The Somerset Herald.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HENRY F. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Bounty and Pension Agent, Somerset, Pa. Office in Mammoth Block. jan. 11-tf.

ED. B. SCULL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Penna.

W. H. POSTLETHWAITE, ATTORNEY at Law, Somerset, Pa. Professional business respectfully solicited and punctually attended to

LAW NOTICE.—Alexander H. Coffroth has resumed the practice of law in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Mammoth Building. feb. 28, '70.

VALENTINE BAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and dealer in real estate, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. aug. 12-1y.

W. J. & H. L. BAER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

JOHN H. UHL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOMerset, Pa., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collection &c. Office in Mammoth Building.

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, ATTORNEY AT Law, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and the adjoining counties. Office in Printing House Row.

JOHN O. KIMMEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties with promptness and fidelity. Office in Mammoth Block. feb. 13 79-1y

J. G. OGLE
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa. Professional business entrusted to my care attended to with promptness and fidelity.

A. H. COFFROTH. W. H. RUPPEL.
COFFROTH & RUPPEL, ATTORNEYS AT Law. All business entrusted to their care will be speedily and punctually attended to.
OFFICE—On Main Cross street, opposite the Mammoth Block.

JOHN R. SCOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Somerset Pa. Office up stairs in Baer's. All business entrusted to his care attended t promptness and fidelity.

JAMES L. PUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa. Office, Mammoth Block, up stairs. Entrance Main Cross St. Collections made, estates settled, titles examined, and all legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity. julyl8

SURVEYING,
Writing Deeds, &c.,
[illegible] for me.
Inquire at Casebeer & Co.'s Store.
C. F. WALKER.
Aug 16.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Kristinger's store. Apr. 22, '70-tf.

DR. H. BEUBAKER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence, one door west of the Barnet House.

DR. E. M. KIMMEL will continue to practice Medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country. Office at the old place, a few doors east of the Diamond House.

DR. A. G. MILLER, after twelve years of active practice in Skunkville, has now permanently located at Somerset for the practice of his profession, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity.—Office in the Drug Store, opposite the Barnet House, where he can be consulted at all times when not professionally engaged.
Night calls promptly answered.
dec. 14 '71-tf.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG
Late Resident Surgeon,
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary,
Has located permanently in the City of CUMBERLAND, Maryland for the EXCLUSIVE treatment of all diseases of the Eye and Ear, including those of the Nose and Throat.
Office, No. 20 South Centre Street.
June 26.

DENTISTS.

DR. WM. COLLINS, DENTIST, Somerset, Pa. Office in Casebeer's Block, up stairs, where he can at all times be found prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds, and of the best material inserted. Operations warranted.

JOHN BILLS,
DENTIST.
Office in Coffroth & Neff's new building, Main Cross Street, Somerset, Pa.
novl1

WM. COLLINS,
DENTIST,
Office above Casebeer & Frease's store, Somerset, Pa. In the last fifteen years I have greatly reduced the prices of artificial teeth in this place. The constant increasing demand for teeth has induced me to so enlarge my facilities that I can make good sets of teeth at lower prices than you can get them in any other place in this county.—I am now making a good set of teeth for $8, and if there should be any person among my thousands of customers in this or the adjoining counties that I have made teeth for that is not giving good satisfaction, they can call on me at any time and get a new set free of charge.
mar15

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J. C. YUTZY.
DENTIST,
DALE CITY, Somerset Co., Pa.,
Artificial Teeth, warranted to be of the very best quality. Life-like and Handsome, inserted in the best style. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Those wishing to consult me by letter, can do so by enclosing stamp. Address as above. jel2-71

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STOYSTOWN PA.
SAMUEL CUSTER, Proprietor.
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KNOW THYSELF. By reading and practicing the invaluable truths contained in the long medical work, every young, married or single man can learn the secret of self-preservation. Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It contains 125 pages, 125 prescriptions, Prescriptions for Diseases of every kind, and the endless miseries that result from the indulgence in some one of the secret habits, any one of which may result in premature decay, and even insanity. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

