

**How to Clean White Veils.**  
To clean white veils make a solution of white castile soap and let the veil soak in it 15 minutes. Then press it between the hands in warm water and soap until clean. Rinse in clear water, then pour boiling water on a teaspoonful of starch, soak the veil in it for a few minutes and then clap it between the hands until nearly dry. Spread a towel over a pillow and pin the lace in each smoothly over it and let it remain until perfectly dry.

# Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

# Made Well

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow weaker and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.



# Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

The many imitations of HIRE'S Rootbeer simply point to its excellence—the genuine article proves it.

**PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS:** Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for Inventor's Guide, or How to Get a Patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington, D. C.

"I am only too glad to testify to the great value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla which has been a household companion in our family for years. I take from 2 to 3 bottles of it every Spring, generally beginning about the first of April. After that I feel like a two year old, for it tones up my system, gives me an excellent appetite and I sleep like a top. As a blood medicine it has no superior, at least that is my opinion of it.—M. R. WILSON, Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1885.

**WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

**Eye Change-a-Position.**  
It is not generally known that the young flat fish have an eye on each side of the body, and that it is only in the adult stage that the eyes are both on one side. There has been much discussion among scientific men as to the mode in which the change takes place, but in the funder the eye has been observed to travel over the ridge of the head, while in some other fish it passes directly through the soft tissue of the young fish to the other side.

## LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

**He Was the Ablest and Most Courageous of the Emperor's Brothers.**  
The younger brother had, after the first juvenile heats of radicalism, become a moderate republican, holding his convictions resolutely. Having opposed the hereditary consulate for Napoleon, he withdrew, unmindful of any reward he might have claimed for his services of Brumaire, to lead a life of study and cultivate his inborn literary tastes. On the death of his first wife, by whom he had two daughters, he married, in direct opposition to Napoleon's wishes, the beautiful and accomplished Mme. de Jaubertin. This was in 1803; he had been importuned to put her away and lend himself to the project of buttressing the empire by himself accepting a crown and contracting a royal marriage. He was by far the ablest and most courageous of the Bonaparte brothers, but his heart was true, his principles were fixed, and he was utterly indifferent to the rise of Napoleonic empire.

It was with reluctance that he came to Mantua. There are two accounts of what happened there—that which has long been accepted of Napoleon offering and Lucien hotly refusing the crown of Portugal, with the hand of Prince Ferdinand for his daughter Charlotte; and that which makes the first offer to have been Etruria. Both accounts agree, however, that the bid was raised to the promise of Italy—all on condition that he should divorce his wife and rule in the interest of his brother's imperial power. Lucien disdained even this bribe, declaring that he would accept the crown, but that he would rule in the interests of his subjects, and that he would in no case consider a divorce. Angry words were spoken. Napoleon crushed in his hand a watch which he had been toying, hissing out that thus he would crush wills which opposed his. "I defy you to commit a crime," retorted Lucien.

Before parting there was a half reconciliation, and Napoleon requested that at least his brother's eldest daughter might be sent to Paris for use in his scheme of royal alliances. Lucien assented, and the child, a clever girl of about 14, was sent to live with Madame Mere. She was thoroughly discontented and wrote bright, sarcastic letters to her stepmother, whom she loved, depicting the avarice of her grandmother and the follies of her other relatives. These, like all other suspected letters of the time, were intercepted and read in the "cabinet noir"; their contents being made known to Napoleon, he sent the petulant writer back to her father. Despairing of any support from Lucien or his family, Napoleon formally adopted his stepson Eugene, the viceroi, with a view to consolidating and confirming the Italian feeling of dependence on France.

**Married by Her Mother.**  
A very odd wedding occurred a few days ago at the residence of Rev. Mary T. Whitney in Boston. The groom was Rev. Carl G. Horst, the pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Athol, Mass. The bride was Miss Emily Altkin, of Boston, and the officiating minister was Rev. Martha C. Altkin, mother of the bride. Cases where a father marries his daughter are not infrequent, but this is, perhaps, the only instance on record where a mother has married her daughter.

Louise—"How do you come on with that leap year proposal?" Emma—"I don't know yet. Harry is still examining my letters of recommendation." Judge.

Ella—"Maud is going to the masque in the character of 'Night.'" Stella—"It will be another case of making night hideous." Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Say, Wilkins, that \$6 bill you loaned me last night was counterfeit." "Well, you said you wanted it bad."—New York Herald.

The great grief at forty is the discovery that eye-glasses are not becoming.

**M'CLEARY'S SPEECH.**  
**Demolishes Free Coinage Fallacies—Facts About Prices.**  
The Congressional Record of March 27 contains a speech by J. T. McCleary of Minnesota "against unrestricted coinage of silver," which is the most thorough, entertaining and convincing discussion of the silver question we have seen. Every aspect of the question is presented. Every argument of the honest believer in free coinage is patiently examined and demolished. The vice of the free coinage advocate, it is shown, is that he picks his facts, ignoring such as do not favor his argument. He does not see the whole truth, but only so much of it as suits his purpose. The silverite begins usually with the statement that there has been a ruinous fall of prices, beginning with 1873, when silver dollars were excluded from free coinage, and that the decline of prices was due to the exclusion of silver. But if he would consider the history of prices before 1873 he would find that the recent decline began in 1865. The fall between 1865 and 1873 was larger than that between 1873 and the present time, though the mint was then open to silver. But this was not the first period of low prices during the present century. In the period from 1818 to 1852, while the mint was open to silver, there was a fall in average prices practically the same as that which has taken place since 1873.

