HAZEL GREEN HERALD

SPENCER COOPER, Proprietor.

HAZEL GREEN - - KENTUCKY.

NEW FABRICS.

What the Ladies of Fashion Will Wear During Winter.

The success of fashions for summer gowns has caused the manufacturers to bring out a wool material suitable for winter wear. At a first glance one would imagine it was a thin texture, with a lining of a darker or contrasting shade. Such, however, is not the case, the two apparently distinct surfaces being woven together. This is to be made up with plain goods of a solid color. Stripes are shown in endless variety. There are broad ones, narrow, medium and a mere cluster of threads, with a single wide one intervening; also alternate stripes on grounds of a totally different nature. These are also made up with plain material, combination costumes continuing quite as popular as they have been. Colored velvets with shot and shaded stripes are very desirable fabrics; the new Bayadere veloutines are also popular. Veloutine is a thick, soft, largely repped silk, which has the effect of terry velvet. It drapes gracefully and would retrim a plain dress so as to be unrecognizable, as they are stylish and novel.

Gowns imported from Paris are remarkable for the manipulation of stripes, which are certain in some part of the gown to be placed vertically. The skirt is of plain goods, or if very much desired by a young girl the stripes are used horizontally, but the overskirt, which falls in heavy pleats at the back, in front is caught into the waistband, forming a diagonal apron, and beneath is another apron cut on the cross.

Judging from French gowns, the arm-holes are once more to be puffed, and to make the draping of skirts perfectly successful they are first sewn to the waistband straight all around and then literally cut with scissors on the stands, so that they are short here and long there, as required. The most successful treatment is where the upper drapery is short on the hips and falls in a frill-like fashion, produced by cutting.

A style of dress coming in vogue for evening costume for winter and likely to be adopted by the ultra fashionable is composed of the richest brocade and gold and silver stuffs. The back is a redingote, falling in thick, heavy folds and lying well on the ground. The bodice is close-fitting at the back, but in front, from shoulder to hem, it forms a straight piece on either side over a distinct petticoat of lace. A belt confines the front, but the lace is shaped for the bodice and is fastened up over the belt when it is secured. There is a large sash at the side. The linings are all perfumed.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A USE FOR RATTLESNAKES.

Their Rattles Claimed to Be a Cure For Headache.

In February, 1862, I accompanied General Van Dorn to the trans-Mississippi Department via Memphis. It being my home, I met with many old friends, and the night before we were to leave for Little Rock they insisted on giving me an old-fashioned blow-out, the result of which was that the next morning found me with the worst headache I ever had. I went on the boat at twelve o'clock to start, and was suffering so much I could not conceal it. A passenger who was promenading the hall, who had observed my suffering, stopped and asked me the cause of my trouble. I told him I had the headache. He asked me if it was customary for me to have it. I told him it was. He told me that if I would do as he said I would not have any headaches as long as I did it. He said he had no doubt I would laugh at his proposition. I promised to give it a trial. He then told me to wear a rattlesnake's rattle in my cap and I would have no more as long as I did it. I could not help laughing at the idea. After reaching headquarters (Jacksonport) I was sent to Des Arc, on White River, to receive and take care of the stores of the Confederate service. I became intimate with the officers of the boats plying between Memphis and Des Arc. I was romping with one of them when he took a rattlesnake's rattle from his pocket. I told him I wanted it, and my reason for doing so. He gave it to me and I wore it in my cap three years, without a symptom of headache. I lost it then, and my headaches returned. I procured another and wore it two years with the same result. In the meantime I had returned to Missouri and visited one of my Pike County friends, who had just killed a rattlesnake, who gave me the rattles, which I wore in my hat six years, and I have never had a symptom of the headache since.—*Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Number of the Stars.