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BANKERS,
Successors to
Schell & Kimmel,
SOMERSET, PA.
Accounts of Merchants and other Business People Solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the Country for sale. Money loaned and Collections made.
jan12

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Somerset County Bank
CHARLES J. HARRISON,
Cashier and Manager.
Collections made in all parts of the United States. Charges moderate. Butter and other checks collected and cashed. Eastern and Western exchange always on hand. Remittances made with prompt ness. Accounts solicited.
Parties desiring to purchase U. S. 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN, can be accommodated at this Bank. The coupons are prepaid in denominations of

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Agents for Fire and Life Insurance,
JOHN HICKS & SON,
SOMERSET, PA.,
And Real Estate Brokers.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
Persons who desire to sell, buy or exchange property, or for rent will find it to their advantage to register the description thereof, as no charge is made unless sold or rented. Real estate business generally will be promptly attended to.
aug28.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
J. H. Zimmerman,
Main Cross St.,
Somerset, Penna.
The best of cigars of different brands, manufactured by himself, of the choicest of tobaccos.—These cigars cannot be excelled by any in the market. One of the best stocks of chewing tobacco ever brought to Somerset. Prices to suit the times. jan26

S. R. PILE,
DEALER IN
FLOUR AND FEED
Groceries, Confections,
Queensware, Willow ware.
Salt, Fish,
Tobacco and Cigars,
&c., &c., &c.,
New Stock.
ONE PRICE.
All Goods Positively
SOLD AT
BOTTOM PRICES.
FAIR AND SQUARE
IS
Our Motto.
Do Not Fail to Give
NO. 2, BAER'S BLOCK A CALL,
When doing your
SHOPPING.
Jan. 30

WANTED Farms to sell and exchange. We have hundreds of customers wanting to buy farms just now. Never know a better time to sell Acres at fair prices, as people are lifting money from banks and seeking Acres for safety. Address
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Those in search of farms send for printed Farm Register.
Nov.28

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PERFECTION EARTH CLOSET.
AIR TIGHT, ROGLESS AND AUTOMATIC.
Seat always clean and free from dust, and no odor can escape.
Especially adapted for use in Hospitals, Hotels and Families. Can be used in the Sick room without giving any offence.
Prices, 10, 14 and 18 Dollars.
Address, with stamp, for circular,
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No. 30 Water St. Brooklyn, Long Island.

A. J. NELLIS & CO., MF'rs
Sole Makers of Walker's Honable Point HARPOON HORSE HAY FORKS.
The only single, double or short Forks that can be worn, gone or cast without becoming useless.
Also Cow Tool Hard Fixtures and Rope Fittings.
The Famous Hot Shell Hay Carrier.
Where the cheapest and most practical way to put your hay in mow or on stack, address
A. J. NELLIS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
May 29

White Lead, Red Lead, Colors, Putty, Linseed Oil, Oil Meal.
DAM. LAWRENCE & CO. WHITE LEAD Guaranteed Strictly PURE PITTSBURGH PA.
ALL OUR productions are guaranteed PURE and of uniform quality. If not kept by your merchant, order direct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.
THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.
This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.
ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.
It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.
IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.
Physicians speak of it in high terms.
Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.
N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.
"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown. 50 Cents.
C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

The Great New Medicine

A Health-Giving Power
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DICESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.
VIGORENE
Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and tone.
Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once. To those affected with an engorged condition of the liver, as billiousness, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of fullness in the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.
Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.
Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.
For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.
VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.
That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.
We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.
VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.
Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
WALKER & BADGER MFG. CO., Prop's,
37 John St., New York, and Jersey City, N. J.
THE OBJECT OF PAYING "a new book every day should read, sent free upon receipt of a cent stamp.

