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A Hair-Breadth Escape.

"This looks suspicious!" exclaimed Mrs. Suspicion, directing attention to a long, golden hair which she had discovered on the shoulder of her husband's coat. She took it up, and twining it about her finger examined it carefully. "Sure it ain't yours, my dear?" he said. "You know your hair has a golden tinge in the sunlight." "My hair is black," responded the wife in a manner that indicated too plainly that flattery would not quiet her. "This is yellow—red I may say; now, how did it get on your coat? That's what I'd like to know." "Oh," responded he, "I forgot to tell you of a little episode that occurred today; as I was coming along the street I heard the cry of fire, and, looking up, discovered several females looking out the window of the fifth story and appealing for assistance; I went up the fire-escape and soon had all the girls safely down on the sidewalk; one of them must have been red-headed." "The evening paper did not have a line about a fire," said she. "Of course not," continued he; "the fire did not amount to anything; I went around to the office and asked that my name be left out, in fact demanded that no mention of the affair be made, and actually threatened to stop my subscription if any publicity were given to my conduct. The reporter had me written up as a hero, and I knew you would not like to see me in print as saving anyone but you, so I kept it out of print. By the way, I saw a very pretty sealskin sacque downtown to-day that I half-way ordered for you. I wish you would go down tomorrow and see how you like it."—*St. Paul Globe.*

She Carried Her Point.

"I want to speak to you a moment," said a woman to a Dakota judge, just after court had adjourned. "My husband is on the jury and I want you to excuse him."

"That would be impossible, madam, the case is nearly finished, and if I should do that we would have to begin all over again."

"But his work is being neglected and he ought to be at home."

"Very likely, but I can't let him go."

"One of the children is sick."

"As long as it is not dangerous he will have to stay."

"We are out of wood and flour and ——."

"You will have to arrange some how, madam, your husband can't get away at present."

"But, Judge, one of the horses is sick."

"Which one?"

"The roan."

"That big roan that I saw him driving?"

"Yes."

"Well, well, that's too bad. I hate to let your husband go but he ought to be at home at such a time as that, I suppose. Say, you haven't tried nux vomica, I suppose?"

"No."

"It's the best stuff made for a sick horse. Just wait a moment till I get my hat and I'll walk over with you and your husband and help him give the horse some."—*Estelline Bell.*

LITTLE Miss Edith Perry, of Leominster, Mass., has a better baby than a mere doll. It is a kitten, which permits itself to be completely dressed even to a bonnet, and rides for hours in a doll carriage. It is also superior to a doll, in that it has learned to take nourishment from a bottle, quite after the manner of a real baby. Edith is envied by all other little girls in Leominster.

THE FASHIONS.

Some Very Recent Decrees from the Ruling Goddess of Fashion.

MANY PRETTY NOVELTIES IN DRESS.

Handsome Outfits for Lovely Woman During the Present and Coming Months.

Cashmere.

French cashmere remains in favor for house dresses, and there is a large importation of all the standard favorite colors with a number of new tints. Heliotrope, Persian mauve, pansy, sapphire-blue, tan, dove-gray, and almond will be the choice colors, and moire or velvet for vest, cuffs and collars will be used to render the gown more dressy and becoming. These pretty dresses are very inexpensive, as fine qualities can be bought at 50 and 75 cents a yard, and eight to ten yards will make a dress (using inferior goods for the foundation) that is kilted, paneled, or box-plaited. An effective addition is a surplice front and sash of moire or velvet. One chic and graceful gown exhibited is made of Venetian red cashmere, and trimmed with sash and surplice folds of black watered silk, with the front and sides draped with black Spanish lace. Another, still prettier, is made of Peruvian-mauve, with a deep rever of violet velvet. A Fedora vest of mauve surah and a short Russian jacket of velvet are added.—*New York Sun.*

Velvet Costumes.

