FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—For appetizing egg sandwiches take some eggs, beat them thoroughly and fry them in batter as a pancake, and when cold cut in small square pieces and put between slices of buttered brown bread.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Every care and attention shown to horses, no matter what their condition is, will bring its reward. The kind of influence thrown around a young horse will have its effect on its character in after years.—*Chicago Journal.*

—An exchange says parsnips should be planted in large quantities on every farm. They are quite hardy and have no enemies, and are the only root which will fatten a pig without anything else. In addition to these facts, they make the best butter and cheese, and are the best of all roots for every kind of stock.

—Lemon Custard Pie: Juice and grated rind of one lemon, one cup of sugar, two-thirds teaspoonful of corn-starch mixed smooth and boiled a few minutes in one-half pint of water, add a small piece of butter while hot, two eggs, whites and yelks beaten separately, and whites added last. Bake with one crust.—*The Household.*

—Pot-pie crust: One pint of sour milk, buttermilk is better, one cup of thick, sour cream, teaspoonful of soda, one of salt, and flour to mix very hard Set in a warm place for one hour, then pinch off pieces and drop in the kettle on your meat, boiling it thirty minutes, with the cover off during the first fifteen, and then covered closely.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—Spiced meat: Boil a shin of beef until tender, keeping barely enough water in the vessel to prevent burning. When cold, run the meat through the cutter; season high with salt, black pepper and allspice. Add enough of the liquor in which the meat was boiled to make it like head-cheese. Put into a mold, press firmly, and set in a cool place. To be eaten cold, or warmed in a little vinegar.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Fowls in spring do not suffer so much, for as the warm days come on they gradually lose relish for stimulating food, and thus wean themselves. The large broods do not stand heavy feeding as well as the smaller birds. All the Asiatics, the Dorkings and Houdans take on an immense quantity of fat, whether confined or at large, whereas the Spanish, Hamburghs, Leghorns and Games will lay off the surplus.—*Country Gentleman.*

—It is the observation of the St. Louis *Journal of Agriculture and Farmer* that "the greater part of the soil of England has been under cultivation for a thousand years, and yet the land is richer and the crops more prolific than they were a thousand years ago. Why, then, should so many thousands of acres in many section of this country have become so greatly deteriorated in productiveness in a comparatively few years? Careless and unskilled culture must necessarily be the answer."

The Sheep of Thibet.

The sheep of Thibet, which are very numerous, are chiefly a small variety of the fat-rumped Persian and Abyssinian, with black heads and necks. Some are hairy, with short wool underneath, while others bear a long, soft and fine wool. It is from the latter that many of the costly Indian shawls are made. Not a little of this peculiar wool finds it way to British India, and is there manufactured. This breed is found in its purest state in the deserts of Great Tartary; no other variety being near to contaminate its blood. It reaches far into the interior and northern parts of Russia and is much disseminated in China, Persia, Hindostan, Asia Minor and eastern Africa as well as Thibet. In Palestine it is more numerous than any other breed; indeed the largest proportion of the sheep of northern Asia being of this description. Professor Pallas conjectures that this character arises in the fat-rumped sheep from their feeding upon the bitter and saline plants found upon the borders of the Caspian and Black seas. And he asserts that when they are removed from the places where these plants grow the fatty excrescence becomes less. But Canfield says, as the fat-rumped and fat-tailed sheep are varieties which are widely dispersed, it seems more probable that they may have been produced by accident, and may also have been perpetuated by accident, design or fancy. The fat-tailed sheep is very extensively diffused; it is found throughout Asia and a great part of Africa, as well as through the northern parts of Europe. They differ, like other sheep, in the nature of their covering. In Madagascar, and in some other hot climates, they are hair; at the Cape of Good Hope they are covered with coarse wool; in the Levant their wool is extremely fine. The proportion which the weight of the tail in some of these sheep bears to the whole carcase is quite remarkable.

