MADAGASCAR.

An American Naval Officer's Perilous Journey of Exploration—Terrible Sufferings of His Party—Only One Hundred And Fifty-Eight Survivors Out of a Party of Six Hundred.

From the Washington Star.

Lieut. Mason A. Shufeldt, of the navy, who recently returned from the exploration of Madagascar, had quite a wonderful experience. As he told the story of his travels to a Star reporter the other evening, it sounded more like an interesting narrative of adventure from the world of fiction than the actual experience of a young naval officer in the line of duty. "For a long time I had felt a desire to explore some of the unknown eastern countries," said Lieut. Shufeldt, "but it was not until a year after I had volunteered my services to explore Madagascar that I was authorized to do so. The course pursued by the French in that country rendered it advisable that some steps should be taken by this government to obtain information of a general nature regarding the country for commercial reasons. A cable message from the secretary of the navy detached me early last spring from my vessel in China and sent me on special duty in the shape of a trip through Madagascar. I had no instructions regarding the expedition and everything was left to my own judgment. I went as far as that country in the Pensacola and then made my way direct to the capital, Antananarivo. Now, to give you an idea of the country and what was before me you must know that it is an immense island, considerably larger than the republic of France, with a population of about 5,000,000. The greater part of it is entirely unknown and occupied by various tribes, who are for the most part utterly uncivilized and wholly barbarous.

The ruling people, however, have reached quite a high degree of civilization, and have extended their power through a great portion of the land, and would probably succeed in subduing the whole country but for the opposition of the French. These people are called Hovas, and are entirely distinct from any other inhabitants. They correspond exactly with the Malay type, while the rest of the tribes all have the African characteristics. The supposition is that centuries ago these people must have landed on the shores from some of the Eastern countries and settled there. It was impossible for them to dwell near the marshy malarious shore, so they pushed their way to the elevated plateaus of the interior, where they still are. They have absolute control of about 50,000 square miles. They are equal to the Japanese in civilization, and are a progressive, intelligent people. The capital has about 300 white residents, principally missionaries, and some of the buildings are beautiful.

The queen has her palace there. By the way, she is only 19 years old, and is a very pretty girl. Her husband is 60 years old, and is the prime minister. The Hovas are literally surrounded by these hostile nations that I spoke of. They had partly conquered them all, except the Sakalavas, who inhabit the entire western part of the island. One of the most important questions that the country has to deal with is slavery. Great numbers of slaves were annually brought from Africa, and all of these tribes kept their slaves. About twenty years ago the queen emancipated them, but the Sakalavas never recognized the emancipation. They have immense herds of cattle, which are cared for by the slaves or macaos, and without them their herds would run wild. As I said, I made my way to the capital, but that was an easy trip, without danger, as the civilizing effect of the Hovas is considerable in the eastern part of the island. It was through the wild Sakalava country that my expedition proper was to be made. I remained at the capital three weeks perfecting the arrangements. I had two interviews with the queen, and I guess I was the first white man to shake her by the hand. Shortly after arriving I gained her sanction to the expedition, and I saw her again, just as I was about to start. She intrusted to me letters to the president, which I have just delivered to him in person."

"I gathered about me forces amounting to six hundred," continued the lieutenant. "They were all either natives or slaves, with the exception of myself and three miners who volunteered to go, two Englishmen and an American. At last we started on our jonrney of 600 miles to the western coast. It was slow and attended with many dangerous disasters. The hostile Sakalavas hovered about us during the entire journey, but only ventured twice to make an attack upon our party. Then were replused both times, with a loss to my party of twente-nine men. They were dreadful-looking antagonists—those Sakalavas. Their physical proportions were superb. The simple-breech cloth was their only apparel, and their bodies were greased until they reflected the sunlight like mirrors. They seemed to have no fear of firearms, but made the attack with a savage yell. Each man carried five assegais, throwing them one at a time as he ran toward us. They soon found that they could not conquer our party, and had to be content with dogging our steps, lying in wait for any poor straggler who was unable to keep up. I had a body-guard of Macaos, who were continually about me. Some of them were always ahead while on the march, and during the fights they gathered about me and protected me so well that I was not wounded.

