LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Engagement Rings.

In an article on engagement rings, a French writer says:—"Do not choose the ruby; it is too showy, loud, and indiscreet. Good taste inclines toward the sapphire and the diamond, of which the one does not go well without the other. Do not choose a large sapphire, surrounded by diamonds, but ask your jewel artist to interlace, in happy combination, the sapphire and the diamond. The turquoise is also a tasteful stone, but when it is constantly worn it has the immense disadvantage to change color, and to this change most women attach a sad and sentimental superstition. It should not, therefore, be chosen for the first present which is to be worn and cherished while life lasts, and which remains from the days of youth, while everything else changes."

Selfish Husbands and Exacting Wives.

There have been selfish husbands and exacting wives ever since there were husbands and wives at all, and there have also been and will continue to be, couples who are truly one; where, whether the wife earns money or not, whatever they may possess belongs as much to one as to the other. Probably neither husband nor wife is perfect. He has long ago learned that she has her little tempers and petulances; that her opinions on many subjects differ radically from his own; that she is very likely governed by her feelings rather than by her reason, but he loves her through all. And on her part she has found out that many things which enlist her warmest feelings, do not appeal to him at all: that he does not care a fig for her favorite poem, and characterizes as "bosh" the story over which she has shed tears. And yet she knows that no one else could make him so happy, and in making his happines she finds her own. And they love each other too well to ever truly clash.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Fan Facts of Interest to Women.

The fan has become a most interesting subject to the fashionable lady of the present day, and many have a mania for collecting these charming toilet accessories, and often the collections are very valuable. I remember a society lady in 1885, who owned at least $3,000 worth of fans. Some of the choicest ones had been painted to order in Rome, and cost her $200 to $400 each. Beside these there were real point lace fans, others in black chantilly, and a beautiful one in Chinese carved ivory that was worth at least $150, and among others that were curious, beautiful and valuable,

Dress fans are among the most expensive of the minor details of a lady's toilet, and cost from $8 to $10, while it is not unusual to have them range from $50 to $500, which is the price asked for a very elegant fan of point lace with pearl sticks with a small monogram of clip diamonds. Fans covered with lace or the new gauze are the first choice for dressy purposes, and the sticks may be of ivory, pearl, carved or plain, as please the fancy. Water colored sketches are worth from $65 to £150 for the painting alone. There are many ladies who do very creditable painting and buy a plain gauze or satin fan and decorate it charmingly, thereby having a very rich looking fan at comparatively small cost. These painted fans are among the handsomest now in use. Pearl and point lace are the most elegant and costly. One lovely specimen of satin painted has a cover of rich lace veiling the satin and the effect is exquisite.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Mohammedan Marriages.

As soon as the boy attains the marriageable age his father and mother cast about to find him a wife. The mother looks around carefully in all the harems of her "set"—that is, the rooms separately and solely devoted to Turkish ladies, in the households of her friends. When she finds a damsel that she thinks would make a nice, high-toned daughter-in-law the fact is reported, with full particulars, to the boy's father. If he like the description, which is the best photograph he can get, the mother's next step is to call on the damsel and invite her to be one of a party to the Turkish bath; for bathing parties are as fashionable in Constantinople as picnics are in Hoboken. The bath, in fact, is, to some extent a picnic. Cooks are kept busy preparing for it, and it ends in a dinner. The ladies go in full dress, attended by servants, and "as soon as the parties meet, there is a series of endless compliments." The candidate for mother-in-law pays special, overwhelming attention to the young girl who is the "queen of the May" on this holiday excursion. The bath and dinner coffee, sherbet and cigarettes, are beautifully adapted to bring out virginal attractions both physical and mental, to the eye of an experienced would-be mother-in-law. She knows a good deal about the young father at the conclusion of the picnic, which "may last three or four hours."

Then she makes a second and more detailed report to her husband. If it is favorable and he audits it, she pays a visit to the other family and "pops the question"—to the girl's mother. She always blushes and is very much surprised, but feels duly honored by the proposal, and promises to lay it before the girl's father. If he consents, the two old governors hold a meeting, come down to business and fix up the dower and the "happy day."—*North American Review.*

Presidents' Wives.

Washington wrote many and long letters to his wife, which were full of affection, but "Lady" Washington thought so much of these that she destroyed them when she died. Only one escaped—the letter in which he announced his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army. He begins the letter "My dearest" and closes it with the statement that he is "with unfeigned regard" her "very affectionate George Washington." He used several times in the letter his pet name for his wife, which was "My dear Patsy," and says he has made a will with which he doubts not she will be pleased.