The usual dressed weight of the sheep is from fifty to sixty pounds, of which the tail is said to make more than one-fourth part. Russel describes two breeds of fat-tailed sheep about Aleppo; in one the deposit of caudal fat is moderate, in the other sort the tail is much larger. The unctuous fat of the tails of these sheep is accounted a great delicacy alike by the Boers and the Hottentots of southern Africa. The Hottentots, in their primitive condition, possessed immense flocks and pursued the pastoral arts with great success.—*Dr. Mitchell.*

Something Queer About Ants.

Sir John Lubbock has made out that ants do not recognize ants of the same nest by any sign or password, though he thinks it impossible that in the case of nests containing 100,000 each, all the ants know each other individually. The way in which he disproved the sign or password theory was exceedingly ingenious. He took pupæ from various nests and gave to some of them attendants from a different nest of the same species, so that if they were taught any sign or password the ants thus brought up would know the sign of their nurse's nest, and not that of their own, except when the nurse had been taken from their own nest. Then he returned some of them to their own nest, some to their nurse's nest. The result was as follows: Of pupæ brought up by friends, and returned to their own nest, none were attacked, but all welcomed. Of pupæ brought up by strangers of the same species, and returned to their own nest, thirty-seven were welcomed and only seven were apparently attacked; but of these seven Sir John was doubtful in three cases. Of pupæ brought up by strangers of the same species, and put into the nest of those strangers, none were welcomed; all fifteen were attacked. Hence, ants of the same nest do recognize each other, but not by any sign or password—probably by some smell or other sense quite unknown to us. The whole series of these experiments of Sir John Lubbock's are most interesting, and we hope he will some day embody his studies in an essay on those highly intellectual insects.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Ghost on a Railroad.

A ghost who looks big enough and is presumably old enough to know better, spends his evenings on the tracks of the Reading Railroad, just below Port Kennedy Station, scaring the life out of engineers and train men who may happen to pass. He has been shot at twice, is run over several times nightly, and has been struck on the head with a bludgeon once. This kind of things doesn't disturb him, however, for he swallows the bullets without fear of indigestion and plays roley-poley with the heavy car-wheels as they are crushing and mangling his intangible body.

Ten years ago a vagrant was run over just near the spot which is now haunted, under circumstances which implied negligence on the part of the man in charge of the locomotive. Immediately ghosts began to make their appearance by the dozen, until the fall of 1880, after which time it was thought that their wrath was appeased, as they came no more. On Christmas night, however, an apparation of unusual size attacked the nine o'clock freight train, which is managed by Engineer Charles Welch. This was the signal for a general onslaught, and every evening since then phantoms have flitted across the lines and otherwise made themselves felt in consequence a great many of the trains which leaves Callowhill Street Depot after dark are loaded with missiles and weapons for use against bogies wherever they may be found at large.

Brakeman George Nelson, on the train which leaves Philadelphia at a quarter to eight in the evening, claims to have had a thrilling experience with the ghost: it ran away with his cap. On New Years night he was standing on the front platform of the first car to get a whiff of fresh air, with the train steaming thirty-five miles an hour. When within fifty yards of the usual spot the headlight's rays piercing the darkness rested on what seemed to be the figure of a man standing out in bold relief. Although it could not have been more than a few seconds before the train reached it the time seemed prolonged to minutes. Nelson excitedly seized the bellrope, pulled it violently and in addition shrieked out to the engineer to pull up. Although he laid hold of the cord at once, he says that it was not until the apparition was passed that the gong struck. Gradually the train neared the person, who seemed to be standing with one of his hands shading his face and the other pointing to the throbbing engine, straining to mow him down. There was a sudden blankness, a cold blast of air which carried off his hat, and Nelson did not know what happened till the conductor opened the door and told him he would catch cold. He was certain that what he had seen was not flesh and blood. On the next night he armed himself with a large piece of iron, but the ghost was a wily one and didn't come. On the succeeding evening, however, he had a clean shot at it, and a passenger on the train, who had been told of the bogie, joined him and fired two barrels of a revolver in his face, all without effect.

The most interesting experience, however, was reserved for Engineer Charles Welch, who has been mentioned as having heralded the ghost's first appearance this season. On last Saturday night he spied it, as usual, ahead, but it looked so different from what it did on the previous occasion that he thought it was a real individual and not an artificial one. In a few seconds, with great presence of mind, he had the brakes down, the steam whistle blowing and the bell ringing. He shuddered perceptibly as the train slid over the figure and then came to a dead stop. He had not sufficient notice to stop the train in time.