Leading importing houses are opening cases of very beautifully colored velvets, as these rich fabrics are to be largely used the fall and winter seasons through for entire costumes, for basques, overskirts of contrasting material, and for fancy corsages accompanying skirts of silk, lace, and transparent woolen fabrics, like albatross, etc. Many of the stylish velvet costumes which have reached America from Paris show the skirt and bodice trimmings of striped velvet, both in black and colors. The most elegant costumes, however, are made of plain rich velvets, in superb wine shades, deep blue, olive, bronze, myrtle, bishops' purple, rosewood, and nut-brown colorings. Although more novel and therefore more attractive to those who have strong liking for new effects, the costly velvet suits made up with portions of it formed of striped velvet will find fewer purchasers than those made wholly of velvet in monochrome, for the reason that the former bears its date far sooner than the latter. Costumes, though made of material long in use, come to us showing such new effects in style and draping as to render these gowns genuine novelties.—*New York Sun.*

Combination Costumes.

The first characteristic in the new fashions abroad is the rarity of costumes made entirely of one plain material (except, of course, in mourning). The utility tailor-made suits are, to some extent, an exception, but even these have often elaborate trimmings of velvet, and vests of various kinds of bright or light silks, crapes, etc. They are made of light-weight wools rather than heavy cloths.

Next come the combination wool dresses. These are of the handsome striped goods (the stripes either horizontal or perpendicular) with plain fabrics.

Velvet may almost be said to be the leading feature in the winter's styles. On plain suits are seen collars, cuffs, and revers; in more elaborate ones, pannels, skirts basques, Fedora jackets, and coats. It appears in combination with all kinds of wool and silk.

A marked feature of ceremonious dresses is the laying of light, semi-transparent fabrics over heavy ones. Laces, white and black, including the point d'esprit nets, are familiar examples of this. In addition are the old-fashioned bareges, restored to favor, embroidered muslins, veilings and albatross cloths. Bright-colored Sicliennes and satins will be used under these light fabrics by young, and gray, lilac, and other subdued shades by older women.

Another prominent characteristic that is especially important is the great variety of corsages of all sorts which are to be worn with skirts of different materials. There will be an unusual demand for silk materials in small quantities for these jackets, basques, and coats. Velvet, plush, satin, and rich black silks will be specially popular for them.

Many of these garments and most costumes will be furnished with vests or puffings, contrasting with the gown in fabric and color, and often several accompany one costume. Chief among these will be surah silk in bright or light monotones, and in stripes, plaids, and spotted designs. Vests will also be made of plush velvet, plain and brocaded, moire and watered silk, China silks, etamine, cantons, crepes of all kinds and laces. Many of these fabrics are embroidered with beads, jet and colored, or with silk. In this department, fortunately, there is no question of matching dresses. It may also be said that anything rich and brilliant on the one hand, or soft and delicate on the other, will be accepted as material for vests.—*Journal of Fabrics.*

Promenade Costumes.

The first has a skirt of nut-colored figured cashmere, trimmed on each side with a velvet panel, that on the right side being wider than that on the left, which widens gradually toward the top. The skirt is plaited and the back of the overskirt is draped in a point and raised in front, forming draperies on each side. The corsages is of velvet and forms two long points, the plastron being formed by the drapery, which ascends to the neck and is gathered. A cashmere plait crosses the right side of the basque and holds the drapery in front.

Another has a skirt of gray-blue satin delaine, bordered at the bottom with a fine plaiting, over which is a band of Oriental cashmere. The skirt is flat in front and has plaits in the back, the overskirt, or scarf, being of the same texture, but plain and without darts, and forms in the back a double point. The two draperies, arranged like a scarf, are knotted on the right side in a double bow, having loops falling over the skirt. The jacket is of figured velvet, trimmed with fur, and opens over a corsage, closed by three brandenbourgs, placed underneath the fur; then lower is a bias belt covered with passementrie, and having tassels; cap of velvet trimmed with fur and a bird.

Another is made of a blue woolen goods with a border. The left side is trimmed with a panel ornamented with plush ribbons placed lengthwise. In front is a double-plaited skirt, raised on the left side so as to join the back overskirt, which is also plaited. The corsage is double-breasted, and on its right side descends in an embroidered panel and buttons underneath from one side to the lining of the other. The back is scalloped and trimmed with embroidered ornaments. The straight collar hooks on the left side and is trimmed with embroidery.

