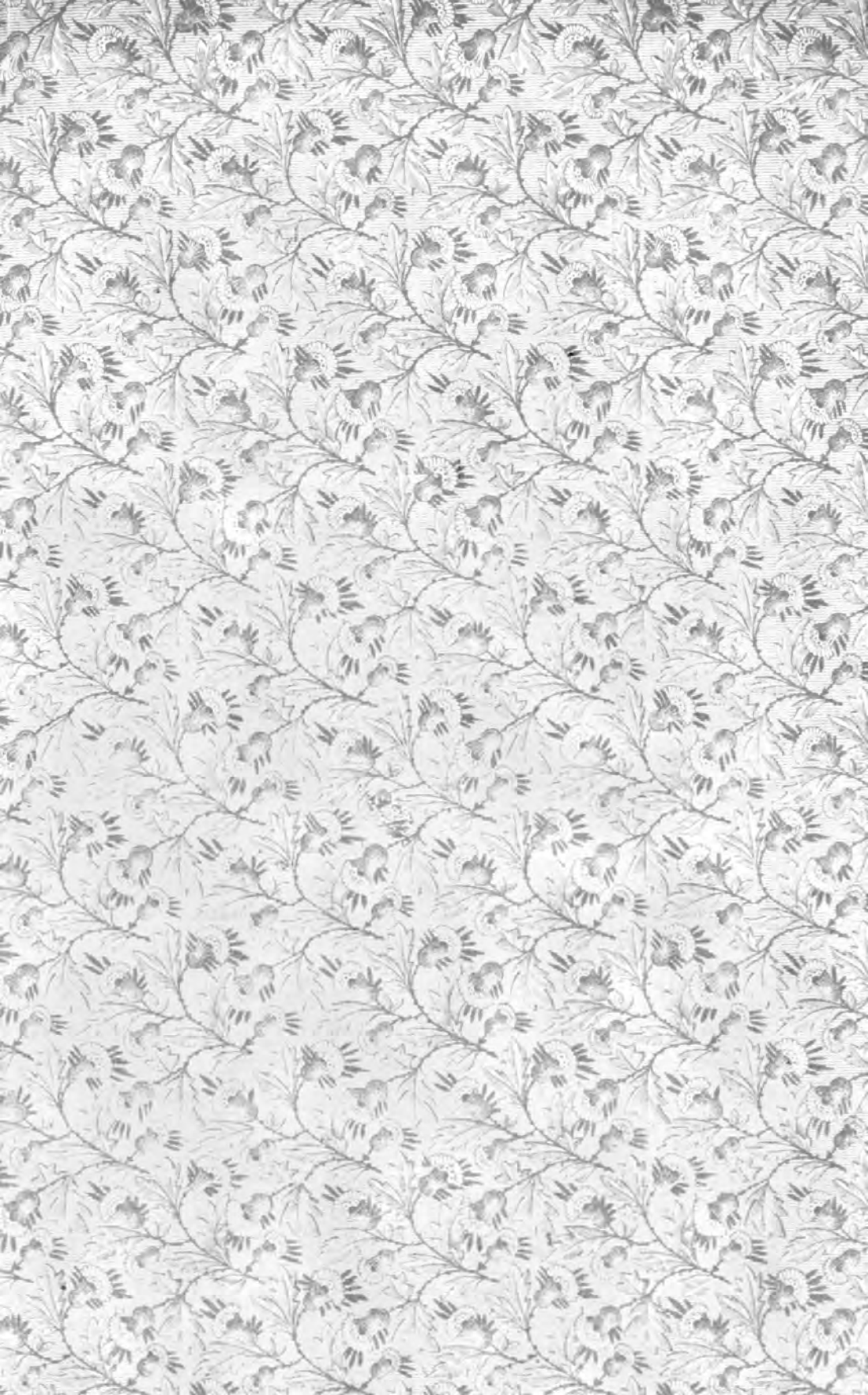




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PHILATELIC SECTION.



Braunford 1787

EVERY MONTH.

VOL. 1.

HOLYOKE, MASS., JAN. 20., 1894.

NO. 1.

Home's not merely four square walls,
 Though with pictures hung and glided;
 Home is where affection calls,
 Filled with shrines the heart hath builded;
 Home!—go watch the faithful dove,
 Sailing 'neath the heaven above us—
 Home is where there's one to love,
 Home is where there's one to love us.

TID-BITS.

A swell affair—inflating a balloon.

It's a wise child that resembles its richest relative.

One foolish act may undo a man, and a timely one make his fortune.

If we do not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others will not be able to injure us.