Dr. Peters, of Rochester, is engaged in cataloguing the stars. He has recently added six thousand to the old charts of the heavens. His catalogues show over one hundred thousand stars, which is understood to be the greatest collection in the world. Of course this vast total represents as it were only a few drops compared with the water in the ocean. It is in thinking of the immensity of the universe that we realize the limitations of the human mind. Each star is but a grain of sand on the floor of all the oceans of the world. We can not comprehend either Time or Space, the Infinite or the Absolute. If Dr. Peters were to live a thousand years, and he were to catalogue a star every second, he would not have even begun his task. As for comets, in our solar system alone they are more numerous than all the fish that float in the waters which cover our globe.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

—Two gentlemen recently sat down to a friendly game of poker in Auburn, Cal. A sporting man, who happened to be present, soon took a hand, and after a few turns he dealt each of the others what they had reason to believe were top hands, while he himself passed out and left them to bet. They bet all they had in sight; they dug up all they could find, but were not satisfied. Finally they placed their hands in sealed envelopes and went out to borrow. After hypothecating their homesteads they returned and each put up his pile. When it came to the "show down" each had four aces and a king. In the meantime the sporting man had mustered the entire community to witness the fall of the curtain.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

FARM BUILDINGS.

Suggestions Looking to Their Proper Protection.

The destiny of every farm-house or isolated country dwelling in this country appears to be destruction by fire. The older houses burn as regularly from "defective chimneys" as accidental deaths follow the use of the gun that "he didn't know was loaded."

The new houses are comparatively exempt from fires of this class, and the conclusion might be reached that the old builders did not know how to construct a perfectly safe flue; this, however, would be an error. Many of the defective flues require time for their production. When new they were probably as perfect as any that are built now. Where wood is used as a fuel a large amount of "creosote," or pyroligneous acid, as it is termed by the chemist, is formed. It passes from the fire in the form of steam, but as it reaches the higher parts of the chimney is condensed upon the walls and is absorbed by the sooty lining. The liquid is very corrosive and readily attacks the mortar, in time completely destroying it. The destruction is aided by the rains, which wash down the soot and mortar which has been dissolved. This process usually continues until the whole upper portion of the chimney for fifteen or eighteen feet, and in some cases even a greater distance, is little better than a pile of bricks with wide and open joints. Under ordinary conditions there is an in-draught into the chimney at all points, and the only effect which these cracks have is to lessen the power of the "draught" to some extent. In stormy weather, however, the gusts of wind which cause a puff of smoke to be thrown from the fire-place or the stove force the smoke out of these openings, and the fatal spark is blown out against some old and tinder-dry beam to smolder and break into flame hours after the mischief has been done. Fires of this class almost always start in places where the fire itself can not be reached, and even with an efficient fire department a house thus endangered could hardly be saved.

Another source of danger is to be found in the beams and woodwork resting against the hot brickwork or against hot flues from furnaces. As these chimneys and flues never become hot enough to light a match, no alarm is felt in regard to them, and, usually, no effort is made to secure protection. There is danger, but it is of a kind not usually suspected. Wood when kept for a long time at a temperature considerably below that of boiling water undergoes a very peculiar change, and is finally converted into a brown or black charcoal. During this conversion it gradually acquires one of the characteristic properties of fresh charcoal, that of absorbing oxygen from the air so rapidly as to become heated and at last to burst into flame by a sort of spontaneous combustion. Beams, partitions and other woodwork undergoing the charring process may, after some years, begin to smolder, and burn for hours, or even a whole day, before finally bursting into flame. The fire has, in the meantime, been spreading along out of sight and reach, and when discovered is usually quite beyond control. The ash-barrel, when wood has been used for fuel, has caused an immense number of fires. These, and the eating of matches by mice and rats, may be classed as disgraceful causes of fires, because perfectly preventable. Spontaneous combustion from oily rags and papers causes a few fires. Faulty lightning-rod connections form another class of some importance.

