Combativeness.

DOMESTIC contusion, even in the best regulated families, may be confidently expected when the parents go out and leave the elder child, or children, to take care of the younger. To quote the expression of an American humorist, the question arises, "Why is this thus?" Why does rebellion almost universally arise against the delegated authority of the eldest son or daughter who is appointed for the time "head of the house." Is it *entirely* owing to the innate combativeness of the younger fry? or is it not rather quite as much the consequence of the disagreeable manner in which the older assert their reign? If the absent parents could only see the airs which their juvenile lieutenants put on, and hear the tone in which they command or prohibit, threaten or denounce, certainly the younger "rebels" would not be blamed unqualifiedly. They usually have some reason in their resistance. And next comes the question, where and how do children learn to "domineer" and lord it over those who are momently put in their charge? Where did they acquire the tone and the manner which would be ridiculous if they were not hateful? What copy do they follow and exagerate? Children are universally imitators. And it may reasonably be suspected that many of them do not require to go from home to learn how to make the assertion of authority disagreeable. Children cannot be expected to understand the force of power when exerted with gentleness of manner. But their elders might be supposed, having graduated from childhood and advanced to the relation of parents, to know enough of both conditions to comprehend the bearing of each. Yet it is wonderful how little practical use is made, in after years, of the experiences of childhood, much as poets and sentimentalists like to talk of "childhood's memories." What people usually remember is not very definite, neither is it always very pleasant. Viewed from the child's side, there is a great deal of injustice done to children. Would it not be well for parents sometimes to try to recall what was the reason why, as children, they were, if not disobedient, at least ungracious? Firmness is indispensable—but even the rocks are covered with moss. And since firmness is so necessary, it is the part of wisdom not to seek or invent unnecessary causes for its exhibition, or to make issues when they can be avoided. In other words, there is prudence in leaving some minor matters entirely to the choice and free action of the children themselves. Those who are followed by continued injunctions, as if they had no mind and discretion of their own, are weakened rather than strengthened by constant watching. They are so persistently led that they cannot walk alone, except by starting off in some erratic direction which is all the more enjoyable because it has *not* been recommended by authority. And if only it has a flavor of presumed disobedience the average human infant finds that flavor pleasant and piquant rather than otherwise. Whoever has authority to exert, whether that of a parent over children, a teacher over pupils, or an official over men, will meet deference and cheerful compliance if he has the tact to rule without parading his authority in an offensive manner! Cases sometimes arise when only rude force will answer. But these instances are exceptional; and the man or woman of quiet, calm demeanor will generally accomplish much more than the person of opposite character. Deference to pleasantly-exerted authority requires no sacrifice of independence. Children who rebel against each other, in the case supposed above, are only rehearsing the parts they may perform when they enter upon the work of life in manhood. "Men," says the trite proverb, "are but children of a larger growth," and the school room and the nursery foreshadow the battles of life. Politeness, which costs nothing, is worth everything. It is a power in the world, and has made the success and good fortune of many a man whose superiors in intellect and acquirements have miserably failed—failed simply because they were unceasing combatants in needless battles of their own provocation.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ah!

The "independent" newspapers have been tremendously sold. When the news of the Arkansas troubles first came, it was understood that Brooks, who took possession of the Governor's office by force, was a rebel and a deadly enemy of the colored people and of the President. This not from any late or private information, but on general principles, it being understood that he was the Liberal candidate for Governor, while Baxter ran on the Republican ticket. Thereupon a shout was made for Brooks. He had been deprived of his office by fraud. "It is admitted on all sides," said one of these unprejudiced journals, "that, if a fair count of the votes had been had, Brooks would have been elected by a handsome majority, and perhaps this has something to do with the *satisfaction* expressed by so *large a portion of the citizens* at the *coup d' etat* of Brooks!" This was the language of an "independent" journal on Friday. But by later dispatches it was discovered that Brooks was friendly to the colored people and the President, and that, although he had run as a Greeley man, he was not distasteful to the great body of Republicans. Thereupon this "independent" newspaper discourses as follows in its Saturday's issue: "Brooks, once the choice of the people, is so no longer. * * He is the choice of the Senegambians and carpet baggers." * * "Mr. Grant, with the decree of the Arkansas Circuit Court in his pocket," will "enforce the decision of the courts, and, as a necessary consequence, sustain his ancient carpet-bag antagonist and his present carpet-bag henchman, Brooks, upon the throne of Arkansaw." There is both stability and consistency for you! What could more strikingly portray the power of the "independent" press than these two selections. On Friday that feathery weapon was seized, and it wrote down Brooks as the choice of the people. On Saturday "Brooks, once the choice of the people," was so "no longer." All this in the short space of twenty-four hours! The voice of the State of Arkansas is changed by a clever journalist in a day, and what the people said was white on Friday was most unmistakably black on Saturday. More: On Friday great "satisfaction was expressed by a large portion of the citizens" at Brooks' success. On Saturday there were none but the "Senegambians and carpet-baggers" to do him honor! Behold how fickle are these people! Observe the power of the press! It is an "*independent*" newspaper that says these things and accomplishes these wonders; none of your pestilent sheets which stand up for a man because he happens to be on your side, but one that cares nothing for Paul nor Silas, only truth and righteousness!—*Chicago Inter Ocean, April* 20.