Every man has three characters—that which he exhibits, that which he has, and that which he thinks he has.

Sincerity is to speak as we think; believe as we pretend; act as we profess; perform as we promise, and really be what we would seem and appear to be.

In many offices a potato is used instead of a pen wiper. The juicy tuber holds the pen steady, removes at once all ink from the nib, prevents the process of corrosion, and spares many a well loved pen to a ripe old age.

Any person can prove the honesty of his grocer by melting his butter. Pure butter melted produces a pure, limpid, golden oil, and it retains the butter flavor. Melt ole-margarine and the oil smells like tallow, and a scum rises to the surface.

WONDERS OF DIET.

The Roman soldiers, who built such wonderful roads, and carried such a weight of armor and luggage that would crush the average farm hand, lived on coarse brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet, regular and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, yet eats only his onion, black bread and watermelon. The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some olives. He eats no beef, pork, or mutton, yet he walks off with his eight hundred pounds. The coolie, fed on rice, is more active and can endure more than the negro fed on fat meat. The heavy work of the world is not done by the men who eat the greatest quantity. The fastest and longest winded horse is not the biggest eater.

CRUSHED.

'This is the tile with a jaunty air,
That he wore when he called that day.



And this is what made him want to swear
As he dolefully went away.

A sharp little boy in Georgia, who was kicked by a mule, instead of saying naughty words or going home crying to his mother, tied the mule within five feet of a beehive, backed him round to it and let him kick.

EVERY MONTH.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY

John B. Sutcliffe,

155 BEECH ST., - HOLYOKE, MASS.

Subscription Price, 25 cents a year.

Six months, 15 cents, in advance.

Advertising rates, 25 cents per inch,
in advance, no discount.

Circulation this issue, 1,300 copies.

VOL. 1. JANUARY 20, 1894. NO. 1.

SALUTATION.

We herewith present to the public a new venture in amateur journalism. This journal is not published to fill a long felt want, but we think that there is room in the journalistic field for "one more." It is our intention to present to the public each month, a journal filled with choice articles, both amusing and instructive, and we shall endeavor to both improve and enlarge with each future issue.

We cudged our wits for some time to obtain a satisfactory name for our monthly, and at length settled on "EVERY MONTH" as our choice. We do not know of any other amateur journal being issued under that name; so in the future look out for EVERY MONTH, every month.

To those who receive a copy of this journal: No doubt you already subscribe to one or more publications of like character. We desire however to increase our subscription list as soon as possible, and to that end, we offer as a premium to subscribers for six months, a copy of "The Reliable Coin and Stamp Guide," a description of this book will be found on the last page.

To those who subscribe for one year we offer as a premium the "Ready Change" Holder, which is described on the next page.

To Advertisers: We should be pleased to receive a share of your patronage, and will endeavor to do our best for those who deal with us. Our circulation next issue will be 2,000 copies, and we will accept for that issue a limited number of advertisements at our present rates.

To our brother journalists. Greeting! We shall be pleased to exchange with all our contemporaries, and those who receive a copy of this journal, may consider it an invitation to put us on their exchange list.

The advertisers who have kindly placed advertisements with us are reliable, and it will pay you to write to them for their circulars, etc.

A FEW POINTERS.

Fill out the subscription blank that accompanies this journal.

If convenient, send silver or postal note when sending us money.

If you send unused postage stamps, please send the one cent stamps.

We shall open an Exchange column in our next number; limit, thirty words, for which we charge five cents. The Exchange column is open to any one, so send on your exchanges for our next issue.

No advertising matter will be allowed in the Exchange column, but we will insert business notices of thirty words or less at ten cents each insertion, cash must be sent with copy. Next issue Feb. 24.

OH HUSH!

Hearts were made to break;
Hands were made to squeeze;
Eyes were made to rove about,
And make men do as you please.

Ears were made to burn;
Feet were made to show;
Girls were made to flirt with men,
But never with girls,—Oh, no!

Waist's were made to hug;
Fingers were made to tune;
Arms were made to circle the girls,
And lovers were made to spoon.

Eyelids were made to droop;
Cheeks were made to blush;
Hair was made to curl and frizz,
And lips were made—Oh, Hush.

PUTTING AN EGG IN A BOTTLE.

A curious experiment is that of putting an egg into a bottle without breaking the shell. Soak the egg, which must be fresh, for several days in strong vinegar. The acid of the vinegar will eat the lime of the shell, so that while the egg looks the same it is really very soft.

Only a little care is required to press the egg into the bottle. When this is done fill it half full of lime water and let it stand. The shell will absorb the lime and become hard again, and after the lime water is poured off you have the curious spectacle of an egg the usual size in a small-necked bottle, which will be a great puzzle to those who do not understand how it is done.

