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Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION

FACTS ABOUT FURNACES.

A Noted Sanitary Engineer on the Effects of Furnace Heat on Health.

In February, 1881, the committee of hygiene of the Medical Society of Kings County rendered a report, which is published in full in the proceedings of that society, upon catarrh and whether that disease was aggravated by residence in cities. The opinions of a large number of physicians of long experience were obtained and their testimony showed "that though climatic and city influences have much to do with the creation of catarrh, yet defective heating, lighting, airing, sunning and drainage of houses, with improper views as to air, clothing, bathing and exercise are the main causes." Individual physicians laid special stress upon individual influences, as "dry and irritating air from villainous furnaces," "increased furnace heat and artificial methods of living.

Furnace air *per se* is not so unwholesome, but it is the absence of ventilation which makes it so. If a furnace of sufficient size to warm a building without opening every draft and heating the firepot red hot, and if the fresh air supply is taken from a proper source and not from damp area of unclean cellar; and, furthermore, if there are sufficient openings at the top of the house to allow the impure air which rises to that point to escape and thus cause a constant circulation of sufficiently warmed but not overheated air through the house; under these conditions a furnace is not objectionable.

Furnaces are often badly located. It is easier to force warm air through a furnace flue fifty feet away from the prevalent wind than ten feet in the opposite direction. Hence, the furnace should be placed nearest the Northern side of the building or two should be provided. Hot-air flues should not be carried for any distance through cold cellars, halls or basements, as they will become chilled and will not draw without being cased with some non-conducting material, as mineral wool. Don't set a furnace in a pit, especially in a wet soil where water will collect after every rain storm, but stand it on brick arches, so as to raise it above the ground; also cement the pit. It is unfortunately very common to find such depressions filled with water; this causes rusting of the furnace itself and damp in the cellar. In very many houses occupied by persons of means the furnaces are no longer used, but have been replaced by open fires. This is costly comfort, but it is a commendable plan, as it furnishes ample ventilation to the living rooms. It is desirable that one room should at least be thus supplied with a cheerful and sanitary fire.

Where fresh-air inlets are carried from the house drain to the front of a house at the yard level they should not be located near to the cold-air supply, as there is a chance that during heavy states of the atmosphere a down draft may be created and the foul air sucked into the air box and thence upward into the house. Registers should never be placed at the floor level, as they will collect dust and sweepings, which are liable to take fire.

Furnaces with heavy castings heat slowly and are less easily cracked or warped and they cool more slowly, so that the heat involved is more uniform. It is well to retain the air close to the firepot and thus keep it longer in contact with the fire-heating surface.

Water pans are often badly arranged so that they admit dust, and as they are seldom cleaned that may become offensive. They should always be supplied by a ball cock, so as to be automatic, rather than by a stop cock, which has to be opened by a servant who may be neglectful.

Attempts have been made to filter the air before entering the furnace but they usually fail. A screen of galvanized iron wire of one-sixteenth mesh will exclude most floating material from the air. The air supply is sometimes taken from the attic, but it is apt to be dusty and impure. Others take it from vestibules of halls or piazzas, which are not bad places.—*Charles Wingate, in Philadelphia Press.*

Put It in Writing.

Verbal contracts occasion more trouble, dispute and litigation than any other business transactions. The wise merchant taught by experience will endeavor to have a writing executed by the party to be charged, in every case of importance arising in his business. This is especially necessary of guarantees. A man enters your office whom you know to be perfectly responsible. He tells you to sell Brown a thousand dollars' worth of goods. Brown is all right; he will answer for that, etc. Make him sign a memorandum.

A customer gives you a large order for future and installment deliveries. Make him sign it in writing.

You engage a salesman for a year, or for a month, or for a trial trip. Have it all put down in writing and signed.

You save taking your chances before a jury, who nine times out of ten prove uncertain and too sympathetic with that party whom they consider is the "under dog."

It is only a little trouble at the time, but it usually saves a heap of trouble in the future.—*Trade Mark Record.*

Not One of the Hands.