The question now arises: What remedies are to be applied, and how may country houses be rendered more secure against fire, without entirely reconstructing them? The simplicity of the directions are very likely to lead to their neglect. Old chimneys should be "pointed up" from top to bottom; that is, the joints in the bricks should be filled with fresh mortar. When the flues are large they should be plastered inside as well as out. Sometimes round tiles can be put in so as to make continuous flues. These are safe and give an excellent draught. The essential point is to make the chimney tight and keep it so; this is imperative if safety is to be secured. Woodwork must not be allowed to come against flues and chimneys in such a way as to cause it to feel hot or warm to the touch. Six inches clear space between a stove-pipe and a beam or partition is none too great. A sheet of zinc is not a protection unless it has an air space in addition. Dig into beams, etc., that have been long exposed to heat and see what condition the timber is in. If charring has begun it is high time to reform the construction.

Take up ashes only in metal vessels, and if a metal barrel or its equivalent can not be had carry the ashes at once to a store-house, which should be of brick or stone, or made fire-proof by some method of construction. A barrel plastered inside is better than one with no protection. In these days when spices and many other things of the kind are put up in tin boxes or cans, no excuse exists for keeping matches in wood or paper packages. When in tin boxes they are out of the way of mice. To leave them scattered upon mantels or tables is a criminal act, which too frequently brings its own punishment. Spontaneous combustion does not often occur in country houses, but barns are frequently destroyed by heating of wet hay, or are struck by lightning on account of the column of steam and vapor which rises from their damp and heating contents. When hay goes into the barn in a damp condition the farmer runs many risks which he can not well afford to take.

The lightning-rod should have a large and heavy metallic connection with damp earth, and this should be inspected frequently to make sure that rust has not destroyed the rod and converted it into a source of danger. Every house should be provided with some kind of a portable force-pump, capable of throwing a stream of water twenty-five or thirty feet. The pumps which can be attached to a pail and used for watering gardens answer the purpose perfectly, except that a hose eighteen or twenty feet in length should be provided. With such a cheap and simple apparatus water can be thrown in between beams, behind chimneys, and into all the nooks and crannies that can not be reached with a pail or dipper. In such places fires start, and though their position is often seen, the householder stands helpless for want of some means of throwing a few cupfuls of water upon the smoldering places. It too frequently happens in winter that a single pail of water in the kitchen sink is the only supply at hand if a fire should be discovered. In mills, pails are seen in stated places and kept always filled. The suggestion is a good one for farmers. A few extra pails of water at night or in the daytime form a very good and cheap insurance. In conclusion, it is safe to say that carelessness is the great incendiary, and that watchfulness is as good as an insurance policy.—*Forest, Forge and Farm.*

ABOUT BROOCHES.

Parisian Information Regarding Their Styles and Manufacture.

It is of smaller trinkets—more especially brooches—that I shall treat now. To begin with, there are those stock forms, which, in spite of the great influx of novelties, hold their own in a most pertinacious fashion. Foremost among these is the everlasting horse-shoe. Some brooches of this shape are set with very large brilliants which take up the whole width; the little intervals in the corners on the outer line being filled with small diamonds, which form tiny points set a little without the edge. Pearls and colored stones are treated in the same way. Others are composed of two rows of stones. One, the outer one, consists of rubies, sapphires and turquoises—polished, not cut—into the shape of grains of wheat, a tiny diamond point between each; the inner of the row of small diamonds, the whole set in a solid gold horse-shoe with a pin attached. Horse-shoes made of single rows of stones are used in trios for brooches, bound together with a link set with diamonds. They are also—especially the latter kind—strung on a nail, the pin being placed at the back of the latter which may be in plain gold with a square, gold head, or in gold with a head of bluish steel. When this is the case the horseshoe is at most an inch long. A more complicated design consists of a diamond horseshoe with the points turned upward, behind which, set up vertically, is a gold nail, and on each side of the horseshoe three gold stakes with crossbars stand for the hurdle of the French steeplechase.

