend. They expect to have it confirmed to-morrow. None of them have made a habit of buying tickets, but they have all invested two or three times before. This time they chipped in one dollar apiece and bought four one-tenth tickets, three of which have proved blanks. They propose to put their money into a house and lot.

Charles E. Strange, Randolph street, near Fort, who drew a share in the capital \$75,000 prize in the same lottery in 1882, said this morning that both he and his partner in the venture, Philip W. Witzleben, clerk with R. G. Dun & Co., then invested for the first time. The lucky ticket was No. 85,003, of which they owned one-fifth. They could not get their winnings through the banks, as the latter refused to handle lottery money, but the express company took their ticket down and brought the money back, \$15,000 in hard cash, for \$70. He was then clerk at Richmond, Backus & Co.'s, and went into his present business, while Witzleben invested in real estate. He still buys tickets occasionally, and won \$10 last year. They are the first Detroiters who ever won a prize in that lottery .-Detroit (Mich.) Evening News, Dec. 19.

From among the many testimonials received we select the following written by J. H. Carter, a resident of Phelps county, Mo., who says, "I have used Sherman's PRICKLY ASH BITTERS to the best advantage, and can honestly testify that it has done myself and family an immense good, and from my experience recommend it highly to all sufferers."

North Carolina is one of the original thirteen states, yet the largest city within its borders has only 20,000 population.

Carbolines.

Sorrow and gloom the soul may meet, Yet love wrings triumph from defeat; And the coarsest hair can still be fine by using Magic Carboline.

Camphor trees are growing thriftly at Quincy, Fla. The plants were obtained from Wash-

\$1.00 for 50 Cents.

Any reader of this paper who will send 50 one-cent stamps to the American Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y., before February 1st, 1885, will receive that handsome paper, postage free, until January 1st, 1886. The RURAL is a large eight page, forty-column weekly paper, now in its fifteenth year, and the cheapest farm journal in the world. The price is one dollar per year, in advance, but the above offer of fifty cents in postage stamps will be accepted if sent in before Februaryelst, 1885. Send for a sample copy and see what a bargain is offered you.

* A descriptive writer said of a pompous man that he looked as if he knew so much tha it made him unhappy.

The Best for Butter.

There is but one best color for butter, and that that is Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter color, no candid investigator doubts. It is the best butter color in the world: is free from sediment or impurity, al-ways ready for instant use, and it imparts to butter that rich dandelion ye low, without a tinge of red, which is the acme of desirability

Wheeling, W. Va., must be a great place for carriage-swiths. This is the remark of a wagon the subject.

Young Men!-Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO VOLTAIO BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphle

A Chicago clergyman recently coupled two Carrs (in marriage) in that city and escaped without being squeezed. Barbed Wire.

If you have barbed wire fences, keep Veterinary Carbolisaive in your stables. It is the best remedy for wounds of all kinds. Soc. and \$1.00 cans at druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & CO., Black River Falls, Wis.

A southern editor asserts that angels are blondes. It is suspected that he married a

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weaknes, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send selfardressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York.

The New York Journal is advertising a serial story, "A Cry in the Night." It is well the paper waited until the green cucumber season was over.

When you visit New York City, via Centra depot, save Baggage Expressage and \$3 Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite said depot. Six hundred elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars; \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse-cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Stretch is the name of the newly elected sheriff of Snohomish county, Wyoming Terri-

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."—Rev. R. M. Devens, Pocasset, Mass.

Large cars are said to denote generosity. The mule is very generous with his heels.

Pure Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore by Caswell, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have one taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples, and Rough kin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York.

"My poor fellow," asked a man of the living skeleton at the dime museum, "where have you been boarding?"

Miss Alice Rickel, of West Union, Iowa, who has been paralyzed for five years, is now at Drs. Dickerson & Stark's Surgical Institute a Kansas City, for medical treatment. The Sur-geons are hopeful of restoring to Miss Rickle the use of her limbs.

"Time is the great physician" That is be-

Only two women in the world's history have ever been honored by equestrian statutes, and, curious to relate, Queen Victoria is one of them. Fancy her Britannic Majesty on horseback.

The saddle in which King Henry V, of England, rode at the battle of Agincourt, now hangs astride an iron rod near the ceiling of Edward the Confessor's chapel in Westminster Abbey.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt during the last year has spent over \$10,000 relieving old Staten Island friends of his whose homes were about to be sold on foreclosure of their mortgages.

An Illinois epitaph speaks of "the groves of time." If Time has groves Eternity will be a

Rheumatism

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism, give this remedy a trial.

"For twenty years I have been afflicted with rheu-matism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse till I was almost helpless. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other medicines I ever had." H. T. Balcom, Shirley, Mass. irley, Mass.
"I suffered from what the doctors called muscular
"I suffered from what the doctors called muscular in the docto irely cured." J. V. A. Proudfoot, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar



This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chilis and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Ridneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead secentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do. roduce constipation—other Iron medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, re-lieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthns the muscles and nerves. For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of

Energy, &c., it has no equal The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

AASH BITTERS CURES LL DISEASES OF TH LIVER KIDNEYS STOMACH AND BOWKLS CRSALE ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE BOLLAR.

CURES

Dyspepsia, General Debility; Jaundice, Habitual Constipation, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Diseased Kidneys, Etc., Etc.

It centains only the Purest Drugs, among which may be enumerated PRICKLY ASE BARE AND BERRIES, MANDRAKE, BUCHU, CENNA, Etc. It cleanses the system th roughly, and as a

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD Is Unequaled.

It is not an intoxicating beverage, nor can it be used as such, by reason of its Cathartia Properties.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO. Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.