How the Baby Should Be Looked After. The Finger Nails-A College Prize. Family Doctor-Fashion Plates-Hints for the Household.

As most people like to have their clothes last as long and look as well as possible, a few hints on the care of clothes may not come amiss. All must admit that clothes that are cared for properly will outlast those that are neglected, aside from their also appearing better. It does not matter how fine the material may be of which they are made, if they are dust grimed from carelessness in brushing, or ill fitting from neglectful folding or hanging, they will never make as good an appearance as those made from a cheaper and poorer grade of cloth that has

There is no color that shows the dust sooner than black. If a smooth faced fabric, the dust may be easily removed with a brush broom or bristle brush, or if left some time unbrushed, it is not of so much importance, for it may be removed at almost any time before using, but if the cloth is corded or rough faced, it is of the utmost importance that it shall be brushed thoroughly as soon as convenient. After coming in from outside the clothes are very apt to retain a good deal of the dust of the street, and at such a time, if possible, they should be brushed thoroughly ere putting away. First, the hat or bonnet must be brushed well, trimming and all. If of felt or straw a bristle brush, such as is used for clothes, is the best, but if of velvet a finer one, which is made especially for such a purpose, should be used. If it is of cloth a fine corn broom will do very well, and some also use this article for felt but generally it is too coarse, and is not as good in any way as the bristle brush. In brushing a felt hat or bonnet, always brush one way to keep it looking nice.

After being caught in a rain or snow storm with a felt hat, and it is wet, on coming inside do not put it to dry without brushing. With the brush begin at the rim and go round and round, always the one way, brushing very hard, until the crown is reached, brushing this in the same way until you finish in the center the top of the crown; then put it away to dry and when wanted it will look almost as good as new. Never put a felt hat away while wet without brushing, or it will be spotted when dry. Men's stiff hats may be kept looking nice if treated in this way after being out in a storm,

If the outside garment or wrap is of smooth or corded material, it should be well brushed and hung away, but if rough faced, it will need to be taken into the air and well shaken in addition to brushing, to remove even a part of the dust that is sure to adhere to it. A dress, whether rough or smooth cloth, should be taken out into the air and shaken. owing to its being next to impossible to get into the crevices of the draperies, where the dust is certain to find a lodgment, with a brush broom or bristle brush. Never use a brush of any kind on a siik dress, as a piece of woolen cloth will do the work a great deal better, and will not injure the fabric, which a brush generally does. It is a good plan to hang heavy dresses and wraps on the line once in a while, when a stiff wind is blowing, which will do more toward cleansing than all the brushing that could be given them. To be sure, this not to be recommended for light, delicate material, but only for such goods as hold the dust. It is very important that men's dark colored diagonal clothes should be brushed frequently, for, if neglected, it will be found impossible to remove the dust, and if the clothes are black, they soon have the appearanse of being off color long ere they should be.

Never turn a coat inside out when hanging it up, or you will surely ruin the set of the collar. Where convenient, wire frames are the best to use for this purpose, but lacking these, hand the coat by the loop at the collar with the right side out. Never hang a dress up inside out, but if possible allow it two nails, some distance apart. Hang it with front facing out, by the loops usually placed on the waistband at each side breadth. This way of hanging a dress will keep the drapery and plaits, if there are any, in position, and is the mode recommended by an experienced dressmaker. Some have the loops by which to hang up their basques on the waist line inside of the collar, but the best authority advises them to be sewn one under each arm. The same nails used for the skirt are not generally too far apart, but if they should be, one of the skirt nails, and another one driven into the wall the distance wished for the basque, can be used. Hang the basque first and the skirt over it. To be sure, where there is much trimming on a basque, or it is of delicate fabric which will not bear crushing, it may be well to hang it alone away from the skirt, but usually it is best to hang both together. In a room having no closet or wardrobe, always cover the clothes if hung on wall with a cambric or cretonne curtain. This plan is excellent for covering clothes in a closet also, and will save a good deal of wear from brushing, for no matter how close the closet may be, dust is sure to find an entrance, and as it must lodge somewhere, it generally finds a resting place among the clothes. -Boston Budget.