Learn to make the most of life:
Lose no happy day:
Time will never bring the back
Chances swept away.

It is discouraging, to say the least, to a young man who has been tenderly nursing a few straggling hairs on his upper lip for three months, to have his girl say, "O, Charley, why don't you let your mustache grow."

The "Ready Change" Holder.

Just the Coin You Want!

Just when You Want it.



Can be carried in the Vest Pocket, holding 1, 5, 10 and 25 cent coins to the amount of \$3.00, thus keeping your change compact and always at hand. It is simple and durable, having no complicated mechanism to get out of order, and is Handsomely Nickel Plated. By the use of the "Ready Change" Holder, you avoid inconvenience, delay and possible error in making change. No more small coin lost. No more torn pocket-books. The above Change Holder sent post-paid for 15 cents. We offer the above Change Holder as a premium to those subscribing to EVERY MONTH for 1 year. Address all orders to the publisher of this Journal.

Join the Monumental Corresponding Club, of Baltimore, Md., and receive list of members. Card of Membership and 100 different papers postage paid free every month. Initiation fee 10 cents. Monthly dues, 10 cents. Greenleaf Harrison, Sec., 10 E. Lexington St.



This is to call the attention of Advertisers to the fact, that we shall issue 2,000 copies of our next number. Send your adus. in.

••••• Subscribe •••••
To Every Month.

"The only complete and trustworthy book of the kind published."

THE RELIABLE COIN AND STAMP GUIDE.



Few people have any idea of the value of old, rare, odd and obsolete coins and stamps. Did you know that a Boston shoemaker sold a collection of coins for **TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS**? Did you know that some rare American stamps are worth as high as **SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH**? It is a fact that the rare 1833 quarter is worth \$25.00, the 1894 silver dollar is worth \$300.00, the 1837, half cents made between 1840 and 1850 are worth \$3.00 to \$5.00 each, the large old style copper cents are worth as high as \$6.00 each. Some issues of Continental and Confederate bills are rare and valuable as well as certain pieces of fractional currency or "script." Besides these, many rarities in half cents, cents, three-cent pieces, half dimes, dimes, twenty-cent pieces, quarters, half dollars and dollars are worth a big premium over face value. **The Reliable Coin and Stamp Guide** gives accurate information, and you may depend upon it.



While a great many people collect old coins, there is more demand for rare postage and revenue stamps, and some comparatively recent stamps are now scarce. Collections of stamps often **A THOUSAND DOLLARS**. Stamps from letters sent during the war, sell as high as **A THOUSAND DOLLARS**. revenue stamps from patent medicine bottles, match wrappers, old documents, etc., are in great demand, and are worth from **10 CENTS TO \$10.00 A PIECE**. Look over your old letters in the garret and elsewhere; perhaps you may find some rare things. This book gives all particulars, with prices, pictures, etc., and gives addresses of reliable firms who buy them for **SPOT CASH**. No matter if you handle but ten cents **EVERYBODY NEEDS IT.** A day you should have this book.

Farmers, Storekeepers, Clerks, Mechanics, Agents, Postmasters, Doctors, Lawyers, in fact it will be found more than necessary. It is worth its weight in gold to any wide-awake person. Boys and girls should send for it and explore attics and cellars in search of old letters, which may contain rare stamps. Who knows? A small fortune may be in your very midst. Do not write for particulars; do not ask questions; do not send us the coins or stamps, but get the book. It tells all, where you can sell them at prices given, what they are, what they look like, and why they are rare. This book gives reliable figures only; no fictitious dates or values whatever. It is issued under the supervision and authority of the greatest stamp and coin collector and dealer in North America. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**



Price, 25c. per Copy, postpaid.



The above book sent postpaid for 12 cents. We also offer the above book as a premium to those who subscribe to **EVERY MONTH** for six months.

Address all orders to John B. Sutcliffe, 155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

Wonderful! THE MIRROR, 3 for a dime. Oh what a snap. No fake. Send quick, satisfaction guaranteed. Address Greendale Harrison, Baltimore, Md.

A PAPER THAT WILL PLEASE YOU. *Sample Free.*
News-Letter, Hasbrouck Hts. N.J.

CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with **FOUR CENTS** in stamps and we will send you an **INTERESTING 64 page book**. **YOU WILL BE WELL PLEASED** if you accept this offer. Address Box 37, Hasbrouck Hts., N. J.

