Places for Things.

"A place for everything and everything in its place," is an adage familiar to us all and full of wisdom. But to keep "everything in its place" one must have a place for everything, and this it is not always easy to have. Many houses are built with a lamentable want of closets, for closets are expensive in room, material and labor. In planning a house they are frequently, if not generally, an after-thought, and are thrown in where space for them can best be af-forded. When women plan their own houses there will be ample allowance of closet room. If one has plenty of money, cabinets, wardrobes, chests, can be bought that are at once ornamental and useful, and form part of the furnishing. but the main dependence of the average housekeeper must be closets. These when furnished with shelves, drawers and rows of hooks, are an unspeakable comfort and convenience to the orderloving housewife. In city houses where everything is constructed with a view to economy in space, we often find them, but in the average country house very rarely.

So there must be recourse to bureaus, boxes, bags, chests and unprovised closets. The last may be constructed wherever there is space to put a shelf, and may be of the size of the shelf in length and width. Hooks serewed into the bottom of the shelf will serve to hang garments on, and a curtain may be hung on rods fastened to the shelf. A valance tacked above the rods on the shelf will form a more complete protection from dust than the curtain alone. In many rooms that are closetless a corner can be spared, and may be made either into a triangular or a rectangular closet, as suits the fancy or convenience. Weights sewed into the hem of the curtain will keep it in place. Goods boxes make very useful closets, for kitchen or cellar use. Shelves may be put in them, and the covers, hinged properly, serve as doors. With a coyering of paper or a coat of paint they may be made not unpleasing to the eye. Shoe-boxes, used by shoe-packers, are very useful as substitutes for closetroom. The covers should be hinged to the box, and these neatly upholstered, to form a pleasant seat. Furniture calleo fastened around them in ruffles or folds conceal the angles and the wood, and converts utility into beauty, Room can readily be found for these, and they fill the places of chairs or lounges quite well. Soap boxes and candle boxes and starch boxes make very convenient receptacles for small articles if they have covers hinged on, and are lined with paper and covered on the outside with pictures or calico pasted on. A couple of hinges, less than a dozen screws, a little time, taste and odd pieces of paper or cloth, may be made to transform an ugly box into a thing of useful comeliness.

Bags in every variety are needed by the housekeeper. A stout piece of nice bagging makes a good clothes-bag; and an end of rope should be sewed into the hem, so the top of the bag may always be hospitably open. One of these hung in every bed-room is indispensable, and makes the gathering of clothes for the weekly washing a very easy matter. Shoe-bags are a great convenience, and | the Malay native States which are under can be made so as to hold one or a dozen pairs of shoes, and keep them | the British flag is constantly kept flying. from gathering dust and mould in A correspondent, who vouches for the closet corners, beside preventing the vexation of hunting them up when wanted. Scrap-bags are a necessity, and may be made very ornamental by the exercise of taste. They are indispensable in every room in the house. Instead of bags, baskets or jars may be used, and these can be made handsome by the exercise of skill and taste.

Wall-pockets and brackets are very great conveniences where one lacks closet room and shelf room. The former may be made of splints or pasteboard covered with cloth and wall-pocket with many compartments tacked on the inside of a closet door may serve many valuable purposes, especially where there is a family of children and a great many things "lying round." A label on each pocket will help keep things in the right place. and prevent the shoe-laces from getting mixed with the calico pieces or the knitting work.

them in place, but not more time than it takes to hunt them up when they may be anywhere and everywhere and belong nowhere. The satisfaction of daylight, one can put her hand on whatever in her domain is called for. is a great satisfaction to the orderly contrive one way or another not to be without - N. Y. Tribune.

Queen Charlotte Islands and the Haidas.

The climate of the Queen Charlotte Islands is excessively humid, and they are almost everywhere covered with magnificent coniferous trees. Mountains 4,000 to 5,000 feet high rise in their central portion, and they are penetrated on all sides by dark deep fiords with

rocky walls. To the northeast, it is true, a wide stretch of low and nearly level country occurs, which may some day support a farming population; but at the present time its somber woods, filled with dense undergrowth, and barricaded with prostrate trunks in every stage of decay, offer little to induce either Indian or white to penetrate them. The Haidas, therefore, though cultivating here and there along the shores small potato patches, are essentially fishermen. Few paths or trails traverse the interior of the islands, and of these some formerly used when the population was greater are now abandoned.

