MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

ACTIVE corpses—Dead beats.

BROKEN spirits—A brandy smash.

THE old coal-scuttle bonnets are coming in again.

RED gold balls are fashionable ear-rings of the period.

THE tea-kettle is the only singer that never gets cold.

LOVE at two-and-twenty is a terrible intoxicating draught.

IN Florida the people are eating green peas and new potatoes.

WISDOM is sometimes nearer when we toop than when we soar.

DO ALL the good you can in the world, and make as little noise about it as possible.

"Too many broths spoil the cooks" is the way a poor oppressed belle of the kitchen put it.

NATURE provides no reserved seats for the rich and daintily reared. When there is no ice on the pavement, they sit where they can.

A DISTINGUISHED preacher says piety is the best cure for a scolding wife; but he doesn't tell whether the wife must have it or the husband.

IT WAS an expressive remark of a practical man regarding the woman of the period recently: "She don't know enough, sir, to bile water."

OUT of 6,000,000 eggs a codfish has been known to spawn in one year less than a hundred survive. This must be discouraging to the codfish.

I THINK the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent even though he is in the right.—*Cato.*

THE shad season is expected to open early this year. Owing to the mildness o the season, shad are already coming northward from southern waters.

A FAITHFUL brother in a Fairfield (Conn.) church recently prayed for the absent members "who were prostrate on beds of sickness and chairs of wellness."

THE astronomer who can predict the exposition of a planet in the heavens a thousand years hence knows not what may be his own state of health to-morrow.

EVENING silks are now quilted on the bottom on the inside, instead of being faced with paper muslin or buckram. It is said to enhance "the hang of the thing."

AN editor sat down and wrote, "White pique costumes are now popular," and the compositor set it up, "White pine coffins are not popular," which of course they are not.

USEFUL industry does not so much consist in being continually busy as in doing promptly those things which are of the first importance, and which will eventually prove most profitable.

A CYNICAL writer says: "Take a company of boys chasing butterflies; put long-tailed coats on the boys, and turn the butterflies into guineas, and you have a beautiful panorama of the world."

A BACHELOR says if you hand a lady a newspaper with a paragraph cut out of it, not a line of it will be read, but every bit of interest felt in the paper by the lady will center in finding out what the missing paragraph contained.

GARLANDS of pink rose-buds are the prevailing fancy for trimming thin dresses, whether of white tulle, green, blue, or the pretty gray and lavender tulle dresses that are among the most refined of the season.

PROPANE swearing is abominable. Vulgar language is disgusting. Loud laughing is impolite. Inquisitiveness is offensive. Tattling is mean. Telling a falsehood is contemptible. Ignorance is disgraceful. Laziness is shameful.

THE *Montanian* says it has information that the Government has about determined to proceed against the Sioux next season, possibly before spring, and give them a thorough thrashing—whip them into complete submission.

TWO DATA are given from which to estimate the value of a fowl for the table or market. A table fowl should be all breast, with short limbs and small bones; also, fowls are in perfection for the table only before they have attained maturity.

IN one old German volume skating is said to have originated in the "north country" about two hundred years after Christ. In the same work it is stated that the art of sliding on snow-shoes is still older, and belongs also to the "north people."

A KEOKUK (Iowa) dandy rubbed his hands with glycerine to make his New Year's gloves go on easy. When he had concluded his calls he was delighted to discover that he had mistaken liquid glue for the glycerine, and all that night and the next day he sat reflectively holding his hands in a water-bowl of warm water.

A MILWAUKEE tailor tells in his advertisement the story of the old man of Oberfranken, who was transformed into a royally-garbed youth by a flash of lightning, and adds: "Thus it is to a great extent with those who shed their old 'duds' at the famous establishment of Smith, and march out in new suits."

THE instincts of the ant are very unimportant, considered as the ant's; but the moment a ray of relaxation is seen to extend from it to man, and the little drudge is seen to be a monitor, a little body with a mighty heart, then all its habits, even that said to be recently observed, that it never sleeps, become sublime.