Former Harvard graduate (meeting old college chum out West)—Guppins, old boy, I'm delighted to meet you. So you did go into journalism after all. This is a nice little printing-office you have, too. But where are all your boys? Are you running the shop today with only one hand?

Guppins (somewhat embarrassed)—Glad to—er—see you, Croxton, I'm not exactly running the office to-day. This gentleman isn't one of the hands. Mr. Croxton, my friend Mr. Gill. Mr. Gill is the—er—sheriff.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Two old women recently fought in the streets of Guadalajara, Mexico, over the love of a man eighty years of age.

THE INNOCENT JAPS.

Some of the Methods They Employ to Take in the Unwary Traveler.

On landing at Yokohama the steamer anchors about a mile from shore, and most of the traveling to and from the ship is done in boats that are worked something like gondolas. These crowd around the steamer in swarms, the boatmen offering in fair English to take you to the shore and back for six cents. I am now speaking of passengers who only stop at Yokohama en route for some other port.

I engaged one of these boatmen, who seemed to understand English well, shortly after my arrival at Yokohama some few months ago, agreeing to pay him six cents for the round trip. On my return I handed him a Mexican dollar and demanded the change, but he had forgotten his English since leaving the ship.

"No savvy," said he.

"Here," said I, "I gave you a dollar, and you owe me ninety-four cents change." It was no use; no amount of argument could convince the Jap or make him understand what I wanted, and, singular enough, no other Jap could act as interpreter. This, I learned, was an old trick of theirs, as they were never known to give any change to a stranger when an excess of their fare was given them in payment.

Another trick was to lose an oar overboard and charge a dollar to jump in after it. My experience in this, as in other matters, was similar to that of every other "stranger" on the ship. Have the right change, I learned, or you'll suffer for it.

I hired a "rickshaw" on landing, and the Jap agreed to "tote" me about for twenty cents an hour. After I had ridden for about five minutes another Jap wanted to help the first one by pushing the concern. I didn't want him and said so; but as I couldn't by any means, including profanity, make him understand this fact I had to give in, and, what is more, I had four of them attached to the cart before I had finished my ride.

It wasn't so much the imposition as the utterly innocent way in which every man took my decisive "no" to mean yes. I rode an hour and it cost me eighty cents, not to mention the twenty cents change which I couldn't them give up even with the aid of a policeman, who didn't "savvy" either.

I remained two weeks at Yokohama before I "caught on," for after that when another man came up with a "pushee-pushee" proposition I signified assent and then quietly got out and walked until the men had settled the matter between them. As soon as my "rick-shaw" man saw that I "knew the ropes" I was not further molested. I got my right change after that, also, as I got it in advance or gave them the correct amount in the first place. A boatman played the "oar overboard" act with me the second time, but he didn't get his one dollar, as I simply showed him a revolver, as I had been told to do by one of the initiated. He got the oar quick when he saw the weapon.

It might be well for any one purposing a visit to Japan to put in his note book the fact that a Jap understands every thing that is in his own interest and nothing that is against it. The boatmen, as a rule, are powerful fellows, so that any physical argument might be unprofitable. They are afraid of firearms, however, and will always give in at the sight of a pistol. On shore the police regulations are good, but a purchaser who is green at the business, and who is not taken in by the extreme suavity and the apparent "innocence" of the trades-people, "rick-shaw men," and boatmen, is a man who is, to use a popular expression, "pretty well up to snuff."—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

CHINESE MANIACS.

Their Sad Affliction Not Admitted as an Excuse for Crime.

