AVE MARIA.

Ave Maria, list to the prayer
Of a weary heart burdened with sorrow and care,
List to its pleadings, Mother so mild
And guard with thy mercy, the path of the child.

Ave Maria, guard me from sin,
Temptations assail me, without and within,
O, aid me Maid-Mother when dangers arise,
And guide me, my Queen, to a home in the skies

Ave Maria, help of the weak,
Never in vain, did any one seek
Help from thee Mary, then why should I fear;
But trust in my Mother—my Mother, so dear.

Ave Maria, thou wilt defend
The weak and faint-hearted when evil is at end:
Thou wilt protect us in danger and strife;
Be near me, Maid-Mother at the closing of life.

—DOLORES.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOME DECORATION.

Either the suits used for gowns in all quarters of the globe are more artistic or more numerous than those essentially considered as belonging to the realm of upholstery or the workbasket for change, for in these days of household art it is simply surprising to note in what fancy is utilized in furniture, draperies and lamp shades.

The handsomest fauteuils and valances are to be seen made from the embroidered portions of trousers worn by Turkish women. The loveliest chair coverings are devised from the aprons of the Hungarian peasants. Everyone is acquainted with the saddle-bags of the Arabians that have for years been utilized by clever upholsterers and now we learn that the capes of the Madagascar women are brought over and used in connection with bamboo and cane furniture to deck our country homes. These capes are made of a sort of straw cloth with a foreign air about it that makes it irresistible to those who are all starved for the unique.

Lamp shades are dressed from exotic fan'gewns, artificial flowers and [illegible] being employed in the decoration. [illegible] the very loveliest table covers and sofa cushions are made of denim, the cheapest material that is used for overalls. Why need it matter if upholstery materials are used in gowns or cross goods used for curtains and chair coverings if the end for which we all strive is attained, namely, an artistic, pleasing and beautiful effect.

PREPARING FOR AUTUMN.

Many of your plants will require repotting before you take them in for the winter, writes Eben Rexford, in the valuable department "All About Flowers," in the August Ladies' Home Journal. Begin to get material ready now. You will find it a pleasant task to go into the woods and pastures with a basket and a trowel, and gather turfy matters and leaf-mold from about old stumps and in the corner of the fence. And while you are getting stuff together for repotting plants this fall be sure to get more than you need for that purpose, and store it away for winter use. There will always be plants that need top dressing with fresh soil, and some will require an entire change of earth, and there will be new ones, and so a supply of potting material will come handy all the year round. Don't wait until cold weather is at hand before you begin the work of repotting. Don't wait until you have gathered pleasant days, and the work will be done better than it would in cold, raw weather. Another reason why it should be done now is: It will give your plants a chance to get established before the time of hard frosts. [illegible]

DON'TS FOR HUSBANDS.

[illegible]

Don't [illegible] your judgment [illegible] always [illegible] your's on many subjects.

Don't [illegible] advice and suggestions [illegible] in business matters [illegible] room.

Don't ask what she has done with the dollar or two dollars you gave her yesterday or a week ago.

Don't marry a woman who has no more common sense enough to spend a dollar wisely without your interference in the matter.

Don't reprove her or dispute her word or speak sharply to her before your children or servants.

Don't talk about how well off you might have been if you had never married her and had three, or four, or five, or six children. The wives and children of husbands who do this are just as unfortunate as you are.

Don't receive all your sullen, pouting spells for your own fireside. Distribute some of your hatefulness around in other places, where others will find you just what they think of you for such unchristianlike conduct.

Don't smoke 40 cents' worth of cigars a day and eat $1 dinners downtown and then go home and rant around about how "we simply must economize."

Don't cry to make your wife feel that she ought to get down on her knees and grovel in grateful humiliation before you every time you get her a dress or bonnet. Most wives earn more gowns and bonnets than they ever get.

Don't be so very, very saving of your praises of your wife. Be just as recklessly extravagant in this direction as you choose, no danger of bankrupting your stock of affection, or hers, either, by such a course.

Don't compare her to other women to her disadvantage, and don't, don't speak to her failings to any other person on the earth. Men who talk about their wives deceive and receive the contempt of all respectable persons.

Don't swear at her or look at her as if you would gladly slay her when she tells you that *the flour barrel is empty*. You have helped to empty it and it is your duty to fill it cheerfully.

Don't tell her how she ought to dress her children or herself, and don't forget to tell her when you see her looking prettier than usual.

And don't forget certain little promises and solemn vows you made to her on your knees in the days of your courtship and at the marriage altar. They are registered on high, and you may some day be reminded of them to your infinite sorrow.—*N. Y. World.*

FOR MORNING WEAR.

The skirts for pretty flowered and striped French cambrics for morning uses are made with a deep hem, or more usually a single small ruffle of the goods put on with a heading, or a bias band, with a piping each side of cambric the color of the flower or the stripe. The corsage is plaited, and is very often completed by a large cape collar of Irish point or fine linen lace. The sleeves are very full on the shoulders, and gathered to a long cuff covered with the lace. The waist is sewed permanently to the skirt and a ribbon belt, with many streamers at one side, covers the joining.—*N. Y. Post.*

A SIMPLE REMEDY.

[illegible]

Dr. Henry C. Cooper, [illegible] of New York city, [illegible] N. Y. [illegible]

The following simple remedy was used during the cholera visitation in Europe in 1884, and was the means of saving thousands of lives. It was also used with added effect in Paris, and has been used in Italy and other countries since [illegible] in some by having [illegible] houses.