Taking Care of the Baby.

A baby that is not kept perfectly sweet and fresh loses half its charm, and is defrauded of its just rights. It should be bathed in warm water every morning, and, as it grows older, the temperature gradually lowered until at 5 months old, the chill is just taken off the water. Most babies love their bath, and are more apt to scream at being taken out of it than when put into it. If there is a shrinking from the plunge, a small blanket can be spread on the tub, the child laid on it, and gently lowered into the tub. At night it should be held on the lap and quickly sponged with a sponge, wrung out of warm water. Its mouth should be washed with a soft piece of linen dipped in cool water. All ses where the flesh touches should be powdered with pulverized starch, or any good toilet powder. This is most important, and must never be omitted, as the delicate skin easily chafes. Where there is redness or any symptom of chafing, lycopodium powder should be used; it is most healing, and can be applied eyen if the skin is broken. When there are frequent discharges, the parts should be washed in thin, boiled starch instead of water. It is criminal neglect to

allow a baby to suffer from chafing. The head requires particular attention. No daintiness in other respects can atone for the disfiguring brown patches which are sometimes allowed to remain there. The top of the head should be well washed with soap and water every morning. If, in spite of this, traces of scurf appear, the spots should be rubbed at night with olive oil, and gently scraped off in the morning. If the application is not successful, it should be repeated until it is. But there will be little trouble if the matter is attended to when the brown

flakes first show then selves. As the baby grows older and the teeth develop, bibe should be provided, if necessary, to protect the front of the dress from the too thus to reveal the white crescent and to pre-

abundant flow of saliva. Unless carefully watched, kept as dry as possible, and rubbed at times with a little cosmoline, the chin and neck are apt to become chafed.

Even a very young baby can be trained in good habits in a way that is surprising to any one who has not done it. If its wants are attended to at a certain bour every morning, a healthy child will seldem soil a napkin. The training cannot be begun too early, and the habit should be firmly established before it is six weeks old. It saves much trouble to

the mother and discomfort to the child. A little baby spends the greater part of its time in sleep. It is as if nature were preparing it for the battle of life by giving it as much repose as possible before the struggle begins. It should never be awakened unless it sleeps for a long time past the bour for its being fed. To rouse a sleeping child to gratify the curiosity of visitors or friends is extremely injudicious. As it grows older and is awake more, a certain time should be fixed for the morning and afternoon nap, and for putting it to bed at night. If these hours are adhered to, they will generally find a sleepy buby willing to yield to their soothing influence. It is best from the first not to darken the room, nor keep it specially quiet. The child becomes accustomed to sleep through slight noises, and they do not waken it. The eyes should be protected from a glare of light by placing the head of

the crib toward the window. A baby should never be allowed to sleep with an older person. The best bed is a stationary crib, with woven wire mattress, and a thin, soft, hair one placed over it. This should be protected by a square of rubber sheeting; two must be provided, and the one not in use hung in the open air and sunlight every day. If there is the least trace of an unpleasant smell, the rubber should be washed with some disinfectant solution. The covering should be warm and light. A down comforter is the ideal for winter, if it is well aired in the sun every day or two. In summer an ample musquito netting well raised on a pole, or suspended from a hook, should cover the crib. - Elizabeth Robinson Scovil in Good Housekeeping.

Don't Neglect the Finger Nails.