—* A GREAT OFFER *—

A World of Knowledge, an Encyclopedia, 273 illustrations, 544 pages, cloth bound. Price \$1.00. I will send one copy and circulars of fast selling goods by mail for 50 one cent stamps.

GEO. BUNCE, 553 4th Ave.,
Brooklyn, New York.

WE MAIL
CIRCULARS and Amateur papers with **EVERY MONTH** for 10 cents per 100. Circulars and papers must not be over 9 x 12 inches in size to obtain above rates. Good work guaranteed. J. B. Sutcliffe, 155 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

SEND Stamp to The Monumental Mailing House, 328 N. Gay St., Baltimore, Md., for big bundle of reading matter.

—FOR SALE—
A number of Cuts. Send stamp for proofs and prices. Address J. A. Hudson, 25 Bond Street, Holyoke, Mass.

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We know a man, a brave, true hero,
Who, when the mercury drops to zero,
Will hold the babe, as few men could,
So that his wife can split the wood.

MAKING AND COUNTING DIMES.

The process of dime making is an interesting one. The silver bullion is first melted and run into two-pound bars. These in turn are run through immense rollers and flattened out to the thickness of the coin. These silver strips are then passed through a machine, which cuts them into proper size for the presses, the strips first having been treated with a kind of tallow to prevent their being scratched in their passage through the cutters.

The silver pieces are then put into the feeder of the printing presses, and are fed to the die by automatic machinery at the rate of 100 per minute, 48,000 dimes being turned out in a regular working day of eight hours.

As the smooth pieces are pressed between the ponderous printing dies, they receive the lettered and figured impression in a manner similar to that of a paper pressed upon a form of type. At the same time, the piece is expanded in a slight degree, and the small corrugations are cut into its rim.

The machine drops the completed coin into a receiver, and it is ready for the counter's hands. The instrument used by the counter is not a complicated machine by any means, as one might suppose. It is a simple copper-colored tray, having raised ridges running across its surface at a distance apart the exact width of a dime.

From the receiver the money is dumped on the board or tray, and as it

is shaken rapidly by the counter the pieces settle down into the spaces between the ridges. All these spaces being filled, the surplus coin is brushed back into the receiver, and the counter has exactly 1250 silver dimes, or \$125, on his tray, which number is required to fill the spaces. The tray is then emptied into boxes, and the money is ready for shipment.

The dime does not pass through the weigher's hands, as does the coin of a larger denomination. One and one-half grains is allowed for variation, or "tolerance" in all silver coins from a dollar down, and the deviation from the standard in the ten-cent pieces is so trifling that the trouble and expense of weighing coins of this denomination is dispensed with.

HABITS.

It is of the highest importance that children should be trained to habits of religion, for the habits of youth cling to the man even down to the sere and yellow leaf of autumn. The boy is the father of the man. Education may do much; grace may do much. But the marked characteristics of boyhood come out in manhood. A fair boy, a manly boy, or a mean tricky boy usually carries those traits through life. A prayerful, religious, industrious girl, or a frivolous, hot-tempered, vain girl will be much the same in advanced life. The generous, whole-souled men of this generation were the open-handed boys of the last. The mean, stingy men we see about us were niggardly when they were young.

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A GRAND OFFER.

We desire to obtain Five Hundred new subscribers to EVERY MONTH before our next issue, and we make the following Grand Offer to those who will subscribe to EVERY MONTH for six months.

We will send you a copy of "The Reliable Coin and Stamp Guide," a description of it will be found on the last page; we will print your name in our directory one time, which will bring you a large number of papers, etc.; and we will send you EVERY MONTH for six months; all for 10 cents.

You will find a subscription blank on page 7, fill it out and mail it to us with 10 cents in silver.

This is a very good offer. You can use the exchange department; receive a book that retails at 25 cents; have your name in our directory, worth 10 cents; receive EVERY MONTH 6 months, worth 15 cents; all for 10 cents. This offer will not appear again.

CLIPPINGS.

"We caught a burglar in our room last night," writes a Texas editor. "and we are now in possession of \$6 and a new hat." "All things come to him who waits."

Parties desiring our autograph to paste in their albums, can cut it off a subscription receipt. We are always willing to accommodate our subscribers this way.

Some betrayer of innocence stole our pantaloons last night, while we slept. Our friends will greatly oblige if they will yell before coming to the office. This will enable us to don the buffalo robe, which is acting as a substitute for our stolen garments. Now is the time to subscribe.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Under the above heading, we will insert Exchange notices for subscribers free of charge. Limit, 30 words.

I desire to exchange philatelic papers for used Columbian stamps of higher value than 2 cents. Send for list of papers. J. B. Sutcliffe,
155 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Under the above heading, we will insert notices of a business character for 10 cents per insertion. Limit 30 words. No display.