The halibut is found in great abundance in the vicinity of the islands, and it is more particularly on this fish that the Haidas depend. Their villages are invariably situated along the shore, often on bleak, wave-lashed parts of the coast, but always in proximity to productive halibut banks. Journeys are made in canoes along the coast. The canoes are skillfully hollowed from the great cedar-trees of the region, which, after being worked down to a certain small thickness, are steamed and spread by the insertion of cross-pieces till they are made to assume a most graceful form, and show lines which would satisfy the most fastidious ship-builder. In their larger canoes the Haidas do not hesitate to make long voyages on the open sea; and in former days, by their frequent descents on the coast of the mainland, and the facility with which they retreated again to their own islands, they rendered themselves more dreaded than any tribe from Vancouver to

In their mode of life, and the ingenuity and skill they display in their manufacture of canoes and other articles, the Haidas do not differ essentially from the other tribes inhabiting the northern part of the coast of British Columbia and Southern Alaska. In the Queen Charlotte Islands, however, the peculiar style of architecture and art elsewhere among the Indians of the west coast more or less prominently exhibited appears to attain its greatest development. Whether this may show that to the Haidas or their ancestors the introduction of this is due, or indicate merely that with the greater isolation of these people, and consequent increased measure of security, the particular ideas of the Indian mind were able to body themselves forth more fully, we may never know. The situation of the islands, and the comparative infrequency with which they have been visited for many years, have at least tended to preserve intact many features which have already vanished from the customs and manufactures of most other

As before stated the permanent villages of the Haidas are invariably situated at the seashore. They consist generally of a single long row of houses, with but a narrow grassy border between it and the beach, on which the cances of the tribe (for each village constitutes a chieftaincy) are drawn up. In front of each house stands a symbolical carved post, while other carved posts, situated irregularly, and differing somewhat in form from those proper to the houses, are generally memorials to the dead. Such a village, seen from a little distance off, the houses and posts gray with the weather, resembles a strip of half burned forest with dead "rampikes." The little cloud of smoke from the various fires may, however, serve to indicate its true character. -George M. Dawson, in Harper's Maga-

Life-Slavery for Debt.

It was recently brought out in a debate in the House of Commons that slavery of the worst class-debt slavery -not only was allowed to exist, but was actually protected and upheld in one of the protection of England, and where accuracy of every particular, sends us the following narrative of the way in which a British resident fosters this hateful system. Mr. James Innes (writes our correspondent), son of the late Prof. Cosmo Innes, of Edinburg, has been for some years Collector and magistrate in one of the Malay native States called Selangor. While there one of his chief duties was to discourage slavery, which he did with very great success. In August, 1878, however, he was moved to another of the three Malay native States, called Perak, to relieve a trimmed with cord and embroidery. A brother official who had been invalided home. In Perak Mr. Innes found to his astonishment that part of his duty as magistrate was to issue warrants for the capture of runaway slaves and to see that the warrants were carried out. He inquired of the other English officials in the place, and found that this disreputable work, as he considered it, had been done by his predecessor and also by the Superintendents of Police, but It takes time to create places to put | that they had always done it with great things in, and it takes time to keep reluctance, and only in obedience to the express commands of Mr. Low, the Resident of Perak. It appeared that it was the custom of the country, encouraged and approved by the knowing that at a moment's notice, in Governor of the Straits settlements. the middle of the night or in broad The more Mr. Innes inquired into the subject the more revolting it appeared. It was proved beyond a doubt that the unfortunate slaves never ran away unhousekeeper, and one which she will less their lives were made absolutely unendurable. It also appeared that when, by the agency of the English magistrates or otherwise these poor wretches were caught and returned to their masters, they were not infrequently tortured to death. This was done to deter others from following their exam-ple. Mr. Innes naturally hestitated at making himself an accessory to murder. In Malaya, as in other States where debt slavery prevails, a peasant who borrows a sovereign from his landlord is liable on failure to repay the loan to be made a slave for life, together with his wife and family. Even children born after their parents have become debt slaves are the property of the creditor, and their children, also. The result is that almost every one in the country who is not a ralah is a slave. There is no middle class in a Malay country, nothing between a rajah and a ryot. The rajah feeds and clothes his slaves, of course, in return for their labor, and sometimes treats them not unkindly, calling them his children. But he can sell them for so much a head, or order them to be killed if they should oftend him. -Pall-Mull Gazette

