FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Home Matters.

Painted and stained floors are growing in popularity.

Japanese screens and panels are much used for decorative purposes.

The finest plain white damask is coming in fashion again for the table.

A buttermilk bath for mildewed articles, afterwards placing them in the sun is recommended.

Old-fashioned rag-carpet is to be seen on the floors of some of the kitchens in some of our fashionable houses.

Brass poles are used for stair-rods. They look effective over a handsome carpet, but are difficult to keep clean.

Sweet Omelettes, which are only the plain omelette jelly or jam spread over it before it is rolled, should be dusted with fine sugar at the moment of serving.

HOME CAKE.—Rub well into a pound of flour half-pound of good beef dripping; add one-quarter pound of sugar and one-quarter pound of currants; then one tablespoonful of brewers' yeast. Mix as bread, but do not knead; let it rise till light, and bake in a quick oven.

To make the ebony stain for furniture or mantels, use tube oil, blue-black for staining unvarnished wood. The dull tint gives the surface required, and is very different from the shining and varnished effect of jet black paint. If the color sinks in very much, as it will on soft woods, repeat the process.

The cheap palm-leaf fans are very much used for screens, being covered with drawn plush, satin, or cretonne to form a bag, finished off with small pompons round the edge at small intervals, and a large satin bow at the base of the handle. They are sometimes hung up against the wall by the side of the fire-place, handle upward, and hold a half-opened Japanese fan fire-screen, or any little odds and ends.

The Short Rows.

A Vermont dairyman says a young calf should be fed three times a day. Overfeeding at long intervals, and especially with cold food, kills a good many valuable calves.

A writer in Hygiene Pratique states that boots and shoes may be rendered waterproof by soaking them for some hours in thick soap water. The compound forms a fatty acid within the leather, and makes it impervious to water.

"Don't forget the dust bath for the poultry. This is made by nailing together four boards in the form of a square. No bottom is needed. Place in a sunny corner and fill with dry loam or road dust, with an extra barrel full to use when needed. There is nothing equal to a good dust bath to keep the hens free from lice. If they are very lousy a bushel of wood ashes may be added to the bath.

In windy localities, says J. J. Thomas, good screens of evergreens on the exposed sides of the cattle yards have the three-fold advantage of ornament, comfort to the cattle, and economy in feed and in saving flesh. This kind of protection from wintry winds, with its great saving and little cost, is so important that there appears to be no excuse for its ommission by any farmer.

A correspondent says that young horses should never have shoes imposed upon them until it is well proved that they cannot do without them. He predicts that the day is not far off when some humane benefactor of his kind and horse-kind will produce a breed of horses having such firm, tough feet in addition to all other good qualities.

The negroes of Sumter county, Ala., have a farmer's club in successful operation, with some very practical features worthy the consideration of white folks. If any member fails to attend properly to his team, or keep his fences in repair he is fined from $1 to $10, and the money is collected out of the first proceeds of his crop. Membership in such a club would prove expensive to a good many white farmers.

Window Boxes.

Among the numerous plans for the coming summer made by the great army of flower lovers all over the broad land, I hope many have included one, two or more window boxes. It can be said in their favor that they offer one of the easiest methods of gardening, and one of the prettiest forms of out-door decoration; and to the large class, who, through ill health or many cares, are debarred from the ordinary flower garden, they are especially suitable. They give also rare chances for richness of tone and harmony of color, and an artist's work may be as plainly visible in a well-filled window box as in many more pretentious things.

I was especially struck with this latter fact, one day, last summer, when before the windows of an old farm house I saw so beautiful a combination of form and color that I stopped and begged permission to examine closely. The brackets that held the window boxes were fastened in place with large screws; and could be easily removed, and the boxes made of unpainted pine nailed together. Up each side of the window was a rustic ladder, made by fastening a slender cedar stick about four feet long in each corner of the box, then tacking bits of twisted mossy branches irregularly back and forth till the desired height was reached; then longer pieces formed an arch over the top. In one box a white abutilon formed the center piece, with scarlet geraniums and sweet breathed heliotropes on either side, while delicate maurandyas, with their dainty leaves and blossoms, twined around and over the rustic supports. Then, mingling with the stronger growing German ivy, senecio scandens fell in long festoons from the arch above. Bulbs of oxalis deppi, which had been tucked in here and there, furnished abundance of prettily marked leaves, and the outside of the box was completely hidden by a perfect mat of othonna, tradescantia, German ivy and dew plant. The other box had a large, double, purple fuschia in the centre, with white geraniums on either side, surrounded by quantities of mignonette and the same charming confusion of drooping vines. These boxes were sheltered by a veranda, but had an unlimited supply of sunshine during the middle of the day, and were perfect marvels of luxuriant growth.

Bogonias are among the most suitable plants for this kind of gardening, and the tuberous-rooted varieties reduce the labor to a minimum. A box on my own veranda, last summer, contained four of the latter, while Maderia vines clambered over the lattice work of slender willows to the ends, and wreathed the upper part of the window with their own peculiar drapery of green leaves, and faintly sweet flowers. A quantity of variegated periwinkles completed the effect. On the approach of cold weather, such a box can easily be removed to warmer quarters, gradually dried off, and then placed in a frost-proof room or dry cellar until the following spring.

A collection of fuchias, half a dozen different kinds, in a large box is also a charming, and unlike specimen pot plants, they can be left to their own devices, and neither trimmed nor trained.