John Adams speaks of his wife, Abigail, as the source of all his felicity. His marriage with her continued for fifty-three years, and its only pang was found in absence and final separation.

President Pierce was so fond of his wife that at thirty-six years of age he resigned his seat in the United States Senate because Washington City did not agree with her health, and four years later he declined the Attorney-Generalship in the Cabinet of President Polk for the same reason.

General Grant and his wife were very affectionate. Dr. Newman, his pastor, tells me that each carried constantly a lock of the other's hair, and Grant wore throughout his married life a ring which his wife gave him during their engagement. During the General's last sickness his fingers became so emaciated that the ring was taken off for a time. When he was laid in his coffin, Col. Fred Grant put it on again, and he was buried with a lock of his wife's hair in his breast pocket.

President Arthur revered the memory of Mrs. Arthur. Her picture was hung in his chamber at the White House, and was by his orders decorated with a wreath of roses every morning. He sat in the pew she used to occupy at St. John's Church while in Washington, and he gave a memorial window to the church in her honor.

Fashion Notes.

Moonstone jewelry set in fine diamonds is fashionable.

Straw embroidery is one of the novelties for dress trimming.

Puffed chemisettes of mull and nainsook are pretty and cool.

Tulle veils merely cover the eyes and keep the front hair in order.

Marquise lace has small Spanish designs on Chantilly grounds.

Tight lacing is not practiced by the French women of fashion of the day.

Sailor hats, Cowes caps, and sailor frocks are correct seaside wear for young girls.

Canvas materials embroidered with colored cotton and applique are fashionable.

Cashmere and camel's hair serge are serviceable materials for travelling costumes.

Fine thin tweeds with tiny checks are used as skirts, with a drapery of plain material.

Suede stockings are worn with black low shoes and black dresses, but not in the city.

Reds and deep blues remain the favorite seaside colors for walks on the beach and bathing.

Malines lace is revived for dress coverings and trimmings over white or tinted silk or moire.

All the cream and ecru laces, and all the summer stuffs which imitate laces, are worn to excess.

The travelling dress this season, to be in high fashion, must resemble a riding habit in simplicity and severity of effect.

Crazy cloth comes in cream and pure white, buttercup yellow, tan, ecru, pale rose, baby blue, and delicate heliotrope.

Crazy cloth gowns are nice for summer wear, and this stuff, which looks like fine wool, costs only 15 cents the yard in New York.

Lawn and cambric dresses have the skirts made with narrow flounces, with short drapery in front, that at the back being puffed.

Dresses of wash material are made with four graduated flounces reaching to the waist, pointed drapery and bodices with broad plaits.

"Sea gull" and "robin red-breast" plastrons correspond in tint to the birds for whom they are named. They are made of silk and satin.

Chemisettes to resemble pleated shirt fronts are worn with summer frocks, the finish of the deep linen collar and man's necktie being considered indispensable.

Jewelled net, lace on the piece, with pendant drops of iridescent or fine cut beads, is combined with jewelled Marquise lace edgings on dressy evening frocks, the foundation of which is satin rhadames—white black, or tinted.

A Fashionable Mistake.

He had been to the city and went home brimful of news.

"You 'member the Smiths?" he asked his wife, "th' Silver Crik Smiths, them as got rich on the'r gran'feyther's money."

Yes, she remembered them.

"I seen 'em. They're way up; live in a gran' house on a street they call 'thavenoo.' They ride in a double kerriage and have no end of money."

She said she s'posed as much.

"But, dumb sakes! 'Mandy, you wouldn't want ter change places with her. I see her a minnit an' I didn't hev the heart to speak t' her."

She said she'd like to know why; stuck up thing!

"No, she ain't, Mandy, not now. She's bin humbled rite down to the dust. She's as blind as a bat."

Blind! She guessed not.

"But she is. Fust, she didn't kno me—me that's rid down hill and played tag with her when she warn't knee-high to a turkey. Then, Mandy, tho' her eyes were wide open, she went rite along the streets all dressed up in fine close, and a leetle mite of a dog was leading her along. He was tied to a screeng, and she had hold of tother end of the screeng. Now, Mandy, how'd you like to be her?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A French botanist has enumerated 378 species of plants growing in Greenland, and he finds that they resemble those of Lapland more than those of the American continent.

