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CARVING A FÓWL.

A Few Hints That May Be Useful Thanksgiving Day. There are a number of factors which go to make the lot of the carver snything but a happy one. His knowledge of the anatomy of til subject under consideration may not be of the best, and any deficiencies in this respect are very likely to manifest themselves in a most embarrassing and philooked for manner. But that is not all or the worst. Inevitably some portions of every fowl or joint are more desirable than other portions, and how to serve each member or guest so that all shall be pleased with the distribution, each having the morsels most satisfactory to his or her palate, is the hardest task of all.

Who has not seen the furtive glance traveling, quick as thought, from the allotment of food received to the plate of some other member of the party and read, though no outward sign gave indication, the sensation which struggled within the bosom-that an exchange would be very welcome if the etiquette of the dinner table permitted guests to exchange their rations. Nearly every carver has, however, a

pretty clear idea of what he wishes to accomplish, and if the subject be a fowl Good Housekeeping (which takes the fore-going sympathetic view of his position) predicts that he will proceed as follows: The fowl is placed with the neck to the left of the carver, and the fork is thrust into the meat across the breastbone. The leg is first severed in two parts, one joint being taken off at a time. In the first instance, the skin may be deltly cut around, and the bending backward of the joint, with a stroke or two of the knife, will do the business. In removing the joint next to the body, it is necessary to know the exact location of the joint; when the keen knife will cut its way directly between the two bones, and the thigh is dropped into the platter with a single quick cut.

If the fowl is a large one the wing is cut off in a similar manner; otherwise it is removed in a single piece, and in either case a section of the breast meat should accompany the cut from the shoulder joint. The breast should be carved in thin slices parallel with the breastbone. Then the wishbone is taken out and the collarbone separated from the body, the shoulder blades are detached, and the cartilage between the lace, and bordered with two rows of poppy ribs is cut through, separating the breast from the back. Then the back is turned over, and, with the knife placed midway, the tail end is lifted with the fork, and the carcass is broken in two.

Apple Jelly. Take about thirty good sized apples, rub them with a cloth, cut them into quarters (without peeling them) and throw them into cold water slightly "acidulated" with pure lemon juice. When all are cut, and ready, put the apples into a large preserving pan, just cover them with cold water, model. The gown is of nainsook, trimmed squeeze a lemon into the same to preserve with valenciennes lace. The upper part the whiteness of the fruit, set it over the resembles in outfire and boil without stirring for twenty- line the low neckfive minutes. Pour this mixture into a ed, short waisted hair sieve, and when the juice has all empire bodice, drained into a basin placed underneath for which was in the purpose strain it through a thick mus- vogue at the time lin and to every pound of juice allow one of Waterloo. pound of sugar. Boil this together for fif- This little arteen minutes, skimming it carefully when rangement is carnecessary. Add some small thin strips of ried out in nainlemon rind previously boiled in water, or sook bouillonnes, flavor with vanilla; the latter is preferable. alternated with

Yorkshire Pudding.

There are two modes of cooking Yorkshire pudding when it is to be served with roast beef. If it be liked very rich it may be baked under the meat, thus catching the drippings; but a simpler way is to cook it in separate pans during the last fortyfive or fifty minutes in which the beef is roasting. The pudding is made in this way: Beat three eggs very light, and add a pint of milk and a level teaspoonful of salt. Gradually pour this mixture upon a cupful of sifted flour. Beat thoroughly and pour into well buttered mussin pans. A dozen may be filled with a mixture of the

ingredients mentioned. The baking should occupy three-quarters of an hour, a quick oven being used. Place the roast beef on a large warm platter and arrange the little puddings around it. Serve very hot.

Most amateur embroiderers seek some kind of work that involves a small amount of trouble while giving good results, and this is found in daisy embroidery upon soft white muslin of spotted patterns. The object is to convert these spots into flowers that more or less resemble daisies. Such spots as are dotted regularly over the mus-lin are essest to manage, and therefore usually chosen. Our cut shows a more elaborate way of working the flowers when elaborate way of working the flowers when the spots are scattered among the details of a leafy, branching pattern. The spots are covered with French knots; the rays of the flowers are worked with spike stitches placed on each side of a latraight line of split stitch. A good effect may also be gained by working these sections with feather veining, such as it used in many kinds of linen embroidery for the inidribs of leaves and in similar places.