Some Curiosities of Instinct.

A WRITER in *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* makes some very curious and interesting statements with regard to the doings of a colony of ants which he has kept confined for some years in a formicary. At one time, he says, the glass sides of my formicary got so obscured with moss and rubbish that the view into the interior was nearly shut out, so I removed them with the purpose of cleaning them, leaving the block of earth standing sufficiently safe. On replacing the glass, since many ants were running over the perpendicular mound of earth in some excitement, unavoidably two or three of them got pressed into the earth in places where there were no burrows, and were fixed between the glass and the mold, quite unable to move at all. Not long afterward I was astonished to see several ants with much eagerness running a burrow straight toward the very point where one of these ants was incarcerated. They worked very hard, and after a time they excavated until they reached the imprisoned ant, upon which they pulled away and lopened the soil around it until they had made sufficient room for it to wriggle out. Having watched the completion of this wonderful sight I looked to see what was the fate of the other imprisoned ants. I found that there were two other parties of ants eagerly digging out two more of their comrades. They accomplished their object in due time, in one case running their separate galleries from three directions, all meeting at the precise spot where their lost companion was. A fourth ant was lightly pressed against the glass close to the very bottom of the case, and in a very unfrequented part of the hive at some distance from any burrow, where I expected that he must remain; but the next morning I found a fresh and narrow path leading straight to where he had been, and the ant gone. When the first one of these had been liberated it naturally seemed weak and stiff after the compression it had been subjected to, and crawled away in a feeble manner; but it was presently met by a companion and then remained motionless, whilst the other began at the head, stroking it all over, round and round, and elaborately pursuing the same course with the thorax and abdomen, feeling down each leg. It looked exactly like a surgeon examining a patient to see the extent of the injuries, and no doubt its intention in doing it must have been something of the same nature. Soon afterward another ant came up and went through a precisely similar process. Finally the injured ant slowly disappeared out of sight into the formicary, surrounded by several of its companions.

How these ants knew that any of their comrades were incarcerated at all, and how that even then they knew precisely in what direction they should burrow, is one of those mysteries which baffle all conjecture. It shows, however, that they must possess some sense developed to a pitch of great intensity, and, though the theory that insects possess a subtle sense unknown to us seems scarcely warrantable, yet it is hard to see which of our five senses, however much developed, would in this case have helped to the discovery of the plight of their companions. If it is the sense of hearing which they have so acutely, it must be modified to their special requirements, for they appeared quite oblivious to any sounds, however loud, which I have made for experiment close to the nest.

At one time my ants collected all the rubbish which they generally threw into the water, as well as a considerable quantity of earth, and piled it together just at the very edge of the platform overhanging the water. They kept steadily adding to it until it hung half-way across the moat, being kept together by the moisture sucked up from the water below. It really seemed as if they planned bridging over the moat itself; but if such was the case, their design was frustrated by the bridge giving away before it reached the other side. I once cleared it all away, but they forthwith set to work to construct it again as before.

Sweden by Candle-Light.