For a good-sized box no vine is more desirable than the cobœa scandens, and it is easily grown from seed. Two little pots filled with moist earth and placed side by side in an empty match box, the spaces around them tightly packed with wet moss, the seeds planted edge down, the whole covered with a pane of glass, set in a warm place and not watered, have year after year started beautiful little plants for me. After the seeds have germinated, they ask little favor of any one, and their rapidity of growth is something marvellous.

Nothing adds so much to the chams of the rich, glowing colors of foliage plants as a judicious mixiure of ferns, and some of our native ones are quite equal to the greenhouse varieties. Taken up in early spring before the fronds have begun to unroll themselves in the sunlight, and put here and there among brilliant coleus or crimson dracænas, they will grow and thrive either in shade or sunshine, and lend grace and beauty to their surroundings. Rustic boxes filled entirely with ferns, and wild grasses, and draped with mitchella vines, may deck a sheltered veranda all summer, and then do duty at a north window as ferneries all winter.

Cyperus alternifolius, also, though usually recommended for Wardian cases, will give charming effects among bouvardias or abutilons in a large window box, and sweet peas and mignonette are always acceptable. Sweet peas must be covered three or sour inches when sown, or the vines will soon turn yellow and droop away without a single blossom.

In regard to the size, shape and ornamentation of the boxes much will depend on the plants chosen. For strong, quick-growing ones, depth of soil and plenty of root room are required, while for the lower-growing and delicate ones shallow boxes are more desirable. One thing bear in mind; no art can decorate equal to the forms, colors, shadings, intricate loopings and draperies of healthy vines and flowers, so there is no necessity for elaborate ornament in the box itself; it should always be subordinate to the plants therein. The soil should be light and rich, and the supply of water must be ample.—Vick's Illustrated Magazine.

Early Pig Pasture.

What is it best to sow for an early pasture for pigs, the coming summer, on a prairie soil newly broken?

Ans.—It is not advisable to pasture some grasses at all, or to pasture very early, the same season the seed is sown: but the best you can do is to sow four pounds of Orchard Grass, six pounds White Clover, four pounds Kentucky Blue Grass and 12 pounds Red clover seed to the acre. To this you might add three pounds of Northern Red Top. The White Clover is very early and is closely followed by Kentucky Blue Grass and Orchard Grass. Harrow the ground well and brush in the seeds. If you can do this just before a rain all the better. All the seeds mentioned may be sown together in the early spring. You might sow a patch of rye for pasture to ease the grass, but the success of this you can best determine for yourself.—Rural New Yorker.

Growing Celery.

From the Western Rural.

We are asked to give directions for the cultivation of celery. Sow the seed in the open ground as soon as the ground is fit to work. The ground should be level and the soil mellow and rich, and it is better when it is being thoroughly pulverised, which it ought to be, to mix it with short stable manure. Sow in rows eight inches apart, using one ounce of seed to every twenty feet of row. After sowing roll or pat down with a spade. As soon as the plants appear hoe lightly between the rows, and pull out the weeds as soon as they are seen. As the plants advance in growth cut off the tops—perhaps twice before planting--as that process induces a stocky growth and plants treated thus suffer less in transplanting. It may be planted any time from the middle of June to the middle of August, but little is gained in planting before July. Prepare ground, and plant on a level surface with rows three feet apart and the plants sixteen inches apart in the rows, if it is a dwarf variety, five feet apart if of the large varieties. Firm the soil about the plant, especially if it is dry. After planting, nothing need be done for six weeks, except to run between the rows with a cultivator and keep the plants free from weeds. About the middle of August begin to earth up to blanch up what is wanted for use in September, October and November. Draw the soil up about the plant with a hoe and firm it about it, so that the leaves shall be in an upright position. Then draw more dirt up about the row. A plow may be used for this purpose. But the blanching process is completed only when the soil is taken from between the rows and banked up to the top of the plants on each side.

Management of Swine.

How can we best manage our present crop of hogs during spring and early summer, and how can we get the earliest green feed for them, as corn is scarce and dear?

ANS.—Hogs which have been wintered, will not only live, but thrive on grass or clover pasture. They can be kept along on such pasture without other food until spring grain is ripe. Peas are the best feed for hogs, and these will be ready in about 2½ months after sowing. Barley is next best of the spring grains, and will mature sooner than the peas. Early sweet corn can be utilized to good advantage, to be followed by later varieties, and fed stalks and all, and the hogs will eat it with great relish. There are more fattening properties in sweet corn-stalks than most people suppose. With the above auxiliaries hogs may be kept growing through the summer, and be fattened without any corn. Young pigs, however, will require something more than pasture. Wheat middlings, or ground oats with the hulls sifted out, and slightly fermented, will make the best kind of food for pigs. The hulls of the oats are excellent for the calves or cows. If sows are suckling pigs, they will require additional food until the peas or barley are ready for them. The hogs may be turned into the peas, and thus harvesting and grinding will be unnecessary. Wheat might take the place of corn, and if ground entire in small quantities it will be ecxellent food for swine.—Rural New Yorker.

When to Sow Clover.

I see an inquiry in your paper as to the time to sow clover seed. I was glad to see some one raise the discussion on clover. I will give my experience of forty years, and what I have gathered from others I have talked with. My facilities for knowing have been somewhat better than those of most farmers, as I have been selling a seed sower for the last ten years. From what I can gather, about the 15th of April is the best time, if the season is favorable; if not, sow later, when the ground is dry and cracked, and before a rain. I don't sow on a snow or in the moon, but on the ground when out of the way of frost. By this plan a man won't miss getting a stand more than once in five or seven years, but if he sows early and the seed germinates he is a goner.—Indiana Farmer.