Another is of check wool goods in red and seal-colored stripes. The false skirt is covered in front with a narrow tablier, over which is a plaited drapery raised on the left side under a sort of redingote. The fronts fall loose and open over a double-breasted vest of English crape. White metal buttons trim the front and border of the redingote. The panel on the right side follows the plaits of the tablier, but has no buttons. The back drapery falls in graceful puffs, and is in two plaits.

Another is of faille and sea-colored satin. The skirt is of seal-colored faille, draped in its back in plaits and a plain panel in front. The panel, having a narrow plaiting at the border, is surrounded by three rows of silk scallops. The skirt is completed on the left side with a pleated panel of embossed velvet; a drapery forming a round tabalier is joined to the panel at the top, and crosses over and is held on the other side; then ascends over the back of the skirt, forming a cascade. The corsage is of seal-colored satin, and opens like a shawl over a plastron of embossed velvet, trimmed with a pointed vest of faille, having a double row of buttons, and the revers are also of faille.

Still another is of plain and striped brown cashmere. The underskirt is of light-colored striped material, over which is a long full overskirt in a dark shade, draped high on the right side and held with a tab. On the left side it is plaited and joined to the back drapery, the junction being covered with a straight plaiting about six inches wide, formed of the skirt material showing only the stripes on the top; at the top it drapes over the front of the basque on the left side. The skirts of the basque are plaited in the back, and in front it opens over a plastron of the striped material, closing on the left side with hooks and eyes. The tab on the right side is held with a button, and plaited at the button under the tab, and seems to be a continuation of the drapery of the overskirt.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Fashion Fancies.

THERE are no marked changes in the manner of making new dresses, their novelty consists in small details, in new colors, and in odd ways of combing various fabrics. Basques with vests and revers are retained, also long bouffant draperies with either plain or plaited skirts, and as these were all worn last winter it will not be difficult or expensive to rearrange the dresses of last season and give them a new and stylish appearance.

RICH embroideries in imitation of Hungarian work are made of flat silk gimp and raised designs in tufted chenille. Bands of this decorate the skirt, sleeves, and basque front. Other new embroideries are in velvet applique on cloth, the work in raised silk outlined with beads or metallic threads. Panels for handsome silk and satin dresses are bordered with Renaissance designs in satin-stitch embroidery, intermixed with plush flowers in relief.

ONE of the fashionable corsages which is likely to prove very popular in evening dress is made of black silk velvet, opening broadly half the length of the front over a chemisette *Russe* of richest white lace. There are merely wide straps of black velvet which go over the shoulders with a dainty fall of lace beneath them simply to veil the top of the arm. The back is cut down slightly in a V-shape and ends in a very short "bird's-tail" postillon with a fan of lace set between the two plaits. This corsage can be worn over skirts of any rich description.

VERY stylish toilets are made in the Louis XV. style. The skirt front, or tablier, is of lace, fully gathered around the waist, and trimmed across with two plaited ruches of ribbon. This skirt front is placed over an underskirt of faded rose silk; a tunic skirt of silk brocade in a rich floral pattern opens over this skirt front; it is looped up at the sides with flowing bows of ribbon, and fully puffed out at the back; peaked bodice, opened in a square in front, and trimmed with ribbon ruches; sleeves short to the elbow, and trimmed with ruches and lace frillings.

IN addition to the multitude of machine and hand-wrought embroideries are various kinds of elegant fancy appliques and novel devices in passementeries of all kinds. Some of the open-work fabrics for dinner and visiting gowns are made to imitate elaborate Indian embroideries, and on silken textiles much of the embroideries is in sequin, beads, and pendants of various sorts. The wings of numerous small wraps and the fronts of dresses, side panels, waistcoats, and peplums are made of rich open-work embroidery stitched all over with tiny sequins and jet drops.

AN immense importation of figured materials is shown, designed both for elegant gowns and wraps, among which are violet, ruby, and ecru tinted grounds of fichu Lyons satin in plain and shot effects, brocaded with brilliantly shaded blossoms, these raised and formed of plush or velvet. The designs of the most expensive patterns are wholly novel, and altogether unlike any of the velvet brocades usually offered. Some of these textiles show superb broche designs in magnificent Oriental combinations of color; others display a deft and artistic shading of one rich color alone.

Mortified.