Because you live in the country and do housework, and even some good honest toil on the farm itself, is no reason why you should neglect certain little niceties of life, such as the care of your hands and teeth. You probably will not be able to keep the former white and soft as if you used them only for dainty embroidery, but a few minutes each day spent in earing for them will show at least that they are well kept, and signs of toil that cannot be eradicated you need not be ashanied of. The nails can be kept nicely trimmed; they cannot be even moderately long, but they may be shapely and pointed. Perhaps you cannot afford to buy the outfit of a "manicure," but you undoubtedly have a pair of small embroidery scissors; the file you must replace as best you may with the one in your penknife, or. failing that, with a piece of coarse sandpaper; and the chamois polisher, costing anywhere from sixty cents to 82, you can make yourself. Take a child's block about an meh thick and three inches wide by five longlarge enough to grasp it firmly-tack a bit of soft cloth for padding, and over that a piece of the chamois you keep for polishing silver on one of the edges, and you have an article that may not be ornamental, but will answer every purpose. Soften your hands by washing in warm

water with some good toilet soap for a few minutes; then with the small scissors trim the nails, rounding them nicely, and cutting the corners very low. With some blunt instrument (if you have not a file) push back the flesh from the base of the nails, and trim away all the dead skin. Now apply your polisher, and brush vigorously for a few minutes. Do this once a week, and every day spend a few minutes in the use of the polisher, and your hands will repay you in their neat appearance for the time you have spent. A solution of oxalic acid kept in a bottle with a glass stopper will remove all stains of ink or fruit, and a match or a small stick dipped in the solution and passed under the nails will remove any discoloration that does not come off with washing. There is a pink powder sold by druggists for polishing, but this may be dispensed with. If, however, you get any, be sure that you get the best and not a spurious article. You should have a pair of old kid gloves, or, better still, wash leather, to wear when you are weeding in the garden, or doing any housework that will admit of it. I speak with a conviction born of sad experience, for I am a farmer's daughter myself, and never thought of caring for my hands when I was a child. When I was old enough to care it was too late, and I have found out that no amount of after care can make up for that early neglect .-Cor. American Agriculturist.

A Harvard Annex Girl's Essay.

In Harvard university the Bowdoin prizes are the highest rewards attainable for English dissertations, and they range from \$100 downward, being accessible to all students of the university, undergraduate or graduate. This, of course, excludes the young lady students of the Harvard annex, which has no organic connection with the university.

By an accident an essay on the subject. 'The Roman Senate Under the Empire,' written by Miss E. B. Penrson, was submitted to the judges, Professors Torrey and Young. Without the identity of the writer being discovered the judges awarded the essay the first prize of \$100. The essay was signed merely "E. B. Pearson." The class and department of the university were not designated, as is required, and Professor Torrey expressed some surprise that the author of so able an essay should not have complied with a provision so simple. He searched the catalogue of the university for the name of E. B. Pearson, and on not finding it somebody gave the suggestion that this person might be discovered in the annex. In this way the fact

came out-the author was a young lady. So the essay of Miss Pearson was necessarily ruled out of the list, and a prize of \$75 was awarded to a young gentleman instead, while Miss Pearson dropped at once from the Bowdoin prize of \$100 to the humbler annex prize of \$30, thus paying \$70 outright for the privilege of being a woman.—New York World.

The Manicure's Outfit. '

Another necessary adjunct to the dressing table is the little Parisian box used by the manicure, and which may be bought for a small sum of any chemist or perfumer. It contains a boat shaped implement, covered in chamois leather, and furnished with a handle, and there is a tiny box of fine pink powder of a slightly gritty nature. You breathe on the nails, and then sprinkle them with the powder, and polish briskly on the chamois pad. But before this process is reached, you must first use the other little implement, which is of ivory, with one end shaped almost like a pen, the other fitted with a small brush. In the center is a flat file, on which you carefully shape the tops of the nails, rounding them off at either side to follow the line of the finger. Scissors should never be used for the linger nails, as by cutting them you make the nails coarse and thick. With the ivory point you clean the finger nails, and also gently push back the

vent the skin spatting and forming "hang nails," which quickly appear if the skin adheres to the pail -The Lady

Following the Fashion Plates.