FOR SALE. Two small fonts of type, nearly new. Send stamp for proofs and prices.
Printer, care of EVERY MONTH,
155 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

A LESSON ILLUSTRATED.

The maid, with a smile that enhanced her charms,
Observed to her beau one day:
"I here are many men with big, strong arms
Who never need work for pay!"

He replied, as he gazed in her eyes' deep blue
And her slender form embraced:
"'Tis true, and mine having no work to do
Of course must go to waist."

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE.

BY THE

HIGHLAND JOB PRESS.

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,
CARDS, ENVELOPES, STATEMENTS, ETC.

Estimates cheerfully furnished upon application.
LEROY F. AVERY, 11 NONOTUCK ST.,
HOLYOKE, MASS.

Agents, send 10 cents silver

for a fast-selling article. Needed in every home. Big profits. Address ALPHEUS GRAY, 174 Douglas St., Manchester, N. H.
N. B.—Circulars mailed with mine, 10 cents per 100, send stamp for cir.

MAIL! FREE! MAIL!

Get the biggest mail that comes to your town by having your name printed in our G. H. Directory. Send 10 cents for your name in Directory and get a handsome 64-page book absolutely free by return mail as a present. JAKE LEE, Pub., Delmont, N. J.



THE NEXT ISSUE OF THIS PAPER WILL CONSIST OF EIGHT PAGES AND COVER. DON'T MISS IT, IT WILL PLEASE YOU.

KNOW THYSELF.

The full capacity of the lungs is about 320 cubic inches.

The human skeleton consists of more than 200 distinct bones.

Each perspiratory duct is one fourth of an inch in length; of the whole about nine miles.

About two-thirds of a pint of air is inhaled and exhaled at each breath in ordinary respiration.

The skin contains more than 2,000,000 openings, which are the outlets of an equal number of sweat glands.

An amount of blood equal to the whole quantity in the body passes through the heart once every minute.

A man breaths eighteen times a minute, and 3,000 cubic feet, or about 375 hogsheads of air, every hour of his existence.

A STRANGE CANAL.

What is claimed to be, with some reason, the strangest in the world, is in the north of England, between Worsley and St. Helens. It is about sixteen miles long, and it is under ground from end to end.

In Lancashire the coal mines are very extensive, half the country being undermined, and many years ago the Duke of Bridgewater's managers thought they could save money by transporting the coal underground. So the canal was constructed, the mines connected and drained at the same time. Ordinary canal-boats are used, but the power is furnished by men. On the roof of the tunnel arch are cross-pieces, and the men who do the work of propulsion lie on their backs on the coal and push with their feet against the cross-bars on the roof. Six or eight men will draw a train of four or five boats, and, as there are two divisions in the tunnel, boats pass each other without difficulty.

BOYS, REMEMBER THIS.

Sharp-eyed men of business take note of a boy's general appearance in making up their estimate of what he is worth. A straight-forward, manly bearing will help any boy to get his way in the world, while the haphazard sort of a way usually suggests to the observer a corresponding character. Manliness is not a garment you can put on and off like your Sunday coat. It must have its foundation in the heart, or it will be a flimsy sham that will deceive nobody.

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1,000 Small circulars, 6x9 or less, mailed per month for 50 cents, 100 for 5 cents. Larger sizes and amateur paper 20 cts per 100. Established 1884; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. E. BILLINGS, N. Leominster, Mass.

EVERY MONTH.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL * * * *
* * * * FOR THE FAMILY.

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN B. SUTCLIFFE,
155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One copy,	- - - -	3 cents.
" " six months,	- - - -	15 "
" " one year,	- - - -	25 "

Must be paid in advance.

Advertising rates, 25 cents per inch; less than one inch must be paid for at the rate of 3 cents per line; 8 words to the line; 12 lines to the inch. Advertisements must be paid for in advance, no discount.

All matter intended for our next issue must be received before the fifteenth of March.

Circulation this issue, 1,000 copies.

VOL. 1. FEBRUARY 24, 1894. NO. 2.

EDITORIAL.

We think we owe an apology to our patrons, especially our advertisers. We promised in our last issue that this number would consist of 2,000 copies. We decided however, to enlarge to eight pages, and issue but 1,000 copies. It is smaller in quantity but larger and much better than a four-paged paper of a larger circulation.

Our next issue will consist of eight pages and cover, and will be an improvement on this issue.

Read the offer on the second page, it will not appear again, so grasp it.