Less expensive brooches are made in this form entirely of gold, the stakes and nail being in polished metal, and the horseshoe in hammered gold. Single horseshoe brooches are also made of hammered gold, and enlivened by the addition of a small diamond set carelessly on one side.

Another simple form has taken lately, namely, the circular ring; these brooches are composed in the same way as the horseshoe, that is to say, of single rows of brilliants or pearls divided by small diamonds, of brilliants alternating with sapphires, or of double rows of stones—diamonds and rubies, or diamonds and sapphires. They are set in solid gold, and the small diamonds outside may or may not make little points on the outer circle. The round brooch for the rest is no novelty; hoops, or rings of gems, being merely modern revivals of forms in great favor during the last century. The plain and frosted gold roses are almost circular; and coins, discs, plates, and other circular forms, have been worn for a long time. Various devices are inclosed in circular hoops of metal. Thus, the salamander; it is generally made in yellow or greenish gold, and the tail of the creature lies within the ring and the body across. The rose of England, also inclosed in a gold ring, serves as a brooch, and others are made with spray of roses entwined within. An eccentricity in circular brooches consists of a hoop of gold, within which are set three little rabbits in clustered diamonds running after each other on the inner side.

Crescents are as much in favor as ever, and they often have the outer line cut up by little diamond points, which have a very good effect and give them a more radiant appearance. The majority are composed of diamonds only, but others have a row of sapphires, cat's-eyes or pearls on the inner side. When used for brooches the crescent is set obliquely and turned upward with the two points to the right; in case of a pin for the hair it is put as vertically as possible, as the man in the moon appears in the sky just after sunset.

Flights of birds are in great favor as brooches. Here are flights of pigeons and swallows made of clustered diamonds, arranged in perspective—the foremost being the smallest, and then growing larger; the head of one bird just touches the tail feathers of the one preceding it. In this case, and in that of a flight of five wild geese (also made of clustered diamonds set in silver), one design does for all the birds. But for others—flights of storks and wild geese—each bird is seen in a different attitude, and the effect of perspective is only obtained by size. Some of these brooches in pale gold are very artistic, the plain metal being more easy to manipulate. Owls do not fly in flocks, but a trio of owls make a good design for a brooch.—*Paris Cor. Manufacturing Jeweler.*

Common Schools in Japan.

Mrs. James King Newton writes in the *Independent* of the good that has come to the women of Japan since the introduct on of the American Common School. She says: "The number of girls in the common schools in 930,000, and there were 3,300 women teachers. This does not include those studying with private teachers, or in private schools which the higher classes mostly prefer. In many of those families whose sons are abroad in Europe and America, the daughters are receiving at home such instruction as they can get in those languages which will enable them to keep in communication with their brothers and in sympathy with them. I know of a family where three or four sisters write to their brothers in this country in English." Mrs. Newton further observes that the education of women in the middle and lower classes is not at all keeping pace with the education of men. Effort seems to be needed in influencing parents of those classes to attend to the education of their daughters, and steps have been taken to induce the Government to make a certain standard of education compulsory.—*Current.*

Douglass Mixture.

The Douglass mixture so often recommended for fowls is made thus: Dissolve one-half pound of sulphate of iron (copperas) in one gallon of soft water, then add one-half ounce of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). Keep the mixture corked in a jug or bottle. A greater or less quantity may be prepared, but the proportions here given should be observed. This preparation is one of the best tonics known for poultry. The usual dose is in the proportion of a gill to a gallon of drinking water three or four times a week; but when disease is present among the flock it should be given every day, and to fowls sick with roup or cholera give double the usual dose.—*Colman's Rural World.*

HOME AND FARM.

Farmers can raise their teams cheaper than they can buy them.—*Exchange.*

—Fig Cake: Make an ordinary layer cake. Stew the figs until tender, then lay them between the thin cakes.—*Boston Budget.*

—Amateur joiners may derive comfort from the knowledge that nails and screws, if rubbed with a little soap, are easily driven into hard wood.