The patterns sent out by pattern houses are often absurdly elaborate. They are made up to extract trade and they do not represent the best taste of fashionable people. While pattern makers have done an inestimable good in helping mothers to shape the frocks and clothing of their children, saving hours of worry and vexation, they have done a great evil in prolonging in places remote from the great cities the mania for over elaboration in the dress of women and children. Every mother naturally wishes her child to look pretty and neat, and too many mothers lured by fashion plates have spent hours of toil in making elaborate dresses for their children, only to find, when the dresses were finished, that they were ugly and unsatisfactory. There is but one remedy. Let mothers take the goods the fashion makers provide, but avoid all elaborate designs, designs which are put in merely to fill out the books. Make simple clothing for the children, and enjoy yourself a rest from anxiety about their dress, and take the pleasure that comes from a neat, orderly household. - Wo-

The Walk of Woman,

It cannot be out of place here to suggest the advisability of opening classes where children, girls especially, might be taught the science of walking. Mothers should be the natural teachers, but many who are rigidly careful in all other particulars seem absolutely indifferent on this important point. In fact, after showing them navigation by means of their legs, duty is believed to be at an end, and no matter how wretchedly the child moves the parent rests satisfied with spasmodic attempts at correction. Whether the ungraceful wabble, the halting step and painful stoop so commonly seen is attributable to carelessness or unnatural dressing, certain it is that six out of every ten women walk abominably. To be upright and easy in one's movements is only as nature intended, and unless deformed there is not the slightest excuse for the absurd locomotion noticed on the streets every day. Why children are permitted to grow up pigeon toed, round shouldered, crooked and awkward is a proposition left open for further discussion.-New Orleans Times-Demo-

The Family Medical Adviser.

When you choose a doctor, it is well to give him to understand that you are depending upon him, and that you consider him already in a certain sense responsible for the physical well being of yourself and your family. The late Dr. Alpheus Benning Crosby well said that his idea of a wise patient was "one who, having selected an intelligent physician, holds him personally responsible for his life."

Having selected your physician, then make him in reality the medical adviser of every member of your family. Take him into your home and give him the opportunity to become acquainted with the personal and family history and physical condition of every member thereof, so that he may be able to trace their hereditary tendencies, recognize their predispositions, understand their peculiarities, and anticipate their weaknesses-in short, to know their constitution. Having this knowledge, he will be able to give them the wisest advice in health, and the most successful treatment in sickness.—Demorest's Monthly.

Paste for Paper Hangers.

Paper hangers' paste is best made by first heating the water to the boiling point; then add flour, stirring constantly to prevent the formation of lumps. The flour should be sifted into the water through a sieve to inmore equal distribut must be continued until the heat shall have rendered the mass of the desired consistency In order to increase its adhering strength powdered resin in the proportion of one-si to one-fourth of the weight of the fir should be added. Oil of cloves or a few dr of carbolic acid added will keep the pare . from souring.-Chicago Times.

After the Bath.

Let me here remark that no bath is perfect in its results without the long and brisk friction of hands or a coarse towel afterward. Friction not only stimulates circulation, but it makes the flesh firm and polished like Parian marble. It is sometimes astonishing to see the change made in an ugly skin by friction, and any lady who wishes to possess a healthy body, firm to the touch and fair to the eye, with the clasticity of youth well prolonged into age, must give willingly of her strength to the daily task of rubbing the body thoroughly.-Dress.

Preserving Natural Flowers.

To preserve natural flowers by the wax solution process, dip the flowers in melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should only be just hot enough to maintain its fluidity, and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stalks, and moved about for an instant to get rid of air bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, make excellent specimens in this way.-Good Housekeeping.

To remove the glossy appearance from a diagonal cloth coat, first free from dust, then sponge or brush with warm water and ammonia, a teaspoonful of ammonia to a pint of water, and a small piece of castile soap, then rinse in water and afterward sponge with hot coffee and rinse again in cold water; then hang to dry. Before it is thoroughly dry stretch well with the hands or it

The head nurse of the Children's hospital in London says that the six general qualifications for a good nurse are "presence of mind, gentleness, accuracy, memory, observation and forethought." She finds it "a popular female delusion" that every woman is born a nurse.