Advertisers give us a trial, we shall issue 1200 copies of the March number which will be issued about the 24th.

We shall publish a directory in our next issue, the names of subscribers will be inserted free of charge, but subscribers must notify us if they want their names inserted. We will insert the names one time only. A charge of 10 cents per insertion will entitle non-subscribers to have their names in the directory. The address will be inserted also. Send in your name, and have it inserted in our next issue.

Kind reader, when you write to those who have placed advertisements in this paper, please inform them that you saw their adv. in EVERY MONTH.

INVISIBLE INK.

Invisible inks are those which when first written are not visible, but upon the application of heat or other means the characters are made to appear distinctly. The following are decidedly the best preparations for this purpose: Oil of vitriol, one fluid ounce; soft water, one pint.

This makes a fluid which is perfectly invisible until heat is applied by holding over a lamp or by placing in an oven, when it changes to a permanent black. Write with a clean steel pen. All invisible inks will show on glazed paper, therefore unglazed paper should be used.

Another invisible ink is made as follows: Oxide of cobalt, 1-2 ounce; muriatic acid, sufficient to dissolve it; water, 4 ounces; mucilage of gum acacia, 1 drachm. Place in a stained bottle. Characters written with this solution are invisible, but on the application of heat they instantly appear in blue. On cooling they again become invisible.

TO CLEAN GUN-BARRELS FROM LEAD.

Pour in a little mercury, agitate it over the interior surface of the barrel, and pour it out again. The mercury will amalgamate the lead and remove it.

GOOD PASTE.

Dissolve 1-8 ounce of salicylic acid in half a gallon of warm water, and when cold stir in as much flour as will bring it to the consistency of cream, being particular to break up all the lumps; next place it on the fire and allow it to cook gently for a few minutes, stirring well meanwhile. This paste answers a variety of purposes. The salicylic acid is to keep it from spoiling. The addition of 1 ounce of powdered colocynth to the above amount will effectually banish all insects and worms from the walls where the paper is pasted.

Don't fail to subscribe, see our offer on page 2.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We desire to exchange with all papers, and if you receive a copy of this journal, you may consider it an invitation to place us on your exchange list.

We have received the following papers, etc. since our last issue:

Canadian Philatelic Weekly, Public Advertiser, Corona Printer, Club News, Hasbrouck Heights News-Letter, Public Herald, Advertisers' Circular, Club Gazette, Pleasure, Southern Agent, Idle Hour, Banner, Surprise, Cupid, Little Journal, Electric Current, and Krumbs.

The Electric Current is a new eight paged paper from McCrory, Ark.

The Club News is a very interesting little journal, full of spicy and interesting news.

Vol. 1, number 1, of *The Little Journal* is at hand from Chicago.

The Surprise is one of the smallest papers we have yet received. The pages are about two and one-half by one and one-half inches in size, with eight pages; it is published by Geo. P. Jacobson, Calmar, Ia.

The Club Gazette is a new paper from Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The old reliable *News-Letter* of Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, is very interesting, and grows better with each new issue.

We mailed copies of the last issue of our paper to a large number of papers, but have heard from only a few; we mail copies of this number of EVERY MONTH, to a new list of papers, and we should like to hear from them.

LEARNED HIS FUTURE WIFE'S NAME.

He was a chatty kind of conjurer, says London *Tid-Bits*, and was anxious to open the evening's entertainment merrily. So he stepped forward to the front of the stage and said: Ladies and gentlemen, if there is in this audience any young man who would like to know the name of his future wife, if that young man will kind-

ly stand up I will undertake to tell him, and this is no guessing competition. Now, will any single young man kindly stand up?

Up jumped a young man.

Thank you, said the conjurer. Now, do you wish to know the name of your future wife?

I do, said the young man.

Well, said the man of magic. I always like to do things in a proper business fashion. Will you kindly give me your name?

Yes, certainly, said the young man, my name is James Jackson.

Thank you, replied the conjurer; then the name of your future wife will be Mrs. Jackson.

CEREMONIAL CLEANLINESS.

The Egyptian washes before he prays, he washes his feet, even; and every holy place has a provision of water for that purpose. He washes his hands and his teeth before and after he eats. No man is stronger in the terror of being defiled by the touch of things which his religion declares unclean. So particular is he in this matter that when he cannot get water for his ablutions the sand of the desert is held to be held sanctified for the purpose. In the desert the Mahomedan uses sand for water. But it is the world's story—the practice enjoined by religion is apt to degenerate into mere formalism. The ordinary Egyptian child is not allowed to pray or eat without first dabbling its hands in water. Yet it is allowed to live for months without having its head and face or its body generally once well washed with soap and water.—Selected.