—In cloudy weather grass dries but slowly, and is liable to be stacked or housed without sufficient curing. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom when practicable to cut meadows in fair weather. The precaution should also be observed of cutting only as much grass at one time as can be properly handled.—*Detroit Post.*

—Look after your mirrors. Never hang them where the sun shines directly upon them, or they will soon become rough, misty or granulated and no longer give back a correct likeness. The amalgam, or union of tin-foil and mercury, which is always spread on the glass to make a mirror, will be speedily ruined by direct and continued exposure to the sun.—*N. Y. Post.*

—A new way to make an apple pudding is to make a batter of flour, sweet milk and one egg, with baking powder in proper proportion. Pare and core six tart apples, stew them in a very little water until they are quite soft; then beat the apples into the batter. This is to be baked in a buttered earthen pie plate; it should be a deep plate. This is to be eaten with cream and sugar, or if cream is an impossibility, use butter instead.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A cream pudding: Make a nice paste, as for any other pudding that is baked in plates. Line as many pie plates with it as will serve your family. For each pudding take a small tablespoonful of butter. Break it into very small pieces and dot closely over the bottom of the pastry. Sprinkle well over with white sugar, then with sifted flour. Repeat until the plate is nearly full, and then cover it with new milk into which you have poured a teaspoonful of extract of vanilla, or any other seasoning you prefer.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—The *Scientific American* gives the following novel plan: The best remedy for bleeding at the nose, as given by Dr. Gleason in one of his lectures, is the vigorous motion of the jaws as if in the act of chewing. In the case of a child a wad of paper should be placed in its mouth, and the child should be instructed to chew it hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood. This remedy is so very simple that many will feel inclined to laugh at it, but it has never been known to fail in a single instance, even in very severe cases.

PUBLIC LAND SALES.

The Various Kinds of Sharks Who Attend Auction Sales of Government Lands—Their Plans and Dodges.

As the intent of advertising to give all the people an equal chance to secure lands, and the auction sale is to enable the Government to realize by active competition among buyers something like their value, let us attend one of these sales, observe the manner in which they are conducted, and note the result in dollars to the United States Treasury. We must, however, understand that several weeks or months before the public are notified, it has come, in some mysterious manner, to the knowledge of a few capitalists that certain townships of land are soon to be restored in the usual way. At once they are actively though quietly engaged sending off crews of two or three men each, practiced land-lookers, on whose judgment they can rely, to make careful examination and report on each forty-acre lot, each crew working within separate and prescribed limits.

After the proclamation other individuals or firms undertake, in like manner, similar examinations, so far as the limited time will admit or their means justify.

On the night preceding the day of sale those who are regarded as bidders at the so-called auction are assembled at the village hotel, and the scene is one of extreme though cautious activity. Verily, says the outside spectator: "On the morrow the bidding will be spirited, and the choice lots will be run up to a high figure." We enter the throng, and learn something of its purpose. That sleek-looking, self-contained gentleman engaged so earnestly in conversation with the smooth-visaged young man, with the twenty-four inch head and Napoleonic physique, is the representative of a New York syndicate of unlimited capital, having an estimate of each forty acres to be offered, and hungry for pine. The younger man is recognized as the shrewdest land-dealer in Michigan, and is well informed about the lands. They are now "sizing" each other up as to information and ability to purchase. Here, again, is a man whose whole exterior tells of hardship and exposure, a land examiner who has been in the woods for weeks exploring on his own account, and who has a pocketful of "minutes," which he is ready to sell for cash, or an interest in the lands, the later preferred. His information is probably reliable and of value. This gib-tongued, red-nosed person, with the uncertain eye and anxious look, is also a land examiner with information for sale. Beware of him. He is on the watch for tenderfeet. His minutes are made up from hearsay and his general knowledge of the country, and compiled at his lodgings. As he "draws on his imagination for his facts," he describes only the choicest selections, holds them at a good round price, and sells for what he can get. Notice the gentleman who in his general "make-up" reminds one of the "briefless barrister." He wanders about, listening closely, and occasionally dropping with well-assumed carelessness a word to indicate his intention to invest heavily on the morrow. His plan is to hold aloof, refuse to join any combination, hoping that some one will be weak enough to buy him off from bidding at all. And if he has the courage to run up the price on a few pieces at the opening of the sale, he will succeed. Some one will be deputized to induce him to retire; he names his price, transfers his bids, and gracefully abandons the unequal contest. To the efforts of this adventurer is the Government generally indebted for whatever it may realize at the sale above the minimum price. All the other conflicting interests having made the best terms possible, and agreed not to bid against each other—in fact, conspired against the interests of the public—the sale is a sham. The choicest lands are gone at the lowest figure, the remainder left on hand, subject to purchase at the same price.—*Verner B. Paine, in Harper's Magazine.*