"We've killed some one, Jim," said Welch sorrowfully, to the conductor, "and we had better go back and pick up the pieces." A mournful procession proceeded to hunt for the required items but not a scrap could they find. Welch all at once remembered about the ghost and the train sped on.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Princes in Custody.

The Conciergerie, where Prince Napoleon was confined, has twice served as a prison for members of his family. Prince Louis Napoleon, afterward Emperor, was shut up there in 1840 when he was awaiting his trial before the Chamber of Peers for his Boulogne expedition, and Prince Pierre Bonaparte was detained there in 1870 after his manslaughter of the journalist Victor Noir. Louis Napoleon, who was defended by the eloquent Legitimist orator Berryer, received sentence of "imprisonment for life," a penalty which did not exist on the statute-book, but which the Peers decreed "so that they might not attach the degrading punishment of penal servitude (*travaux forces*) to the great name of Napoleon." The Prince was at once conveyed to the Fortress of Ham, in Picardy, whence he escaped in 1846. Prince Pierre Bonaparte was tried in March, 1870, before a high court, specially constituted, and sitting at Tours. He was acquitted of willful murder, but was sentenced to pay £1,000 damages to the family of his victim. Touching the arrest of Princes, it may be observed that the police of Paris have under all regimes had experience in this kind of business. Some of the arrests have remained memorable owing to the intense public excitement which they caused. In 1748 the arrest of Prince Charles Edward, the younger Pretender, at the door of the old Opera House, and by an ordinary police official, produced a commotion of which traces may be found in all contemporary memoirs. Voltaire wrote that the Prince had suffered a gross indignity. But perhaps the most amusing affair of this sort was the attempt to arrest Duke Charles of Brunswick under Louis Philippe's reign. The Duke, having been expelled from his dominions in 1830, took refuge in Paris, and began to give trouble to the French Government by his intrigues. After the Government had borne with him for some time, it was resolved that he must leave the country, and Count de Montalivet, the Home Minister, signed a warrant for his arrest and expulsion. But the Duke was warned of what was coming, and hired an obscure actor to take his place, he himself retiring to the house of a friend. The actor, who had contrived a capital "make-up," was arrested and conveyed to the Swiss frontier in a post-chaise, escorted by a troop of horse. All through the journey he was treated with royal honors; but this so frightened him that soon after reaching Geneva he quietly decamped without waiting for the remittance of his fee. Meanwhile the real Duke had sent friends to intercede for him with Louis Philippe, and the King was so much tickled at hearing how his Minister had been outwitted that he got the order of expulsion quashed on the Duke's promising to be of good behavior.—*London Times.*

—A Chicago item about a horse dying of cold is headed "A frozen plug." It is hard for a Chicago reporter who began his career in the Fire Department to let go of the old dialect.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE DAIRY.

—Professor Arnold says the points in favor of dairying are: First, a dairy farm costs ten per cent. less to operate than grain growing or mixed agriculture. Second, the annual returns average a little more than other branches. Third, prices are nearer uniform and more reliable. Fourth, dairying exhausts the soil less. Fifth, it is more secure against changes in the season, since the dairyman does not suffer so much from wet, frost and varying seasons, and he can, if prudent, protect against drouth.

—A writer in the New York *Times* emphasizes the fact that the profit of the dairyman comes wholly from his good cows, and that many a dairy might be reduced one-half in number of its cows and the dairyman make more profit than he may have done from the whole original number, because one poor cow will not only "eat off its own head," but will eat off that of another and a better one, too, before he has equalized the profit and loss of the keep of the two.

Green and Dry Fodder.