THE Jacksonville (Ala.) *Republican* says: "We started out to print all the paragraphs from our South Alabama exchanges concerning the negro exodus, but cannot keep up. Every paper received from that quarter tells of droves of them going to Mississippi, Florida and Texas, where wages are much better than in Alabama."

IT HAS been demonstrated that the heat of the sun nowhere penetrates the ocean more than 600 feet. At a depth of from one to two miles the temperature is everywhere about four degrees below the freezing point, caused, probably, by the ice water poured into the ocean from the Arctic regions.

A NEW YORKER has invented a "blush-producer," and we are told that "any belle wearing it in her hat can, by touching a spring, produce a blush at pleasure." We should think that with many of the beloved ones that way the best blush-producer would be or ought to be the conundrum: "How did your father make that large young fortune of his?"—*Courier-Journal.*

NEVER be above your business, no matter what that calling may be, but strive to be the best in that line. He who turns up his nose at his work quarrels with his bread and butter. He is a poor smith who quarrels with his own sparks; there is no shame about any honest calling. Don't be afraid of soiling your hands; there is plenty of soap to be had.

THERE are now but twelve of the Rothschilds, and it is said that their aggregate stock in trade amounts to scarcely more than $940,000,000. It is very painful to contemplate the poverty-stricken condition of the descendants of old Anselm Meyer, while there are thousands around us who are indulging in riotous living on a salary each of twenty-five cents a day.

WHITE heavy English paper is the most fashionable stationery, though some tinted paper is always used. Repped paper, corded like bille, is the choicest design, and next this is the royal Irish linen paper, made of cuttings of linen from the Irish factories. The letter sheet is of octavo size, folded once across—a novel fancy that makes it fit the large square envelope.

A LARGE number of the Russian Mennonites will leave for America in April next. They are selling their farms at very great sacrifice in order to escape. The Russian Government has already ordered a draft of six men to the thousand for military service; the order has alarmed the Mennonites and hastened their preparations. Those who have arrived here have settled near Mountain Lake, Minnesota, and in Marion and M'Pherson counties, Kansas.

THE frequency with which cases of hydrophobia are reported, even in midwinter, proves that the disease is not, as popularly supposed, peculiar to hot weather. And yet how common it is for ladies who would shudder at the thought of a rattlesnake, or faint on the first approach of danger from almost any source, to consider the world a barren waste unless they can have a little puppy for company.

A LADY at Lakeland, Minn., wishing to make biscuit for supper, didn't know whether she had any cream-tartar or not. She had something which looked like that substance, and, to make sure, invited the members of the house to taste. A young man, a boarder, touched his tongue to the powder, remarked that he didn't think it was what she wanted, and then went into convulsions. It was poison—arsenic—and a doctor was necessary to save the young man's life.

THERE are said to be just thirty-two days in the year upon which it is unadvisable to join hands, viz., seven in January, three each in February, March, and December, two each in April, June, July, August, September, and November, and one in October; so that January is the worst and October the best month for committing matrimony—the actual unlucky days being these: January 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15; February 6, 7, 18; March 1, 6, 8; April 6, 11; May 5, 6, 7; June 7, 15; July 5, 19; August 12, 17; September 6, 7; October 6; November 15, 16; and December 15, 16, 17. As to which is the best day of the week, why—

Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for health
Wednesday's the best day of all;
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
Saturday no luck at all.

—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Louisiana and Texas.

Prejudice blinds people to every object save that which they most desire to see. We do not doubt that the time will speedily come when the action of President Grant toward Louisiana and the other Southern States will be regarded as the most fair and impartial exercise of executive power. Even now, the very men who make it the business of their lives to condemn the President are unwittingly vindicating him by continued indorsements of a course which he has pursued, but which they seem to think has never been adopted. The case of Louisiana is an example of this. Laying aside all prejudice, what could the President do that he has not done? An election was held, and each party accused the other of gross frauds. The question as to which of the candidates was elected went to the courts. The latter decided in favor of Kellogg, and, in accordance with this decision, the latter was installed and became the head of the *de facto* government of the State. The President could not go behind this decision. He is an executive officer simply. He is there to enforce the laws, not to make them, or to promulgate the decrees of a court. If any power can interfere and go back of the record thus made up, it certainly is not the Executive. He therefore simply does his duty in the premises. He maintains order, and regards the *de facto* the *prima facie* government as the only one until the highest legislative power can pass upon the matter. There is not an unprejudiced person in the world who would not commend this action. He was forced to recognize one of the parties. Now, which should it be? The one which had possession, had the certificates, and had the support of the judicial tribunals, or the one which had none of these claims to recognition? Why, to have recognized the other party in this contest—no matter what its equitable claims were—would have been such a wanton disregard of every principle of law, and such a tyrannical assumption of power by the President, as would have righteously merited his impeachment.