THE Swedish summer is very short, and the year has hardly any spring or autumn. But the summer days are very long, and the sun, after setting, sinks only a few degrees under the horizon, filling the whole space during the night with a mystical luminousness which makes even the pigsty romantic. At midnight you can walk in the garden and read a letter from your mother. And how singular the letter is? Every word in it has a new meaning and so has every object around you. The street, the houses, the old church, the river, the hills all look so strange, and yet they all look as if you had never before seen their true shape and never before understood their true meaning. The houses do not press the ground with their weight; they float in the air like pictures. The river does not push its waves forth through a melancholy fall from one pebble to another; it only turns its hands rapidly but gently, to catch the images of the stars. The trees do not suck and heave and toil for a bit of existence; no, they breathe, they live, they whisper about Paradise. Swedenborg's idea of spiritual bodies was by no means a grotesque notion. It was one of the most natural and most beautiful illusions the human imagination ever gave birth to. It was a genuine child of the Swedish summer night. The clattering and the hammering and all the noises of the town are asleep. The splash of the water falling down the cataract in the birch wood is transformed into a sweet melody, whose subdued notes swing in the air, now sounding near to your ear and now echoing far off. But this, as all individual sounds, the chirping of the insect in the trees, the clap of your steps on the rocky path, the crackling of the paper in your hand, is soon hushed by the deep stillness which from the terrace with the lonely lake and the somber pine forests draws nearer and nearer till it covers all the world with silence. Only one individual sound can be distinguished, one single drip of water falling into a silver basin, one single note struck on the deepest string of an instrument. It is the echo of the first cataract, a hundred miles distant, far off among the mountains. Distance seems here merged into infinity and time into eternity.—*Clemens Petersen, in Galaxy for May.*

The Royal Road to Marriage.

HERE is a good story which has not yet found its way into print, but for the truth of which I can vouch. Lord George Gordon, a young man of four-and-twenty, wishing to marry a certain young lady, went quite recently to ask the permission of his father, the Duke of Argyle. The Duke, a pompous little man, replied in effect, "My son, since our house has been honored by being united with the Royal family, I have thought it right to delegate a decision on all such matters to your elder brother, the Marquis of Lorne. Go, therefore, and consult him." The Marquis of Lorne, on being applied to, said: "My dear brother, in a case of importance like this I should think it right to ask the decision of the Queen, the head of the Royal family, into which I have married." The Queen, on the matter being laid before her, declared that since her terrible bereavement she had been in the habit of taking no steps without consulting the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of her deceased husband. To the Duke, then, the matter was referred, and from him a letter was received, telling his dear sister-in-law that recent political events had induced him to do nothing, even as to the giving advice, without the express concurrence of the Emperor William, before whom he had laid the matter. The Emperor William wrote a long letter, declaring that though he was surrounded by counselors there was only one who had on all occasions proved himself correct, loyal and faithful, and without whose advice he (the Emperor) would give no decision. Therefore he had referred the matter to his faithful Minister, Prince Bismarck.

And it is narrated that when Prince Bismarck was made acquainted with the subject he roared out, "Good Heavens, what a fuss about nothing! Let the boy marry whom he pleases, so long as she is young and pretty."—*London Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

A Patent Piano Player.

THE latest invention calculated to do away with human skill is a patent piano player, by which an aspirant for musical distinction can perform the most difficult pieces without the preliminary torture known as practicing, or those terrors to the infant mind called scales. This wonderful machine owes its birth to Paris. It occupies a position in front of the keyboard of the piano, and extends from above the key-board to the floor. Over the keys of the piano are keys corresponding to the keys beneath them. These are the fingers of the machine, and they have this advantage over the human hand, that they have a finger for every note. The top of the machine is about one foot in width. It has in the center two rollers which are moved by a crank. These carry the music through, and as it passes the piano plays it. The music is on paper and the notes are made by cutting holes in squares. As these notes pass a certain point they allow a hammer to pass through, and the stroke of that hammer is communicated to its own key on the piano. Each key has its hammer. It only requires that these holes be cut at proper intervals to strike any number of keys in any given series. The machine can be adapted to any instrument with keys.

A GRAY-HAIRED individual at Reading, Pa., is only fifteen years old.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

TO MAKE SPRUCE BEER.—Take of oil of spruce, sassafras and wintergreen each forty drops; pour one gallon of boiling water on the oils, then add four gallons of cold water, three pints of molasses and one pint of yeast. Let it stand for two hours, and bottle.

CUSTARD OMELET.—Two cups of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, four eggs. Put the butter and milk in a pan and whilst it is heating beat up the eggs. When the milk is hot stir in the eggs; keep stirring till it thickens, and send it to the table immediately. Try it; it is delicious.

BOILED ICING.—Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth; boil to a thick syrup one pound of white sugar in one teacup of water; when nearly cold beat in the frothed eggs for about an hour. Flavor to your taste. This will be sufficient for two cakes, and will dry almost as fast as put on.