As a class, physicians are sensitive to the obligations of their profession. Their gratuitous visits to the homes of the poor, and the readiness with which they respond to midnight calls in cold and stormy weather, illustrates their sympathy with the old French proverb, "*Nobelesse oblige*," (nobility binds to noble conduct).

But here and there a black sheep appears among these servants of humanity. The following anecdote, told by an officer in the British army, exhibits a physician who was both inhuman and a snob:

Lord Richard Cavendish, the son of the Duke of Devonshire, arrived at a small Swiss watering-place, with a servant dangerously ill. The nobleman travelled as plain Mr. Cavendish, and was only known as such to the public.

There being no doctor for the moment at the baths, his lordship was glad to hear of the arrival of an English physician, who was passing through the place. Going to him, he begged him as a favor to see his sick servant.

The doctor brusquely refused, saying he could not be bothered during his short holiday. Lord Cavendish bowed and turned away. The landlord, who knew the rank of his guest, said to the physician:

"Do you know to whom you were speaking?"

"No," he replied, "nor do I care; I cannot be pestered in this way."

"Well," replied the landlord, "he is the son of the Duke of Devonshire."

"Bless me!" exclaimed the medical snob, "you don't say so?" and stepping forward was about to withdraw his selfish decision. But the quite dignity of the nobleman caused him to hesitate and then retire, a mortified man.

"I regret extremely, for the credit of my profession," said a gentleman, standing by, whom no one knew, "to have been a witness to such a scene. I am a physician"—at the same time giving his name, which was that of one of the distinguished physicians of the day—"I shall be happy to prescribe for your servant."—*Youth's Companion.*

Mr. Jones' Attempt at Joking.

Jones was reading the daily paper; suddenly he looked up and said:

"That's rather a sad case about that poor woman on Crogham street whom the authorities refused to bury."

"I should say it was!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones, indignantly. "Why, what shameful neglect! I hope they notified the Health Department. Why did they refuse to bury her?"

"She wasn't dead," answered Jones, gloomily. The antiquity of the joke struck a cold chill to her heart, and Mrs. Jones was too indignant to speak. Mr. J. kept on reading, and after a while he musingly remarked:

"They'll have a cold day for the race to-morrow."

"What race?" asked Mrs. Jones, eagerly; she hadn't heard of any.

"The human race," said the miserable plagiarist.

Mrs. Jones made a face. "Another ancient witticism," she said, in a tone of contempt.

"Yes, I acknowledge its antiquity," replied Mr. Jones. "It's as old as that ancient conundrum, 'Where was Moses when the light went out?'"

There was a long silence, which was at last broken by Mrs. Jones. "Well, where was he?" she asked.

"Where was who?" inquired Jones, who had been reading up the political situation.

"Why, Moses—you know—when the light went out?"

"Maris," said Mr. Jones, with a look of grave concern, "your mind must be affected; you will want to know next who was the father of Zebedee's children, or why the tail don't wag the dog, or what makes more noise under a fence than a pig, or why a chicken 3 weeks and 3 days old crosses the street, or what it is that cats have that no other animals have, or—"

But Mrs. Jones said she heard the baby crying and went up stairs, leaving Jones to himself. It was but a ruse to get a chance to look in the Bible and read the history of Moses. She says she is going to find that passage if she has to borrow a concordance and a Bible dictionary to do it.

The Use of Oyster Shells.

Until recently oyster shells have been used only for making lime. A few years ago somebody discovered that the shells made capital foundation for oyster beds, and within a year or two many thousands of bushels have been used for this purpose. The oysterman selects a good spot for a bed and simply dumps the shells overboard. This is done in July and August, during the spawning season. The spawn attaches itself to the shell, and in two years the shell is covered with oysters ranging from the size of a silver quarter to that of a half dollar. Then the oysters are big enough to seed, and are planted as such. Sometimes thirty or forty such oysters are found attached to a single shell. The shells are worth 3 cents a bushel when thrown overboard, and at the end of two years they are worth from 50 to 75 cents per bushel, making a very good margin for profit. This method of raising seed oysters is being rapidly extended, and a number of steamers have recently been built at New Haven, Conn., with special apparatus for transplanting the shells.—*Washington Star.*

Manufacturers in the Green Isle.