FOR SALE BY
G. W. SPEERS,
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FAMILY GROCERY
Flour and Feed
STORE.
We would most respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally, in the town and vicinity of Somerset, that we have opened our NewStore on
MAIN CROSS STREET
And in addition to a full line of the best
Confectioneries, Notions,
Tobaccos, Cigars, &c.
We will endeavor, at all times, to supply our customers with the
BEST QUALITY OF
FAMILY FLOUR,
CORN-MEAL,
OATS, SHELLED CORN,
OATS & CORN CHOP,
BRAN, MIDDLINGS
And everything pertaining to the Feed Department at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
FOR
CASH ONLY.
Also, a well selected stock of
Glassware, Stoneware, Woodenware, Brushes
all kinds, and
STATIONERY
Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
Please call, examine our goods of all kinds, and be satisfied from your own judgment.
Don't forget where we stay—
MAIN CROSS Street, Somerset, Pa.

TRANSLATIONS FROM HEINE.

LOVE'S BURIAL.

Thou hast passed from life, and then knowest it not:
The light is quenched in thine eyes, I wot;
The rose-red mouth, it is wan and sere,
And thou art dead, my poor dead dear.

One summer night, myself I saw
Thee laid in earth with a shuddering awe;
The nightingale fluted low, dirge-like lays,
And the stars came out on thy bier to gaze.

As the morning train through the wood defiles,
Their litany peals up the branching aisles;
The pine trees, in funeral mantles dressed,
Moan prayers for the soul that is gone to rest.

And as by the mountain turn we wound,
The elves were dancing a fairy round;
They stopped, and they seemed, though startled than,
With looks of pity to gaze at us.

And when we came to thy lone earth bed,
The moon came down from the heaven o'erhead,
She spoke of the lost one. A sob, a stound!
And the bells in the far-away distance sound.

AFTER THE BALL.

The moon, sinking fast to the westward—
Just a delicate cresent of light;
The breeze, as it played through the elm boughs,
Seemed to wish us a whispered "Good night."

Some moments we lingered in silence
At the gate, for how often we feel
That words can at best but too faintly
Our purest emotions reveal!

The fairest, airiest fancies
In my thoughts to a purpose was grown,
As I felt a slight, tremulous pressure
Of the arm that touched lightly my own.

"What is it?" I asked, drawing nearer:
"I was thinking," she said with a sigh,
"How the fiddler—confound him—succeeded
In catching my prettiest fly."

—Harvard Advocate.

A MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

A DOCTOR'S SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

"No one will come to-night," said the doctor, glancing at the clock on the mantlepiece, as he drew his chair close to the fire; seating himself comfortably in it, and planting his feet on the fender, he began to read.

The servant had gone to bed an hour before; the boy was in his dormitory; the cat and dog occupied the centre of the hearth-rug, under their master's legs, in a strangely complicated embrace, just as they had fallen asleep in the midst of their play, Buff, the cat, having her fore-paws around Nelson's neck, and Nelson, a beautiful water spaniel, with his nose snugly bedded in the thick tan-color fur which had given a name to his friend.

The doctor had his book upon his knee, and taking up the poker, gently tapped and played with a large coal, through whose fissures the blazing gas spirted with a sputter and fume that in the deep midnight silence sounded clear and loud. He was enjoying to the full that sense of security from interruption which medical men so seldom have an opportunity of feeling. He had in immediate prospect none of those urgent cases which have no regard for time or tide, and the wind that prowled in the chimneys and the heavy rain that beat furiously against the windows promised him security from all cases of minor necessity. So he played with the blazing coal, and enjoyed his comfortable fireside as much as a man can who has no wife to share it with him.

As the sound of wheels rumbling along the street mingled with the noise of the storm, he gave an exultant poke to the coal, which left it a heap of flaming ruins; and then he settled deeper into his chair, with serious thoughts of setting public opinion at defiance by smoking a cigar. But suddenly the spaniel raised his head, erected his silky ears, and uttered a short, inquisitive bark. In the next moment the doctor heard that the wheels stopped before the door. Pulling a long face that seemed to commiserate himself on the disturbance of his quiet, he sat upright waiting for the summons, and muttering, philosophically, "Put not thy faith in any sort of weather!"

Then came a ring at the night-bell, and a female voice that called from the vehicle:

"Don't knock! You need not rouse the whole house."

"I hope they'll make haste and come, then," replied a gruff voice, the tones of which carried with them a strong conviction that the vehicle outside must be a cab; "If I don't knock 'em up, I shall be kept waiting here for an hour!"