TO CLEANSE TAPESTRY CARPETS.—Beat and sweep them thoroughly, remove all grease spots with ox-gall mixed with water, put on with a scrubbing brush; then wipe the whole carpet with a mop or cloth wrung from a weak solution of ox-gall in warm water. This removes the dust and brightens all the colors.

COCOANUT CAKE AND ICING. — One cup of butter, three of sugar, one of sour milk, four of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream tartar, five eggs, one cocoanut grated; put half in the dough and half for the icing. For icing use half a pound of pulverized sugar to whites of two eggs; sprinkle the cocoanut over the top of the cake.

COLD CUSTARD.—Take one-fourth of a calf's rennet, wash it well, cut it in pieces and put it into a decanter with a pint of grape wine. In a day or two it will be fit for use. To one pint of milk add a teaspoonful of the wine. Sweeten the milk and flavor it with vanilla, rose water or lemon. Warm it a little and add the wine, stirring it slightly. Pour it immediately into cups or glasses, and in a few minutes it will become a custard. It makes a firmer curd to put in the wine, omitting the sugar. It may be eaten with sugar and cream.

STEWED RHUBARB.—Wash and peel the rhubarb stems and cut into pieces not far from three-fourths of an inch square. Place in a porcelain-lined saucepan, and fill the pan nearly full of cold water. Let it boil up once, and then drain off the water and set it aside. Then put in water again enough to nearly fill the pan and stew until the rhubarb is tender. Sweeten to the taste and serve warm or cold for breakfast, dinner or supper. Rhubarb stewed in this manner requires less sugar than if the first water were not turned off, and it will be quite tart enough to be agreeable.

A PRELIMINARY examination of coffee for admixture is best made by gently strewing the powder upon the surface of cold water. The oil contained in coffee prevents the particles from being readily wetted by the water, thus causing them to float. Chicory, burnt sugar, etc., contain no oil, and their caramel is very quickly extracted by the water, with production of a brown color, while the particles themselves rapidly sink to the bottom of the water. On stirring the liquid, coffee becomes tolerably uniformly diffused without sensibly coloring the water, while chicory and other sweet roots quickly give a dark brown, turbid infusion. Roasted cereals do not give so distinct a color.

GRASSING A SLOPE.—A steep slope may be grassed over without sodding by first smoothing the surface and then mixing a tough paste or mortar of clay, loam, and horse manure with sufficient water. The grass seed, which should be a mixture of Kentucky blue grass and white clover, should be thickly but evenly scattered upon the moist surface of this plaster as it is spread upon the bank. The plaster should be at least one or two inches thick, and a thin layer should be laid over the seed. The surface should be kept moist, and a light dressing of some active fertilizer would help the growth. In a few weeks the growing grass should be cut, and should be kept short at all times until a thick sod is formed.—*Keystone, in N. Y. Tribune.*

HOW is compressed yeast made? One mode of preparation is as follows: Previously malted barley and rye are ground up and mixed; next put in water at a temperature of 65° to 75°; after a few hours the saccharine liquid is decanted from the drugs, and the clear liquid brought into a state of fermentation by the aid of some yeast. The fermentation becomes very strong, and by the force of the carbonic acid which is evolved the yeast globules are carried to the surface of the liquid, and, forming a thick scum, are removed by a skimmer, then placed on cloth filters, drained, washed with a little distilled water, and next pressed into any desired shape by means of hydraulic pressure, and covered with a strong and well woven-canvas. It keeps from eight to fourteen days, according to the season, and is excellent.—*Scientific American.*

My Experience with Artichokes.

I PLANTED about one-fourth acre with about one half bushel cut very small, dropped in furrows two feet and a half apart and about eleven inches apart in rows; gave them about the same attention as potatoes. Early in September I cut them before frost and used the stalks to roof my stable, thinking they were good for nothing else; but I found it very difficult to keep my horse from eating himself out doors. He would leave corn and hay for these stalks. I think I had about fifty bushels on the one-quarter acre. But they were quite small, which made it tedious gathering them. I think they were too thick. I shall plant again this year. Top the stalks once or twice in the course of the season in order to make them "stocky," cut before frost, shock as corn, when cured stack, and cut them in machine, mix with bran, steam or cook them if convenient.

I think they will furnish a large amount of valuable feed. I think the roots or tubers will grow all winter, when the ground is not frozen. Dig in the spring, or turn your hogs in to dig them for you. They are choice feed for milk cows and, coming as they do early in the spring, when succulent food is scarce, help the yield of butter.—*Cor. Kansas Farmer.*

Fires on Farms.