FACTS AND FIGURES.

-The tonnage transported on all the railroads in the United States in 1881 amounted to 350,000,000 tons, which that they require a large amount of work Poor's Railroad Manual estimates, at the too low average of \$50 a ton, would be worth \$18,000,000,000.

-It is estimated that the South has this season paid to the North \$55,000. 000 for wheat, \$50,000,000 for corn, \$72,000,000 for meats, and about \$25,-000,000 for hay, butter, cheese, oats, apples, potatoes, etc. - Chicago Times.

It is pretty well settled that a healthy man who lives to be 70 years of age, in his life cats 7,800 pounds of meat, 72 barrels of flour, 1,500 pounds of butter, 987 dozen eggs, 800 pounds of cheese, 163 bushels of potatoes, and 1,700 pounds of lard.

The annual interest on the public debt is now about \$1.08 for every inhabitant. In 1876 it was more than twice this, being \$2.20 per capita, and in 1865 it was as high as \$4.29 per capita, or \$150,977,697, to be paid by 35,469,000 people.—N. Y. Times.

-Pennsylvania and New York are the only States in the Union containing over a million males of the voting age, twenty-one years and over. Two States, Minnesota and Wisconsin, have more foreigners than natives, twenty-one years of age and over. - Chicago Jour-

-Since the first oil well was opened in 1859 the product of the wells has added \$1,500,000,000 to the wealth of the United States in the value of the crude oil and its products. To-day the product of these wells lights the cathedrals of Europe, the mosques of Asia, the pagodas of Japan, and even the huts on Africa's sunny soil. Its exports are over 1,000,000 gallons a day. -Boston

-The great cattle range of Wyoming under the military protection of Fort McKinney is about 800 miles square. In this area are now grazing 300,000 head of cattle, worth \$27 per head. amounting to \$13,500,000, to which can be added the value of the horses and ranches of the cattle-men and the farmers, and the stock of the grangers, making at least \$15,000,000 of property under the protection of the post.—N.

In this country, with a population of 50,000,000, there are 4,204,362 persons above the age of twenty-one years who cannot write. Of this number 2,056,463 are whites, 1,747,900 negroes, about 300,000 Indians and 100,000 Asiaties. It is estimated that in almost every State in the Union, and in the country as a whole, the balance of political power, so far as numbers are concerned, is or can be in the hands of the illiterate voters .- N. Y. Sun.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Every man is occasionally what he ought be perpetually.

-One of the best rules in conversation is never to say anything which any been left unsaid

-Fond wife: "How strange! Every time Peter comes home from his lodge he comes to bed with his hat on. But I suppose it is some more of those Masonie doings."

-An exchange says that our navy is still in its infancy, which would justify the assertion that the vessels are seldom seen out of their slips. -- Yonkers States-

-When the man averred that he had seen a trotting match they didn't mind it much, but when he said "A lemon neighed" they threw him under a gripcar. - Chicago Times.

-When a doctor who claims to cure by laying on of hands reaches Missouri, he either quits business or starts for the woods with a crowd after him. There are some swindles Missouri can't abide. -Detroit Free Press.

-Cause and Effect: Eminent Provincial Tragedian-Come hithorr, sweet one! Your mothorr tells me that you shed teorrs during my soliloquy in exile last night. Sweet One: Yes, sir. Mother kept on pinching me, 'cause I was so sleepy!-Punch.