A wholly erroneous idea exists among many persons in this country that the Government prohibits manufactures in Ireland. Such persons are obviously in ignorance that Ulster provides table linen and sewing thread for probably nearly half the world. The linen manufactory of Mr. Ewart, M. P. for Belfast, is one of the largest establishments in the United Kingdom. Factories of all kinds are found in numbers in and around large Irish cities, and, were the country in a calm condition, there would be many more. Distilleries and breweries flourish, especially in Cork and Dublin, where splendid fortunes have been made in them. Ireland does not contain coal available for domestic use, but, if her coal beds have been allowed to lie dormant, it has been because it was thought that working them would not pay. So far as any industrial occupation is concerned, a man is as free to work or manufacture in Ireland as in England or Scotland.

THE London bakeries used to be visited by parish officers. Now they are controlled by Government inspectors not numerous enough for the efficient performance of the work. Recent investigations showed that many bakeries are in a horrid state. Three of the more lately built have water closets in them, and forty-five had accumulations of refuse under the troughs.

WHEN Thelwall was on his trial for high treason he wrote the following note during the evidence for the prosecution, and sent it over to Erskine, his counsel: "I am determined to plead my cause myself." Erskine wrote back: "If you do you will be hanged." To which Thelwall replied: "Then I'll be hanged if I do."

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

THE COCAINE HABIT.

The Worst Slavery Known—New Revelations of Power.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

When cocaine was discovered the medical world exclaimed, "Thank heaven!"

But useful as it is, it is also dangerous, especially when its use is perverted from the deadening of pain for surgical operations, to the stimulation and destruction of the human body. Its first effects are soothing and captivating, but the thralldom is the most horrible slavery known to humanity.

J. L. Stephens, M. D., of Lebanon, Ohio, was interviewed by our reporter yesterday at the Grand Hotel, and during the conversation the doctor said: "The cocaine habit is a thousand times worse than the morphine and opium habits, and you would be astonished," he said, "if you knew how frightfully the habit is increasing."

"Whatare its effects?"

"It is the worst constitution wrecker ever known. It ruins the liver and kidneys in half a year, and when this work is done, the strongest constitution soon succumbs."

"Do you know of Dr. Underhill's case here in Cincinnati?"

"That leading physician who became a victim of the cocaine habit? Yes. His case was a very sad one, but the habit can be cured. I have rescued many a man from a worse condition."

"What, worse than Dr. Underhill's?"

"Indeed, sir, far so. Justin M. Hall, A. M., M. D., President of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and a famed practitioner, and Alexander Neil, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Columbus Medical College, and President of the Academy of Medicine, a man widely known, Rev. W. P. Clancy, of Indianapolis, Ind., from personal experience in opium eating, etc., can tell you of the kind of success our form of treatment wins, and so can H. C. Wilson, formerly of Cincinnati, who is now associated with me."

"Would you mind letting our readers into the secret of your methods?"

"Well, young man, you surely have a good bit of assurance to ask a man to give his business away to the public; but I won't wholly disappoint you. I have treated over 20,000 patients. In common with many eminent physicians, I, for years, made a close study of the effects of the habits on the system and the organs which they most severely attack. Dr. Hall, Dr. Neil, and Mr. Wilson, whom I have mentioned, and hundreds of others equally as expert, made many similar experiments on their own behalf. We each found that these drugs worked most destructively in the kidneys and liver; in fact, finally destroyed them. It was then apparent that no cure could be effected until those organs could be restored to health. We recently exhausted the entire range of medical science, experimenting with all known remedies for these organs, and as the result of these close investigations we all substantially agreed, though following different lines of inquiry, that the most reliable, scient fic preparation was Warner's safe cure. This was the second point in the discovery. The third was our own private form of treatment, which, of course, we do not divulge to the public. Every case that we have treated first with Warner's safe cure, then with our own private treatment, and followed up again with Warner's safe cure for a few weeks, has been successful. These habits can't be cured without using it, because the habit is nourished and sustained in the liver and kidneys. The habit can be kept up in moderation, however, if free use be also made, at the same time, of that great remedy."