DAISY WORK ON FANCY MUSILIN. This work is even prettier when a pale shade of pink or blue is used for the flowers than when the customary white dioselle is employed; which is rather apt to pass for a portion of the pattern already on the mus-

There are many materials besides muslin There are many materials besides muslin that are woyen with a patiers of spots upon them, and these may with equal success be converted into datable. There is damaak, for instance, which makes up into charming teacloths, sideboald align and carving cloths when this treated; there are sateens and printed cottons for tolder clothes and spream, and saying makes of satin and allk for handkerd in thates, workbags and all blade of likely knick.



TOILETS.

Pleasing Combination of Color—The Novelty Blouse Free Rew Ball Gewn.
Yellow and white the attractive combination for an eventh dress. A charming gown recently seek was of white brocade, with yellow velves theres. Sleeves are mostly made elbew length now, and this is a much more becoming fashien to the majority of women than the strap of which may also a strap of which we should be the strap of the strap o ribbon or short puffed baby aleave of two or three seasons ago. The dress with the long train shown here is of deep buttercup yellow brocade, with velvet sleeves the same color edged with lace frills, and lace trimming round the top of the bodice. Of course it was made for a dark woman.



EVENING GOWN OF BUTTERCUP YELLOW

A novelty in evening dresses is the blouse frock. It is a loose robe fashioned in silk crape or any light delicate material, and falls in folds from a transparent yoke of lace or jeweled net. The yoke is outlined with a full lace frill, and there are long ribbons to wind about the waist of watered silk in some contrasting color. The edge of the skirt, which trains slightly at the back, is trimmed with a quilling or ruche of the same ribbon.

A new ball dress is made of poppy red satin, covered with a thin veil of black petals round the bottom. It has a jet corselet belt, with an open pattern finished with a red silk bow and sa Very pretty evening dresses are of delicate colored silk or satin closely veiled with

A Novelty in Lingerie. The great novelty of the moment is the empire nightdress, the outcome of the empire craze, which will assuredly dominate the winter fashlons. Here is an em-

ciennes insertion, arranged in grace-fully curved lines.

and it is edged with narrow valenciennes lace. The pointed nain- EMPIRE NIGHTDRESS. sook yoke, which fills in the low empire bodice, is covered with the pretty neck frill of deep valenciennes lace. The neck or Toby frill is a feature of the newer lingerie, but those who object to it as inconvenient can replace it by the less becoming arrangement of a double nainsook frill bordered with lace and placed edge upward. This frill would descend the yoke to the empire bodice, diminishing to a

Lace Fichus and Bibs.

For dinner and evening wear a great many fichus are made, they are in the Marie Antoinette form, with ends at the back, and are made of pale pink, creme or vert nil gaze de soie; some are finished off with fine plisse frills and a profusion of valenciennes lace; others are edded with pink silk ruches and some other style of lace; others are of spotted gauze or net, with wide lace falling from the edge; these are looped up here or tied there, as fancy dictates; jeweled butterflies, beetles, flies or natural flowers are placed about at will in the gauze. The bibs, made of a long straight piece of lace falling from the col-lar, are also much in vogue, made of black, cream or white guipure.

The new blouse gown, falling in straight natural folds from the neck, has given an impetus to stripes, and one of the best silks for this purpose has a white satin ground, with a diagonal woven stripe in mauve or blue at intervals of 1½ inches, inclosing infinitesimal sprays of white brocade and small colored flowers. For young girls either silk gauze or pearl garniture forms the best trimmings.

Watches seem to be worn now in the most extraordinary positions. What can be more useless to the wearer or more tempting to the marauder than a watch attached to a short gold band worn like a medal on the left breast or suspended beneath a jeweled bow brooch?