"There is some one coming—I see a light," replied the voice from the cab. "Inquire if the gentleman is at home."

"Here's the doctor himself. I suppose," said the cabman, as the street door opened and showed the figure in slippers and morning-gown that stood within.

"Open the door and let me out!" said the lady, impatiently; and no sooner had the driver, in his deliberate sleepy way, obeyed her commands than three light bounds placed her safely on the door-mat. She seemed to be young, but her thick veil effectually hid her face.

"Do you want me to go anywhere?" said the doctor, glancing at his slippers; "for if so, I'll—"

"No—O, no!" she interrupted, "I wish to speak with you. Wait for me," she said, addressing the cabman; "I will pay you double for your time, in consideration of the bad weather."

The door was shut, and the driver, divesting himself of his waterproof coat, which he threw over the reeking flanks of his horse, ensconsed himself in the inside of his carriage to exchange his habitual dozy condition for a state of complete somnolency. In the meantime the doctor had politely bowed his visitor into the parlor, and seated her on a sofa.

"This is dreadful weather for you to come out in, ma'am," he began; "but I suppose the case is very urgent. I should judge from the liveliness of your movements that you cannot have come on your own account."

"You are mistaken, sir," she replied, "I seek your advice and assistance for myself, being at the same time in perfect health."

"I must ask you to be more explicit," said the doctor, quite mystified.

"To enable you to judge correctly of the case, I must explain all the circumstances," she said. "To begin, then, I have a father and mother, two aunts, one a widow and the other an old maid, living with them; a married sister on the other side of the street, and several grown-up brothers; so that you may easily imagine what an overpowering weight of family influence can be brought to bear upon my individual will, in cases in which it dares to act for itself. Well, urged by the wishes of my family, and also, I must own, in accordance with my own inclination, I some months ago entered into an engagement with a gentleman who was a great friend, or perhaps I should say a constant companion of my elder brother. To-morrow is the day fixed for the wedding. I am certain that I should not have made this engagement if I had had greater freedom of intercourse with other men so as to compare and judge a character. This freedom I have never enjoyed until lately, and the result of my observations has been anything but favorable to my intended. Daily I discovered in him traits of character which effectually destroy all the romance of my prediction. But still I forbore to break off with him, consoling myself with the reflection that no man is perfect, and expect to meet with defects in whomsoever I might take for my husband. I tell you this that you may understand why I did not seek to put an end to this engagement until it had approached so near its completion. I felt dissatisfied, and wished that I were free; but it was not until this evening that I perceived in him points of character which excited my contempt. I need not explain what those points are—it is sufficient that I feel contempt for him; and with such a sentiment in my heart, can it be right that I should marry him?"

"Decidedly not," said the doctor, emphatically.

"Then what course would you advise me to adopt to be rid of him?" demanded the lady.

"Would not this be a question for a clergyman or a lawyer to settle?" asked the doctor, gently, "rather than for a physician, whose skill is mainly directed to curing the ills of the body? Nevertheless, as you ask my advice, I cannot but give it to the best of my knowledge and judgment. It seems to me that you have one of two courses to pursue: either to decline openly to keep your engagement, or to throw yourself upon the honor of the gentleman. He could not insist on you keeping a promise of this nature if you express your wish to retract it."

"Under ordinary circumstances, and ordinary people to deal with," said the lady, "either of these plans, or a combination of the two, would no doubt be successful. But I have already told you in what a formidable array my family can muster to oppose me; and they would do so, every one of them, if I should attempt to bring such disgrace on them (for such they would all consider it) as to refuse this marriage, from apparent caprice, at the eleventh hour."

"In a matter so entirely concerning yourself, and in which your happiness for life is involved, I should imagine, that in these enlightened days, every one would yield to your wishes and judgment," said the doctor.

"The days are certainly past when a lady could be stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet," replied the visitor; "but an immense amount of coercion can still be used, of a kind no laws can protect us from."

"Then it seems to me that your own firmness and resolution should supply the deficiency," said the doctor. "You are of age, I presume?"