-It is reported that English detectives have proved useless in Ireland, on account of their accent. We should replied:
think so. It rather gives a fellow away, "Well, if we can't get along any bajove, when he walks into a Land League meeting in a damp cave and asks: "Beg pawd'n, y' know, but 'ave ye seen such a thing as a suspect about ere, y' know?"—Chicago Times.

-When he was eating fast and furiously, piling in the food as farmers do hay into the barn on the eve of a thunder shower in June, the head waiter stepped up and said: "Beg pardon, sir, but there's no train out to-night." know it," said the man with his mouthful, "and that's why I'm hurrying to catch a good night's sleep!"-Hotel

-An old story in a new form is going the grand rounds, and tells about a young man at table d'hote at one of the rural hotels, where "lady waiters" are employed. He wanted a beverage with his roast, and summoned the maiden, to whom he said: "Have you any porter?" "Yes," she said, "we have three or four, but they are all colored." Where ignorance is bliss it is the height of ab-

surdity to be intelligent. A county rector called rather early in the morning on one of his parish-ioners. One of the children saw him coming, and ran into the house to tell his mother. The little fellow soon returned to the front and resumed his play. The clergyman inquired: "Is your mother at home?" "No, sir," replied the child; "she is out at present." "Tell her when she returns that I called," said the clergymen. "I did tell her," replied the little boy. - Chi-

Preparing Land for a Garden.

A large proportion of farmers declare that vegetable gardens are unprofitable, and make a poor return for it. The truth is many excellent farmers are very poor gardeners. They are experts in raising corn, potatoes and small grains, but they do not understand how to produce the ordinary garden vegetables, They think the land for a garden requires no special preparation, and no special manuring. It does require both. The spot selected for a garden should be well drained, and it is well to have it slope toward the south or southeast. The soil should be free from weeds, and the seeds that will produce them. Land that has long been in cultivated crops is not in a condition for a garden unless it s very highly manured. Even then it is likely to be objectionable as it is likely to be weedy. In many respects it is better to break a piece of sod for a garden the summer before it is planted. The plowing should be well done and sufficiently early to insure the rotting of the sod. If the spot is some distance from the farm buildings it will not be likely to be visited by fowls and require no fence to protect it. A garden spot should be liberally manured, and the materials used for fertilizing should be well rotted. It is best to apply the manure the fall before the ground is planted. so it can be incorporated with the soil If the manure is spread on inverted sod it will help rot it, while the seeds it contains will germinate, and the plants they produce can be hilled with a harrow or other implement. Land which requires as much labor as a garden should be very rich. It should receive as much as lifty wagon-loads of stable manure to the acre in order to be as productive as most market gardens in the vicinity of large cities are. - Chicago Times.

"Hello, Baby!"

M. B. Curtis and his wife have a pet parrot which is their constant traveling companion, and which speaks the King's English with amazing fluency. The loquacious bird caused quite a panic at the Windsor Hotel last night. It seems that the Curtis family occupy rooms directly adjoining Governor Tabor's apartments at the hotel, and last evening is the Governor was entering his apartments he heard what he thought was a female voice saying: "Hello, baby!" The Governor was a trifle startled. He is a very gallant man, but he could not for the life of him imagine what he had ever done to warrant any female in addressing him so familiarly. The salutation appeared to be intended for him, and it came from the transom over the door of the room directly across the hall. The Governor was nonplussed. "Hello, baby-pretty baby," said the voice again, and the Governor blushed as he stroked his fierce mustache and tried to brace up and look dignified. "Won't you come and kiss your baby!" called the voice again, in a deliciously seductive sort of a way. Now the Govof the company can reasonably wish had ernor seldom takes a dare of any kind! o do him justice he is a brave man, and at this particular moment he felt big enough to tackle an army. He crept softly over to the door and asked: "Are you talking to me?" "Nice baby," said the voice: but no sooner had the voice spoken than another voice from inside the room—a big, burly man's voice called out: "Go away from that door, and let the parrot go to sleep!" It was Mr. Curtis who spoke, but he had no idea it was Governor Tabor outside. Governor Tabor slid quietly into his room, but he thought it was such a good joke he had to tell the boys about it after supper, and in the opera-house lobby last night it was all the talk .-Denver Tribune.