It is the popular belief that if we could have grass in winter, we should solve the problem of profitable winter dairying, and so the minds of dairymen are centered upon the subject of ensilage to a very large extent. That successful winter dairying necessitates something akin to the green food of summer, is a fact. But we doubt very seriously that a pasture field in winter time would be at all desirable. The seasons demand certain kinds of food, and while a little of one season's food may be relished and valuable at another season, it is very questionable if there cannot be too much of a good thing. Indeed to say it is questionable does not describe the situation. There is no question about it. In winter the animal needs concentrated food, with a reasonable supply of water, and this supply of water can be secured from roots. In ensilage, according to excellent authority, all that is preserved is the water, and it is a pretty expensive way of saving water. Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, says there is more nutriment in the dry fodder than there is when it is ensilaged, a fact, if it is a fact, which we suppose may be accounted for upon the grounds that the nutriment being in a less diluted state, the system can appropriate it without so much effort. Drying could add nothing to its nutrient qualities. But as excellent an authority as Dr. Lewes says that fodder loses nothing in drying but the water. In a dry state therefore, it contains all the most valuable parts that it possessed when it was green, and if it is desired to restore it to its original condition, that may be accomplished by soaking it in water, steaming it, etc. It is claimed that cornstalks, for instance, are worth nearly half as much as the grain for feeding purposes. Now if these are cut and mixed with bran, or meal, wet down, and placed in a closely covered box, for a day or two, the mixture will be productive of excellent results. Add to such feed a reasonable amount of roots, and the dairy cow has got just as near to summer feed as it is desirable she should.

In feeding for the dairy, the prime object is, of course, milk, and milk-producing foods must be fed. But if we feed for milk alone the cow will soon run down. She must have well-balanced food, something that contains all the elements that her system needs, as much as any other animal. The result of feeding a one-sided food is shown in the condition of distillery-fed cows. They give milk upon this food, but they may be found covered with sores, with tails dropping off, and horns dropping off. The system gets nothing from which it can supply the constant waste. This is an extreme example of the ill effects of feeding a one-sided food. But if we neglect to give our cows sufficient of something to keep all parts of the system in good order, while they may not show the results in as marked a manner as here stated, the bad results are just as inevitable, and we shall lose in the end.—*Western Rural.*

Not too Much Hay.

The cow must be well fed. It is not enough to feed a cow all the hay she can eat. Generally it is not advisable to feed a milch cow all the hay she can eat. Hay is difficult to digest, and if as much is fed as the cow can eat the digestive organs will be burdened to such an extent that the animal can not digest enough nutriment to enable her to yield as large a flow of milk as she otherwise could. In regard to this matter, Professor L. B. Arnold says: "The slow and imperfect manner in which common hay digests is an objection to using it to the extent many dairymen do as the main food for the dairy. It is often the boast that cows have all the hay they can eat, but it is a boast that does not speak well for the largest returns. Hay will not allow of the best results in milk production. Dried grass will do very well; but common hay would require an amount burdensome for a cow to carry, an amount beyond the capacity of her stomach, to yield the material for a good flow of milk without drawing on her store of flesh to produce it. The more I study the food of milch cows, the more am I inclined to limit the quantity of hay to the smallest amount which will afford a comfortable distention of the stomach, and make up the rest of the ration with food richer and more rapidly digested. It is the best way to get large and paying returns." It is not advisable to give a cow all the hay she will eat even when she is fed with grain to a considerable extent. She will take in more food than her digestive organs can properly digest, and a portion will be wasted. By feeding only enough hay to produce a comfortable distention of the digestive organs, the remaining digestive power can be expended on more easily digested food, and thus enable the cow to yield a larger flow of milk. If the hay used is early cut or "dried grass" it will be permissible to feed if more freely than late cut hay.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

—The Utica (*N. Y.*) *Observer* says A live horse shipped east and reported on hand in the car at De Witt was missing when the train reached Little Falls. A general alarm was sent out over the wires, and the horse was found O. K. on the road, but not in any car at a point east of Utica. How the animal got out, and why he hung around the road, is something that no railroad fellow can find out.

—The ups and downs of life were never more strikingly illustrated than in a Georgia village a few days ago, when a poverty stricken young man died at the house of an old negro who was his father's slave before the war.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

—The total eclipse of the sun, May 6, will not be brought to this country, but will be utilized entirely for the terrorization of the savages of the South Pacific Islands.—*Detroit Post.*

—The greatest well-authenticated weight of a steer is 3,520 pounds.