Birds' Nests.

It is a striking fact that the birds of different feathers show a very marked preference for building in maples. It is true these trees are more numerous than others about our streets; but there are also elms, locusts, ash, etc., mingled with them—enough, at least, to decide the question very clearly. One afternoon, a lady friend counted the nests in the different trees as we passed them, with a view to this particular point, and the result was as follows: In the trees of various kinds she counted eighteen nests. The remaining one hundred and nine on her tablet were in maples. Especially in villages the bird visitors seem a very sociable race. It is pleasant to notice how frequently they build near houses, about the very doors and windows, as though out of friendliness to man, while other trees, quite as good as those chosen, are standing vacant a little further off. We have noticed in several instances two, three, and even four, nests in one tree shading the windows of a house, and once observed a cottage with three little maples recently planted in the dooryard, and so much trimmed that they could scarcely boast a dozen branches between them, yet each had its large robin's nest.—*Golden Days.*

Danger of Eating Raw Ham.

A few months ago a woman died in Berlin of trichinosis. The case has just been brought before the courts, and during the trial some interesting facts regarding the nature and effects of this disease were brought to light. As usual, the disease was caused by the reckless German custom of eating raw ham. The ham in this case was bought of a man who had previously sold several pigs afflicted with this disease, his farm being situated near a place infested with rats, which are known to be generally infected with trichinosis. Not only the woman who died but all the members of her family showed symptoms of the disease—vomiting, pain in the muscles, general exhaustion, swelling of the face, etc.; but they all recovered under careful treatment, while some other persons who partook of the ham escaped altogether. The defendant urged that the woman's death was not caused by trichinosis, but by the morphine which she was in the habit of using; and though it was proved that her death was directly caused by trichinosis, yet this fact was allowed as a mitigating circumstance and the vender of the ham condemned to only fourteen days' imprisonment.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Household note: "Celery may be kept a week or longer by rolling it in brown paper and then pinning it up in a towel, keeping it in as dark and cool a place as possible. Before using it, let it remain in a pan of cold water for an hour, and it will be quite clear and cold." If a printing-office towel is used, it will be necessary to let it remain in the pan of water several weeks, and then threw it away.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—An English traveler proposed to make a walking tour in the neighborhood of Vichy. Upon inquiry he found that the only food he could expect to find at the village inns was a potage made of cabbage, a few slices of bread, an onion or two and a piece of lard. This was the habitual food of the peasants, and there was nothing else to be had except black bread. The intended journey was not taken.

—In England the Government stamp on patent medicine bottles causes many ignorant people to believe that there is an intention to guarantee the excellence or efficacy of the compound. For the future, therefore, the stamps used for the purpose will bear the words: "This stamp implies no Government guarantee."