The prevent flies from spoiling gilt frames and fittings, brush them with a camel's hair brush wet in water in which onions have been boiled. The flies have aristocratic tastes, and will not go where they come in contact with anything savoring of onions.

Lemons will keep good for months by simply putting them into a jug of buttermilk, changing the buttermilk about every three weeks. When the lemons are required for use they should be well dried with a cloth.

If you wish to keep a sharp knife don't put

ing, or turn meat with a fork or an old case knife kept on purpose. Never sun feather beds. Air them thoroughly on a windy day in a cool place. The sun draws the oil, and gives the feathers a

it in hot grease; stir your potatoes while fry-

rancid smell. Cabbage is made digestible by first alicing, then putting into boiling water, with a pinch of soda and some salt, and boiling just fifteen

To clean straw matting, boil three quarts of bran in one gallon of water, and wash the matting with the water, drying it well.

TRUANTS FROM HOME.

TRIALS AND TEMPTATIONS OF RUN-AWAY BOYS IN NEW YORK.

A Plain Matter of Fact Talk from New York's Chief Inspector-Boys Get Their Ideas of the City from Lurid Books-A Few Examples from the Records.

Having already referred in a general way to the evil effects that usually fall to the lot of a boy who is so foolish and headstrong as to run away from home and try his fortunes in the great city, 1 will cite a few cases of the many with which the records of our police depart-

ment abound. All teach the same lesson. In January, a year or two ago, a boy eleven years old left his home in Albany and came to this city, as he afterward said, "to see the sights." As day after day passed and he did not return, his parents, greatly worried, made inquiries for him in many directions. The police of this city were asked to join in the search.

The boy had been absent about three weeks when one day an officer who was patrolling a post in the neighborhood of the docks came upon a boy who staggered as he walked. The officer's first impression was that the boy was intoxicated, but upon making a closer examination and questioning him it turned out that he was not intoxicated, but weak from lack of food and from exposure in the wintry weather.

The policeman took him to headquarters and gave him a good meal. Afterward it was discovered that he was the boy from Albany whose disappearance had caused so much concern.

His parents were promptly communicated with, and he was very glad indeed to go home with his father, who came after him without delay.

A few months after this occurred our police were requested to look for two boys-one fifteen years old, the other thirteen-who had run away from their homes in a New England city. They had good homes and kind parents, but they had tired of going to school.

The idea of wonderful adventures had been put into their heads by the books they had been allowed to read, and they determined to see life for themselves in a larger city than the one where they nad been brought up.

They wandered about New York for five days, but found life here a sterner reality than they had supposed. The little money they had was soon spent, and at the end of the five days they were glad to give themselves up to the police, and tearfully asked to be sent back to their homes.

One day a policeman attached to one of the down town precincts saw a boy, evidently a stranger in the city, sitting on the porch of a house, and soon found that he was exhausted from hunger and partially overcome by the heat. The

had the address of his uncle, but as he was totally unfamiliar with the city he could not easily find the house.

When at last, after much wandering, he did succeed in getting to the street and number, to which he had been so often directed, he was worse off than if he had not found them. The hope of finding his uncle had been the one thing that cheered him during his journeyings through the labyrinth of streets. But now his uncle refused to aid or

harbor him. Giving him a little bread and butter wrapped in a paper, he turned the boy adrift upon the cheerless streets. Under our law the uncle was arrested for his inhuman conduct, but he was discharged in court on his promise to see that the boy was taken back to his parents.