Caution in Regard to Seed-corn.

D. S., Ionia County, Mich., writes: "For 15 years there has not been a season so bad for ripening corn as that of 1883. It is estimated that 150,000 bushels of seed-corn will be needed in the State of Wisconsin alone, owing to the failure of the corn to ripen. Similar conditions prevail in all corn-growing states, and probably not one farmer in fifty has saved corn that is fit for seed. Every one should to-day test his seed-corn by placing several average samples between folds of moistened flannel and if it does not germinate then look sharp for corn that will grow or the result will be hundreds and thousands of dollars of loss to the farmers and millions to the country. Look sharp, too, for corn of the best varieties which ripened in 1883. So far as I can learn there was only one variety that ripened perfectly in thie state the past season. Also procure a pure, fixed, and distinct variety which has been thoroughly tested, and which is an extra early and not a hard, flinty corn.

Why Apprentices are Scarce.

A contemporary writer says it is principally because of the conceit of weak and foolish parents who could not think of allowing their boys to soil their hands with manual labor or tarnish their pedigree by associating with common workmen. Many and many a young man have I known whose aptitudes called to him with all the imperious demands of instinct to learn a trade, but he was prevented from doing so by his parents, who preferred to see him filling the more important and dignified position of clerk, often working fifteen hours a day for $15 per month, and sometimes yielding to the small temptation to leave unpaid his tailor's and washerwoman's bills. Or, if he escaped the clerkship, he was almost sure to be found among the luckless ninety-and-nine professional men who stand off and eye with green envy the one in the round hundred who has made a success. It is not the lack of attention to the new workman that is lowering the standard in mechanical trades, but the folly of parents in closing the doors of the trades in the face of their sons, and in the absence of good material we get bad. It is very often the case that we get hold of a boy who has few or no qualifications, natural or acquired, for a trade, but he can probably make more money at that than at common labor, and, as we can get no better, we have to do the best we can. There is ho doubt we are getting poorer subjects every year for apprentices for this very reason. But we can reach a point so low that it is impossible to get any lower, and I believe we have about reached that point in some lines of business. Some parents, and boys too, are at last getting their eyes opened. They are learning that they cannot plant dudes and raise men. Many bubbles have been pricked, and much gilding has worn through. Labor is becoming more dignified, because more than ever before it is wedded to thought. The manual training-schools which are springing up in nearly all of our large cities are giving instruction to many boys whose parents, perhaps, would not at first consent to them entering the shops. These schools are doing a good work in teaching the principles of trades, in fostering a genuine love fer mechanics, and in pointing out the way to the special field where the young man can labor with the assurance of receiving his highest reward. With such brightening prospects as the work of the manual training school warrants we see no reason for fearing that the race of good workmen in any trade will soon die out. On the contrary, we believe we will see mechanics increasing in numbers and skill from year to year.—Scientific American.

In the Lagoons of the Congo.

"A rustling in the vegetation, and a large varanus lizard slips into the water or on some trampled bank a crocodile lies asleep in the warm sun, with a fixed smirk hanging about his grim muzzle. These lagoons are places that are seething with life—life that is ever stirring, striving and active—and when you suddenly arrive, slipping and splashing in the watery footholds, the sudden silence that greets you is the frightened, expectant hush of a thousand apprehensive creatures. Beyond the lagoons and this strip of mud and water rises an almost impenetrable barrier of forest, nearly impossible to pass by land, but which is fortunately pierced by many little arms or natural canals of the congo, that intersect it and penetrate to the firm, dry land beyond. As you paddle gently in a native canoe through the watery valleys of the vegetable Venice, the majestic trees, firmly interlaced above and overarching the canal, shrouding all in pale green gloom, the glympses and vistas through the forest that you get reveal many beautiful forms of bird and insect life. Barbets, with red forehead and large, notched bills, are sitting in stupid meditation on the twigs, giving a harsh and mechanical squeak, if the too near approach of the canoe disturbs their reverie. Little African woodpeckers are creeping up the branches, deftly turning round towards the unseen side when they observe you; large, green mantises, or 'praying insects,' are chasing small flies with their great, pouncing forelegs, and every now and then a blue roller-bird snaps up a mantis, in spite of its wonderful assimilation to its leafy sourroundings. Farther into the forest, the canal, a blind alley of water, stops, the soil becomes solid and well raised, and a native path is discernible, leading through the now more park-like and formal clumps of forest to a distant village, whence the crowing of cocks and the occasional shouts of the inhabitants can be heard. But the birds do not lessen because we are approaching the abode of men. Out of the bosky trees little troops of black and white hornbills suddenly start, and flap their loose, irregular flight to another refuge. Violet plantain-eaters gleam out in their beauty from time to time; golden cuckoos, yellow-vented bulbuls, green fruit pigeons, gray parrots, parrots that are gray and blue and yellow-shouldered, green love-birds, a multitude of little wax-bills, a medley of diverse and beautiful birds, enliven this walk through the forest, along the black, peat path, with their loud cries, their lovely plumage and their rapid movements."—From H. H. Johnston's book on the Congo.

The Infernal Machine.