—The Johnstown (Pa.) *Sentinel* says "L. A. Osborn, of State Line, shot a wild goose with a revolver a few days ago that measured five feet two inches from tip to tip." Some people would call a revolver of that size a cannon.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Gentlemen living in flats will be surprised to learn that "to be a housekeeper a tenant must occupy the whole of the house." What would become of us if there were no laws to tell us things?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, without a blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexions due,
And in her cheeks the vermeil red did show."

This is the poet's description of a woman whose physical system was in a perfectly sound and healthy state, with every function acting properly, and is the enviable condition of its fair patrons produced by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Any druggist.

WHY is a baloon voyager greatly to be envied? Because he rises rapidly in the world, and has most excellent prospects.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c.
GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

THEY say that Bjornsten, the tenor will make a trip through this cjountry this fall.—*Chicago Tribune.*

RARL went out with his mamma one morning to see a plant which had been recently set in the ground, and which was drooping. "Mamma," said he, "you think the little plant is wilted, but it isn't; it hasn't waked up yet."—*Albany Journal.*

IT is school again these days. The same thing may also be said of the nights.

THE best way to keep hawks from chickens is to eat the chickens.—*Macon Telegraph.*

NO ONE ever hears any complaint of a misfit when an old house tries on a coat of paint.—*Chicago Mail.*

BANKER—Now there's that Snuffen—he's a promising young man. Tailor—Yes, I've always found him that.—*Rochester Express.*

A TERRIBLE scrape—a five-cent shave.—*Hartford Journal.*

THE scientific name for a dentist is O-Don't-ologist.

HOW TO make a slipper case—First catch your boy and then—

NO ONE can surpass a deaf mute in expressing silent contempt.

ALAS for the lass that is given to lassitude.—*Kentucky State Journal.*

THERE was a brief but heated contest between a Burlington woman and a book agent the other day. The book agent used expletives and the woman used hot water.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

AN authority on such matters says that a woman may take a man's hand, but must not shake it. If she must shake something she can shake the man.

"LISTEN to your wife," says a medical advertisement. What terrible remedies they do get nowadays.—*Boston Transcript.*

HOW TO become practically acquainted with the "Rule of Three"—Live with your wife, mother and mother-in-law.

The Increase of Insanity.

Boston supports 800 insane, says Mr. T. B. Sanborn, not 75 of whom will recover! This is frightful! Insanity has increased 40 per cent. in a decade and most of the cases are incurable. Whatever the individual cause may be, the fact remains that Uric Acid blood sets the brain on fire, destroys its tissues, and then comes some form of fatal lunacy.

Nothing is so pitiable as a mind diseased. Most brain troubles begin in the stomach; then if the blood is filled with uric acid, caused by failure of kidney action, and the consequent destruction of the blood life—albumen—you have the fuel and the flame and a brain in full blaze as when one raves, or in slow combustion, as in milder forms of insanity. Rev. E. D. Hopkins, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., a few years ago was confined in an asylum. He took a terrible cold while aiding in putting out a fire in a neighbor's burning house, and for twenty-five years that cold was slowly filling his blood with uric acid and finally the deadly work was done. The case looked hopeless but he happily used Warner's safe cure and recovered. That was three years ago and having ridden his blood of all surplus uric acid, he has remained well until this day.

It is indeed a terrible thing to lose one's mind, but it is a more terrible thing to suffer such a condition when it can be so easily prevented.

"WHAT is the worst thing about riches?" asked the Sunday-school Superintendent. And the new boy said: "Not having any."—*Boston Post.*

Life in the Paris Sewers

is possible, for a short time, to the robust, but the majority of refined persons would prefer immediate death to existence in their reeking atmosphere. How much more revolting to be in one's self a *living sewer.* But this is actually the case with those in whom the inactivity of the liver drives the refuse matter of the body to escape through the lungs, breath, the pores, kidneys and bladder. It is astonishing that life remains in such a dwelling. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" restores normal purity to the system and renews the whole being.