"The latest report of the Anting Missionary Hospital in Pekin contains some interesting information," says a London exchange, "in regard to certain classes of Chinese patients. Suicides are very common in Pekin, a strong extract of opium being most commonly employed for the purpose, but stabbing with a knife in the abdomen is common. In one case of this kind which was treated at the hospital, the reason assigned for the act was that the man had applied to a friend for a loan of money and been refused. In order to spite the niggard, he committed suicide that his spirit might come back and perpetually annoy the latter. Possession by demons or animals is a complaint for which patients constantly require treatment. The animals in question are mostly the fox, weasel, hedgehog, snake and rat. Persons possessed of one or other of these are supposed to have extraordinary power in revealing future events, curing diseases, or indicating lucky days and numbers. One patient constantly attends to complain of a man inside him, who keeps up a perpetual conversation, which in time grows monotonous. A strong cathartic keeps the intruder quiet for a few days; but the dose must be frequently repeated, as the 'inner man' soon begins to trouble again. Insanity is not so common as in countries where the conditions of life are more exacting and wearing, but a maniac is a frightful scourge to a poor family living in one or two rooms. Chinese law does not admit insanity as an excuse for crime. In Pekin insane cases are of a less violent kind, the patient usually contenting himself with holding imaginary conversations with different persons, or insisting on sitting in one place without either eating or drinking."

The Children of Fashion.

"Maud," said her husband, despairingly, "look at this monstrous bill sent me for cleaning your dresses!"

"Well," said the wife, "you couldn't expect them to clean my thirty-two dresses for nothing, could you?"

He sighed.

"Are you going with me to Mrs. Carty's dinner to-morrow?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"I've nothing to wear."—*Tuck.*

INTELLECTUAL SPOT

Some Amusing Stories of a Curious and Decidedly Original Dog.

Carriage-dogs are seldom good-looking; I, for my part, have a dislike to their spotty appearance, but I must confess to a weakness for Spot, who is really quite one of the cleverest dogs I have ever known, and though some of the stories told of him sound altogether improbable, the truth of them can be vouched for without hesitation. Part of his life he lived at Cambridge, and as he had a great deal of spare time on his hands (his master being much engrossed by his literary work), he took to paying visits to a neighboring police-station, and taking his exercise with members of the staff. His master knew but little of his movements, as Spot was a dog of independent habits, and well able to take care of himself. On some occasions he absented himself for a few days together, but always turned up safe and sound at the end of that time; no anxiety being meantime felt about him, although nobody knew what he did with himself. Enlightenment on this point was brought home to his master in the following fashion: He had been giving himself a little more relaxation of late, and Spot had been, in consequence, more with him, and less abroad on his own devices. One evening, as master and dog were sitting over the fire together, there came a knock at the door, followed by the entrance of a police constable, whose appearance Spot hailed by flopping his tail upon the floor. "If you please, sir," began the man, civilly, "I've come to ask if you can kindly spare the dog for a bit?" "The dog!" replied the master, in surprise; "my dog, do you mean? What do you want him for?" "We've got a new man on the beat, sir," was the answer, as if that could explain every thing.

Much perplexed, the dog's master proceeded to make inquiries, and elicited the information that Spot, from accompanying the different men on their rounds, had learned every beat with the greatest precision, and was quite a qualified adept at instructing the new man. The constable simply started the dog on any given round and bade the new man follow him; and sure enough Spot would show him his beat, take him accurately round it, and never make a mistake. Night or day he would be at the service of any new man, and would constitute himself his protector until he had familiarized himself with his new duties. "It saves us telling off a man to instruct a new-comer, you see, sir," concluded the constable. "And if so be as you can spare the dog, you'll be doing us a kindness. Taught him, sir? Bless you, he taught his own self. Nobody ever taught him nothing. Dogs like that don't wan't no teaching. He just keeps his eyes and ears open, and takes it in like a human creature—that he do!" It really seemed sometimes as if the policeman's words were true.