[illegible]

Within an hour after the first symptoms of cholera appear, the patient should be given a teaspoonful of the following mixture: Tincture of camphor, one ounce; tincture of opium (laudanum), one ounce; spirits of peppermint, one ounce; spirits of sweet nitre, one ounce. Mix. Shake well before using. Dose, twenty drops in a teaspoonful of water, sweetened with a little sugar, every half hour until the vomiting and purging are checked, or the patient is quiet and inclined to sleep. Then let him have a teaspoonful of castor oil, to which has been added twenty drops of the mixture. Let him have a little pounded ice to suck, or cold or iced water. If the vomiting and purging return, give twenty drops of the mixture every half hour until the patient is quiet and inclined to sleep. Then let him have a teaspoonful of castor oil. If the cramps return, give twenty drops of the mixture every half hour until they are relieved. Let the patient have a little pounded ice to suck, or cold water to drink, if he wants it, but let it be in small quantities. Let the patient be kept warm by the application of external heat, if necessary, and let him be quiet and free from all excitement. Let the diet be light and nourishing, but let it be taken in small quantities at first. Let the patient be watched carefully for a relapse, which is more dangerous than the first attack, because the patient is then weak and the vital powers are exhausted by the disease. In this way many lives have been saved when the disease has been promptly treated in its first stage, before the patient has become too weak from the violence of the disease to rally from its effects. In the epidemic of 1884 I had charge of a district in which there were over 1,000 cases of cholera, and I did not lose a single case of cholera when I was called in in the first stage of the disease, although I had many such cases to treat. I attribute the success of the treatment to the fact that I always insisted on the patient being put to bed and keeping quiet, and being covered with blankets and hot bottles if necessary to induce a free perspiration, which I found invariably followed the use of the medicine. I also insisted on the patient being given a teaspoonful of castor oil when the first symptoms of cholera appeared, and I believe that this, in many cases, prevented the development of the disease. I also insisted on the patient being kept quiet and free from all excitement, as I found that many cases of cholera had been brought on by fright or excitement. I also found that the use of ice was very beneficial in allaying the vomiting and purging, when given in small quantities at first. I also found that the use of hot water, sweetened with sugar, was very beneficial when given in small quantities to check vomiting and purging. In a few cases, where there was great prostration, I found it necessary to give a teaspoonful of brandy in a little water, with a teaspoonful of the mixture, and in a few cases where there was great nervous excitement I found it necessary to give a small dose of opium in the form of a suppository, in connection with the other treatment. In all cases I found the use of the mixture followed by a free use of castor oil to be very beneficial in preventing the recurrence of the disease. In the cases of children I found it necessary to reduce the quantity of the mixture according to their age, but in all other respects the treatment was the same as in the case of adults.

AN INDEFINITE BEQUEST.

Mr. Baird's bequest of $750,000 towards the building of a cathedral for the Protestants of the Chinese Empire, "has very natural" come too early for most people the executors [illegible] the money have "concerned relatives." Who knows what claimants might start up, declaring themselves "Protestants of the Chinese Empire?" Who are, we anybody tell us, "the Protestants of the Chinese Empire?" Why, there is no such Church to begin with. There are fragments of Irish Episcopalians, and every class—Jew, Presbyterian, Arian, pagan, etc., to the end of a very long chapter. We understand that the case of Miss Baird's bequest has been referred to the Vice-Chancellor. Surely the best thing to be done with the money under the circumstances.—*London Times.*

A rancher in the Platte Valley, in referring to his isolated life, sends "Yes, you see, strangers, I'm miles and miles away from any other settler, and the climate is perfect. My family are well except in wild-plum season, when the youngsters get all tied up with cramps and diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus and such like, but I can knock all such complaints higher'n a kite with PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. I tell you it beats the world for complaints of the stomach, and there ain't a ranchero in the valley that isn't got a half dozen bottles lying around ready for emergencies."

Jagson says that the paradox which strikes a man when he pays his summer water tax is that water is highest when it is lowest.—Elmira Gazette.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

John Bunyan finished the "Pilgrim's Progress" at 50.

TIMELY WISDOM.

Great and timely wisdom is shown by keeping Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, cramps and all summer complaints or looseness of the bowels.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A SLEEPY LITTLE SCHOOL.

[illegible]

"It's bed and bit o' pipe," he explained [illegible]

How very wrong indeed it is to have a laden mind!

When one's one grows sleepy and he can't lead a quiet life!

I make him lie his primer down and send him off to bed.

"And sometimes it will happen on a warm and peaceful day,
When the little birds upon the trees are twittering away,
When wide-awake and studious it's difficult to keep,
One by one the boys get asleep till the whole class is asleep.

"Then before they're all in dreamland and their funny snores begin,
I close the shutters softly so the sunlight won't come in.
After which I put the school-books in their cupboard neatly,
And, with nothing else to do, I take a nap myself."

—*St. Nicholas.*

THE TRIUMPH WAS HERS.

[illegible]

There is just now a little impostor, little Lady in Black in London, who charges sixpence, and only tells of a way to get rich to those who subscribe the threepence.

In the Dorset [illegible] two [illegible] wrapped [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Nellie, I wished [illegible] wrapped [illegible] bottle.

"A [illegible] the new [illegible] stole [illegible] Nellie.

"Are you [illegible] alone?"

"What [illegible] pleasant and warm here.

"I should [illegible] said the little girl. "It was [illegible] sweet."

"Father said he would be [illegible] days."

"What will you do [illegible] evenings?"

"Father [illegible] wood."

Nellie was left alone. Time seemed to move very slowly. The sun went down and it began to be cool. She went to the door and looked out for her father. He was not in sight. A tramp from the schoolhouse passed, stopping a moment at the door. Presently a man came along with a yoke of oxen and a sled. He was a neighbor of her father's.

"What [illegible] asked Nellie [illegible] coming to tell you.

Time was [illegible] and Nellie felt [illegible] and [illegible] answer.

"It will soon be [illegible] here [illegible] get [illegible] [illegible] Nellie [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]