The deadly fever played havoc with my forces. Indeed we all had it, and my white companions succumbed to it. The disease is intermittent, and is accompanied with the most terrible vomiting and retching, and utter prostration, rendering it utterly impossible to eat anything. It was not the fever itself which killed my men, but the complete exhaustion which resulted from it. Then, too, the natives, who were bare legged suffered terribly from ulcerated sores. The long wet grass through which we traveled in early mornings would cut their flesh, and the heat of the sun would produce ugly festering sores, which rendered them almost unfit for travel. Every day I would sit before my tent and distribute the contents of my medicine chest among the suffering ones. The journey lasted 97 days, and when we reached the coast I had but 157 men remaining. With only 29 out of 600 killed, you can judge of the ravages of disease among my forces.

We erected some bamboo fortifications and had plenty of ammunition, and were able to keep off the following savages."

"What had you intended to do on reaching the coast?" interrupted the reporter.

"Well, of course, I had no idea of retracing my steps, and I expected to be compelled to build a canoe and cross the Mozambique channel in it. As luck would have it, the boats of a Swedish bark which had gone to peices on the coast a couple of years before had been saved. I found them on the bank of a creek, where they had been dragged by the natives, who, being ignorent of how to use them, had left them there. I selected the largest one and went to work to repair her. I caulked her up tight, riggid a sail and put to sea in her with four of the slaves. I had no compass and steered a westward course by the sun. I knew if I could keep on I would strike land. I felt sure I couldn't pass Cape Town, which was nearly 2,000 miles to the south'ard, and I knew land was as far north as I could go. It was the season of the monsoons, and there was pretty heavy sea on. We were out ten days in the Mozambique channel, and when we struck land I found we were about 180 miles south of Mozambique, to which place I made my way along the coast."

"Did you suffer any serious results from the exposure of the expedition?" asked the reporter.

"When I got to shore I was utterly exhausted from the Madagascar fever, which hasn't left my system yet. I suffered much from prickly heat, which turned to eczema from exposure. That was entirely climatic, and has entirely disappeared."

"Are your Madagascar travels over?" asked the Star.

"I sincerely hope not. I am an enthusiast on the subject of Madagascar, and I hope to assist somewhat, in improving its condition. In fact I expect to be sent back in a couple of months with the president's letters of reply to the queen, and when I get there. I hope to get a year's leave, in which to start some plans for the benefit of the people. I have had some very flattering offers. The queen wants me to found a college at the capital, and has deposited $50,000 with Baring Bros. in London to make the start, and I hopo to be allowed to carry out her wishes in the matter. It will be necessary to purchase a great many scientific instruments and books, &c., with which to make a beginning. Yes, sir, Madagascar is a wonderful country, and if the proper course is pursued she will make a name for herself and be of incalculable benefit to the commercial world. Her resources seem unbounded."

Chats With Young Housekeepers.

I.—Wall-Papers.

Paper-hanging is quite a modern invention as regards its western use, though in the east wall-papers have been known from time immemorial.

One must be guided, in purchasing, by the size and character of each room, and the amount of sunshine and shadow that the room will have.

Thus the dining-room, above all others, requires a paper of rich, warm tints—crimsons, golden-browns, old Pompeian reds and blues.

When the apartment is sunny, the paper should display more or less of these colors arranged in small, geometric designs of squares, wheels and bars, upon a quiet neutral ground; if the room is dark, however, the background must be of some warmer hue—cream, ashes-of-roses, or corn-color—and a touch of gilt included in the pattern.

Papers for the sitting-room and bed-room are also to be selected with reference to the light and shade of the room. It is well-known that reds, dark blues and violets absorb heat; so, for chilly rooms on the north side of the house choose the summer hues of roses, clear heliotrope tints, deep, pure blues with slender traceries of pearl and gilt, and in bright, southern chambers use cool, delicate colors just off from white—sage-grays, tender blues, sea-foam greens.

Papers bearing quaint little figures of pink, yellow, maroon and robin's-egg blue, mingled upon a gray ground so as to present a soft, mottled appearance, are especially pretty and desirable for small rooms, while the "olivine" papers—embracing every shade of olive, from the faintest to the deepest, in close, graceful patterns of arabesques, leaves and grasses, sprinkled with tiny flower-clusters or nodding wheat-sprays—are tastefully appropriate for apartments ordinarily light, and of medium size.