The infernal machine can hardly be called a new invention. The explosive force of gunpowder was too destructive an agent to escape the notice of the disaffected. The shell no doubt suggested the Orsini bomb. It was destructive, but it was bulky. No man could carry many of them about his person. It was effective against individuals, but powerless against society. Against the weapons of organized governments it was as impotent as the knife. Shells thrown by hand were no match for shells thrown from cannon. Consequently, while Orsini bombs have been used with fatal effect against individuals they have never faced the organized forces of society, and have had no effect upon the problems of war. But science has been busy with explosives since Orsini's day. It has concocted compounds which develop ten times the destructive force of gunpowder; it has put into human hands the very thunderbolts of Jove. They can be carried in quantities about the person; they can be thrown by hand or with a sling. Nicety of aim is unnecessary. Whatever they strike they pulverize, and kill all within a certain radius. They can be manufactured cheaply, secretly and readily, Any manufacturer of bad smells in the basement of a soap factory can turn out more means of destruction in a day than Krupp could in a century. Nay, the work could be done in any back kitchen. If the devil delights in the horrors of war, he must be in ecstacies over these new inventions. They introduce us to a warlike outfit, cheap and easily manufactured, which every one can own and every one can use. Is it likely that the block upon the game of rebellion will be continued long? Are the guardians of society justified in ignoring the fact?—The United Service.

The Lax Morality of Turkey.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: If any people on the face of the earth have an easier, more elastic code of morals than the Turks, they have not been discovered to date. Nothing is better known the world over than that every Turk is a thief. Honesty is a lost art in Turkey, and the Turks are rather glad it is lost. The beauty about the knavery of these people is the delicacy of its finesse. The bounds are rarely overstepped. From buying a pin to buying a horse, caveat emptor is the only safe rule to be observed. The Turk is not prejudiced. He will cheat the other Turk as readily as he will a foreigner. But it is in the politicians and judges that the perfection of corruption is to be found. When these classes cannot beg you to bribe them they bulldoze you into making them a present. So far has this corruption progressed in the civil service that it is a common thing for a hard-working farmer or thrifty merchant to be arrested for treason merely in order to give the officers a pretext for dividing his property among them under the confiscation law.

Compressed Paragraphs.

A Chicago paper says: "The following illustrates the career of a great showman, 1870, unknown; 1872, a man named Haverly; 1874, Jack Haverly; 1876, Mr. John H. Haverly; 1878, Manager Haverly; 1880, Colonel J. H. Haverly; 1880, Gen. J. H. Haverly; 1884, Jack Haverly."

Dr. Miller who made the examination of Guiteau's brain, has been devoting considerable attention to the effect of different professions on longevity. His conclusion is that the average life of business men is fifty years in this country and sixty in England, statesmen seventy-two in England to seventy here, English chief justices sixty-eight, Americans, sixty. The Americans, in his opinion, are too active and not regular enough in their habits.

A Boston man writes of doctors who advertise: "Many such advertisers are specialists, and on old physician frankly tells me that as the practice of medicine is all 'an experiment,' the 'regulars' always use the goods which these specialists have proven to be efficacious. They spend years studying the eye, ear or some other part of the body, and consequently know more about it than a doctor with a general practice, who consults old books and is not progressive."

The City of Mexico possesses many delights for the northern visitor, but there is one drawback mentioned by a correspondent which is rarely referred to. He says: "For the first two days I was a little troubled for breath on this lofty plateau (2,000 feet higher than the top of Mount Washington), and my lips were dry and my throat parched; but my lungs have now become accustomed to the rarified air, and by taking outdoor exercise only in the morning and evening and drinking a little claret and a good deal less water, I succeed in being very comfortable."

A scientific physician says: "In the morning there is an acrid state of the secretions, and nothing is so well calculated to correct it as peaches, apples, etc. The small seed fruits, such as figs, blackberries, raspberries and strawberries, may be classed among the best fruits and medicines. The sugar in them is nutritious, the acid purifying and the seeds lazative. We should look more to our gardens for our medicines and less to our drug stores."

It is not fair to charge workingmen with being low in their tastes or with preferring the saloon, and the beer-hall, and the tavern, until they have had the oppotunity to educate themselves. The success of the workingmen's Sunday concerts in New York ought to be the starting point for similar efforts in other cities, and it only needs a trifling generosity on the part of our wealthy men to repeat the success. The rich have their Sunday service in churches to which the poor cannot afford to go. Let the poor have their service also, and what better service can they have than good music on the only day of rest they have?—Chicago Tribune.

The origin of attar of roses is said to have been this: To please a voluptuous monarch his favorite sultana caused his bath in the palace garden to be filled to the brim with rose water. The action of the sun soon concentrated the oily particles floating on the surface, and the attendant, supposing the water to have become corrupt, began to skim it for the purpose of taking off the oil. The globules burst under the process, and emitted such a delightful odor that the idea of preparing this beautiful perfume was at once suggested.

Personal Gossip.

Grant smokes a medium-strength cigar, which he imports from Cuba. He talks while smoking, never lets a cigar go out, and smokes the stub on a wooden toothpick. Sherman smokes nervously, and is always relighting his cigar. Sheridan enjoys a quiet smoke, but can't do anything else while he is smoking. Butler rarely lights a cigar, but carries the wrong end in his mouth. Logan smokes only at long intervals, but when he smokes at all, it is incessantly.

It is well to be posted in the French names of some of the brand new shades which fashion has introduced; "Gris" is a steeley drab shade. "Shauvette," a shade of drab beige. "Armande," a delicate salmon yellow. "Isard," an ashes of rose or pinkish, beige shade. "Champignon" is a yellowish soft drab, or, as its name suggests, a mushroom shade.

Judge Dickey, of the Illinois Supreme Court, shed tears when on the Shiloh battlefield a few days ago. He told the three hundred Union veterans around him how the husband of his daughter General Wallace, was killed near the spot then under foot. During the battle Mrs. Wallace, approaching to join her husband, met a messenger, who told her of the General's fall.