After the ambition to go west and fight Indians perhaps the desire to go upon the stage is the strongest motive animating boys who take a plunge into the wide world for themselves. More girls than boys are "stage struck," but the girls do not run away as the boys do-at least not when they are so young as most of the runaways of the other

No doubt the experience gained in running away from home is often salutary. The glamour and glitter that are imagined to surround life in a big city are speedily seen to have no existence save in the fancy, and the difficulties in the way of a strange lad in a strange place who is seeking a situation, even of the humblest kind-difficulties which amount practically to an insurmountable obstacle-are soon deeply impressed upon the mind. Fortunately, before the matter has gone much further, in most cases a successful search is made for the missing one and he eagerly seeks his father's door again.

But this experience is not one that rational parents would choose for their growing boys. The stern realities of life will come all soon enough in the natural course of things.

As I have already more than intimated, many years of experience in police work convince me that scarcely anything worse could happen to a boy reared in the country or in a small town than to be thrown upon his own resources in a busy and bustling city like New York. The chances are all against his earning a livelihood, even in an humble way, and all in favor of falling into bad company and leading a worthless, if not a posi tively wicked, life.

The alluring pictures of city life which are drawn in certain books and papers that are widely circulated have no corresponding reality, and once more I would caution parents to use the utmost care in the selection of their children's reading matter. Here is one avenue of discontent that can easily be closed up, or, rather, never opened.

Moreover, the hard and bitter experiences of boys who have attempted to seek their fortunes in the great city, and the gladness with which they we an opportunity to get back within the had lately fled, teach thoroughly the lesson that "to stay at home is best. Thomas Byrnes in Youth's Companion.

Our Latest and Greatest Premium Offer!

MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆ

mammork. Chelebædia

ITATORY. The Manuary Orcios and anthonio a complete and arthonio history of the great American Civil War, properly intertaind, with numerous American Civil War, properly intertaind, with numerous American of the Rebellion, a complete History of America, from its discovery by Columbus to the green, time, graphic descriptions of famous hattles and important e-crits in the history of all nations, chroniological

minory, etc., etc.

121(16211APHV. This great work contains the Lives of all the Presidency of the United States, from Washington to Harrison, with nectrality and other timestations, also lives and testimate of Normicon Homejaric, Shakespeare, Ryron, William Print, Benjavath Franklin, Henry Clay, Hamiel Wester, and Print, Smilerian, subbire, posts, generals, clergyman, etc., and the present day.

AGRECULTURE. Valuable blots and useful suggestion

to Farmers, treating of field crops, gates and fences, fertilities, farming lemming the return rating, including the greatment of discusses of domestic animals; positive keeping, and how made spreached and profitable; bee keeping, dairy farming, atc. The freatment of these subjects is complete and attentives. The renture of others and practical use to farmers and stockment

HORTICULTURE. Herein is given the most useful hints to growers of all kinds of vegetables and fruits, as gathered from the experience of the most successful horticulturists.

ARCHITECTURE. Designs and plants for houses, nottages harns and other cuttuildings, with valuable suggestions to

ing to bulld.

IN FOUR VOLUMES. A Great and Wonderful Work.

2,176 Pages

620 Beautiful Illustrations!

THE MARMOTH CYCLOTERIA has been published to most the wants of the masses for a universal compendition of knowledge, practical, useful, scientific and general. The work is published complete in four large and handsoms volumes, comprising a total of 2.7% pages, and is profusely illustrated with 620 beautini engraviors. Thousands of dollars have been expended to make this the most complete, valuable and useful work for the masses ever published. It is a work for everybody—man, woman and child, in every occupation or walk in life. The substance and practical utility of twenty ordinary volumes are comprised in these four, and as replete is the work with knowledge of every kind, so filled is it with useful hints and belightly suggestions, that we fully believe that in every home to which it shall fled its way it will soon come to be regarded as worth its weightin gold. For want of space we can only briefly summarize a small portion of the contents of this great work, as follows:

Chinese, Japanese, the people of India, Africa, Mada Palestine, Iceland, Bornes, Burmah, the Sandwich I Servia, Kaffraria, Tartary, Cashmere and Tunie, the Turke, Machaens, Sessish Americans, American Indians, tians, Siamese, Abyssinians, Norwegians, Spaniarde, Italians, Greeks, Rossians, Sibertant, Aghans, Pr Moslems, Australians, Bulgarians, Sicilians, etc., etc.