Accused of partisanship and selfish seeking after power, the President has the firmness and good sense to go straight ahead doing his duty fearlessly, regardless of praise or blame.

Take the Texas difficulty as another example. Here the parties were changed. It was the Republican ox which had been gored. And it must be said that there were many legal grounds for doubt as to the right of the Democratic candidates to take control of the State; but the President took the plain, common sense view of it, and decided as seemed to him fair and honorable. He said to Governor Davis: "If the election was illegal, you ought not to have taken part in it. Having done so, and having been defeated by 30,000 majority, you are estopped from denying its legality." And upon this decision of the President the Democratic candidates entered upon the various offices to which they had been elected, and a disturbance was avoided. Is it not wonderful that the Democratic Senators in Congress who so highly commended this non-interference of the President or Congress in the affairs of Texas should gravely propose to pass a law setting aside the election in Louisiana? Yet this is the miraculous change that partisanship can effect in the principles of a State-rights Democrat.

It is time that this reckless and silly denunciation of the President should cease. Senator Carpenter has been widely commended by the Democratic press for his course in the Louisiana matter, but he had the wisdom to perceive, and the good sense to assert, that the President could not have safely done otherwise than he did. The country will yet appreciate most fully the inestimable service rendered by General Grant in civil as well as military life, and, conscious of his vindication, he can afford to wait.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Lunatics' Ball.

AT the recent annual ball at the Lunatic Asylum in New Haven, Conn., twenty couples entered the hall, ranged in two lines facing each other, and stood in profound silence, waiting the music. In this party the strangeness of the performers was most apparent. The men wore a look upon their faces of such resolution as one would expect on that of a brave man brought face to face with some terrible danger. The women were more wandering in their glances, but nearly all were serious, too. The music burst forth and a simultaneous movement followed; all sorts of movements, some cultivated steps, but for the most part a mere violent shuffling exercise. Directly they all seemed to have forgotten that they had partners, and settled down into dancing. There was some peculiarity about every individual, but in every one was observable a sort of ecstacy. Some of them kept their gaze fixed on the ceiling, turning neither to the right nor the left; others kept a watch upon their feet, which, to their bewildered minds, were perhaps going sadly astray.—*New York Times.*

Making Wax Flowers.

OUR lady readers will find the imitating of natural flowers in wax a very agreeable amusement for long winter afternoons and evenings. The work is not difficult, and with a little practice ornaments of great taste and beauty can be made. The materials can be obtained for a small sum from any dealer in artist's materials. Some knowledge of the general form of flowers is of course necessary to begin with, nor should a little artistic skill be entirely lacking. Forms of various leaves, of tin, to be used as patterns, may easily be obtained, but the best imitations of nature we have ever seen were made directly from the natural flower. A handful of blossoms may be purchased from any florist, and carefully dissected; then by tracing the shape of leaves, etc., on paper, quite a collection of patterns may be gained. *The British Trade Journal* says that the best white wax is required for the art—pure, and free from granulation. The consistency may need to be modified, according to the state of the weather, and the part of the flower to be imitated; it may be made firmer and more translucent by the addition of a little spermaceti, while Venice turpentine will give it ductility. In preparing the wax for use, it is melted with Canada balsam, or some kind of fine turpentine, and poured into flat tin molds; these give it the form of quadrangular blocks or slabs about an inch thick. These blocks are cut into thin sheets or films, in one or other of several different ways—by fixing them flat, with screw and a stop, and slicing off layers with a kind of spoke shave; or holding a block in the hand, and passing it along a carpenter's plane, having the face uppermost; or causing the block to rise gradually over the edge of the mold, and cutting off successive slices with a smooth edged knife.