Baking Babies in India.

Miss Stagg, a missionary in India writes: One of my pupils named Macon (which means butter), said to me after her lessons were finished: "Oh, men! you must not go away without seeing khooki!" (Girl babies are called khookhies, and boys are khookas.) I am very fond of babies, so I readily consented to see khooki. We went down the street across a very dirty court, and then Macon stopped at the door of a little room adjoining a shed where cows were housed. She opened a door and I looked in, and saw just one mat covering the floor, on which lay baby and baby's mamma. Baby was a dear little pinky bit of humanity, and I told her mamma that I thought her very pretty. "Oh," said she, "she will soon be black like the rest of us after I have put her out in the sun for a few days." Just think! Every newborn babe has its little body well smeared with mustard oil, and is then put out in the sun to dry. I interceded for baby, and Macon promised she would prevent them from doing such a dreadful thing.

I have seen very young babies, after having been oiled, put out in the hot, Indian sun on a bit of board, with only a bit of cotton cloth placed under the head for a pillow, it is really a wonder that so many live to grow up. The mothers I have sometimes remonstrated with. They are always much surprised to hear that English people do not treat their babies to a similar baking. Most Bengali babies are troubled with very little clothing. Some have a silver chain around the waist, and perhaps a gold one around their neck.—*Gospel in All Lands.*

—The application of science to the frustration of justice has been remarked in the case of a Tennessee horse-thief, whose distinguishing features were a "cast" in the right eye and a broad surface scar on the left cheek. A skillful oculist straightened the eye and an equally skillful surgeon cut out the scar. The culprit's identity as a horse-thief would forever have been lost had he not betrayed himself to a woman and thus indirectly to the constabulary.

—The meanest man in the world lives in Trenton, New Jersey. He recently engaged two boys to shovel the snow off his sidewalk. About one hundred square feet of walk had to be cleaned. The boys worked like beavers for more than half an hour, while the man watched them from his window. When the work was completed he raised his window and handed them a cent a piece.—*N. Y. Mail.*

[New Haven (Conn.) Union.]

How a Lawyer Treated the Case.

I, David Strouse, of New Haven, Connecticut, was attacked with a severe rheumatism in my right arm, hand and foot, so that I walked with difficulty and could hardly use my hand to eat with. I used one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, rubbing well three times a day, and obtained instant relief and a perfect cure.

DAVID STROUSE, *Attorney-at-Law.*

SIX HUNDRED criminals were pardoned from the Chicago Bridewell last year. It means something when a Chicago man says, "Beg pardon."—*Boston Transcript.*

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription," for all those weaknesses peculiar to women, is an unequalled remedy. Distressing backache and "bearing-down" sensations yield to its strength-giving properties. By druggists.

A FRENCH writer says the art of giving a dinner is a lost art. Then why not advertise and find it again.—*New Haven Register.*

The Age of Miracles

is past, and Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are almost wasted by consumption. It is, however, unsurpassed both as a tonic and alterative, and will cure obstinate and severe diseases of the throat and lungs, coughs and bronchial affections. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleanses and enriches the blood, cures pimples, blotches and eruptions, and causes even great eating ulcers to heal.

GIRLS are more courageous than men. They are ready to make a match with a fellow twice their size.

Get the Original.

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

THE shopmen of the last generation used to achieve success with great pains, but now they use great panes instead.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, etc. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, and take no other.

AN Erie woman has robbed a hair store. Like a pistol, she went off with a bang.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Alone, Solitary and Alone.

An eminent author has declared that "unless the blood be kept in a pure state, the constitution must be weakened and disease supervene." That truly wonderful preparation, called Mishler's Herb Bitters, possesses the power of neutralizing and removing all contaminations of the blood and system generally. "Solitary and alone," this remedy stands before the public as the only known and recognized blood purifier.