The price of silver before 1873 did not decline along with that of other commodities, as it has done since 1873. Silver was not then their faithful companion, but held itself aloof from the general tumbale. Between 1869 and 1865 there was a tremendous fall, followed by a tremendous rise of prices of commodities, but silver hardly varied. And there is not now—more than before 1873—any connection between the price of silver and the price of other things.

The decline of prices has not, however, been universal. It has been large in articles worked by machinery, as textiles, minerals, manufactures, etc., but it has not been large, as a rule, in products of agriculture, tropical products, animal and fish products, etc. The reduction of transportation rates has lowered the price of wheat phenomenally at the points of consumption, as in the east and in England, but the price obtained by the farmer of the northwest has not been materially changed. Beef, butter, eggs and similar articles have not followed the downward course of silver, even at the points of consumption. There is one commodity which is dealt in, bought and sold, more universally and in greater volume, it may be said, than all others put together—labor. If it has not fallen in price, it is folly to say that there has been "a general fall of prices—due to the demonization of silver." And it has not fallen. On the contrary, wages have advanced, and the wages of 1890, with silver demonetized, exceeded by 58 per cent the "bimetallic" wages of 1860. In purchasing power the wages of today exceed those of the earlier period by 72 per cent.

Much is made by silverites of French bimetalism; but Mr. McCleary shows that France did not, by her law of 1803, as a matter of fact, "sustain for 70 years her legal ratio of 15 1/2 to 1" as the commercial ratio of the world. The price fluctuated, notwithstanding the law. Nor did France ever have the concurrent circulation of silver and gold. From 1820 to 1850 France had only silver and from 1850 to 1865 only gold coin in circulation. It was not the French legal ratio that kept the commercial ratio near 15 1/2 to 1 from 1863 to 1873.

In concluding his telling speech Mr. McCleary, himself a protectionist, denounced the Pennsylvania protectionists who are going in for the free coinage of silver because they may thus reduce American wages to the level in Mexico, Japan and other countries on the silver basis.—Baltimore Sun.

**A New Brand of Patriots.**  
The Hon. W. Coin Harvey of Chicago and elsewhere has formed a new secret order which he calls the Patriots of America. The particular kind of patriotism which the "Honorable Temporary Grand Patriot Harvey" proposes to teach is hatred of property rights, greed for the wealth honestly accumulated by men of ability and industry, disregard of the teachings of history and devotion to the selfish interests of a few silver bullion owners.

Along with these grand and glorious principles there will go a finely engraved certificate of membership in the noble army of 16 to 1 patriots and an annual assessment for the good of those most concerned. Together with the Secret Society of Silver Knights and the Gory Gang of Goldbug Squashers these bogus patriots should cause the tyrants of Wall street to tremble in their guilty shoes. Great is the power of humbug and greater still the cheek of the men who claim that they are patriots because they shout for a currency scheme which means national dishonor.

**Where Can Money Be Borrowed Cheapest?**  
Silverites who are howling that the robber goldbugs have conspired to charge high rates of interest on their loans should inform themselves on the question on which they presume to speak. If they were intelligent, they would know that interest is far lower in gold standard countries than in those countries where silver is used. Compare the United States, Germany or Great Britain with India, China or Mexico. In each and all of the silver standard countries interest is much higher than in the gold standard nations. If free silver will lower interest, why does it not do so in Japan or Mexico?

**Hitting the Nail on the Head.**  
"Sound money," says President George H. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, "is at the bottom of business." These eight words are put together as tight as a hammer's head, and they hit the nail right where it ought to be hit.

**GIVING HIS WHOLE CASE AWAY.**  
**Mr. Crisp Admits That Gold is the Standard of Value.**  
In his Atlanta debate with Secretary Smith ex-speaker Crisp attempted to answer the objection of the sound money advocates against the 60 cent dollar by saying: "I tell you, my friends, that I do not want the free and unlimited coinage of silver unless the bullion in a silver dollar is worth as much as the bullion in a gold dollar. All this rot about cheap money is a subterfuge of those who are interested in maintaining the dearest kind of money."

Mr. Crisp has for years been clamoring for free silver on the ground that gold has increased in value and is too scarce and dear to serve as money, and has urged the necessity of having "cheaper money for the people" as against dear money for the bankers. Yet he now says that he only wants free coinage under the condition that the bullion in a silver dollar shall be worth a dollar in gold. This is exactly what Thomas Jefferson favored when he advised that the ratio between gold and silver be fixed as nearly as possible at the commercial value of the two metals. It is what the believers in an honest dollar have always insisted on. A free coinage law which should put a hundred cents' worth of silver in each dollar would not injuriously affect our present sound financial system.