The new evening silks, principally show line stripes on a shot watered ground, which, like the chameleon, is many colored. Velvets, sliks, woolens, gauseseverything is shot this season:

Among the accessories to dress that women delight in are many charming lace things, and even bodices of the new empire pattern are made entirely of lace. Eashionable colors for evening are peach

traw color, pink, turquoise blue and eau de Nil; for morning, brown and petunia, with various shades of green, but a novelty, lies this yest in Persian and occurate com-Enamel dower pins for the hair have a new lease of life. These are is silver and mounted on all ver pins, with an interposing apiral spring that gives them movement. One of the pretites instances is a morning

glory in silvery tints gently shading into pink and blue. White enamelis conspicuously present to jewelry. Blue enamel light in this has the next promptions.



That Lives on Ment and Water.

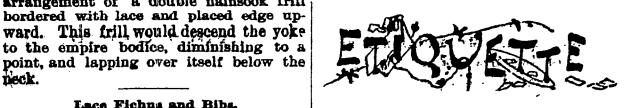
Many races of men, live entirely on animal food, and it has been claimed that they are the most free from disease of all kinds, Sir Francis Head says of the Bampes Indians: "They are all horsemen, or, rather, pass their lives on horseback. In spite of the climate, which is burning hot in summer and freezing in winter, these brave of Egypt. men, who have never yet been subdued, are entirely naked, and have not even a cover-ing for their head. They live together in tribes, each of which is governed by a caelque, but they have no fixed place of residence. Where the pasture is good they are to be found until it is consumed by their horses, and they then instantly move to a more verdant spot. They have neither bread, fruit nor vegetables, but they subsist entirely on the flesh of their mares." Describing the effect on himself of this diet. Sir Francis says: "After I had been riding three and four months, and had lived on beef and water. I found myself in a condition which I can only describe by saying that I felt no exertion could kill me, although I constantly arrived so completely exhausted that I could not speak, yet a few hours' sleep upon my saddle on the ground always so completely restored me that for a week I could daily be upon my horse before sunfise, could ride till two or three hours after sunset, and have really tired ten or twelve horses a day."

Artificial Heat for Babies. A simple appliance whereby the mortality among newborn infants is considerably arrested is the invention of a French physician who noticed that infant weak-lings generally suffered from low pulse and temperature; consequently he reasoned their lives might be saved by the application of artificial heat. This is the principle of his incubator. The apparatus is simple. The box in which the baby is warmed into life is about 2 feet 6 inches long, 18 inches deep and 14 inches wide.

The top is of glass, through which the nurse can watch the baby without disturbing it. The box is divided into two compartments by a lateral partition. In the

Warts, Their Causes and Cure. Warts are peculiar excrescences on the skip, and consist of elongations of the papillæ of the skin covered with a hard, dry cuticle. From friction and exposure to the air their surface comes to have a horny texture and is rounded off into a small buttonlike shape. Warts are sometimes formed on the very surface of the skin and are easily removed, but generally they are implanted in the true skin and very firmly held there. Nothing is known of the actual causes of warts. They are supposed to be produced by pressure on the skin and are aggravated by a lack of cleanliness, and often, especially with the young people they come and go without apparent cause. The hard variety of warts is not communicated by touch, though it seems certain that the soft variety of this eruption, or, more properly, ex- the ship thought they was goin to git

is to pare the outer surface and then touch them with nitrate of silver. A simpler but quite effective cure is to keep the sur-face softened for several days with grease.



WHAT TO DO.

Unwritten Laws of Society-Usages at Breakfast and Dinner. There are four principles of life, which consist of good manners, politeness, courtesy, good breeding and savoir faire, and happy is the man or woman who knows so well these laws of good society that they are a charin, a happiness and a boon to all those who fall beneath the spell of these admirable qualities, for the perfect manner is the best letter of introduction. It is the courtesy we extend toward each other. 'It is the passport of good breeding and the sayoir faire that enables us to know what to say and what to leave unsaid. It is the foundation of the respect we have for our neighbors, our friends and ourselves.