The coloring of the wax is an important matter, seeing that in some instances the tint must penetrate the whole substance; whereas in others it is better when laid on the surface, as a kind of paint. The choice of colors is nearly the same as for other kinds of artificial flowers, but not in all instances. The white colors are produced by white lead, silver white, and one or two other kinds; for red, vermilion, minium, lake and carmine; for rose color, carmine, following an application of dead white (to avert yellowish tints); for blue, ultramarine, cobalt, indigo and Prussian blue; for yellow, chrome yellow, massicot, Naples yellow, orpiment, yellow ocher and gamboge; for green, verdigris, Schweinfurth green, arsenic green (the less of this the better), and various mixtures of blue and yellow. For violet, salmon, flesh, copper, lilac, and numerous intermediate tints, various mixtures of some or other of the colors already named. Most of these coloring substances are employed in the form of powder, worked upon a muller and stone with essential oil of citron or lavender, and mixed with wax in a melted state; the mixture is strained through muslin, and then cast in the flat molds already mentioned; or else a muslin bag filled with color is steeped for a time in the melted wax. The material dealers sell these slabs of wax ready dyed, to save the flower-maker from a kind of work which is chemical rather than manipulative. Some flowers require that the wax shall be used in a purely white bleached state, color being afterwards applied to the surface of selected spots.

The wax is, of course, the chief material employed in wax-flower making; but it is by no means the only one. Wire bound round with green silk, tinting brushes and pencils, shapes or stencil patterns, molds and stampers, flock or ground up woolen rag, and many other implements and materials, are needed.

The patterns of leaves and petals are made from paper or thin sheet tin, copied from the natural objects; and the wax sheets are cut out in conformity with them. Only the smaller and lighter leaves are, however, made in this way; those of firmer texture and fixity of shape are made in plaster molds. The patterns are laid on a flat, smooth service of damp sand; a ring is built up round them, and liquid plaster is poured into the cell thus formed. Generally two such molds are necessary, one for the upper and one for the lower surface of the leaf. Sometimes wooden molds are employed, into which (when moistened to prevent adhesion) the wax is poured in a melted but not very hot state. Occasionally the entire mold is dipped into molten wax, to produce petals and leaves of peculiar size and shape. The stems are made by working wax dexterously around wires, with or without an intervening layer of silken thread. By the use of flock, down, varnishes, etc., the leaves are made to present a glossy surface on one side and a velvety surface on the other. A singular mode of preparing films of usual thinness is by the aid of a small wooden cylinder, like a cotton reel, or rather a ribbon reel; this is dipped and rotated in melted wax until it takes up a thin layer, which layer, when cold, is cut and unrolled; the difference of smoothness which the two surfaces presents fit them to represent the upper and lower surfaces of a leaf or petal. The combination of all these materials into a built up flower is a kind of work not differing much from that exercised in regard to textile flowers.—*Scientific American.*

Working Cattle—Yokes and Bows.

WITH working cattle, one of the most important requisites is that they be as well housed and fed as you would horses. It is true they need not be blanketed, neither need they be fed so much concentrated food as horses, but good care and feeding pays as well with work oxen as horses.

Another point for consideration is the desirability of yokes as compared with harness. While we concede the superiority of harness for the wagon, the yoke has so many advantages in other directions, as in logging, plowing, etc., that we think it will not be soon superseded.

The proper shape, length and construction, therefore, of the yoke is of importance. For medium-sized oxen, the whole length of the yoke should be three and one-half feet; the distance between the bow-holes inside should be twenty inches; the distance between the outside and inside bow-holes six and one-half inches. This would give as the distance from outside to outside of the bow-holes thirty-three inches, leaving four and one half inches on each side of the yoke beyond. The bows, as to length, must be proportioned to the neck of the oxen, being somewhat oval in form, the swell about one-half of the way between the bottom of the yoke and the bottom of the bows, or where the ox's shoulder's come; the bows when formed to be not less than one and a half inches thick. The staple and ring should be placed in a direct line with the holes for the bows and equi-distant between the inside holes, unless one of the oxen is much the stronger, when it must be varied so that the weaker animal may have the longer end of the yoke.