A lately deceased French doctor spent his life in studying distorted mankind, and made a large collection of skeletons of deformed persons. This unique museum is about to be sold in Paris, and is expected to realize the sum of $6,000.

The active principle of cod-liver oil, of which it forms from one and a half to six per cent., has been obtained by Dr. Lafarge of Paris, and is said to have given excellent results when used in place of the crude oil. The substance is called morrhuol, and contains twelve times as much iodine, bromine and phosphorus as the original oil, with none of the fat.

A history of herbaria has been written by Dr. Saint Lager of Lyons. From this it appears that the oldest collections of pressed plants now extant, or partially so, are those of Aldrovandi, begun about 1553, and containing at least 5,000 specimens; of Girault, of Lyons, dated 1558, and of Cesalpin, dated 1653. The collections are now in Bologna, Paris and Florence.

In order to settle the question as to the proper treatment for persons who have been frozen, Dr. Laptchinski has made a series of very careful experiments upon dogs. He found that of 20 animals treated by the method of gradual resuscitation in a cold room 14 perished; of 20 placed at once in a warm room, eight died, while 20 put immediately into a hot bath recovered quickly and without accident.

Mr. E. Yung has been ascertaining the nature of the influence of salt water on the development of the larvæ of the frog. The tadpole perishes in from three to twenty minutes in the water of the Mediterranean, containing four per cent. of salts, and in a few hours in a solution of marine salts in the proportion of one per cent. But it may be adapted to an existence in salt water by a gradual preparation through a series of solutions of from two to eight per 1,000.

Why have Yellow Fever? Singularly flattering reports continue to be made concerning Dr. Domingos Freire's system of preventive inoculation in yellow fever. A late one to the Paris Biographical Society states that during the three hot months in Brazil ending with February last, 3,051 subjects were inoculated in Rio de Janeiro, and not one had the fever, whereas, in the same districts and houses 278 non-vaccinated succumbed to the disease. What is more remarkable is that severe cases were inoculated in the second stage of the disease, and all recovered.

Losing a Post-Office.

In the early days of Michigan, when many of the post-offices were carried in the hats of the postmasters, a postmaster in Livingston County was out in the woods one day and lost several letters from the hat. A day or two after that a pioneer named Bailey came to his house and inquired if there was any mail for him.

"There was a letter for you, Bill, but I've lost it," was the reply.

"When?"

"'Tother day in the woods."

"Well, I want that letter!"

"But ye can't git it. I'm sorry I lost it, but that's all I can do."

"Then I'll have you removed from office!'

"Look a-here, Bill Bailey," said the official, as he began to skin off his coat, "I was appointed to hold this post office, and I'm bound to do it. As a private citizen I have no hard feelings agin you; as postmaster I lost a letter writ to you by your sister in York State; as a representative of this great and awful government, I want to say to you that if I hear two more words of sass from your throat I'll suppress the insurrection by hanging you to the nearest tree, so help me God, sir!"

Mr. Bailey was, however, permitted to make a hunt in the woods for his letter, and he found it and the insurrection was suppressed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Blown into Fame.

C. B. Lewis (better known as "M. Quad") is perhaps the most unique and genuine humorist this country has produced, excepting only Artemus Ward and Hosea Biglow. It is not generally known when or where he was born, nor is it a matter of much consequence, since his career did not begin till he was blown up, some 15 years ago, on an Ohio river steamboat. He is, perhaps, the only example of a man who has been lifted into fame by being tossed 100 feet into the the air, and coming down, more dead than alive, to tell the story. He did this. Standing at his printer's case, when he was so far recovered as to limp about, he put into type "How it feels to be blown up," and the whole west burst into laughter. That laughter made "M. Quad" famous. He was then transferred from the composing room to the editorial department, and ever since short extracts from the *Free Press* have been copied nto every journal throughout the country.—*Harper.*

The Giant and the Pill.

A giant once engaged a pill in conversation, and becoming suddenly angry, abused it in the most violent manner and made the most sarcastic and insulting remarks about its size and seeming weakness. The pill did not reply to the insults, but on the following morning it secreted itself in the food that had been prepared for the giant and thus obtained an entrance into his inner temple, where it straightway wreaked a direful vengeance.

Moral: This fable teaches that science is often a match for superior muscle in a pugilistic encounter.—*Life.*

Longfellow's First Poem.

An orator may feel a sense of satisfaction in the oration which makes him the voice of a nation, but his success does not thrill him as did the declamation when he was a boy which first made him the hero of the little red schoolhouse at the cross-roads. Even the poet's latest volume, though the publisher announces its tenth edition, does not so stir his soul as did the sight of his first poem in the country newspaper.