At a station in Montana the other day a Boston girl stuck her head out of a Northern Pacific car and exclaimed: "The bewildering womance which cwowns this twanscendental scenewy with such indescwibable facination and tinges its evewy featuh with such overpow'ing interest quite bweaks me up!" And a number of members of the local vigilance committee standing on the platform look grimly into each other's faces and muttered, "Oh, if it was only a man."

The Montreal (Can.) Witness says: "Among other worthy deeds, the late Joseph Mackay left $10,000 for a Professorship in Montreal Presbyterian College. His surviving bryther, Edward, supplemented this by a gift of $40,000 and called the professorship after his brother. At his death the late Edward Mackay left $10,000 to found a chair in the college. Now his three nephews have added $40,000, and call the professorship after their uncle.

"The Indian girl of Eureka, Nev.," says the San Francisco Chronicle, "who had been given all the benefits of civilization, including dresses of the latest style, and who recently cast them aside and went to live in a wickiup with a Piute buck, has repented of her passion for savage life. Recently, after drinking bad whiskey all night, he arose in the morning and began to beat and kick her. She escaped to town and has once more donned the garb of civilization. Perhaps it would be a good thing to send her east as a lecturer on the beauties of savage life.

The present wife of the emperor of Germany was not his first choice. The lady whom he wanted to marry was the Princess Elizabeth Radziwill. The latter returned his love to the highest degree, but she was much too noble-minded to accept the sacrifice of his hand, and, in a last interview with the prince, she besought him to release her. She went into a nunnery, and Wilhelm wedded Augusta, but their married life was not for many years a very happy one. It is only since the different attempts on the emperor's life, that their relations have become warmer, and on those occasions the empress always spent many hours daily near the bedside of her husband.

Defective Page

DR. EVANS.

Gossip About the Millionaire Dentist of Paris.

So Charles Howard, the millionaire of Vermont is to leave $1,000,000 to his niece, Mrs. Evans, the wife of the rich Parisian dentist. Truly the Bible saying holds good, "to him that hath shall it be given."

Evans is already several times a millionaire, and this will be a qretty addition to his fortune, which is increasing at the rate of hundreds of thousands yearly. It is generally supposed that he made the most of his fortune filling teeth. But this is a mistake, as the following talk with one of the oldest dentists in the United States, a man who was years ago connected with one of the imperial courts of Europe, will show:

"Dr. Evans," said the gentleman, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., and he started life as a jeweler's apprentice in Lancaster, the same town in which Buchanan began life as a young lawyer. After learning the jewelry trade he went to Philadelphia and there in some way got into dentistry. Before he knew much about it he took a notion to go to Europe, and got letters from the College of Dentistry at Baltimore to Brewster, who was then the leading American dentist in Paris. Evans was a money making fellow and very plausible. When he called on Brewster, Brewster saw he was bound to make his way anyhow, and fearing if he did not employ him Evans would hurt his trade, he entered into a partnership with him, The conditions of the contract were that Evans should work for Brewster three years at a nominal salary, and at the close of that time Brewster should go out of the practice and leave it to Evans, pnd he was bound thereafter not to Aractice within three leagues of Paris. wfterwards he found that Evans was aorking entirely for himself and not at all for him. He would spend hours on a filling, making it shine and finishing it up beautifully at the expence of the office. Then Brewster tried to break the contract, Evans fought him in the courts and beat him. And Brewster was thus crowded out of Paris.

"When did Evans become Court dentist?"

"I don't know the time. He says, I understand, that he was filling Eugenie's teeth when Louis Napoleon came to his office for some dental work, and that here the two met, and from that meeting afterward sprang their marriage. Napoleon owed much to Evans in many ways. You know he saved the life of Eugenie one night as she left the Grand Opera House, and an attempt was made to assassinate Napoleon by throwing hand-grenades. He afterward aided Eugenie in escaping to England and went with her in 1870. At this time everyone else had deserted the Empress, and she fled to Dr. Evan's house. The doctor's wife was at the seashore, and Eugenie, dressed in Mrs. Evan's clothing, was passed off by Evans as his wife, and driven in his own carriage to the Norman coast. Thence they got a boat to England.

"Dr. Evans," this gentleman went on, "is worth several millions, and he has a grand palace in Paris. His office practice in the Rue de la Paix nets him probably $60,000 a year, but this is not how he has made the most of his money. When Napoleon was President of the Republic he was quite poor. He died very wealthy, and much of his money was made through Evans. Napoleon knew what action was going to be taken on public matters, and he also knew how this would affect stocks. If he could use his information in buying and selling he could make large sums easily. But it would not do for Napoleon to be connected with a broker. There must be some trusty go-between, added to a safe banker. Evans, I am told by good authority, was the go-between, and his position as dentist enabled him to do it to the best of his advantage. He had access to Napoleon at all hours, and he was the only one who could take precedence over the Cabinet and every one else. He attended him at his toilet at 8 o'clock in the morning, and was on as close terms with Eugenie as with Louis Napoleon.

"One day Eugenie said to him: 'Dr. Evans, at 11 o'clock to-morrow an order will be issued withdrawing the French troops from Rome.' Evans at once went to the broker and invested in certain securities which he knew would be affected. At 12 the next day, after the order was issued, these securities went up like a shot, and Evans made $60,000. Of course, Eugenie came in for her share for her pin money.