The proper form for a yoke cannot be described in words. The workman must get a good model to work from. Yellow birch, beech or maple make good heavy yokes; for ordinary work, basswood (linden) is both easily worked and makes a good light yoke. If thoroughly oiled after being made, and this be repeated occasionally, it will last indefinitely. With basswood, six inches should be allowed from outside holes to end of yoke. When a yoke is to be made for particular animals, a good rule is to stand them squarely together and so that their bellies are six inches apart. Then the distance from outside to outside of the animals is the distance between the outside holes; the inside holes to be at such a distance inside as to give free play to the neck without allowing it to twist under the yoke.

The bows are made by first working out strips of hickory or elm to the proper size, leaving a strip of bark on the outer edge; then steaming the wood thoroughly in a box made for the purpose, and then bending, while hot, round a form cut for the purpose, in a block of wood, say the stump of a tree, and properly securing them there until set. We should never advise the farmer to make his own yokes or bows where it is possible to buy them, since they are far more perfectly made than can be done with the tools usually at hand to the farmer or village blacksmith. Both yokes and bows are now easily procured at the agricultural stores in our large towns and cities. There are many places, however, where yokes and bows cannot be procured, and in this case it is well to know how to make them. This can be done by any one handy with tools, having a pattern to work from.

It will not be out of place in conclusion to say that in training oxen they must be taught to submit quietly to be yoked and unyoked. It may take some time and require some patience, and a judicious feeding as a reward, but the driver will be well satisfied in the end, when either steer will come at the word to be yoked or harnessed. Another point is to make them work equally well on either side, and in this there is no trouble. A yoke of one-half or three-quarters bred Devons, that are well matched for activity, will do fully as much work at plowing, dragging and other like work as an ordinary team of horses, and are worth fully as much money; nay, more, for when unfit for work they may be fattened for the butcher and will bring fully three-quarters of their original working value.—*Western Rural.*

—"Fellow-travelers," said a colored preacher, "ef I had been eatin' dried apples for a week, an' then took to drinkin' for a month, I couldn't feel more swelled up than I am dis minit wid pride an' vanity at secin' such full 'tendance har dis evenin'."

IT IS apparent to a parent that a great many children get on the wrong track because the switch is misplaced.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

SAGO GRUEL.—Take three tablespoonfuls of sage and wash in cold water; then add one quart of boiling hot milk and boil for twenty minutes; sweeten and flavor with lemon peel, or a tablespoonful of brandy.

A REMEDY for catarrh, effective in some cases, consists of equal parts of finely-pulverized borax and white sugar used as snuff. Another simple remedy is snuffing up warm salt water—a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of water.

TAPIOCA JELLY.—Wash a teacupful of tapioca—soak it for three hours in cold water—turn off the water and pour over it one quart of boiling water. Add the grated peel of one lemon; sweeten to taste, and boil for one hour.

LINEN that is placed immediately after being ironed near the stove or in the hot sun is stiffer when dry than if it is permitted to dry slowly. It is a good plan to lay collars and small articles on a waiter, and then set them on a kettle or other support on the stove till they are quite dry.

THICK, greasy hair should be well and repeatedly washed, and dried by friction with warm towels and by fanning. Do not scrape the scalp with a fine comb, but gently remove the loose dandruff with a soft brush. Avoid puncturing the scalp with hair pins, and do not confine the heat of the head by wearing dead hair, jute, or any other abominable contrivance.

TREATMENT OF GOLD FISH.—In cases where gold fish are kept in vessels in rooms, etc., they should be kept in spring water. This will require to be changed according to the size of the vessel or the number of fish kept therein, but it is not well to change the water too often. A vessel that will hold a common sized pail of water, two fish may be kept in by changing the water once a fortnight, and so on in proportion. If any food is supplied them, it should be a few crumbs of bread dropped in the water once or twice a week.