A parlor wall-paper should be as lovely as one's purse can afford, and always of pale, exquisite tints, since they impart an air of dainty elegance which is the chief and essential charm of a room devoted to fesitivity and enjoyment.

During the last few years competition has lowered the prices of wall-papers until they are now within the reach of the most moderate circumstances, ranging from twenty to ninety cents per roll, with friezes and dados (which may be further defined as borders and lower borders) costing respectively from five to fifteen, and twelve to thirty cents a yard.

Heavy gilt and velvet papers come to two dollars a roll and upwards, but are less popular than the cheaper decorative styles. When much expense is to be avoided, common six-cent papers turned wrong side out make a uniform French-gray surface that is both fresh and tasteful, bordered with a brilliant frieze one can fashion at home, by cutting a roll of plain paper into lengthwise strips four or five inches wide.

There are many refined, helpful women who not only make their own friezes, but paper their walls as well, and for those who are thus fortunate and independent, we give a standard receipe for paste, with the caution thoroughly to cleanse the walls of all old paper and paste before applying the new.

Take four pounds of good white-flour (sifted) and enough cold water to make a stiff paste; beat until it is smooth and light, then add two ounces of pulverized alum and one-eighth of a pound of common-glue. Stir this mixture gradually into five gallons of boiling water and continue to stir until the mass swells and assumes a white, startch-like appearance, when it is ready for use.—Youth's Companion.

Some interesting facts concerning the value of rare United States coins are found in a catalogue issued by a Philadelphia numismatist. A United States silver dollar of 1804 heads the list as exceeding rare. It is valued at $600. The obverse has a portrait of a woman with head thrown back in a strained and awkward position and long curling hair hanging down below the shoulders. Over the head is the word "Liberty," and below the head is the date 1804. Between the word and the date are 13 stars, 7 back of the head and 6 opposite the face. The reverse of the coin bears the United States shield and the words United States of America.

Many medical journals indorse the suggestions made by Dr. Weil, in the "Archives of Otology," based on his examination of the ears and hearing of nearly 6,000 school children, namely, that in every case of inattention the child should have its ears examined, so convinced is he of the fact that children who are simply hard of hearing are often misjudged and considered inattentive. Indeed, such an examination he thinks would be desirable once or twice a year for every child.

Mgr. Capel traces the frequency of suicide in this country to two causes—too much mental forcing of the young and too little moral training.

The Colors of Horses.

The Arabs of Sahara are very particular as to the color of their horses. White is the color for Princes, but does not stand heat. The black brings good fortune, but fears rocky ground. The chestnut is the most active. If one tells you that he has seen a horse fly in the air, ask of what color it was; if he replies "chestnut," believe him. In a combat against a chestnut you must have a chestnut. The bay is the hardiest and most sober. If one tells you a horse has leaped to the bottom of a precipice without hurting himself, ask of what color he was, and if he replies "Bay," believe him. Ben Dyab, a renowned chief of the desert, happening one day to be pursued by Saad-el-Zenaty, turned to his son and asked, "What horses are in the front of the enemy?" "White horses," replied the son. "It is well; let us make for the sunny side, and they will melt away like butter." Some time afterward Ben Dyab again turned to his son and said, "What horses are in the front of the enemy?" "Black horses," cried his son. "It is well; let us make for stony ground, and we shall have nothing to fear; they are the negroes of the Soudan, who cannot walk with bare feet upon the flints." He changed his course, and the black horses were speedily distanced. A third time Ben Dyab asked, "And now what horses are in the front of the enemy?" "Dark chestnuts and dark bays." "In that case," said Ben Dyab, "strike out, my children, strike out and give your horses the heel for these might perchance overtake us had we not given barley to ours all the summer through."—Daumas—The Horses of Sahara.

Wonderful Mechanical Feat.