"Yes," she replied, "and a year beyond it. But my being legally entitled to act for myself does not, as I told you, protect me from the peculiar kind of coercion which I dread. Do you remember the ballad of "Auld Robin Gray?"

"My father urged me, sair, but my mither did na speak;
Yet she lookit in my face, till my heart was like to break.

"Can you say there was no coercion in that sad tale? And it is precisely this kind of influence that I fear; and I fear my own strength to withstand it. On every hand I shall be beset by arguments, anger, reproaches, upbraidings, lectures, appeals to filial and sisterly affection, sobbings, sighings, and hysterics. My conduct would be ascribed to every motive but the true one, because they have seen no change in the gentleman, and will not allow that I am blessed with keener sight. At one moment I shall be told that I am a shameless jilt and an arrant coquette; that I crave so inordinately for notoriety at any cost that I can coolly sacrifice the most sacred feelings of a confiding lover in order to become a nine-days talk. And the next moment I shall be informed that such conduct as mine can only be explained on the supposition of my having formed some attachment so excessively unworthy of my birth and connection that I am ashamed to acknowledge it; and this kind surmise will come from my Aunt Matilda, my maiden aunt, who is so only because she was stopped when about to run away with her grandfather's valet. I should in fact be assailed by an amount of talk against which it would be impossible to stand."

"Then why not take the other alternative I mentioned," said the doctor, "and throw yourself upon the honor and generosity of the gentleman?"

"Simply because there is nothing of the kind to throw yourself upon," she replied. "If there were, I should not wish to be freed from him. He possesses neither honor nor generosity; but in their place there are the most grovelling deference to the world's opinion, and an intense selfishness. The first of these paramount feelings would prompt him to compel me to keep my engagement, lest he should be sneered at as a jilted man; and the second would not allow him to forego his own pecuniary expectations for the sake of a mere woman's wish.

"I retired to rest this evening racked by anxious thoughts of how to escape him, and at one time the only means of escape seemed to be in running away with some one else; and really, so great was my misery, that if I could have guessed at any one who had a predilection for me, I should have gone to him and asked him to elope with me. Then another and better idea came to my aid. I had once in play stolen a latch-key from one of my brothers. I took this key, disguised myself in a suit of discarded mourning, went out into the street, found a cab and told the driver to take me to a doctor's, resolved to state my difficulties to a gentleman to whom Providence or chance might conduct me, and to beg his assistance in furthering my plan."

"What is that plan," demanded the doctor, dryly.

"Not to ask him to marry me," she answered, quickly, with a nod of the head that seemed to imply that she detected in him a suspicion of that nature. "I want you to give me some medicine that will make me ill."

"That is a dangerous experiment," said the doctor dubiously.

"But one that I am resolved to try," replied the high-spirited girl. "What is a temporary physical discomfort compared with the degradation of being linked for life with a man whom I despise? I know very well that there are medicines that will bring on the appearance of disease; but I wish to be on the safe side as much as possible, and therefore I came to consult you. Give me that which is the safest to take, and tell me the proper quantities; otherwise I must have recourse to more desperate means."

"Are you aware," said he, "that when the effect of this medicine is over you will be in exactly the same position as at present?"

"Not at all," she answered; "the wedding day will have passed without a wedding, and I shall take care not to fix another. All that I want is time. Enable me to obtain that and I am safe."

"It is a singular duty your require of me," said the doctor, "but under the circumstances I do not see how I can refuse you. I will fetch you something."

"Not a policeman!" she cried, springing between him and the door—"for mercy's sake, don't fetch a policeman!"

"Nothing is further from my intention," he replied, quite unable to repress a laugh at her hasty suspicion; "I am going to fetch the medicine you wish for."

"I beg your pardon," said she, returning to her seat. "'Conscience does make cowards of us all.' I know that I must appear to merit a lunatic's cell, or a reprimand from a police magistrate; but answer me candidly—do you think I am acting wisely and conscientiously?"

"Conscientiously, without doubt," said the doctor; but I think more wisdom would be shown in refraining from tampering with your health and in making a bold stand upon your right of free choice."