The poet Longfellow had this thrilling experience in his thirteenth year. Near the farm of his maternal grandfather was a small lake, known as Lovell's Pond. It was the scene of a famous event in New England history, "Lovell's Fight" with the Indians. The story made such a deep impression on the boy's imagination that he wrote a poem of four stanzas, entitled, "The Battle of Lovell's Pond."

With a trembling heart he ran down to the printing office where the Portland Gazette was published, and dropped the manuscript into the letter-box. The evening on which the paper was printed he went again, and stood shivering while watching the working of the press, and wondering if his poem would appear next morning.

His sister shared his confidence, and they watched their father when he picked up the paper and dried it before the wood fire. He read it slowly, laid it aside, and said nothing. They picked it up, and lo! the poem was there in the poet's corner.

The delighted boy read it over and over, and again and again, and each time he felt the thrill of pleasure intensified. In the evening he went to visit his friend Frederick, the son of Judge Mellen, his father's intimate friend. The conversation turned upon poetry, and the judge, taking up the morning's Gazette, asked:

"Did you see the piece in to-day's paper? Very stiff; remarkably stiff. Moreover, it is all borrowed; every word of it."

It was the boy's first encounter with a critic, and that night his pillow was sprinkled with tears. The judge was correct in his criticism; but poor as were the verses, they gave the boy his first sensation of the pleasure of seeing oneself in print.—*Youth's Companion.*

Parrots in India.

We went to India, and I was completely fascinated by the crowds of green parrots we saw on the plains. It was a never-failing source of delight to me to see them flying in flocks, often hundreds at a time, with the rays of the descending sun glistening on their emerald green plumage; or to see a tree destitute of leaves made green by reason of the multitude of parrots that had settled on its branches; or again, at sunset, to see the green parrots flying about the white marble minarets of the glorious Taj-Mehal, or darting about, frolicking in the expiring rays. To me they were the most lovely of India's birds. One scene connected with parrots is, from its perfect beauty, often present in my mind. At a certain residence, one of the finest in Northern India, there is a fountain constantly playing, and in the early morning the parrots gather together in vast numbers to drink and bathe in its running waters and basin. To see their graceful curves and upward flights before dashing through and just skimming the surface of the water, with their unbounded joy and delight in so doing, was a picture of ecstatic, ideal, living happiness difficult to surpass. The parrots at this residency are almost tame, for every morning four or five caged ones are let loose to be fed, and down come all the wild ones to share their feast. The early morning is the time to see these birds at their brightest and best. At the first glimpse of the rising sun they forsake their night's resting places, and fly shrieking forth in search of food, and on many a tree they may be seen pulling off the precious berries and fruits. Alas! the madhi's (gardener's) heart does not warm to parrots, for their nature is to work destruction wherever they go, and they pick off and destroy far more than they eat—as the unripe mangoes lying at the foot of a mango tree will testify.—*Cornhill.*

Big Old Clothes Trade.

A New York old clo' man thus descants on his trade: "There ain't any fortune in the business, but it pays when a man has a second-hand store to get 'em off. We prosper, and have a musical soiree every Sunday. I am a Frenchman and enjoy life. There are no secrets in the business. If a young man smokes, I give him a genuine Havana, and talk business to him. He feels good, brings out his old clothes and piles them up. I make an offer on the lump. He refuses. I tell a joke, compliment him, and raise my bid a dollar. The advance generally fetches him. Perhaps there are several suits that cost $20 or $30 in the pile. Some of them may be soiled rather than badly worn. I take them home and have two tailors to go over them and bring out what is left of usefulness and looks. Well, that $30 suit, that cost me $2, and oftentimes less, I hang up in the store, with a $7 label on it. The $20 suit is offered at $5. The profits are big, but the business is not rushing. I buy more old clothes from young men at boarding houses and hotels than from those who reside at home."

A Humorist in the Bud.

A pupil read the expression, "Arms of the sea," in a very vague fashion.

"What do you mean—anything given in charity?"

"No, m'm."

"Fire-arms, perhaps?"

"Yes, m'm."

"Will you tell me (this rather impatiently) any explosives from the sea?"

"Shells."

He was set to the head in language.

Milton's Abstinence and Melancholy.