BORAX FOR COLDS.—A writer in the *Medical Record* cites a number of cases in which borax has proved a most effective remedy in certain forms of colds. He states that in sudden hoarseness or loss of voice in speakers and singers, from colds, relief for an hour or so, as by magic, may be often obtained by slowly dissolving and partially swallowing a lump of borax the size of a garden pea, or about three or four grains, held in the mouth ten minutes before speaking or singing. This produces a profuse secretion of the saliva, or "watering" of the mouth and throat—probably restoring the voice or tone to the dried vocal cords, just as "wetting" brings back the missing notes to a flute when it is too dry.

SKILLFUL French cooks have discovered, it is said, 365 methods of cooking eggs. Surely American ingenuity should be able to devise something near an equal number of different ways of cooking apples—a kind of fruit which is healthful, appetizing and nourishing. There are scores of recipes for making apples into puddings, pies, tarts, cake and preserves; for mingling them with flour, butter, eggs, etc., and forming thus very agreeable compounds; but perhaps there is no more palatable way of serving apples on the table than by baking them, and adding sugar and cream when they are eaten. Each family can easily choose its favorite method of cooking apples; but in some form they will be found a most desirable substitute for preserves, sweetmeats and other condiments.

THE first office of food is to supply the wear and tear of life, and to build up the body of animals when they are growing. Growing animals naturally appropriate a larger portion of the nutriment given to them than other animals whose growth has ceased. A full grown animal requires about the same amount of daily food to maintain it in store order as would have served to keep it growing up to about the period of full growth, which suggests the inexpediency of delay when that stage has been reached. While the work of building up the body is going on the material employed is rigidly economized and devoted to the object of enlargement, and when all the parts of the body have gained growth one source of profit to the feeder is at once closed. It is always desirable that young animals which are expected to get through the business of their lives in less than two years, and to keep in good health so as to make the best use of their time, should be kept in spacious apartments.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HOW TO MAKE GRAFTING WAX.—Thomas Matteson, McKean County, Pennsylvania, writes: "Take two parts mutton tallow, three parts beeswax; melt the tallow first, and put the beeswax and resin into it. When it is all melted, stir it all up and pour it into cold water and work it over. If there are lumps in it, mash them with your thumb and finger. The longer you work it the more sticky it grows. When it begins to stick to your hands put some tallow on them. Work it till it is all sticky as you want it. Put in a tin pan with a cover to it, and it will keep for a number of years. I think it is as good as sticking salve to put on any sores. Some people put in more tallow than they put in resin or beeswax, to make it softer to work in cold weather; but if there is too much tallow in it, it will melt and run out in warm weather. I have had about forty years' experience in grafting, and used a number of sorts of grafting wax. Some people put in hot water, and make more trouble than there is need of. I wet my finger with my tongue, and don't find any difficulty in putting the wax on. I put a little wax on the end of the graft."

HANNAFORD & THOMPSON, Subscription Book Publishers, Chicago, have in press an exhaustive History of the FARMERS' MOVEMENT, by Hon. J. Periam, Editor Western Rural, one of our ablest and best known agricultural writers. Its title is THE GROUNDSWELL. It will be the standard work on Granges, Clubs, etc., and is certain to prove a *great hit.* Book Agents, and Farmers especially, should read the publishers' advertisement. It is bound to sell.

AS SOON as any soreness is felt in the ear, let three or four drops of the tincture of arnica be poured in, and the orifice be filled with a little cotton to exclude the air, and in a short time the uneasiness is forgotten. If the arnica is not resorted to until there is actual pain, then the cure may not be as speedy, but just as certain, although it may be necessary to repeat the operation. It is a sure preventive against gathering in the ear, which is the usual cause of earache.—*Exchange.*

DON'T TAMPER WITH A COLD.—Perhaps in the whole category of diseases to which humanity is susceptible, the cough is most neglected in its early stage. A simple cough is generally regarded as a temporary affliction—unpleasant and nothing more; but to those who have paid dearly for experience, it is the signal for attack for the most fearful of all diseases—Consumption. A cough will lead to consumption—if not checked—so sure as the rivulet leads to the river, yet it is an easy enemy to thwart, if met by the proper remedy. *Allen's Lung Balsam* is the great cough remedy of the age, and it has earned its reputation by merit alone. Sold by all good druggists.