"Dr. Evans," continued this gentleman, occupied this position during all that time when Baron Haussmann was improving Paris, and he and Napoleon made great sums in speculating on the advances in property to arise from the changes. When the avenue de l'Imperatrice was to be laid out, Napoleon, taking down a drawing, showed Evans certain property and told him to buy it. Evans did so and this in a few days after was worth from thirty to fifty times the amount Evans paid for it. I suppose that he and the Emperor afterward divided the profits.

"But Dr. Evans' practice alone amounts to a great deal. He has dealings with many of the courts of Europe. and though I do not consider him a good dentist, still he has that reputation, and makes a great deal of money. When Napoleon was on the throne it is thought he acted as Napoleon's diplomatic agent in a quiet way on the pretense of his trade. Going, for instance to Russia, the rest of the world wondered what Louis Napoleon and the Czar was up to He received from the sovereigns in Europe diamonds, jewelry and pictures for the work he did them, and his house is filled with beautiful things which came from his practice.—Washington Corr. Cleveland Leader.

Why the Marriage Did Not Take Place.

What is said to be the true story of the postponement of the wedding of Hugh J. Jewett's daughter Julia and the subsequent breaking of the engagement with young McCormack of the great mower and reaper concern at Chicago, is just beginning to be talked about at the clubs in New York. The wedding was to have taken place some three or four months ago. McCormack came on three weeks before the day set. In that time he managed to so offend his affianced's sense of propriety by boasts of his wealth and other similar gaucheries that he became actually offensive to her. She told her sister she would never forgive herself if she married him. Her father was absent from home, but her brothers insisted that if would disgrace the family for her at that late day to throw McCormack over, and won her reluctant consent to let the ceremony take place Mr. Jewett got home on Saturday night before the Wednesday set for the wedding. When he learned of the change of his daughter's affection he said there was only one rule by which he should be guided.. It she did not love the man she should not marry him. As for any disgrace involved in acting under such a rule, he, as the head of the family, was prepared to meet it. It is said the boys felt rather cut up at their fathers decision, as they had hoped much from the union of two such prominent families. But everybody whose opinion is worth having commends Mr. Jewett's action.

* * *

Mr. J. M. Langston, the American Minister at Port au Prince, has demanded of the Haytian Government the payment of $400,000 as an indemnity for the American losses on account of the riots last September. The German claims for the same cause amount to $500,000. The French claims reach an equal sum, and the English claims are $250,000. The Haytian Government has put into circulation an additional $1,000,000 of paper money. The number of persons killed during the revolution is officially declared to have been [illegible],000.

A Great Gambler Failed.

New York Special: On a put for 2,000 Western Union and small puts on Erie, James R. Keene failed to respond, and with that failure announced to the street that he had reached the bottom of the splendid fortune which a few years ago was the wonder and admiration of speculators. It for some time had been suspected that Keene was in a strait, but pluck kept him up, and until lately he thought he would pull through. Very little was held aginst him by brokers, but he has privileges out ofwhich have come heavy losses. He paid out recently to holders of his stocks $175,000. The failure was for but $14,000.

The following statement was issued for publication:

After paying out millions of dollars in cash during the last few months, in my efforts to protect my privileges in the falling market, I have finally determined to call a halt in the interests of those with whom I have business. JAMES R. KEENE.

Keene's career has been wonderful. He made his fortune in silver speculation in San Francisco. He was a bull in Crown Point from $10 to $2,700, and a bear all the way down. It is estimated that his winnings there were from three to five millions. Coming here in 1879, entored the market as a bull and was credited in two years with having added to his fortune $7,000,000. Meanwhile he had won a reputation as being one of the pluckiest operators ever on the street. Everything he touched during his success turned to money, and quite early in his Wall street experience he worsted Mr. Gould. It is curious that the remarkable drop in Gould's Western Union recently was the direct cause of Keene's failure. Luck turned against him in 1881. He lost on wheat at Chicago and had a fight with the Standard Oil company, which cost him an immense sum. Then some of his speculations turned on him. He fought pluckily but could not resist the tide. He has paid out within two years millions of dollars on privilege accounts.

In Memory of Judge Kidder.

Sioux Falls.—At a meeting of members of the bar of Minnehaha county and officers of the general term of the district court, on the 1st inst., a committee, consisting of E. Parliman, William A. Wilkes, H. H. Kieth, T. S. Free and F. L. Boyce, was appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of the late Hon. Jefferson P. Kidder, judge of the Fourth judicial district. This committee, at a meeting recently, reported the following, which was adopted and ordered entered in the court record:

Resolved, That the supreme court of this territory, the district court of the Fourth judicial district, the bar, and people of this territory have sustained in the death of the Hon. Jefferson P. Kidder, the loss of an honorable and upright judge. That his long judicial career in this territory has been marked by great industry, high abilities, and incorruptible integrity, and in the termination of his long public career, universal regret is felt and unusual sympathy extended.

Resolved, That in this slight tribute to his memory we can but inadequately express the loss sustained by his death. That his life and labors, characterized as they were by honor, industry and the fullest integrity, are left for the future, and stand as an encouragement to those of us who survive him, showing that success in life depends more upon integrity and good faith than upon more brilliant accomplishments.

God's Poor Cremated.