"I REALLY was puzzled what to do for the best," said our own Mrs. Ramsbotham. "I was quite 'on the corns of a duenna,' as the saying is."—*Punch.*

PRESENTS of mind—having a mind to give something, but never giving it.—*Boston Post.*

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Promptly cure asthmatic wheezing. Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 24, 1883.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$3 50	@ 3 50
Choice butchers	4 75	@ 5 50
HOGS—Common	6 00	@ 6 60
Good packers	6 85	@ 7 20
SHEEP	5 00	@ 5 75
FLOUR—Family	5 10	@ 5 40
GRAIN—Wheat—Mediterranean	1 13	@ 1 14
No. 2 winter red	1 12	@
Corn—No. 2 mixed	56½	@
Oats—No. 2 mixed, new	44½	@
Rye—No. 2	69	@
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@11 75
HEMP—Double dressed	8	@ 9
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	18 25	@18 50
Lard—Steam	11	@ 11 5
BUTTER—Western Reserve	20	@ 23
Prime Creamery	40	@ 43
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—		
Potatoes per barrel, from store	2 75	@ 3 00
Apples, prime, per barrel	4 00	@ 4 50
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 50	@ 5 90
Good to choice	4 60	@ 7 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	1 22	@ 1 24½
No. 1 white	1 17	@ 1 17½
Corn—No 2 mixed	71	@ 72½
Oats—mixed	49	@ 52
PORK—Mess	19 00	@19 25
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 30	@ 5 50
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 red	1 11½	@
Corn—No. 2	50½	@ 57
Oats—No. 2	39½	@
Rye	66	@
PORK—Mess	18 15	@18 20
LARD—Steam	11-35	@
WHISKY	1 17	@
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$5 00	@ 6 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 winter red	1 21	@ 1 21½
Corn—Mixed	74	@ 74¼
Oats—Mixed	47	@ 51
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	20 00	@
Lard—Refined	12½	@
LOUISVILLE.		
COTTON—Middling	8	@ 8¼
FLOUR—A No. 1	4 50	@ 4 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	1 10	@ 1 12
Corn—Mixed	52	@ 54
Oats—Mixed	44	@
PORK—Mess	9 00	@
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—New	$1 10½	@
CORN	55	@
OATS—White, new	40	@
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—		
Butchers' stock	2 75	@ 4 50
Shipping cattle	5 25	@ 6 00

STARTLING STATISTICS.

The Shadow Hanging Over New York City and the Entire Country—A Tribune Opinion.

The nation has been horrified at the burning of a Milwaukee hotel, whereby over seventy lives were lost. This event carried terror because it was sudden and appalling; but had the same disastrous results to life and limb come silently they would have been unnoticed, not only by the people of the land but also by the very community in which they occurred. Fatal events of a far worse nature have taken place in this very city, but they have attracted no attention, nor would they now did not the Bureau of Vital Statistics bring them to our notice. "Figures do not lie," whatever else may be uncertain, and the report on the *deaths* of this city is a startling comment on its life. During the past year the enormous increase of certain maladies is simply appalling. While the total number of deaths has diminished and the death rate on most diseases has decreased still it is far greater in one or two serious disorders than was ever known before. More people died in the city of New York in 1881 from Bright's disease of the kidneys, than from diphtheria, small-pox and typhoid fever all combined! This scarcely seems possible but it is true and when it is remembered that less than one-third the actual deaths from Bright's disease are really reported as such, the ravages of the malady can be partially understood.

The immediate query which every reader will make upon such a revelation of facts is: What causes this increase? This is a difficult question to answer. The nature of the climate, the habits of life, the adulteration of foods and liquors, all undoubtedly contribute; but no immediate cause can be certainly assigned. Often before the victim knows it the disease has begun. Its approaches are so stealthy and its symptoms so obscure that they cannot be definitely foreseen and are only known by their effects. Any kidney disorder, however slight, is the first stage of Bright's disease, but it is seldom that kidney disorders can be detected. They do not have any certain symptoms. Mysterious weariness; an unusual appetite; peculiar headaches; occasional nausea; uncertain pains; loss of vigor; lack of nerve power; irregularity of the heart; disordered daily habits; imperfect digestion—all these and many other symptoms are the indications of kidney disorder even though there may be no pain in the region of the kidneys or in that portion of the body. The serious nature of these troubles may be understood from the fact that Bright's disease is a certain to follow diseased kidneys as decomposition follows death.