"It is well for a man to talk of standing by his rights," she replied; "but you forget that I am a woman, brought up in strict observance to the will of others, and never accustomed to dream of possessing rights. The only thing that could make a woman so trained throw off her shackles and assert what little independence the law allows her, would be the impetus given by a new affection."

"Then why don't you—" he began, but suddenly broke off and hurried into his surgery, muttering, "What a confounded fool I was going to make of myself! She may be a mere adventuress, for aught I know."

In a few minutes he returned to the young lady with the medicine and full directions for its use, and also an antidote, in case she would require it.

Before leaving she asked his name and address, and put his card safely in her pocket-book. Then, with a slight inclination, she laid a folded white paper on the mantlepiece, and requested him to summon the cabman.

The doctor listened with some curiosity, in the hope of guessing whereabouts she lived from her directions to the driver; but they were merely couched in the very indefinite words, "Return to the place where you took me up."

The surgeon returned to his parlor, and with the air of a man fully prepared to laugh at himself for being "taken in," he open the little paper which the lady had evidently placed there as his fee. He was agreeably surprised to find that she had proportioned her acknowledgements rather to the service rendered to herself than to the trouble she had given him, and in token thereof had left a ten pound note behind her.

"After all," said the doctor, as he placed it in his pocket-book, "I don't regret having had my rest disturbed."

Two years after this occurrence, the same doctor was summoned to attend a lady whose name was quite unknown to him, although there were tones in her voice which sounded strangely familiar to his ears.

"Have you any recollection of having seen me on any former occasion, Dr.——?" she asked him, during one of his visits.

"I certainly recollect your voice," he replied, "but I could not have forgotten your face if I had seen it, and this partial recollection has puzzled me from the first moment I heard you speak."

"Do you not remember receiving a visit, during a midnight storm, from a lady in black, who came to beg your assistance in avoiding a disagreeable marriage?" she said, smiling.

"Certainly I do!—of course I do!" he exclaimed; "and you are that lady! I wonder that I did not recollect you sooner."

"I wonder that you remember so much of me," she replied.

"May I ask if your plan succeeded?" he inquired, or is Mr.—"

"No, no," she interrupted, laughing; "I did not make such a mistake as in the character of my former suitor, otherwise I should not have been so happy as I am now. The plan succeeded admirably. My apparent illness enabled me to enlist the sympathies of my mother and aunts, and to a certain extent the sympathy of all my relations. Then I contrived to show the gentleman's character in its true light. Their eyes were gradually opened, and liberation was afterwards easy. My present marriage was entirely my own choice, and if it continues as happy as it has been hitherto, I shall have no reason to repent of it."

A Wonderful Marksman.

Dr. Carver woke up on Saturday with the greatest job before him that was ever undertaken by man. He was to attempt to break 5,500 glass balls with rifle bullets in 500 minutes. He began his day's work by strolling through the woods of Long Island in the early morning, in company with Texas Jack, shooting all the birds they could see. Those that were not hit in the head or neck were not to count. They filled a pillow case with small fry, and then prepared for the great task.

At 11 A. M., the doctor began his fusilade against the glass balls in Brooklyn driving park. He was assisted in his work by Ira Payne, Col. Fletcher, Texas Jack and other crack shots in loading, handling, cooling and cleaning the rifles and tossing the balls in the air. The doctor took his position clad in a loose, white woolen shirt, blue pantaloons, buckskin gloves and a broad, light-colored sombrero. He wore none of his championship ornaments, as he meant business. To accomplish the feat he would have to raise to his shoulder, with his left arm extended to its full length, not less than 55,000 pounds, the recoil from each shot making at least ten pounds to be resisted, while the shots that missed were not to count.

The doctor stood like a statue, from his hips down, with his left foot advanced about six inches. The upper part of his body moved with the ease, strength and quickness of a well trained pugilist. He shot with both eyes open, except when partially blinded with smoke and hot water that would spurt out occasionally from the freshly cleaned, overheated barrels, and which he said burned like fire.