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J. A. HUDSON, - HOLYOKE, MASS.

BOWERY BLARNEY.

AS EXEMPLIFIED OUTSIDE A DIME MUSEUM.

"Gintlemin, this celebrated boa-constrictor is the finest, largest, strongest, and prittsest animal of its spayshees in this country. He was caught in South Africay, as he lay torpid, afther swallowing two oxes and a dhrove of unfortunat and innicent sheep, in a wire net, his capture a beautiful illustration of successful wire-pulling. It was supposed that the sand where he lay torpid was hot enough to bile ostrich eggs, and that his skin was at laste 'well done'—this is proved by his highly-finished appairance. His color is supposed to combine all the hues of all the shnakes and other sich varmintes that iver hissed, or rattled, or croaked, or bit, or kiled themselves iuty all manner of outlandish shapes, from the airy and unlucky days of the cute ould serpent that timplet Eve in the Garden of Ayden, down to the conger eel of our own day. His size is varyable as, like most other objects in nathur, he expands with hate and constracts with cowlid. For ivery rise of five degrees in the thirmometer he increases a fut in longithude, and several inches in latithude. In his native land he is one hundhred and fifty feet and a few inches long. The prisent warum summer in our own country has sthretched him to twinty-five feet more, although last winther, whin the thirmometer fell to sixteen degrees below zayro, he shrank into such thrifing diminshuns as to be completely invisible thru a micruscope. His prisent lenth and breth yees can see for yeerselves, if yees cum in; but before yees lave the hall this blissed night, he will be several inches longer than he is now, on account of the grate swelthering hath of the maythropolis. Like a good many human shnakes in the grass, here around us in this big city, he has a grate

nathural tact and talents for politics, which he shows by changing his coat four sival times in aich year. Gintlemin, the price of admishun to faste yeer eyes on this wonderful nathural attrraction, together with the bewtiful Sircashun princess, and the three-headed calf with only two legs and one eye, and tin thousand grater curyosities than I have minshuned, is but the beggarly sum of tin cints."—Puck.

IT WILL PAY YOU —TO READ THIS—

SPECIAL OFFER: If you will send 25 cents in stamps for my No. 2 CARD OUTFIT, or 25 cents for one sample each of CIGAR PIPE and APPLE'S ADHESIVE PENCIL I will insert your name and address FREE FOR ONE YEAR (regular price to cents), in THE DAILY MAMMOTH DIRECTORY which is published in Passumpsic, Vt. You will get such a vast quantity of mail it will surprise you. I make the above offer to introduce my samples in new localities where I have no agents, knowing if I can get my samples in the hands of GENUINE agents I will secure their future orders. Please return this adv. with your order. Address ALPHEUS GRAY, 174 Douglas St., Manchester, N. H.

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A FINANCIAL WATERLOO.

Mortimer Clugston, editor and proprietor of the Doodleville *Yelper*, sat in his office, till the dull, leadeny, light of the winter afternoon faded into the gray dusk. Then he lit the office lamp, locked himself in and turned inside out several old envelopes he found in the waste basket, and on the reverse sides he wrote rapidly, and with a look of stern resolve on his Romanesque face, the following:

VALEDICTORY.

With unutterable sadness the editor announces the suspension of the Doodleville *Yelper*. He had hoped that the financial cyclone which has swept over the country would spare the *Yelper*, but that hope has been thrown to the earth. Being unable to meet certain obligations that have been incurred in keeping the *Yelper* in the front rank of American journalism, and finding it impossible to negotiate without heavy loss any of the securities that are among the tangible assets of the *Yelper*, the editor bids farewell to this field of labor, and will strive to find elsewhere in the great world of human effort a place where he can make a living without having to depend, as he has done for several years in this town, on the stingiest, cheapest, smallest-souled, greediest, shabbiest, pinchingest, miserliest, niggardliest, meanest, close-fistedest, most penurious, avaricious, parsimonious, sordid, grudging and contemptible lot of ignorant barbarians that ever cursed a one-horse village.

Those who have paid ahead on their subscriptions (and there are just thirteen of them) will oblige us if they will collect and keep what is due us from delinquent subscribers, of whom there are 397; and may the village undertaker bury the next misguided chump free of charge who ever tries to publish

another paper in this little worn-out, sickly, miserable, consumptive and knock-kneed collection of tumble-down shanties called Doodleville."

Editor Clugston went to the case, put his valedictory in type himself, locked it in an 8 x 10 chase, and worked of 410 copies of it, on which he put wrappers addressed to his subscribers, and laid the pile on his table, with a note to the office boy directing him to mail them as the regular issue next morning. Then he stopped a few minutes to rest.