PUTTING a lock on the stable door after the horse is stolen has been practiced so long that it finds a place in the catalogue of wise old sayings. Getting a fire engine after the village has burned up is another quite common practice. As only children once burned fear fire, so, as a rule, only those who have been burned out once prepare safeguards against fires, or have any conveniences in case of emergency. Owing to the care of farmers and the fact that they ordinarily own the houses they live in, fewer fires originate in farm buildings than in those situated in towns. Still the number of instances where the fire makes a clean sweep is much greater in the country than in the city. This is due to the fact that from the nature of things a public fire department cannot be maintained in the country, and to the additional fact that there are few or no private facilities for putting out fires.

The instances are rare where there are ladders that can reach the roof of the house, or any that can be adjusted to the roof, over which water can be carried. Few farm houses are supplied with chemical fire extinguishers, hose or force pump. The instances are rare where there is a suitable supply of buckets in which to carry sufficient water to extinguish even an incipient fire. The supply of water is often at an inconvenient distance, having to be drawn from a deep well or dipped from a spring. In other cases it is inconveniently near the burning building, in a cistern under or beside it, so that the heat of the fire will prevent approach. It is not wonderful then that a fire once started increases till the building and its contents are consumed. Another unfavorable circumstance is, that during a large portion of the year the "men folks" are liable to be away from the house at work in the field, and no one at home but women and children.

Now that the carrying of watches has become general among farmers the conch shell and tin horn are scarcely ever used for calling men from the fields to their meals. Hence few farm houses contain anything by means of which a loud cry for assistance could be made. Would it not be well, in addition to providing farm houses with ladders, buckets and other appliances for extinguishing fires, to also provide tin horns to be blown in case of fires or other events requiring aid? By a little practice a person can learn to make sounds distinctive from those designed as a call for dinner. As the farmers of nearly every neighborhood now meet for counsel in Grange or Club room, they could agree on a signal in case of fire or other accident requiring assistance. By an arrangement of this kind many persons could be called in a few minutes. The saving of one building would more than pay for the outfit of tin horns for an entire county.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Whiffletrees.

A HORSE cannot draw as well with a whiffletree twelve feet long as with one two feet six inches in length, because the line of draught is not in the proper direction to be most effective. Nor can two horses harnessed abreast draw well with whiffletrees ten feet long while their heads are coupled close together, because they must travel sidewise more or less, in which position no animal can exert all his strength to the best advantage in hauling a load.

Horses draw best with the double whiffletree just long enough to allow them to stand close to each other, having the single whiffletrees attached directly behind them, and just long enough to meet in the middle. When the double-tree is very long, each horse must draw more or less sidewise if the coupling lines and the neck-yoke are not made long enough to allow them to move directly forward without having their heads turned toward each other. In order to determine the correct length of whiffletrees, let two horses stand side by side with their sides three inches apart; then measure from the center of one horse to the other on their backs. This will give the length for a neck-yoke and the correct length for the double whiffletree between the joints where the single-trees are to be attached. When a neck-yoke is only eight-een inches long and the double-tree of the proper length, horses will be required to move more or less sidewise. For the same reason oxen get in the habit of hauling sidewise, because the yoke is too short. Neither oxen nor horses can travel easily and freely when their heads are turned toward and their buttocks from each other.

Whiffletrees for plowing should always be as short as they can be made without bringing the traces against the legs of the team. A very long double whiffletree tends to make a plow take too wide a furrow slice. If the clevis be adjusted to take a narrow furrow slice when the double-tree is too long the plow will not run at all satisfactory. The horse in the furrow will not be able to walk squarely in his place, because the line of draught is such as to keep crowding his hind feet out of the furrow on the plowed ground. The length of the double whiffletree and the neck-yoke for a sleigh should be just as long as the sleigh is wide from the center of one runner to the other.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

Good at Figures.

The New York *World* can double discount the "lightning calculator" at figures. Time and again it has shown to a demonstration that the Democrats can carry the next election. But some way when "the next election" comes the returns fail to verify the calculation. This failure is, of course, the fault of the returns, and not of the mathematician. In a recent issue the *World* figures out a glorious Democratic victory next fall. Nothing could be easier or more certain—to prove false.—*Chicago Journal.*

DON'T TAMPER WITH A COUGH.—Perhaps in the whole category of diseases to which humanity is susceptible, the cough is most neglected in its early stage. A simple cough—generally regarded as a temporary affliction is 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 pulse beats and 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 has earned its reputation by merit alone. Sold by all good druggists.