When the doctor began his third thousand, appearances indicated that he would fail in his great undertaking, his eyes having been inflamed by powder blown into his face. Notwithstanding the drawback he proceeded gallantly with the work, occasionally mopping his sunburned face, combing his long auburn hair back from his forehead and pulling his sombrero resolutely over his aching eyes. The cheers were deafening as the doctor dropped his rifle at the finish. Dr. Carver broke his 5,500th ball at 7:11, thus having ten minutes to spare of the 500 minutes. The doctor used Winchester repeating rifles, with magazines holding sixteen shots, and charges of forty grains of powder and 200 of ball. Many ladies visited the grounds during the afternoon and the attendance was fair.

A Lawyer's Love Story.

Here's the story of an unfortunate young lawyer. This unlucky wight was head-over heels in love with a beautiful girl, and was about to be married to her. On the eve of the wedding day he was called on to defend an awful miscreant—a man of thirty, who had poisoned his father and mother. The case seemed a lost one, and when the prosecution had closed, the young lawyer was just about giving up the struggle without an effort. Suddenly he perceived in the far extremity of the court-room his beloved and her parents, who had come to see what kind of stuff he was made of. The presence of the one he worships changes his train of thought. He feels that he must make a show of talent, and, commencing his argument, rises to the highest flights of eloquence. In a word, he succeeded in showing that the criminal is an upright, virtuous, and much-abused man, and obtains his acquittal. In the evening, the lawyer, with triumphant air, calls at the house of his future father-in-law, expecting that his success will insure him a warm reception. To his surprise, he finds the young girl cold, and her parents much embarrassed. He asks what this sort of reception means.

"My friend," says he, whom the young man had already begun to call father-in-law, "I must tell you—my daughter loves another."

"Another! Who is the man?"

"The good and virtuous man whom you, to-day, by your eloquence, restored to society," replies the father.

Over Eating in Summer.

The Trenton *Gazette* says: All the trustworthy hygienists and medical authorities are unanimous in recommending fruits and vegetables as the best and appropriate food for this season, and that the eating of much meat, rich gravies, etc., is carefully to be abstained from. And yet there is not one person in ten who carefully and intelligently follows this advice. In hotels and boarding houses people gorge themselves with meats and gravies and pastry, and wonder how it is possible, after such a strengthening meal, that they feel so weak, and shaky, and nervous, and out of sorts! With nothing but good bread and butter, and a saucer of fruit for dinner the next day, the same person would have marveled still more how in the world such a slim meal gave him strength and elasticity of spirits and improved health.

Depend on it, a very large proportion of the physical ills of life come from too much eating. There is but little danger of not eating enough. The trouble with nine-tenths of ailing and chronical complaining city people is injudicious and intemperate eating.

Leave off eating so much meat and greasy compoundns, and rich pastry, and try a simpler diet for a time, and, our word for it, you will soon experience a greats and marvelous change come over the spirit of your mind.

'What ails your eyes, Bob?' 'Nothing—only I told a fellow to lie.'

Put two slices of cucumber into a phonograph and hear whether or not it calls for a doctor.

Ceremonial Government.