With the foregoing exordium a writer in Good Housekeeping tells us how to make breakfast, which is the first meal of the day, also the happiest, and gives some hints in regard to diving.

The good morning should be given in a cheerful manner. Endeavor at this time to be interesting, and converse on subjects that are pleasing to others.

It is an old fashioned notion that "children should be seen and not heard." An objectionable; yet, at the same time, they should not monopolize conversation or at-tention. They have their place, and it is an injustice that they should at the family board always be silent. Personal remarks and questions solicited

of a private nature are not only bad form, but exceedingly irritating and vulgar. Respect the misfortunes of others, and show deference to their shortcomings and bodily allments, for it is a sign of good breeding and wise consideration. Among the quages of good society the

dinner is the one form of entertainment where punctuality should be strictly recoguized. To be late is a grievous error. To arrive too early is in many instances embarrassing. Five minutes before the time appointed is a rigid necessity. An invited great should observe these rules, and by so doing is a good index to his social Avoid conversations that refer to domes

tic affairs, headaches, toothaches, children's Theases, tragedles, accidents and personallies of all kinds. A constant comand household calamities is an annoyance mix the dough you get a much better are token of accepted defeat, from which practical that under the best of streamstances is an interest and one that will retain its sice this alleged them. isipile of family disasters is not only dis-



One of the Most Ancient and Esteemed Traveler's Experience Among a Tribe of Oriental Craftsmen. Earthen reseels are among the earliest perfection. Most beautiful and most an-

Every boy and girl who has known the delight of making mud pies will understand something of the fascination of this we may add), could not spell, nor could



THE POTTER AT WORK.

art by which, with his wheel, his hands and fingers, the potter evolves from a said to a visitor, "without having a dictionshapeless lump of clay the most beautiful forms.

blems in the Bible. Jeremiah xviii, 2-4, hypothetical "desert island." mentions the "wheel" and also the remod-cling of a spoiled work. that he had twice read from 'A large field or "place" is the usua

chosen site for the potter's trade. In the for his trouble. Fox said of his great anopen ground the preparatory work is car-ried on the sifting, mixing, blending and kneading of the clays; here also are the was regulated, not by chance, but by law. kilns, which are for the foint use of all the In later life Chatham used to have the dicpotters on the works. Around the field are tionary read aloud to him once a year. He the workshops.

renders this trade an extensive one, though lower section are placed four carthenware—the Arabs have a proverb which calls the—read," though for another reason: "There bottles filled with hot water. The air is notter a "rascal" and his calling a "mean", is no cant in it, no excess of explanation, admitted into this compartment through one. The manner in which the work is and it is full of suggestion—the raw maa small hole at the head of the box. The carried on now must be quite similar to terial of possible poets; and histories, air passing over the bottles is warmed to that practiced by the ancients. The clay Nothing is wanting but a little shuffling. a temperature of about 84 degs, and passes is kneaded by the feet and divided into sorting, ligature and cartilage." We have at the foot of the box. It then ascends to cording to the purpose for which they are in the practice of one of our most eminent the upper compartment, passes over the required. The lump is put on the top of men of letters. This gentleman affirms sleeping infant and escapes through a ven- the wheel and molded by the hands and that there is no book like a dictionary tilator at the top, in which revolves a tiny fingers of the potter to the desired form, when anybody is in search of new ideas. fan wheel, which keeps the air in constant while with his feet he propels the axle in If he is stranded when preparing a speech, circulation and of an even temperature. which his wheel turns. Should he find he turns over a few pages of any dictionary, his work faulty, he crushes it in his hands, and there finds ample material for the and remodels the whole. When finished, longest oration. the work is trimmed off with an iron or wooden tool. After being for some time dried in the air the vessels are arranged on trays of fireclay, and on the shoulders of two men are carried to the kilns.

A Boy's Composition.

The following composition, which the Boston Gazette publishes, is not recommended as a model of literary style, but the moral is worthy of attention, and we are sure the boy who wrote this composition will generally get what he wants: Wunst ther was a precher and he got onto a ship and he saled and saled and saled and saled and bime by he come near a lland and when he come near the land a hig storm come up and it blode and blode and blode and the precher and all the people on crescence, can be communicated from one drownded and a little bird got blowed of person to another by contact. The fland and tride to get onto the ship but person to another by contact.