Bronchitis.

This is an irritation or inflammation of the bronchial tubes which carry the air we breathe into the lungs. It arises from a cold settled in the throat, from Catarrh extending to these parts, from scrofulous affections, and from severe use of the voice. The irritation from this latter cause commences in the *larynx* and *glottis*, which are the organs of the voice, and, extending downward, produces hoarseness, coughing and spitting mucous matter, sometimes mixed with blood. It is chiefly dangerous from its tendency to spread into the lungs and terminate in consumption. It is in the cure of severe and obstinate cases of this disease that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has achieved unparalleled success and won the loudest praise from all who have used it.

A DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

MRS. MARY TART, of Elk Point, Dakota Territory, called at the World's Dispensary, Aug. 19, 1873, to acknowledge a debt of gratitude due Dr. Pierce, having been entirely cured of Catarrh, complicated with Throat Disease, by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

A WORD IN SEASON.—Health is a blessing which comparatively few enjoy in all its fullness. Those endowed by nature with robust frames and vigorous constitutions should be careful not to trifle with them.

When we enter the seasons of *periodic fevers* the increased heat of the sun developes a miasma which pervades the air. The evil is inextinguishable; our duty to guard against it is imperative! Fortunately for those whose lot is cast in low marshy districts or new clearings, nature provides a cure and preventive. DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS are endowed with rare *prophylactic* or *disease-preventing* powers, and, as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," should be taken in the full vigor of health, so as to fortify the system against the assault of *summer disease*, and thus secure, by their *life-giving, strengthening, restorative* and *antiseptic* virtues, a *defense* against *atmospheric poison.* 38

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.—Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic! No case of incurable Chills has yet presented itself where this scientific and safe medicine has been employed. No case has been found so obstinate as to resist its prompt and masterly action. No man has been so reduced by malarial influences but with its use has come up perfectly reconstructed. No pills or purgative required with this medicine. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

—A prominent member of the Kentucky Legislature is reported in the Louisville *Commercial* as having candidly "acknowledged the corn." Reappearing, after an absence from his seat of three days, he said "he had been sick." "What's been the matter with you?" he was asked: "Well, some folks call it nervous chills; others pronounce it a kind of affection of the heart; but, to be candid, I call it a plain case of old-fashioned drunk."

DEFORMITY A CRIME.—Not one case in a thousand of the deformed of our land need be so, if proper and timely treatment were employed. The doors of the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind., are open alike to the rich and poor. Thousands of cases are annually cured at this Institution. Diseases and Deformities of the Joints, Catarrh, Chronic Diseases, Piles, and Fistula. By sending for a circular full particulars can be obtained.

REV. E. H. HOPKINS, of Jackson Centre Shelby Co., O., says: "My wife had the consumption for ten years, and had been confined to her bed for some time. I heard of Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and after using four bottles she was able to do the work for her family."

THOSE who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stocking will not care to buy SILVER TIPPED Shoes. But those who would rather have a neat Silver Tip should insist that their shoe dealer should always keep them.

KUHN'S EUROPEAN HOTEL supplies good rooms, well furnished, at $1.00 per day. Cheapest hotel in Chicago.

JOHNSON'S *Anodyne Liniment* may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.

OPPRESSION after eating, headache, nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will give immediate relief.

A. H. ANDREWS & Co., largest manufacturers School and Church Furniture in the country, removed to 213 Wabash-av., Chicago.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The illustrations—both steel and wood—in the number for May are of a character in keeping with the high standing of this excellent magazine. With its fashions of every kind for spring apparel every lady will be enabled to suit herself. The colored fashionplate is very beautiful, and the extension-sheet contains, among others, the latest styles in riding dresses. The work department gives several designs for embroidering, with full descriptions, and many new and valuable recipes will be found in their proper place. Several short and interesting stories, some pretty poems, and other entertaining reading matter make up the literary contents of this very attractive number. Published by L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia, Pa., at $3.00 per year; four copies $10.00, and a beautiful chromo to each subscriber.

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.

"NOTHING BETTER," said Dr. John Ware, of Boston, than Cutler Bros.' celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

ASTHMA can be cured. See Hurst's advertisement.

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

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDIES.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

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