What the obeisance implies by acts, the form of address says in words. If the two have a common root, this is to be anticipated; and that they have a common root is demonstrable. Instances occur in which the two are used indifferently, as being the one equivalent to the other. Speaking of Poles and Slavonic Silesians, Captain Spencer remarks: "Perhaps no instinctive trait of manners more characterizes both than their humiliating mode of acknowledging a kindness, their expression of gratitude being the servile *Upadam do noj*, (I fall at your feet,) which is no figure of speech, for they will literally throw themselves down and kiss your feet for the trifling donation of a few halfpence. Here, then, the attitude of the conquered man beneath the conqueror is either actually assumed or verbally assumed; and, when used, the oral representation is a substitute for the realization in act. Other cases show us words and deeds similarly associated; as when a Turkish courtier, accustomed to make humble obeisances, addresses the Sultan—"Centre of the universe, your slave's head is at your feet;" or as when a Siamese, whose servile prostrations occur daily, says to his superior—"Lord, benefactor, at whose feet I am;" to a Prince—"I the sole of your foot;" to the King—"I a dust-grain of your sacred feet." Still better when a Siamese attendant on the King says: "High and excellent lord of me thy slave, I ask to take the royal commands, and to place them on my brain, on the top of my head," we have verbally indicated that absolutely subject attitude in which the head is under the victor's foot. Nor are there wanting instances from from nearer countries showing this substitution of professed for performed obeisances. In Russia, even in these days of moderated despotism, a petition begins with the words, "So-and-so strikes his forehead," (on the ground;) and petitioners are called "forehead-strikers." At the Court of France as late as 1577, it was the custom of some to say: "I kiss your Grace's hands," and of others to say: "I kiss your lordship's feet." Even at the present time in Spain, where orientalism descending from the past still lingers, we read: "When you get up to take leave, if of a lady, you should say, "My lady, I place myself at your feet;" to which she will reply, "I kiss your hand, sir." From what has gone before, such origins and such characters of forms of address might, indeed, be anticipated. Along with other ways of propitiating the victor, the master, and the ruler, will naturally come speeches which, beginning with confessions of defeat by verbal assumption of its attitude, will develop into varied phrases acknowledging the state of servitude. The implication, therefore, is that forms of address in general, descending as they do from these originals, will express, clearly or vaguely ownership by, or subjection to, the person addressed. Of propitiatory speeches there are some which, instead of describing the prostration entailed by defeat, describe the resulting state of being at the mercy of the person addressed. One of the strangest of these occurs among the cannibal Tupis. While, on the one hand, a warrior shouts to his enemy, "May every misfortune come upon thee, my meat!" on the other hand, the speech required from the captive Hans Stade, on approaching a dwelling, was, "I, your food, have come." A verbal surrender of life takes other forms in other places. It is asserted that during ancient times in Russia, petitions to the Czar commenced with the words—"Do not order our heads to be cut off, O mighty lord, for presuming to address you, but hear us!" And though I do not get direct verification for this statement, it receives indirect support from the still-current saying—"Whoso goes to the Czar risks his head," as also from the lines.—

"My soul is God's
My land is mine.
My head's the Czar's
My back is thine!"

Then, again, instead of professing to live only by permission of the superior, actual or pretended, who is spoken to, we find the speaker professing to be personally a chattel of his, or to be holding property at his disposal, or both. Africa, Polynesia, and Europe furnish examples. "When a stranger enters the house of a Serracolet, (island negro,) he goes out and says: 'White man, my house, my wife, my children belong to thee.'" In the Sandwitch Islands, a chief, asked respecting the ownership of a house or canoe possessed by him, replies, "It is yours and mine." In France, in the fifteenth century, a complimentary speech made by Abbe on his knees to the Queen when visiting a monastery was: "We resign and offer up the abbey with all that is in it, our bodies, as our goods." And at the present time in Spain, where politeness requires that anything admired by a visitor shall be offered to him, "the correct place of dating [a letter] from should be, 'From this your house,' wherever it is; you must not say from this my house, as you mean to place it at the disposition of your correspondent." But these modes of addressing a real or fictitious superior, indirectly asserting subjection to him in body and effects, are secondary in importance to the direct assertions of slavery and servitude, which, beginning in barbarous days, have persisted during civilization down to the present time.—*Herbert Spencer in Fortnightly Review.*

Method of Hanging up the Washing.

"When we build, I am going to have a place in the house where we can conveniently hang the clothes to dry." This has been one of my sayings every stormy washing day since we went to housekeeping until recently. "When we build," however, is still an indefinite time in the future; but I have found a way of hanging the clothes in-doors during the drying process, which is so simple and easily done that I want the rural housewives to know of it. Thus I decided to tell them while comfortably hanging a large washing in our dining-room yesterday, while the wind and snow were holding a grand carnival outside.

All that is required are four strong nails, and two windows or doors opposite, or nearly so. Drive a nail in each corner of the casing or either doors or windows, and tie the ropes so that there are two lines passing from window to window parallel to each other.

The manner of hanging up the clothes is where the advantage is gained. We will begin with towels. Take two clothes pins and pin one corner upon the line; then take the corner op