According to American Cultivator, the every time he tride to get onto the ship but every time he tride to get onto the ship most effective method of removing warts the ship leaned over the other way and the little bird got left but he didn't set, down in the water and cry he just kept peggin away and bime by he lit down onto a sale and a saler went up and got the littel bird out of the sale and giv him some bread and water and bime by when the storm blode away the sun come out and the ship come o land and the precher and all the peopel was glad and the bird fluid away. Moral-If you don't git what you want first best you keep peggin away and your

The Book Elves.

The witches get in my books, I know. Or else it's fairy elves For when I study they plague me so I feel like one of themselves. Often they whisper, "Come and play; The sun is shining bright!" And when I fling the book away
They flutter with delight.
They dance among the stupid words, And twist the "rules" gwry, And fly across the page like birds, Though T can't see them fly. They twitch my feet, they blur my eyes, They make me drowsy, too; In fact the more a fellow tries To study the worse they do. They can't be heard, they can't be seen-I know not now they look-And yet they always lurk between The leaves of a lesson book. Whatever they and I cannot tell. But this is plain as day: I never if be sole to study well As long as the book elves stay.

The Cleverest of Pigs. Young Piggy-wiggy was a beau, At least young ladies told him so, For he could skate, and he could row, And he could play the old banio With a thump, thump, thumpi



YOUNG PIGGY-WIGGY WAS A BEAU. Well pleased were they who had the chapee To see young Piggy-wiggy dance, And end by standing on his head. "You clever, clever deer!" they said, With a grunt, grunt, grunt!

Now this intalligent young pig Approved of asset Mass Hancy Tig; But when he cried, "Come, let us wed," She only hung her bashful head With a long, hune, hune!

Why Breed Dries Out. Hard water contains too much limestone, and that causes broad baked with it



THE DICTIONARY.

Eminent Opinions Emerson Thought It Mr. Andrew Lang remarks somewhere productions of man's ingenuity and in-that he believes he has not a single dic-dustry, and more than 3,800 years ago this tionary in his house. There must be many manufacture had already attained great precedents for this strange omission from a literary man's library, says a writer on cient specimens of delicate porcelain have the subject of "Eminent Men and the Dicbeen found in the tombs and monuments tionary," or if many of our "standard authors" had a dictionary they never used), or used it to poor purpose. Pope, and indeed nearly all the poets (Scott included, Sheridan, Dickens, Douglas Jerrold and Charles Lamb, and even Thackeray some-times forgot the rule:

Put i before e

An eminent Shakespearean scholar, too, once showed that he had never made the acquaintance of Johnson's Dictionary.

Browning, on the other hand, when it was definitely decided that he was to adopt definitely decided that he was to adopt literature as his profession, "qualified him-self for it," as Mrs. Sutherland Orr tells us, "by reading and digesting the whole of Johnson's Dictionary." This fact explains his mastery of all the intricacies of the English language. By the way, a legal luminary has so high an opinion of that superseded work that he refuses to accept definitions from other sources. Tennyson was said frequently to consult that odd aid to poesy, a rhyming dictionary, and Wordsworth, like Byron, constantly made use of vocabularies. "I never compose." he once ary at hand, ready to turn to when I want a word." In that case a dictionary must The potter and his work and the frailty have been his inseparable companion, and of his wares are often found used as emilit is not a bad one either, even for the

Lord Chatham told one of his friends that he had twice read from beginning to end Butler's Dictionary. He was rewarded said that many noble and useful words fell The fragile nature of eastern pottery out of use, which is true. Emerson alsothought the dictionary "not a bad book to

> Macaulay's Memory. Lord Macaulay was proud of his memory, and had little sympathy with people who affected to have a bad one. He was

always willing to accept a friendly challenge to a feat of memory. "One day," writes Sir George Trevelyan, "in the board room of the British museum. Sir David Dundas saw him hand Lord Aberdeen a sheet of foolscap covered with writing, arranged in three columns down each of the four pages. This document, of which the ink was still wet, proved to be a full list of the senior wranglers at Cambridge, with their dates and colleges, for the 100 years during which, the names of the senior wranglers had been recorded in the university calendar, which Macaulay had written down from memory."