Manufactures and paper unit of the paper unit of the paper unit described and distributed the arts and precesses of printing, stereotyping, beckbirding weed engraving, ithougraphy, photography, called printing, plane making, state making, paper maning, the manufacture of silk, from steel, glass, china, perfumery, many, leather, clarch, wall paper turpentine, postal cards, pertagnishing, anvelopes, pens, pennis, needles, and many other things, all of which will be found peculiarly interesting and instructive.

Instructive.

FOREIGN PRODUCTS. Interesting descriptions, illustrated, of the culture and proparation for market of tea, coffee, chocolate, cotton, flax, hemp, sugar, rice, nutnings, claver, circumann, allepier, paper, coccanuts, princeppies, bananas, prones, dates, raisius, flex, olives, india rubber, gutta percha, cork campher, castor oil, tapicos, etc., etc.

NATURAL HISTORY. Interesting and instructive descriptions, accompanied by illustrations, of numerous beassa, descriptions, accompanied by fituetrati-birds, fishes and meets, with much our ing their life and habits.

MINING. Descriptions and illustrations of the mining of gold, silver, diamonds, coal, salt, copper, lead, rine, tin and

WONDERS OF THE SEA. Herein are described and illustrated the many wonderful and beautiful things found at the bottom of the ocean, the pionts, flowers, shells, flates, etc., likewise pearl diving, coral fishing, etc., etc. etc., etc.

MEDICAL. Many deliars in doctors' bills will be saved
annually in every passessor of this book through the valuable
information herein contained. It tells how to core, by simple
yet railship home remodies, available in every household, avery
disease and altiment that is corable, this department forming a
complete medical book, the value of which in any home can
hardly be computed in deliars and cents.

MEDICAL. Many deliars in dectors' bills will be saved annually to avery possessor of this beek through the valuable information herein contained. It tells have to core, by simple yet reliable home remedies, available in every household, every disease and aliment that is curreble, this department forming a complete medical beek, the value of which is in any home can hardly be computed in deliars and cents.

INVENTION AND DISCOVERY. Remarkably interesting descriptions of great inventions. Including the Steam Engine, the Policyaph, the Frinting Frees, the Election Light the Seeing Machine, the Telephone, the Type Writer, the Type Setting Machine, the Cotton Giu, etc.

THE WORLD'S WONDERS. Graphic descriptions, headerfully illustrated, of the Yellowstone Park. Nausmite Valley. Niegars Falls, the Alps, Faris, Venovius, Venies, the Cancer of Colorade. Mamment Cave, Natural Bridge, Waikins Glen, the White Mountains, etc., etc.

THAYELS. Descriptions, prefusely illustrated of the States and of countries of great works, popular fables, familiar quotations, of genins and of polinic dense of the control of the

From the above brief summary of its contents some idea of what a remarkably interesting, instructive and valuable work the Mannorm Cyclopadia is may be gained, yet but a fractional part of the topics treated in this great work have been named. It is a vast storehouse of useful and entertaining knowledge—unquestionably one of the best and most valuable works ever published in any land or language. No home should be without it is it is a work to be consuited every day with regard to the various perplexing questions that constantly arise in writing and conversation, by the farmer and housewife in their daily duties and pursuits, and for constitutions are sufficiently as the summary of the part of

Grand Premium Offer to Subscribers to the Scout.

boy was only eleven years of age.