The altogether unparalleled feat of building 100 freight cars in nine hours was performed in the freight-car shops of the Pullman Palace Car Company, at Pullman, recently: The cars were flats, and formed part of an order for the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railway Company, who desired to have them delivered as soon as possible. The task was accomplished without any special extra preparation. The work was "laid out," as usual, on Saturday—that is, five sets of wheels and axles were placed on each of the seven tracks used in the work, and the materials for each of the cars were placed along the tracks in the usual manner. When the whistle sounded at seven a. m. the men went to work, Of the twenty-nine gangs, 28 consisted of four men each, but the best gang had one man short, because of sickness. The three men preferred to do the work themselves rather than take on a fourth hand. The first completed car was turned out at 9:15 A. M., and the first lot of 12 completed cars was pulled out of the shop at 10:40 A. M. The hearty interest felt by all the men in the contest was shown by the cheers that rang along the lines when this first finished lot began to move out of the shop. At 4 P. M. the floors were being laid on the last two or three of the 100 cars. It is within bounds to say that the whole number was finished by 5 P. M., and by 6 P. M. 24 of them were lettered and ready to ship. The remaining 76 were lettered and shipped during the next day.—Railway Age.

A Reformed Brigand's Fate.

From the Boston Advertiser.

In the Mexican department of the Institute Fair is a superb saddle, about which cling all the associations of a tragic romance. It is splendidly mounted with silver, its pommel bearing in large letters the monogram "A. C."; and it is accompanied by a bridle of which the reins are beautiful tubular chains, so cunningly and intricately wrought that our goldsmiths cannot compass the secret of their manufacture. The silver of which these ornaments were made was plundered from churches and shrines by the most famous of modern Mexican bandits, Antonio Cajaho, and he is said to have paid about $600 for the making of the equipage. Antonio was an ideal bandit, quite the noble robber of romance, and, incited by mingled respect for his prowess and despair of outwitting him, the Mexican Government offered him a full pardon and an official position in the army if he would forsake his life of brigandage. The bandit accepted this grace, not being required, apparently, to disgorge even that wealth which he had acquired by bold sacrilege. His band, however, could not forgive this desertion, and lying in wait for the reformed brigand, shot him as he rode down the mountain path, sitting in this very saddle.

Taming Lions With Electricity.

The latest application of electricity is an invention made in the interests of lion tamers which consists of an apparatus of great power, shaped like a stick, about three feet and a half in length. M. Rauspach, the inventor, is a lion tamer himself, who has been "a good deal worried" during a long and successful professional career. He has already experimented with it upon the denizens of the cages in his managerie, and relates the different effects upon the brutes. Three of his lions receiving the shock immediately showed signs of the greatest terror. They were seized with trembling and growled fitfully. The tiger was more quickly subdued, became stupified, and crouched in a corner of the cage. Bruin was more refractory to electricity, which seemed scarcely to effect him. He would growl and show his teeth, and was subdued after repeated discharges.

The most astonishing effects, however, were perceptible in the boa constrictor. On receiving the discharge, the specimen from Cayenne, nearly twenty feet in length, became at once paralyzed, and remained motionless for six hours afterward. When he recovered, he showed signs of numbness for three whole days. Finally, the elephant, on being electrified by a touch of the stick upon the tip of his trunk set up a series of wild cries, and became so strange that the tamer feared the brute would break his heavy iron chain. M. Rauspach is said to intend addressing a paper upon the experiments to the academy of Sciences.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Deal in Futures.

Chicago News. "Yes, my dear, you shall have a new fall bonnet, a brocaded satin gown, a——" "Oh, George, what has happened?" "Nothing has happened, but everything is going to happen, my dear." "Dear, dear, what is it?" "Now, be calm, my dear, perfectly calm. Not a word to a soul about it. I have bought 10,000,000 fire-crackers short." "What do you mean?" "I mean that John Rear has contracted to deliver to me next June 10,000,000 fire-crackers at this year's price." "But——" "No, of course, you're a woman; of course, you don't see millions of dollars pouring into my pockets. You probably don't even know that China is at war with France, and will turn all her fire-cracker factories to making cartridges. I presume you don't see the point even now?"

A Scandinavian Sunday.