Killed the Wrong Hens.

An irascible sea-Captain settled down to Portland life by the side of a welltempered man, and the two got along very well until the hen question came up. Said the Captain:
"I like you as a neighbor, but I don't

like your hens, and if they trouble me any more I'll shoot them.

The mild-mannered neighbor studied over the matter some, but knowing the Captain's reputation well by report, he

other way, shoot the hens, but I'll take it as a favor if you will throw them when dead over into our yard and yell to my wife. "All right," said the Captain.

The next day the Captain's gun was heard, and a dead hen fell in the quiet man's yard. The next day another hen was thrown over, the next two, and the next after three.

"Say." said the quiet man, "couldn't you scatter them along a little? We really can't dispose of the number you are killing.'

"Give 'em to your poor relations," replied the Captain, gruffly.

And the quiet man did. He kept his neighbors well supplied with chickens

for some weeks.

One day the Captain said to the quiet man: "I have half a dozen nice hens I'm

going to give you if you'll keep quiet about this affair." "How is that," said the quiet man. "Are you sorry because you killed my hens?

"Your hens!" said the Captain. "Why, sir, those hens belonged to my wife! I didn't know she had any until I fed you and your neighbors all sum-mer out of her flock."—Portland (Me.) Transcript.

- A Boston paper calls a female swindler "an impostrix." Impostrix is good. Now bring along "beatrix," "loafrix" and 'pickpocketrix." - Baltimore Amer-

ON THE COMPLEXION.

Without going into any sesthetic raptures in regard to personal beauty, It must be admitted by all, that a pure and clear complexion often makes up for plain features, while a rough and sallow skin, or freekly face mars the most perfect Grecian profile that was ever molded from Nature's art gallery; but when s fresh, clear, transparent, and brilliant complexion is combined with a classical pleasing countenance, lustrons eye, and graceful form, the mind becomes enraptured with the beautiful association, and "how lovely" is the involuntary exclamation made by all who gaze upon this rare combination of nature's shoicest gift to the human family. A clear complexion is a living evidence of pure blood and sound health; and although there are many who try to improve the complexion by extraneous means, it is of little or no use, unless the seat of life has been reached, and the blood purified; in fact, art must be abandoned, and nature resorted to. All, therefore, who are anxious to possess a white, soft and smooth skin, with that peachy bloom so much admired, must not depend upon cosmetics, powders, or paints, their object should be to get the blood purified, which can be done easily, speedily and safely by Nature's own restorative, Burdock Blood Bitters, which gives a healthy tone to the system, and a fair complexion to the countenance.

<u>Merchant's</u> INIMENT

for numan, fowl and animal flesh, was first prepared and introduced by Dr. Geo. W. Merchant, in Lockport, N. Y., U. S. A., ISSE, since which time it has steadily grown in public favor, and is now acknowledged and admitted by the trade to be the standard liniment of the country. When we make this announcement we do so without fear of contradiction, notwithstanding we are aware there are many who are more or less prejudiced against proprietary remedies especially on account of the many humburs ou the market; however, we are pleased to state that such prejudice does not exist against GARGLING OIL. We do not claim wonders or miracles for our liniment, but we do claim it is without an equal. It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and all we ask is that you give it a fair trial, remembering that the Oil put up with white wrapper (small) is for human and fowl flesh, and that with yellow wrapper (three sizes) for animal flesh. Try a bottle.

As these cuts indicate, the Oil is used successfully for all disenses of the human, fowl and animal flesh. Shake well before using.

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One of the principal reasons of the wonderful success of Merchant's Gargling Oil is that it is manufactured strictly on honor. Its proprietors do not, as is the case with too many, after making for their medicine a name, diminish its curative properties by using inferior compounds, but use the very best goods to be bought in the market, regardless of cost. For half a century Merchant's Gargling Oil has been a synonym for honesty, and will continue to be so, long at time endures. For sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other countries. Cannot be Disputed.

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JOHN HODGE, Sec'v.

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