The county house of Van Buren county, Michigan, located near Hartford, thirty miles west of Kalamazoo was burned to the ground ot 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, and fourteen inmates perished in the flames, being as follows:

James Johnson, an old sailor, eighty-eight years old; Henry Baker, half mute, aged forty; Benjamin Bogardus, aged forty-six; old man named Sawyer, insane, lately removed from Kalamazoo; Sargens, over seventy years; Fred Echenberger, eleptic, aged seventeen; Myers, over seventy; Peter Balden, Deborah Gravatt, over seventy: Mrs. Curtis, insane; Caroline Shearer, aged thirty-five; Caroline Lang, aged thirty; Mrs. Wilson and her daughter aged ten. The building was of frame, and burned very rapidly. The above were all in one wing. Most of them were smothered in their beds, but several were found together. Only one body was found recognizable. All that could be found of the others was put into one box the size of an ordinary coffin box. The first known of the fire was the cries of the paupers. The building contained forty-five paupers. The remaining of thirty-one all escaped, also all the hired help. Loss, $15,000; insured.

Ella Wheeler Married.

Milwaukee Special: The greatest and most genuine social surprise of the season was the announcement recently that Ella Wheeler was married to a wealthy young manufacturer from Connecticut. The marriage was a very quiet affair, and took place at the home of Col. H. S. Benjamin, at Prospect avenue, where Miss Wheeler has been visiting for several weeks. The bridegroom is R. M. Wilcox, one of a heavy firm of silverware manufacturers. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox started for the East. A magnificent home awaits them at Meridian, Conn. The first acquaintance and courtship have been very romantic, and Wisconsin's poetess leaves her old home and friends followed by thousands of wishes for her future happiness and prosperity.

Miss Wheeler was born in 1851, at Windsor, Dane county, Wis., where she has since lived with her parents. At the age of twelve years she began writing poetry, and became one of the most prolific versifiers in the country. She has published three volumes of miscellaneous poems, viz.: "Shells," "Maurine and Other poems," and "Poems of Passion." The last work appeared last year, and some of the pieces it comprises have been sharply criticised on the ground that their nature was too ardent for a young unmarried woman to give to the world, Miss Wheeler, it was lately given out, is engaged upon a volume of religious poems.

Death of a Prominent Badger.

O. M. Conover, LL. D., court reporter of the Wisconsin supreme court, died very suddenly and unexpectedly in London, England, at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, the 30th, of heart disease, aged fifty-nine years. Eighteen months ago he was married, for the second, time to Miss Sarah Dean, sister of Gen. Lucius Fairchild, since which time he had been taking an extended bridal tour in Europe. Mr. Conover was born at Dayton, Ohio, and graduated at Princeton college, both from the classical and theological departments. He went to Wisconsin in 1858, preached, practiced law, and edited a literary magazine, and from 1852 to 1858 was professor of ancient languages and literature in the state university, at Madison, resigning that position to practice law. In 1876 he was appointed court reporter. He leaves three children who live in Madison, one son being a professor of engineering in the university, and another practicing law, while a daughter is matron of ladies' hall at the university.

Royal Nuptials at Darmstadt.

The marriage of Princess Victoria of Hesse to Prince Louis of Battenburg took place Wednesday. The streets were profusely decorated with flags and thronged with sight-seers. After the performance of the civil marriage the bride was led to the palace chapel by her grandmother, the mother of Grand Duke Louis. They were followed by a procession composed of royal guests, Queen Victoria leading, followed by the prince and princess of Wales, the Princess Beatrice, Prince William of Prussia, and Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, brother of the bridegroom. In the procession the bride and bridegroom walked between the princesses of Battenberg. When the bride and bridgroom exchanged rings at the alter, a salute of thirty-six guns was fired. Queen Victoria stood during the choral portion of the services. At the conclusion of the ceremony she embraced the couple. The bride wore the veil of her mother, the late Princess Alice. All the guests, except Queen Victoria, attended the banquet in the evening. The only toast drank was to the health of the newly-wedded pair. The couple afterward started for Jugenheim amid the plaudits of throngs of people. The streets were beautifully illuminated in the evening.

J.J. Knox's Successor.

Mr. Henry W. Cannon of Stillwater, Minn., has been nominated as Mr. Knox's successor, and will be confirmed without opposition. Mr John Jay Knox remained at the desk of the controller of the currency, which he has occupied for twelve years, and then took the train for New York to assume the presidency of the Bank of the Republic in that city. There was no formality about his leave, but he worked at the business before him until the hour came for him to take the train. He will be dined by the bankers of Boston Monday, but does not expect to return to Washington until the latter part of June.

A Man

or woman with a weak stomach is not in good health. Weak stomachs lead to weak nerves, or what are known as the "fidgets," debility, melancholy, and various other ills. Many persons are not aware of it, or, if they are, say to themselves: "Oh, well, let the stomach brace up of its own accord; I guess I'll weather it." By neglecting to care for their stomachs people make a great mistake; the gastric pit is one of the most honest and faithful organs of the body and deserves the best of treatment. To you who feel in need of a good medicine for the stomach we take pleasure in recommending Burdock Blood Bitters, calculated especially as a cure for dyspepsia and indigestion, and sure also to do excellent service in correcting and toning the secretary organs—the liver and the kidneys. Did we have more space we would here insert a few of the many letters on the desk before us complimentary to Burdock Blood Bitters—letters from people cured of dyspepsia, debility, billiousness, jaundice, sick headache, and in several instances of scrofula, through the use of this preparation. Burdock Blood Bitters are very pleasant to the taste, economical, safe, and quick to benefit. W. E. Glifford, pastor M. E. church, Bothwell, Ont., a gentleman of large intelligence, and whose opinion is well worthy of our consideration, says: "About two years ago I was attacked with dyspepsia in a very bad form. My system ran down, sleep forsook me, dizziness and palpitation of the heart set in, and I grew nervous, irritable and despondent, until life became a ceaseless round of horrors. Induced to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking three bottles feel entirely cured—in fact, like a new man. I consider Burdock Blood Bitters the best family medicine now before the country for dysyepsia, liver complaint, etc. They cured me."