Milton was evidently one of those natures who learned very early by a kind of fatidious instinct the high pleasure of abstinence; not by tampering with indulgence and finding his mistake, a course which may lower the succeeding temperance from the realm of pleasure to that of a distasteful and curative necessity. He had evidently discovered that spare diet, short slumbers and rigorous restraint, leave, when the first tremors and cravings of the discontented body are over, the mind pure and free and vigorous with great spring and plentitude of animal spirits, and not dulled or clouded by any of the fumes and humors that haunt the brain of the full-blooded, easy liver. On the other hand, he no doubt, suffered from the vague and delicious melancholy common to austere souls and eremitic frames; it is a common mistake to speak of music as solacing or charming such melancholy—it is not so; music is potent to lift the black clouds, the gloomy horrors of morbid melancholy, resulting on mental exhaustion or physical prostration, but the dreamy, pensive mood, a condition of high and exalted delight, needs no curing; it is fed by music, strenuously bruising the sweetness out of it, the harmony and rhythm working up the soul to a purified ecstacy far different from the blind and animal rapture induced on merely sensuous natures.

Sagacity.

Instances of the sagacity of dogs are quite innumerable. A Massachusetts paper adds one to the list, exhibiting this intelligent animal in a new capacity, that of a newspaper carrier. Passengers on the afternoon "scoot" train from Springfield may daily witness in Westfield an instance of canine intelligence worthy to go on record.

Soon after the train passes the trap-rock quarry on the outside of the track used by eastward bound trains, a dog can be seen racing along with the cars until a paper is thrown off by the baggage-master. The dog instantly seizes it, and, after giving a bark of acknowledgement, trots down the embankment to the house of his owner not far away. The sagacious animal is apparently of Newfoundland and St. Bernard breed, and for three or four years has acted as news-carrier in the way described. Every day except Sunday, summer and winter, he goes to his post on the track at about the time the train is due, and there awaits the throwing of the paper. It is said that he not only knows the hour when the train should come along, but that on one day in seven there is no need for his services. Apparently the dog has learned to know the whistle of his train from any other, for if in the road or yard when the whistle is sounded, half a mile down the track, he rushes for his station.

Chinese Burglary.

It is a custom among the Chinese to give several dollars to the man who is first to report to a family the fact that their son has received the degree of Ku Yan. A number of men determined to avail themselves of the opportunity of making money which such a custom presented. These men armed themselves with knives and pistols, which they concealed under their clothing. Others of them held leaflets, which are regularly sold in the streets during an examination. These leaflets contain the names of the successful candidates. Thus prepared they proceeded to the house of a man named Ho. The foremost man went to the door to congratulate the family on its good fortune. The second report was close at his heels, and then followed the men with leaflets. The men marched inside, and then revealed their true mission. They then robbed the house of some thousand dollars in money and clothing. On coming out their congratulations were loud and long. At the door they fired off their crackers, thus thoroughly deluding the neighbors, and amid the noise and uproar of a pretended family rejoicing got away. The hard part of the luck is the fact that no member of the Ho family had got a degree.

The Rule of Success.

It is astonishing how many of our successful business men attribute their good fortune neither to luck or general excellence of judgement, but will tell you how a strict adherence to some single rule has done it all for them. Commodore Vanderbilt's receipt for making millions with certainty and celerity, was to never sign a note; William E. Dodge would not hold any pecuniary interest in any enterprise that was at all active on Sunday, and he firmly believed that his wealth was a reward for conscientiously observing the Sabbath day; the first John Jacob Astor's charm lay in investing nothing aside from his regular business except in real estate; and Alexander T. Stewart would have anticipated misfortune if he had wantonly broken the smallest personal engagement. Men of success can afford to practice their theories, and even become slaves to them. Men of failure cannot indulge in such luxuries of conduct.

Cannon Made of Silk.

That ingenious but incredulous and obstinate people, the Chinese, cannot be induced to believe that we make car wheels and other things requiring the tenacity and durability of steel out of paper. But they ask us to believe that they have made cannon out of silk and that it is efficient artillery, of which a single camel can carry a dozen batteries. Thackeray's spinster, who thought there were few things which could not be done with cut flowers, would hardly have deemed them suitable projectiles; yet such a claim would hardly seem more surprising than that advanced by the inventive pigtails concerning their artillery.

One among the many eminent church dignitaries who have given their public endorsement the wonderful efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil, in case of rheumatism and other painful ailments, is the Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Maharajah of Indore being dead, we have here another solemn warning with respect to the necessity of taking exercise. Our departed friend was so little given to it that nobody knew of his existence until he died.—*The Judge.*

The only cough mixture before the people that contains no opiates or narcotics is Red Star Cough Cure. Price, twenty-five cents.