Sunday came, and it was very pretty to see, on the evening before and early in the morning, the boats streaming up the fiord and down from the inland lakes. One boat passed the yacht, rowed by 10 stalwart women, who handled their oars like Saltash fishwives. With a population so scattered, a single priest has two or more churches to attend to at considerable distances, Pastors being appointed according to the numbers of the flock, and not the area which they occupy. Thus at Elversdale there was a regular service only on alternate Sundays, and this Sunday it wss not Elversdale's turn. But there was a samling—a gathering for catechising and prayer—at our bonder's house where the good man himself or some itinerant minister officiated. Several hundreds must have collected, the children in largest proportion. The Norse people are old-fashioned Lutherans, who never reap a newspaper, and have never heard of a doubt about the truth of what their fathers believed. When the meeting was over, as many of them as were curious to see an English yacht and its occupants came on board. The owner welcomed the Elders at the gangway, talked to them in their own tongue, and showed them over the ship. A—— had handfuls of sugar plums for the little ones. They were plain featured, for the most part, with fair hair and blue eyes—the men in strong homespun broadcloth, the women in black serge, with a bright sash about the waist, and a shawl over the shoulders with bits of modest embroidery at the corners. They were perfectly well-behaved, rational, simple, unself-conscious, a healthy race in soul and body, whom it was pleasant to see. I could well understand what Americans mean when they say that, of all the colonists who migrate to them, the Norse are the best—and many go. Norway is as full as it can hold, and the young swarms who in old days roved out in their pirate ships over France and England and Ireland now pass peaceably to the Far West.—Froude, in Longman's Magazine.

A Boston Romance.

Nineteen years ago a female infant was left with an Irishwoman in Boston. The name of the child was not given, and the only clew was a handkerchief bearing a name, which was with the childs effects. All trace of the babe's family connections were lost, and the little one grew up in ignorance of its father or mother, cared for by the old woman and her family. After a lapse of years a peculiar growth appeared on the lid of one of the child's eyes. She was taken to an oculist, who remarked upon the singularity of the case, and said that he had operated only upon one other similar case in the course of his practice, and that was upon the eye of a wealthy lady in a city near Boston. Here was the long hidden clew to the child's identity. The person who took the little girl to the oculist reported what the doctor had said. An attorney was called in, and it was in the process of a long investigation developed that the name upon the handkerchief was the name of the manufacturer's wife and the girl's mother. The girl was several months ago confronted with her father and mother. A settlement by the payment of several thousand dollars for back board and damages, so the story goes, and an annuity of $1,500 for the daughter, now a young lady, was effected, it is said. When the child was abandoned the husband of the lady was a poor book-keeper. It was feared, it is said, that the birth of the baby would anger a relative of the mother, who was possessed of means, and so the child was given up. To-day the book-keeper is a wealthy manufacturer. He has a family who have gown up in entire ignorance of the existence of their eldest sister.—Boston Journal.

We Love to Work.

Joe Howard in Philadelphia Press.

Take my friend Chanfrau, the actor, whom I have known for twenty years, and always liked and always admired, as a type of man born in this country of poor, humble parentage, with no start in life until accident opened a door. Through that passage-way he jumped quickly and was never pulled back. Sixty-five years of age, worth all the way from $300,000 to $500,000, he was working like a car horse. A fresh season was just begun, weeks and weeks of toil and labor for him, days of travel, evenings of exertion, nights of comparative unrest were to be his portion.

Why? Not for more money. He was rich enough. He loved work. We all love to work. That is the great American trait, work and love of money. It isn't the money. If it was the money we were after wouldn't we hoard it? Wouldn't our savings banks have greater assets than they have to-day? Work was Chanfrau's recreation. Work was his delight. Had any one suggerted to him the desirability of a trip to Europe, with a year among the delights of the Continent, he would have laughed the idea to scorn. Why? To make more money? Not at all. Because he loved to work, he liked to see his name on the big bills, he liked to hear the cheering applause of his friends in the audience, he liked to believe that he was still the people's favorite.

A Monkey Story.

From the Boston Budget.

A girl who is now exhibited in New York, and who is said to belong to the monkey tribe, is most likely a freak of nature, and not the missing link between man and the ape. There have been monkeys, however, who have displayed an intelligence almost human, and who have shown more regard for their kindred than some men and women. This story will give some idea of our meaning. Mr. Forbes says a female monkey was shot by a friend of his and carried to his tent. Forty or fifty of her tribe advanced with menacing gestures, but stood still when the gentleman pointed his gun at them. One, however, who appeared to be the chief of the tribe, came forward, chattering and threatening in a furious manner. Nothing short of firing at him seemed likely to drive him away. At length he approached the door of the tent with every sign of grief and supplication, as if he were begging for the body. It was given to him; he took it in his arms and carried it to his companions with actions expressive of affection, after which they all disappeared.

Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff of New York, speaking of the completion of the revision of the old Testament, says: "It is not probable that the new work will be published before Spring. The English company has finished its labors, and our company will only need to meet once or twice more to complete the appendix, but it will take several months for the presses to furnish a supply at all ample to meet the demand."

Facts and Fancies.

The eminent botanist, De Candolle, gave the age of an elm at 335 years. The ages of some palms have been set down at from 600 to 700 years, that of an olive tree at 700 years, that of a palm tree at 720, of a cedar at 850 of an oak at 1,500, of a yew at 2,880, of a taxodium at 4,000, and of a baobab tree at 5,000.—Boston Herald.

Pensions to the number of 322,756 and to the amount of $56,908,597 were paid by our government during the last year. Of the 927,922 claims filed since 1861, 545,130 have been allowed, the total amount disbursed during that period being $678,346,834.

General Eaton, Commissioner of Educataion for the United States of America, reports 40,000 young women in collegiate and scientific study; 29,000 of these are in 227 colleges exclusively for women; 152 of these institutions are authorized to confer degrees, so that nearly three-fourths of all the young women seeking what is usually called higher education have colleges exclusively for their own use.

Indianapolis Journal: When both parents have eyes of the same color 88 per cent. of the children follow their parents in this feature, and of the 12 per cent. born with eyes other than the parental color a part must be attributed to intermittent heredity. More females than males have black or brown eyes in the proportion of 49 to 45. With different colored eyes in the two parents, 53 per cent. of the children follow the fathers in being dark-eyed, and 60 per cent. follow their mother in being dark-eyed.

Mrs. James K. Polk, who is now 81 years of age, recently speaking of the time when she was lady at the White House, said that she enjoyed that period of her life, and looked back upon it after 40 years with pleasure. She is fond of recalling incidents of Mr. Polk's administration and is proud of his career. She says she regards the annexation of Texas and the results following the Mexican war, that is, the acquirement of the Californias, New Mexico and all those territories so rich in mineral ore, as some of the most important events in the history of this country. In fact, she thought Mr. Polk's administration was second to none, and she would not even except the results obtained by Mr. Jefferson. She says history is now proving the advantages gained by these accessions, all due to Mr. Polk's administration.

Kidney Complaints.

The kidneys from a very important channel for the outlet of disease from the system, carrying off accumulations that poison the blood. As the lungs remove the carbonic acid, the liver the biliary acid, so the kidneys remove the uric acid. The undue accumulation of this acid is the poison that often produces rheumatism and other chronic diseases. The kidneys are often effected and cause serious disease when least suspected. If there is weakness, heat or pain in the back or loins, weariness, nervous restlessness, and any unnatural condition of the urine, a hot, dry skin, hetic flushes, bloating of the body or swelling of the limbs, annoying headaches, obstructed circulation, with sediment or gravely or albuminous deposits in the secretion from the kidneys; or if that secretion be either extremely pale or high colored, then the kidneys are evidently not doing their natural work. Many suffer from serious kidney trouble without knowing what ails them. No matter in what form the kidney complaint may exist, there is no better purifying regulating diuretic and tonic than Burdock Blood Bitters; its action upon the kidneys is at once manifested. Working upon this and all other channels of purification in a prompt and permanent manner.

A sensation has been caused at Salem, the sleepy little capital of Oregon, by a number of the female sex. The story goes that some ten or a dozen ladies having husbands of a convivial disposition and a penchant for giving the town a lurid hue after nightfall have clubbed together and resolved to make simultaneous application for divorce. The husbands of some of the ladies are said to be "leading citizens," and the movement has carried consternation into the ranks of Oregon benedicts.

Send your address on a postal card to W. J. Demorest, 17 E. 14th St., N. Y., and you will receive free by return mail, the best family magazine published.

Mr. Bonner's investments in horseflesh have been pretty large. He paid $10,000 for Joe Elliot, $16,000 for Edwin Forrest, $15,000 for Lady Stewart, $20,000 for Edward Everett, and the same for Startle, $30,000 for Pocohontas and the same sum for Dexter; $36,000 for Rarus and now $40,000 for Maud S.