One of the sons of the house where he lived, who was going to live in Dublin, petitioned to take Spot with him, as he was such a companion. This was agreed to, and Spot was taken from the Manor House, where his latter years had been passed, and transplanted to Dublin. Letters brought the news that he did not seem to settle down at all comfortably; and one morning, as the family were assembled at breakfast, what was their surprise to see Spot walk calmly in, with an air of the utmost assurance, and lie quietly down, with a sigh of contentment, upon a favorite black mat of his in front of one of the French windows. He was tired and rather shabby-looking, but quite composed and self-contained, showing no effusive excitement, but a sort of calm satisfaction, which was quite as eloquent in its way. At first it was supposed that the dog's master must be on the road, as it was considered impossible that the dog could have crossed the water alone; but no master came, only a letter announcing the loss of Spot. Partly out of curiosity, I believe (though it seemed rather a shame, I thought), poor Spot was sent back to Dublin. But what a dog can do once, he can do again, and very soon he was back in his old home, from which no further attempt was made to move him. It was then I made his acquaintance; and though I never witnessed any facts of extraordinary sagacity, he always had the air and manner of a very wide-awake and intelligent dog. He had odd likes and dislikes among the horses, with whom he spent most of his time. There were some among them with whom he positively declined to run, whoever rode or drove them, while it was a perfect delight to go with others. Altogether he was a curious dog, and decidedly an original.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Pursued by Hard Luck.

Perhaps the most unlucky ship that was ever launched from an American ship-yard was the Harvey Mills, which closed her ten years' career of disaster by sinking off Cape Flattery on the last day of December, 1886. She was launched on Friday and was baptized in blood, killing a workman when gliding into the sea. Once in the merchant service she met so many mishaps that the underwriters actually classed her as an extra hazardous risk. On her first voyage she was all but lost, and twice she narrowly escaped foundering. She was on fire once, while transporting cotton from Port Royal to Liverpool, and was transformed into a floating furnace. Her hatches were closed down, enabling her to reach New York before the flames cut through her deck. Later she rode down and sank a bark in the English Channel, and none of the bark's crew escaped to tell their side of the story. On her next voyage she was dismasted by a hurricane. Twice she was given up for lost, and when at last she battled unsuccessfully with the frightful gales off Cape Flattery, twenty-one of the twenty-four unfortunates on board were engulfed so quickly when she sank that they could not even grasp a spar.—*Boston Journal.*

THERE IS
One Thing that is Decided.

When the Moths Come to Administer on Our Estate

And take account of our stock on hand next Summer, they are going to be the worst disappointed moths you ever saw in the whole course of your life, for there isn't going to be winter goods enough on hand to make

1 Square Meal for a Moth with a Wife and 2 Small Children.

We are going to sell out so clean that there won't be enough winter woolens on hand to rock a baby moth to sleep in. We are going to sell our winter stock if we have to

Mark them Down 10 Cents on the Dollar,

And we are going to commence at once Accumulations of stock and selling goods on credit are the two rocks upon which American merchants for an hundred years have been going to pieces, and as long as the top of our head is warm we are going to steer our craft clear of both. WE DON'T SELL GOODS ON CREDIT, and when the "Blue Birds sing in the Spring" we will be sold out of Winter Clothing.

THIS WEEK WE WILL SELL:

Our 30c Underwear, ...for 15c
" 50c " .....for 35c
" 75c " .....for 50c
Our $1 00 Underwear, ...for 75c
" 1 50 " .....for $1 00
" 1 75, $2 & $3 Underwear, ...for $1 25
25c Heavy Yarn Sox, ...15c
ALL OUR CAPS FOR HALF PRICE.
ONE-THIRD off Regular Price on Winter Goods

ONE-THIRD OFF REGULAR PRICE ON ALL WINTER OVERCOATS.

All Winter Goods guaranteed sold AT COST, and in most instances for less than cost. Haven't space to mention prices, and if we did we couldn't convey an accurate idea of THE TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER we intend making. You must call and see, and if we don't surprise you, we'll pay your expenses for coming.

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A large assortment of Astrican and Chinchilla Coats and Vests. A nobby line of Youths' Suits in Frocks and Sacks. Boys' and Children's Suits in great variety.

We bought a large line of SHIRTS which we will close out in half dozen lots at wholesale price—WHITE SHIRT, 25 CENTS. A fine line of UNDERWEAR, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, TIES, &c., &c.

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Purifies the Blood,
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Stimulates the Liver,
Regulates the Kidneys and Bowels,
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"Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I procured some of Paine's Celery Compound. The use of two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine, I do not know its equal." W. L. GREENLEAF, Brigadier General V. N. G., Burlington, Vt. $1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.

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