"Yes, it is a world famed and justly celebrated specific! Like many other physicians, I used to deride the claims made for it, but I know now for a fact that it is the world's greatest blessing, having sovereign power over hitherto incurable diseases of the kidneys and liver, and when I have said that, young man, I have said nearly everything, for most diseases originate in, or are aggravated by, a depraved condition of the kidneys."

"People do not realize this, because, singular as it may seem, the kidneys may be in a very advanced stage of decomposition, and yet owing to the fact that there are but few nerves of sensation in them, the subject will not experience much pain therein. On this account thousands of people die every year of kidney disease unknowingly. They have so-called disorders of the head, of the heart and lungs and stomach, and treat them in vain, for the real cause of their misery is deranged kidneys, and if they were restored to health the other disorders would soon disappear."

Dr. Stephens' experience, that can be confirmed by many thousands whom he has treated, adds only more emphasis to the experience of many hundreds of thousands all over the world, that the remedy he refers to is without any doubt the most beneficent discovery ever given to humanity.

A Humorist in a New Role.

Josh Billings thinks the charity of this world a conundrum, and he gives it up. One cold, snowy afternoon he saw a thinly-clad man trying to sell a couple of lead-pencils at the foot of an elevated railway station, imploring each passer-by to purchase, as he was starving. Seven passed without buying; "Josh" was the eighth, and he bought them and passed on to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Soon, having an errand at the Gilsey House, he thought he would try his luck selling pencils on the way. He took the two he had bought pulled his coat-collar up and his hat-brim down, and set out in the dark. At Twenty-fourth street he stopped a benevolent-looking pedestrian with: "Please buy my two pencils for 10 cents spiece; I am starving; I have had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours," etc. The man pushed him aside, saying gruffly: "I can buy three for a quarter down the street," and went on. Three others being appealed to, did about the same. At last he slouched into the Gilsey House and tried the dodge on a man at the bar, who tossed him a quarter, saying: "Take that, old man, I don't want any pencils." Then "Josh" revealed himself, and told the story of his experience as an amateur pencil-seller to the great amusement of the assembled company.

SICK and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

"THOSE who use our goods are very much attached to them," is what a porous-plaster company advertises.

THE dangers of croup may be averted by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

THE hen finds out the man who robs her nest. She is always laying for him.

PRICKLEY ASH BITTERS warm up and invigorate the stomach, improves and strengthens the digestive organs, opens the pores, promotes perspiration, and equalizes the circulation. As a corrector of a disordered system there is nothing to equal it.

A MAN who had his attention drawn said it wasn't half as painful as drawing a tooth. —*Texas Siftings.*

A SUPERIOR hair dressing. Always safe and beneficial to use. Hall's Hair Renewer.

ADVICE to butchers: If a man refuses to pay for mutton, suet.

A Case Not Beyond Help.

Dr. M. H. Hinsdale, Kewanee, Ill., advises us of a remarkable cure of Consumption. He says: "A neighbor's wife was attacked with violent lung disease, and pronounced beyond help from Quick Consumption. As a last resort the family was persuaded to try DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. To the astonishment of all, by the time she had used one-half dozen bottles she was about the house doing her own work. I saw her at her worst, and had no idea she could recover."

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption, and rest well.

ARCHITECT EDMOND LEGENDRE, 419 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal., states that having suffered for a long time with a severe cough, and failing to obtain any relief from doctors and the numerous preparations he took, he became alarmed. Tried Red Star Cough Cure, and one bottle entirely cured him.

IT may seem strange at the first thought, but the wave of a handkerchief has wrecked many a man of war.

MR. ED. P. WELLS, Thetis P. O., Stevens Co., Wash. Ter., was entirely cured of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He says: "I consider it a wonderful remedy, and will always speak a good word for it."

She Was Faithful.

Mrs. Cramsie wanted a cook. A colored woman, named Malvina Strunk, called on her.

"Ise a fust-class washer an' iner, but I doesn't like to wuk at dat now, I'se mo' parshul ter cookin'."

"Well, it's a cook I want. I presume you can give references or bring testimonials to show that you are faithful, and not inclined to change about as most cooks do?"