"I Love Her Better Than Life."

Well, then, why don't you do something to bring back the roses to her cheeks and the light to her eyes? Don't you see she is suffering from nervous debility, the result of female weakness? A bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will brighten those pale cheeks and send new life through that wasting form. If you love her, take heed.

Chicago Democratic admires of Carter Harrison says he will be the next United States senator from Illinois.

How Pale You Are!

is frequently the exclamation of one lady to another. The fact is not a pleasant one to have mention, but still the act may be a kindly one, for it sets the one addressed to thinking, apprises her of the fact that she is not in good health, and leads her to seek a reason therefor. Pallor is almost always attendant upon the first stages of consumption. The system is enfeebled, and the blood is impoverished. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will act as a tonic upon the system, will enrich the impoverished blood, and restore roses to the cheek.

Johnathan Jividend, a West Virginia farmer, has just shot a neighbor for aiding his daughter to elope.

If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.

Tornot, a village on the Wilmington & Weldon railroad, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $250,000.

WHITE BEAVER, (DR. FRANK POWELL.) It is said on good authority that White Beaver of La Crosse, Wis., has successfully treated more cases of female complaints and diseases arising from the secret vices of the young than any other doctor in the northwest.

New York capitalists have invested $3,000,000 in Montana lands the past four months.

"Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder. Fine, smooth, cleansing, refreshing, preservative. 15c.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Chief Brooks, of the secret service division of the treasury department, in his annual report, says: "Events of the past year give evidence of the revival of the manufacture of counterfeit paper money, which was practically suspended during 1881 and 1882."

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple but sure remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

The Conkling homestead at Huntington, L. I., one of the first buildings erected on Long Island, and which was over two hundred years old, was recently burned to the ground. It was valued at $2,000.

For Rheumatism take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

Ada Cavandish, the actress, is exceedingly ill in London, and her system has been weakened by prolonged delirium. The gravest fears of the result of her illness are entertained.

The Best in the World.

Dr. J. W. Hamilton of Merrillan, Wis., says I have sold Warner's White Wine Tar Syrup for years. It is the best cough medicine in the world and has no equal for asthma.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baylis, over seventy years old and a resident of Farmingdale, L. I., has just eloped with a peddler.

"Rough on Rats"—Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

West Webster was commissioned postmaster of Lake Wilson, Minn.

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

Two Masons were permitted to assist in setting the keystone of the Washington monument.

Carbolines.

The gray and bad no more shall grieve
The sighs of coming age,
For Carboline can both retrieve
And fullest griefs assuage.

Sluggers Sullivan and Greenfield were released on $1,000 bail at New York.

"Buchu-Paiba."—Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases, $1.

Rev. Jabez S. Swan, revivalist, is dead at New London, Conn.

For Sale by all Medicine Dealers.

An Invaluable Remedy.—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease in all its forms is used internally and externally, test its virtues.

The total vote of Minnesota was 190,017; Blaine's plurality, 38,677; average plurality 40,000.

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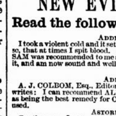
In 5 and 10 acre tracts. Low Price. Long Terms to settlers or non-residents. Address for particulars, W. E. PABOR, Fruita, Colo.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the "FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA" made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

PILES Itching or Bleeding, relieved and permanently cured by Cole's Carbolisalve. Get the Genuine. 25 cents and 75 cents at druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & CO., Prop's, Black River Falls, Wis.



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A Good Family Remedy
STRICTLY PURE.
Harmless to the Most Delicate

WORLD
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RENOWN

THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.
NEW EVIDENCE.
Read the following:

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I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully,
A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.

ASTORIA, ILLS., April, 6, 1883.
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H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., October, 12, 1884.
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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

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TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They **Increase the Appetite**, and cause the body to **Take on Flesh**, thus the system is **nourished**, and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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☞ *SOLID PROOF OF THIS.*

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THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time **PERFECTLY CURED.**

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Could not move!

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Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.

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No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

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Nearly cured me;"

The second made me as well and strong as when a child,

"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious

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"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—

"Incurable!"

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters,

And many more are using them with great benefit.

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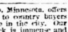

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N. W. N. U. 1884 No. 48.

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