* * *

The following Republican national delegates, were chosen Wednesday; Second West Virginia, A. C. Sherr and Lamar C. Powell; Blain. Third Nebraska, Charles P. Mathison and John E. McCall; uninstructed, but the convention voted that Blain was its first choice.

A Wretched Iowan's Deed.

A special gives the details of a horrible crime near Roland Tuesday night. Edward Thompson a young Norweigan, went home intoxicated and tried to shoot his wife. He was prevented by his wife's sister, who succeeded in getting the revolver. The wife got out of doors and started for a neighbors, when he pursued her with an axe. Overtaking her, he felled her to the ground and repeated the blow four times, each blow indenting and fracturing the skull. Supposing her dead he ran away. Her sister called for help and the wife was found in a comatose state. Surgeons worked for hours extracting pieces of skull and relieving the pressure from the brain. It is thought she has a slight chance of recovery. A search for Thompson showed that he had plunged head first in a deep well and thus ended his existence. He was dissipated and had made his wife's life unhappy ever since their marriage.

125 Years Old.

Messrs. Francis Newbery & Son, London, England, established for 125 years, write: As a testimonial from one of the oldest drughouses in Great Britain, respecting your household remedy, will no doubt be of interest to you, we are pleased to make the statement that we have sold St. Jacobs Oil with satisfaction to the public, for several years' and that owing to the extraordinary merits of the article, the demand is continually increasing, and that we have heard of many favorable reports regarding its great virtue as a pain-curing remedy.

Murder in a Kansas Bank.

A courier brings news of a daring attempt to rob the Medicine Valley bank of Medicine Lodge, thirty-five miles west of Harper, Kansas, in which the cashier was killed and the president fatally wounded. On Wednesday, the 30th, four men, amed with Winchester rifles and revolvers rode up to the bank. Two remained with the horses, while the others entered demanding money. E. W. Payne, president, and George G. expert cashier were in the bank. They refused to comply with the result above stated. The city marshal just then appeared and opened fire on the men. Outside citizens gathered rapidly, and the robbers, seeing the game was up, quickly mounted and galloped away without having secured booty. Within ten minutes thirty men were in hot pursuit, and the chances are that the robbers will be captured and summarily dealt with. No clue to their identity.

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.

I am cured of Catarrh and deafness by Ely's Cream Balm. My Aunt was deaf in one ear. After using the Balm a few times her hearing was restored. F. D. Morse, Insurance Broker, Elizabeth, N. J. Not a liquid or snuff.

We recommend Ely's Cream Balm where a cure for Catarrh is called for, and consider that we are doing the public a service by making its virtues known to those afflicted with this loathsome disease, for which it is in most instances a perfect cure. Peck Bros., Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich. (Price 50 cts. See adv.)

One dozen small bottles of Swift' Specific (S. S. S.) cured me sound and well of a bad Scrofulous affection which had baffled all treatment, including Hot Springs. J. H. Raiff, Denver, Col.

Coughs. Brown,s Bronchial Troches are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, and Bronchial Affections. Sold only in boxes.

Solid men admire the beautiful, and this accounts for the thousands of bottles of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer, which have been sold yearly since its invention by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Swift's Speciffc (S. S. S.) has cured me of a long-standing case of Eczema, which has resisted all sorts of treatment. Rev. W. J. Robinson, N. Ga. Conference.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator has a reputation equal to any medicine in the world.

Gen. Raum has invited Charles Eldredge, who was the first man dismissed by Commissioner Evans, to become his law partner.

Well's May Apple (Liver) Pills, 10c.
"ROUGH ON DENTIST" Tooth Powder, 15c.
The "Rough on Tooth" Powder, elegant. 15c.

Beware of the incipient stages of consumption. Take Piso's cure in time.

A water spout burst over Hutchins' Station, on the Texas Central railroad. Water was ten feet deep on level ground.

"Rough on Rats," clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.
Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, tasteless. 25c.
"Rough on Coughs" Troches, 15c; liquid 50c.

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.

The business portion of the town of Remington, Ind., was almost totally destroyed by fire.

"Buchu-paiba," Great Kidney and Urinary Cure. $1
"Rough on Corns," for Corns, Warts, Bunions. 15c
Wells' Health Renewer cures Dyspepsia, Impotence

"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."

Testimonial of a Boston lady.

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Infantile Humors, cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the *cause*.

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Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Cuticura, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

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A REMEDY THAT WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs.

THE LUNG BALSAM Has cured Consumption when other remedies and physicians have failed to effect a cure.

THE LUNG BALSAM Contains no Opium in any form.

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THE LUNG BALSAM For Croup is a safe and sure Remedy. Mothers, try it.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.
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ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from Nervous Exhaustion, Reduced Vitality, Debility, and all diseases of a kindred nature, resulting from whatever causes. Speedy relief and complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Strength guaranteed. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

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"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony.

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The doctors tried in vain to relieve me. But to no purpose.

"Morphine and other opiates

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!

"When my wife heard a neighbor say what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

"The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work, as hard as any man could for over three weeks; but I worked too hard fo my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that was ever known. I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case and he said HopBitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again. In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the Bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since. It also cured my wife who had been so for years; and has kept her and my children well and hearty with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these Bitters are used. J. J. Berk, Ex-Supervisor.

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"Sister!
"Mother!
"Or daughter!
"Can be made the picture of health!
"With a few bottles of Hop Bitters!
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BEST IN THE WORLD.
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