MEDICAL ADVERTISING.—The medical profession are outspoken in their denunciation of the system of medical advertising, and, we are that any medicine that is advertised is a fraud. How thoroughly inconsistent and unfair is such an argument. The men who are so loud in their criticisms, are those who *advertise* themselves as medical *savans* by ostentatious display; splendid residences with ma door-plates; fast horses and costly riages. DR. J. WALKER, of Californ old practitioner, respected alike fo skill and conscientious independ dares to differ; and having discover his VINEGAR BITTERS a purely herbal medicine, free from all spirituous poi—a wonderful specific for numerous orders, advertises the same for the r of his fellow man, and is borne out in declarations of its many virtues thousands of invalids, who are being c of disease by its use.

—It is stated that an excellent way to purify rancid lard, is to try it over in a kettle with about one pound of raw, sliced potatoes to every five or six pounds of lard. The potatoes seem in some way to absorb whatever gives the lard an impure taste, and leave it clean and sweet.

Scientific and Safe Treatment.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozæna of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. So successful has it proven that the proprietor has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

THOS. J. BISHOP, of South Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that his wife had suffered since a child with Catarrh until it had resulted in what eminent physicians pronounced Consumption; that she has used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and they have worked wonders with her case.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who not only try to imitate Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines but also copy his original style of advertising, by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they cannot cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to enable them to write an original advertisement are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in medicine. Look out for them.

WE understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* Our Doctor, however, says a little ipecac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.

THERE are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Dr. Parsons' invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Children Often Look Pale and Sick

From no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and Dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

The Household Panacea and Family Liniment

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely remove the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and renovates the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is Purely Vegetable and All-Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked in time. It Weakens the Lungs, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT AFFECTION, OR AN INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE AND THROAT DISEASES TROCHES *are used with always good success.*

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find TROCHES useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold Everywhere.*

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Cure for Consumption, COUGHS, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup.

As an Expectorant it has No Equal.

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medical qualities.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

This Great Medicine was First Offered For Sale Ten Years Ago.

Its good qualities were soon made known at home, and very soon its fame was noised far and near; now it is sold in nearly every town in the United States. No similar medicine stands higher with the people. It is well known on the Pacific coast, and even from Australia large orders are received for it. And throughout Canada it is well and favorably known, and sold everywhere.

Ministers and Public Speakers,

Who are so often afflicted with throat diseases, will find a sure remedy in the Lung Balsam. Lozenges and Wafers sometimes give relief, but this Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

Will all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption give this Balsam a fair trial? They will be pleased with the result, and confess that the **SURE REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST.**

READ THE FOLLOWING:

What the St. Louis *Journal* has to say:

READ AND REFLECT.—To such as may desire a remedy for this curse of the community, Consumption, Allen's Lung Balsam gives the anchor of hope.

Allen's Lung Balsam has been tried *by* thousands, who give evidence, not only by writing testimonials, that they have been cured, but by their physical appearance.

The recommendations this valuable remedy has received from those who know the good it has done for them, place Allen's Lung Balsam in the front rank of the healing and life-restoring remedies of this century.

CAUTION.—Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & Co., Cincinnati, O., Proprietors.

For Sale by all Medicine Dealers.

TRADE MARK

CONSUMPTION And Its Cure.

WILLSON'S

Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines, the theory is first to arrest the decay, then rebuild the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

[illegible]

$25 Per Day guaranteed [illegible] Well Auger and Drills. Catalogue free. W. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS Send 25 cts. for sample of greatest novelty and best selling article in this country. 300 per cent. profit. Now or never. H. W. WAVERLEY, 77 & 79 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

ANY ONE Sending us the address of ten persons, with 10 cts. will receive, free, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. *City Novelty Co.*, 108 South 5th St., Phila., Pa.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it never has failed to cure Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*
Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains

IN FROM

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT

Need any one Suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life. for it cleanses the vascular tissues of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, and all wastes of the urinary organs are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, unless repaired, requires nourishment to keep up the waste with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT does—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of flesh, strength and vigor, it will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food taken better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not