It is high time the doctors in this land who have been unable to control kidney troubles, should be aroused and compelled to find some remedy, or acknowledge our already found. The suffering public needs help and can not await the tardy action of any hair-splitting code or incorrectly formulated theories. The medical world has no certain remedy for this terrible disease let them acknowledge it and seek for one outside the pale of their profession. For the discovery of this remedy and for its application to this disease, the people of this city, the people of the whole land, not only those who are suffering, but those who have friends in danger, are earnestly and longingly looking.

The above quotation from the New York *Tribune* is causing considerable commotion, as it seems to lift the cover from a subject that has become of National importance. The alarming increase of kidney diseases; their insidious beginnings and frightful endings and the acknowledged inability of physicians to successfully cope with them may well awaken the greatest dread of every one who has the slightest symptoms. It is fortunate, however, that the surest relief is often found where, possibly, least expected, and that there is a specific for the evils above described we have come to fully believe. Within the past two years we have frequently seen statements of parties claiming to have been cured of serious kidney troubles even after hope had been abandoned; but in common with most people we have discredited them. Quite recently, however, a number of prominent and well-known men have come out voluntarily and stated over their signatures that they were completely cured by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Most people have been aware that this medicine has an unusual standing and one entitling it to be classed above proprietary articles generally; but that it had accomplished so much in checking the ravages of kidney disease is not so generally known. Its great worth has been shown not only by the cures it has effected, but also because a number of base imitations have appeared in the market, fraudulently claiming the valuable qualities of the original Safe Cure. If it were not valuable, it would not be imitated.

The above may seem like an ultra endorsement of a popular remedy but it is not one whit stronger than the facts admit. Whatever assists the world toward health and consequent happiness, should receive the hearty endorsement of the press and all friends of human ty. It is on precisely this principle that the foregoing statement is made and it merits the careful consideration of every thinking reader.

CRYSTALIZED—the man who wears glasses. *Somerville Journal.*

GET Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners for those new boots or shoes before you run them over.

IF's the assignee in bankruptcy who has painful wreck-collections.

COUGHS.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will allay the irritation and stop coughing.

BRIGHT days in store—when there is a rush of customers.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

For thick heads, heavy stomachs, biliousness—Wells' May Apple Pills. 10 and 25c.

THE man of great wait—the creditor.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

IF you are disturbed by unpleasant dreams, awake unrefreshed and depressed in mind, take half wineglassful of Gastrine before retiring. It never fails to give relief. Sold by druggists.

Personal!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty day's trial is allowed.

Dose Cup. Advertisement in another col.

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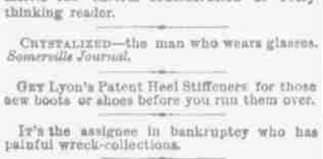

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DURING a brief visit to the ancient town of Warwick, R. I., recently, our reporter extended his trip to the southeastern extremity of the town, to look about among the wonderful improvements which have been made in the appearance of Warwick Neck during a comparatively brief period, and while conversing on this subject with COL. BENJAMIN B. HAZARD, the popular proprietor of the Warwick Neck Hotel, he learned that the greater part of the handsome summer residences had been erected inside of a dozen years; and he also learned that Col. Hazard had been a great sufferer from a chronic disease of the kidneys and bladder over fifteen years, the most painful form of it being a stoppage or retention of the urine, which was so very severe at times as to disable him for his accustomed work, and even confine him to the bed, when a surgeon's assistance would be required to relieve him. He was being doctored a large part of the time, but could get no permanent relief. At times his sufferings were terrible from sharp, cutting pains through the kidneys and bladder; and he had suffered so long and so severely that he had become discouraged of getting well again, especially as the doctor stated that it was doubtful if a man of his age, with such a complicated disease of long standing, could be cured. But last summer, when he was suffering intensely from one of these attacks, a gentleman who was boarding at his hotel urged and persuaded him to try a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, as he had known of some wonderful cures effected by it.

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