A DENTIST advertises "Teeth inserted without pain." This shows one marked difference between a dentist and a dog.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Throw Away Trusses

and employ the radical, new method, guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send two letter stamps for references, pamphlet and terms. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BASE-BALL is a curious game. So soon as a player gets out he is obliged to come in.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A YOUNG lady gave as a reason for not marrying a man, that he didn't suiter.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORDER.
DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
Is a cure for Liver Complaints and ills caused by a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver, as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Malaria, Rheumatism, etc. It regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the system.
AN INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.
Thousands of Testimonials Prove its Merit.
ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION

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Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburg, N. Y., writes us: "I have sold Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I can say of it what I can not say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise it. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough, with the happiest effects. I always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."

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The demand for the improved MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free. 100 Styles of ORGANS, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.
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JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.
Made in Button, Congress and Lace. *Best Calf Skin.* Unexcelled in *Durability, Comfort and Appearance.* A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory.
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BUTTON

Stuffing Up.
For all forms of nasal catarrh where there is dryness of the air passage with what is commonly called "stuffing up," Ely's Cream Balm gives immediate relief. Its benefit to me has been priceless.—A. G. Chase, M. D., Millwood, Kan.
Being a sufferer from chronic catarrh, and having derived great benefit from the use of Ely's Cream Balm I can highly recommend it.—B. Franken, Druggist, Sigourney, Iowa.
A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BOTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, ROSE-COLD, HAY-FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE. EASY TO USE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.
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Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ills., is 35 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Listen to Your Wife.
The Manchester GUARDIAN, June 8th, 1889, says: At one of the
"Windows"
Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an interesting group.
It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so
Paralyzed!!!
That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.
This refers to my case.
I was first Attacked twelve years ago with "Locomoter Ataxy"
(A paralytic disease of nerve fiber rarely ever cured) and was for several years barely able to get about.
And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although
Many things have been done for me.
The last experiment being Nerve stretching
Two years ago I was voted into the
Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1887.
I am no "Advocate;" "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines?
And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her—
Consented!!
I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could
"Walk!
So started across the floor and back.
I hardly knew how to contain myself. I walked over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any
"Stick!"
Or Support.
I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester
"Royal Exchange"
For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last.
Very gratefully yours, JOHN BLACKBURN.
MANCHESTER (Eng.) Dec. 24, 1888.
Two years later am perfectly well.

Prosecute the Swindlers!!!
If when you call for Hop Bitters the druggist hands out anything but "*Hop Bitters*" with a green cluster of Hops on white label, shun that druggist as you would a viper; and if he has taken your money for a bogus stuff, indict him for the fraud and sue him for damages for the swindle, and we will reward you liberally for the conviction.
See U. S. Court injunction against C. D. Warner Reading, Mich., and all his salesmen and agents, Druggists, and other Imitators, take warning.
HOP BITTERS M'F'G CO.

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE
MENDS EVERYTHING
Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, &c. Strong as Iron, Solid as a Rock. The total quantity sold during the past five years amounted to over 32 MILLION bottles, EVERYBODY WANTS IT. All dealers can sell it. Awarded TWO GOLD MEDALS, London, 1886, New Orleans, 1885. Pronounced Strongest Glue known. Send dealer's card and 10c. postage for sample can FREE by mail. RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.
Contains no Acid.

RIDGE'S FOOD
A physician in a Southern city writes that he had tried some of the foods highly praised in the medical journals for his own infant; and, though some were better than others, none were right in their action upon the bowels. The little one pined, and they had almost despaired of its life, when Ridge's Food was tried, and the little one at once improved and perfect action of the bowels resulted.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Scrofula of Lungs.
I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of work. T. J. HOLT.
Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.
Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

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(Pat. Dec. 27, 1881). For making Rugs, Tidies, Hoods, Mittens, etc. Sent by mail, full directions. Price, $1. AGENTS WANTED. Manufacturers Stamped Rug Patterns on Burlap. Beware of infringements. Send for circular.
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