On another occasion Sir David asked. Macaulay, do you know your popes!" "No," was the answer; "I always get wrong among the Innocents."

"But can you say your archbishops o "Any one," replied Macauley, "could say the archbishops of Canterbury back ward," and off he went repeating them, drawing breath only once to remark on the oddity of there having been both an Archbishop Sancroft and an Archbishop Bancroff, until Siz David stopped him at Cranmer. He could recite not only the whole of the "Paradise Lost," but Richardson's great romance, "Sir Charles Grandison." a work of prodigious size. Indeed it has been said that "his mind, like a dredging net at the bottom of the sea, took up al that it encountered, both bad and good, nor even seemed to feel the burden."

The Man the Printer Loyes. There is a man the printer loves, and he is wondrous wise: whene'er he writes the printer man he dotteth all his i's. And when he's dotted all of them with carefulness and ease, he punctuates each paragraph and crosses all his t's. Upon one side alone he writes, and never rolls his leaves, and from the man of ink a smile and mark "insert" receives. And when a question he doth ask—taught wisely he hath been he doth the goodly stamp for postage back put in. He gives the place from which he writes—the address the printer needs— and plainly writes his honored name, so he that runneth reads. He writes, revises, reads, corrects and rewrites all again, and keeps one copy safe and sends one to the printer man. And thus by taking little pains, at trifling care and cost, assures himself his manuscript will not be burned or lost. So let all those who long to write take pattern by this man, with jet black ink and paper white do just the best they can, and then the printer man shall know and bless them as his friends all through life's journey as they go until that journey

Origin of a Social Custom. The custom of lifting the hat is ex-plained as having had its origin during the age of chivalry, when it was customary for knights never to appear in public ex-cept in full armor. It became a custom, however, for a knight upon entering an assembly of friends to remove his helmet. signifying, "I am safe in the presence of friends." The age of chivalry passed away with the Fifteenth century, but among the many acts of courtesy which can be traced back to its influence none is more direct in its origin than that of lifting the hat to acknowledge the presence of a friend.

Throwing a Slipper After a Bride. The practice of throwing an old shoe after a gride is, it seems, quite misapplied when it is done by some of her companions for luck. According to the spirit of the ceremony, which is o very ancient lineage, it should be done by the parent or guardian of the bride, as indicating a renouncing of all authority over her. Chief-



A Reverend Recommends It. PARK CITY USE Jure, 1988 I had been ill for eighteen months with weakness and terrible nerrousness when I com-menced taking your medicine, Paster Koenig's menced taking your medicine, Paster Koenig's Nerve Ponic; and I often prey for Paster Koenig, as I think I could not have lived without this medicine. The people here have seen the good which I derived from it, and Ben Futher Galligan recommends it so highly that It is now getting very popular. JULIA AGNER BYRNE FREEPORT, ILL. Oct. 25, 1890.

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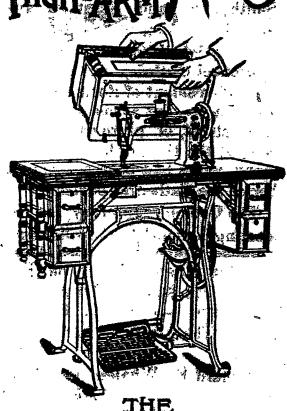
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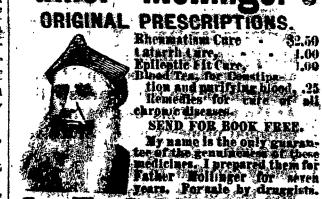




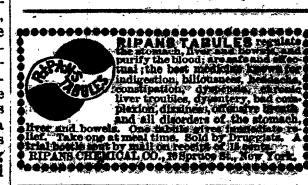
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