He had come here alone from a town in Massachusetts, first because he wished to see what the great city was like, and also because he had an uncle here, and expected to be hospitably received. He agreat offer, a wonderful bargain, and it is a pleasure to us to be enabled to afford our practically get this large and valuable work for the trifling sum of 75 cents. This is a great offer, a wonderful bargain, and it is a pleasure to us to be enabled to afford our practically get this large and valuable work for the trifling sum of 75 cents. a great offer, a wonderful bargain, and it is a pleasure to us to be enabled to afford our readers so remarkable an opportunity. Through this extraordinary offer we hope to largely increase our circulation. Please tell all your friends that they can get the Mammoth Cyclopædia in four volumes, with a year's subscription to our paper, for only \$2.25. Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who take advantage of this great premium offer. Those whose subscriptions have not yet expired who renew now will receive the Mammoth Cyclopædia at once, and their subscriptions will be extended one year from date of expiration. The Mammoth Cyclopædia will also be given free to any one sending us a clab of three yearly subscribers to our paper, accepanied with \$4.50 in cash. Address all letters:

The Oregon Scout, Union, Or.

CRAND PREMIUM OFFER!

A SET OF THE

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS,

In Twelve Large Volumes,

Which we Offer with a Year's Subscription to this Paper for a Trifle More than Our Regular Subscription Price. Wishing to largely increase the circulation of this paper during the next six months, we have made arrangements with a New York publishing house whereby we are enabled to offer as a premium to our subscribers a Set of the Works of Charles Dicksens, in Twelve Large and Handsome

Volumes, with a year's subscription to this paper, for a trifle more than our regular sub-scription price. Our great offer to subscribers eclipses any ever heretofore made, Dickens was the greatest novelist who ever lived. No author before or since his time has yon the fame that he achieved, and his works re even more popular to-day than during won the fame that he achieved, and his works are even more popular to-day than during his lifetime. They abound in wit, humor, pathes, masterly delineation of character, vivid descriptions of places and incidents, thrilling and skillfully wrought plots. Each book is intensely interesting. No home should be without a set of these great and remark-able works. Not to have read them is to be far behind the age in which we live. The premium to our subscribers is handsomely printed from entirely new plates, with new type. The twelve volumes contain the following world-famous works, each one of which is pub-

lished complete, unchanged, and absolute DAVID COPPERFIELD. MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,

NICHOLAS NICKELBY, DOMBEY AND SON, BLEAK HOUSE LITTLE DORRIT, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, PICKWICK PAPERS,

BARNABY RUDGE AND CHRISTMAS STORIES, OLIVER TWIST AND GREAT EXPEC-TATIONS, THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP AND THEUNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER, A TALE OF TWO CITIES, HARD TIMES AND THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.

The above are without question the most famous novels that were ever written. For a quarter of a century they have been celebrated in every nook and corner of the civilized world. Yet there are thousands of homes in America not yet supplied with a set of Dickens, the usual high cost of the books preventing people in moderate circumstances from enjoying this luxury. But now, owing to the use of modern improved printing, folding and stuching machinery, the extremely low price of white paper, and the great competition in the book trade, we are enabled to offer to our subscribers and readers a set of Dickens' works at a price which all can afford to pay. Every home in the land may now be supplied with a set of the great author's works.

Our Great Offer to Subscribers to the SCOUT.

We will send the Entire Set of Dickens' Works, in twelve volumes, as above described, all postage prepaid by ourselves, also The Oregon Scout for one year, upon receipt of \$2.00, which is only 50 cents more than the regular subscription price of this paper. Our readers, therefore, practically get a set of Dickens' works in twelve volumes for only 50 cents. This is the grandest premium ever offered. Up to this time a set of Dickens' works has usually been \$10 or more. Tell all your friends that they can get a set of Dickens' works in twelve volumes, with a year subscription to The Oregon Scout, for only \$2.00. Subscribs now and get this great premium. If your subscription has not yet expired, it will make no difference, for it will be extended one year from date of expiration. We will also give a set of Dickens, as above, free and postpaid, to any one sending us a club of two yearly subscribers, accompanied with \$3.00 in cash. Address

THE OREGON SCOUT, Union, Or.