But what becomes of Mr. Crisp's promise that under free silver the people would have cheap money? If a gold dollar is too dear to be used to measure values, how would a silver dollar which is worth just as much be any cheaper? The commercial value of silver is now about 80 to 1. If Mr. Crisp is honest in saying that he wants the bullion in a silver dollar to be worth as much as the bullion in a gold dollar, he would have to coin the two metals in a 20 to 1 ratio. How would that shatter the hated money power?

Mr. Crisp warned his Atlanta hearers against the people who are interested in maintaining the dearest kind of money. When he talks of coining silver dollars with a bullion value equal to a gold dollar, does he not admit that gold is the standard and that he wants to have our silver money just as valuable as gold?

**The Missouri Madness.**  
The Missouri Democratic platform demands the "free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold" "at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other government."

It rests this demand on the assertion that "from the beginning of the government, following a policy formulated by Thomas Jefferson and firmly established by Jackson, the Democratic party has been the party of bimetalism." But what are the facts? The bimetalism of Jefferson and Jackson was based upon a coinage ratio representing the ratio of actual value. The silver and gold dollars they favored were worth the same. The bimetalism of the Missouri convention proposes silver dollars worth about one-half a gold dollar each. The bimetalism of Democracy was honest. The bimetalism of the Missouri platform proposes a swindle of 50 per cent.

Under existing restrictions we have the largest and best bimetalism ever known in any country. We are using silver equally with gold and more largely than any country in the world ever did when using gold at all. And we are keeping all these silver dollars on a par with gold. What the Missouri convention proposes is that we shall abolish the restrictions that have thus made bimetalism possible, abandon the use of gold, reduce the value of money one-half, cheat all creditors, public and private, cut down the purchasing power of wages and substitute a cheap dollar monometallism for the honest dollar bimetalism we have.

If there is any method in this madness, it is the method of men bent upon the ruin of their party.—New York World.

**Coin at School.**

Teacher—How many cents make one dollar?  
Coin Harvey, Jr.—Fifty cents make one dollar.  
Teacher—What do you mean? Why have you not learned your lesson?  
Coin—"Cause pa would whip me if I said it took 100 cents to make one dollar."  
Teacher—Whip you? What for?  
Coin—For being a goldbug and going to a Wall street school.

**Favor Dishonest Money Candidates.**  
The Democratic newspapers in Colorado must be pretty bad if all that the Gunnison News says of them be true. Here is one of its recent statements: "Up to the present time there is but one Democratic paper in Colorado that advocates supporting an honest money candidate for president. That paper is the Sterling Democrat, and we sincerely hope its tribe will not increase." The Sterling Democrat is so flattered by this compliment that it publishes the above quotation on its letter heads.

**What We Have Done For Silver.**  
The only bimetallic country in the world, the only country in which gold and silver are used in nearly equal amounts as full legal tender money, is our own.

**A Missouri Curiosity.**  
In Nevada, Mo., a young catalpa tree about 20 feet tall, is growing with a section of a coal-stove grate firmly attached near its roots. The tree has grown through the bars of the grate from the seed, and, as it increased in diameter, the wood lapped over and under the bars, holding it as in a vise. The grate was lifted off the ground several inches as the growth of the tree progressed.

**Green is the color of the season.**  
We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. **Tux & Co., Warren, Pa.**

The woman who wears her street gown in the house and throws it down carelessly when she takes it off is not the one who is given glances of approval when on promenade.

**Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP** for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. 25c bottle.

White net spotted with black, and black net dotted with white, are the latest fashion in veils.

Chatelaine belts of gold and silver, with numerous poetry but useless pendants, is the style of those worn fifteen years ago, are revived, but the tinkle of silver trinkets makes music for envious ears. Sisters which refuse to cut, thimble cases never opened, vinaigrettes without salts, fan and bouquet holders, are all in their accustomed place. But the new chatelaine bag made of various kinds of fancy leather is a thing for use as well as beauty. Bags of lizard skin and tan suede, with gold, silver or aluminum ornaments, are especially desirable. Some are fastened securely to the belt and others are held by a metal clasp.

**"No Foolin."**  
**ST. JACOBS OIL** DOES NOT "FOOL 'ROUND"; IT GOES STRAIGHT TO WORK ON PAIN AND DRIVES IT OUT AND "SHUTS IT OFF" FROM RETURNING. THAT'S BUSINESS.



**"Pass Your Plate."**

# Battle Ax PLUG

Prices of all commodities have been reduced except tobacco. "Battle Ax" is up to date. Low Price; High Grade; Delicious Flavor. For 10 cents you get almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as of other high grade goods. The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as other 10 cent pieces of equal quality.

**"Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, but Quick Witted People Use**

# SAPOLIO

**FIELD AND HOG FENCE WIRE.**  
20, 22, 24, 26, 28, or 30 inches high. Quality and workmanship the best. Nothing on the market to compare with it. Write for full information.  
**WYOMING FENCE COMPANY, DE KALB, ILL.**

**DR. J. W. THOMPSON'S EYE WATER.**  
31 N. U. No. 237—20. New York, N.Y.  
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.