"Yes'm, Ise faithful fur a fac'. Ise had the same colored gemman visitin' me for mor'n six monts, an' I've no 'spectation of changin', at leas' not till cotton-pickin' time. I've never been 'cused ob not bein' faithful, an' I hab been married lots ob times."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Horrible Form

Of malarial disease is dumb ague. Constant drowsiness, sleep interrupted by a chill, succeeded by a consuming heat, and that by an exhausting sweat. A sensation as of numbness from cold, but no shaking attends it. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters invariably eradicates it, though it is the most obstinate form of miasma-born disease. To conquer it with quinine is as impossible as to battle down Gibraltar with a howitzer. Malarial disorders of every kind are attended with derangement of the liver, a fact evinced by the saffron tint which the skin assumes in such diseases. For this symptom, as well as for its cause, the Bitters is a certain remedy. Constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, are also relieved by this fine alterative.

The Wells in Sahara.

French enterprise is steadily persevering in the work of redeeming the Desert of Sahara by means of artesian wells. A large number of wells have been sunk along the northern border, more than 150 in the Province of Constantine alone, and the work is advancing into the interior. One of the curious phenomena which the digging of these wells has brought to notice is the existence of fish and crabs at great depths. The learned engineer, M. Jus, who for twenty years has directed the work, avers that he once boiled and ate a crab which had been drawn up from a depth of 250 feet, and that, moreover, it was of an excellent flavor.

How Women Differ from Men.

At least three men on the average jury are bound to disagree with the rest, just to show that they've got minds of their own; but there is no disagreement among the women as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's "*Favorite Prescription.*" They are all unanimous in pronouncing it the best remedy in the world for all those chronic diseases, weaknesses and complaints peculiar to their sex. It transforms the pale, haggard, dispirited woman into one of sparkling health, and the ringing laugh again "reigns supreme" in the happy household.

THE bootblack and the college professor work for the same object—that of polishing the understanding.

MENSMAN'S Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general disability; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the work of exhaustion, nervous prostration, or over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

APPLY the slipper to your child and you will have a game of base ball.

400,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

If we gave a column to *The Youth's Companion* Announcement, we could scarcely enumerate the attractions it promises for its sixty-first volume. We are not surprised that *The Companion* has nearly 400,000 subscribers when we see how it provides something of interest for every member of the family. *The Companion* is published weekly, and fully illustrated. Its subscription price is $1.75 a year, which, if sent now, will pay for the paper to January, 1888.

A Fearful Leap

Into the abyss of poverty, over the precipice of shortsightedness, is taken by thousands, who might become wealthy, if they availed themselves of their opportunities. Those who write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will be informed, free, how they can make from $5 to $25 a day and upwards. Some have made over $50 in a day. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are located. Both sexes; all ages. Capital not needed. Now is the time. Better not delay. Every worker can secure a snug little fortune

"ROUGH ON RATS"

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, beetles, insects, skunks, jack rabbits, sparrows, gophers. 15c. At druggists.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions. 15c.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c jars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

The Professor

Of an academy in Vermont, was cured of catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and writes the following interesting statement:

"I cheerfully give my experience in the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been troubled with catarrh to some extent for a long time, and had used various medicines with no good results, when I was so affected that speech was somewhat difficult, and my voice was entirely unnatural. I then began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy, and with such good effect that in a few weeks speech was easy, voice natural, and my general health was much improved. Sometimes a return of the disease is induced by taking cold, when I resort at once to the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I keep by me constantly, and always find relief. I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as an individual remedy for catarrh, and judging by its effects upon myself I cannot say to much in its praise." J. S. CILLEY, Jericho, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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An exchange says:—"Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages result from human calves being allowed to run at large in society pastures." Nine-tenths of the chronic or lingering diseases of to-day originate in impure blood, liver complaint or biliousness, resulting in scrofula, consumption (which is but scrofula of the lungs), sores, ulcers, skin diseases and kindred affections. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all these. Of druggists.

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MRS. MARY CAMERON, 259½ Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio, says: "I have been afflicted with Neuralgia for twenty years in my head and back. Have been confined to my bed several times, not able to eat or sleep. Nothing that I tried gave me relief except Brown's Iron Bitters, and that has greatly benefited me. I feel better than I have in 20 years."

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