Shuttle was making a small purchase, and handing out a standard silver dollar, was greeted with: "Is that the smallest you have?" "Yes," replied Shuttle. "That is the smallest dollar coined in the known world."—*Hartford Post.*

Baldness and dandruff can be prevented by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Quinine relieves only temporarily in fever and ague. Ayer's Ague Cure cures permanently.

Milestones on the Road to Health.

The recovery of digestion, and the resumption of activity by the liver, bowels and kidneys, are milestones which mark our progress on the road to health. They speedily become perceptible when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is used by the invalid. Nothing so surely and expeditiously consumes the distance to the desired goal. As no bodily function can suffer interruption without impairing the the general health of the system, so the system can never acquire perfect vigor, health's synonym, until that function be actively resumed. Take, for instance, digestion, a suspension of which is invariably rectified by the Bitters. If the organs upon which it devolves grow weak, biliousness, constipation, headache, poverty of the blood, and a hundred other symptoms supervene, which indicate unmistakably the baneful general influence of dyspepsia. The disappearance of all these symptoms through the use of the Bitters, show with what thoroughness it removes their cause.

Baby Was Hungry.

A physician was called out of a sound slumber the other night to answer the telephone.

"Hello! What is it?" he asked, little pleased at the idea of leaving his comfortable bed.

"Baby is crying, doctor; what shall I do?" came across the wires.

Oh, perhaps it's a pin," suggested the doctor, recognizing the voice of a young mother one of his patients.

"No," came the reply; "I am sure it can not be that."

"Perhaps he has the colic," returned the doctor, with well stimulated solicitude.

"No, I don't think so," replied the anxious mother; "he doesn't act that way."

"Then perhaps he's hungry," replied the doctor, as a last resort.

"Oh, I'll see came across the wires; then all was silent.

The doctor went to bed, and was soon fast asleep again. About half an hour afterward he was again awakened by a violent ringing of his telephone bell. Jumping out of bed and placing the receiver to his ear, he was cheered by the following message:—

"You were right, doctor; baby was hungry."

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

The Florida strawberry never associates with a poor man.

If you have tumor, (or tumor symptoms) Cancer (or cancer symptoms), Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Chronic weaknesses, Nervousness or other complaints—Dr. Kilmer's FEMALE REMEDY will correct and cure.

If the night air is so unwholesome, why do owls live so long?

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach and bilious attacks. By druggists.

Charity is a first mortgage on every human being's possession.

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

A New York clergymen refuses to officiate at an evening funeral.

Remarkable Escape.

John Kuhn, of Lafayette, Ind., had a very narrow escape from death. This is his own story: "One year ago I was in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friend then purchased a bottle of Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which benefited me. I continued until I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

The "boss" book agent of the South is Mr. W. T. Hopkins, of Eastern N. C., who is working for the publishing house of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. Mr. Hopkin's profits are frequently footed up to over $200 a week, and is thoroughly under the impression that the books published by B. F. Johnson & Co, sell faster than anything else on the face of the earth.

The Brown Cotton Gin is "A No. 1."

"It is simply perfect." Has all the latest improvements and is delivered free of all charges at any accessible point. Send to Company at New London, Ct., for catalogue or ask your merchant to order one for you.

GET Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to those new boots and they will never run over.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

Plain facts—Western prairies.

DR. KILMER'S FEMALE REMEDY Price $1.00 6 for $5. **Ladies!** Those dull tired looks and feelings speak volumes! This Remedy corrects all conditions, restores vigor and vitality and brings back youthful bloom and beauty. *Druggists.* Prepared at Dr. Kilmer's Binghamton, N. Y. Letters of inquiry answered. Guide to Health (Sent Free).

$700 to $2500 A YEAR, clear of all expense, can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main St., Richmond, Va.

$12 Capital Invested Judiciously Will earn you an easy, profitable living by exhibiting with my improved MAGIC LANTERN, WITH 12 VIEWS Emanuel I. S. Hart, 185 Fifth Ave., New York. Makes an 8-foot picture.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE BEST IN THE WORLD Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

12 DOLLARS each for *New* and *Perfect* SEWING MACHINES. Warranted five years. Sent on trial. Delivered. Buy direct and save $15 to $35. Organs given as premiums. Write for FREE circular with 1000 testimonials from every state. GEO. PAYNE & CO. 44 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent Free. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

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