"The creditors can take the press if they want to," he said. "It won't get away, I guess. The mortgage on it will hold it down. But I'll take along enough material to start a printing office in some other town."

He emptied his case of Pica into a sack, shouldered it, bade the office of the Doodleville *Yelper* farewell forever and went fourth into the darkness to seek fame and fortune somewhere else in the wide world of journalism.—Sel.

1894

John B. Tutcliffe,
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 which please send me "Every Month"
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500 GUMMED LABELS, white paper, with your name and address on, 20 cents; stick to anything. *David B. Crockett, Avondale, N. J.*

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100 CIRCULARS, any size, mailed with nine for 10 cents per 100. 100 small papers mailed for 15 cents. Good and honest work. *W. T. SMITH, YORK, PA.*

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that it is empty, and, taking off the cover, the candy has disappeared; you can change it to a piece of money. A Cure for Love, curious, queer, but funny; ladies hand them to gentlemen, gentlemen to ladies, and have dollars' worth of fun. Magic Nail; a common nail is forced through the finger, the nail is withdrawn, given for examination, and the finger comes without cut or scar. The Fire Eater; as 3 persons can apparently breathe fire and blow thousands of brilliant sparks from the mouth; we send material enough for several exhibitions. Magic Bottle Imp; a muskrat and bean-poussier, will stand as straight as a flag-staff, and no one can make it lie down, but when you take it down it goes like a sleepy kitten; a vast hoag of fun. Wonderful Paper Trick; you produce a package of cigarette papers that we furnish and tear a sheet in small pieces, roll into a ball; unroll the ball, and there is a sheet of paper perfect in size and cut torn in the slightest. Can be repeated many times, as the book of leaves is a thick one. All the above tricks, packed in a neat box, with full directions with every article, so that any one can perform the trick, sent by mail postpaid, for **10 cents.** Address **Edward Novelty Co., Providence, R. I.**



VOL. 1.

MARCH, 1894.

NO. 3.



EVERY MONTH.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE FAMILY.
TO INSTRUCT AND AMUSE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN B. SUTCLIFFE,

HOLYOKE,

MASS.



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HOLYOKE, MASS., MARCH 24, 1894.

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By Permission, from Golden Days.

"THIS ONE THING I DO."

BY GEO. B. AYRES.

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If we inquire, why is this so? and especially contemplate the condition of things in our own country, the answer is easily found in the fact that we do not concentrate our talents, energies and efforts.

In other countries it is mostly the rule that son succeed father in the sphere in which the latter achieved success; the one takes up what the other lays down, and so we have those extraordinary instances where the same trade or business has been pursued by several generations of one family.

Possibly, this result grows out of the existence of class-distinctions; "trades-people" always will be "trades-people," and no attainment of excellence in work, or high position in business, will ever serve to give them the required purity of "blood" to make them anything else.

But, in this country, we dare not snub a street urchin, lest we might be offering an indignity to, and incurring the displeasure of, a future President.

That this is not a fanciful assertion, let the wool-carders' and tailors' apprentices, the rail-splitter, and the canal-horse driver prove.

Every American boy has this possibility within himself—"honor and shame from no condition arise." And thus, our boys start out in the race of life with an uninterrupted prospect of golden opportunity such as is offered to no other youth in the wide world.

The difficulty is, however, they do not start right. Every boy and every boy's father are impressed with "one thing," truly; but it is the query, "In what vocation can the most money be made, and how can it be obtained the soonest?"

Nature and common sense are alike opposed to such a conclusion. In the first place, God has bestowed on every one a variety of faculties which we are directed to cultivate by the injunction, "Neglect not the gift that is in thee." Among

these gifts there always predominates one or more which prompt a special direction to thoughts and conduct of the individual; it cannot be crowded out of his mind; it develops itself in his actions; it gives impulse to his very existence.

We call it his "forte" his "specialty," his "hobby," yet these are only synonyms for the word "genius."

But for this, the fathers of Shakspeare and Handel would have made one a wool-stapler and the other a lawyer; and the world would not have known these creators of our sublimest poetry and song.

The heaven-born genius of these two boys—"this one thing"—the strong-point by which God ordained their names should become immortal—could not be crushed out!

Now, it is this early indication of genius which parents should note, and which every youth should insist upon, if he has the right idea.

"This one thing" is the thing for which God created him, and gave him the ability to carry out His divine purpose. But alas! too many parents believe in "free-will" concerning this matter at least; and hence they too frequently misdirect their children into life-paths totally unsuitable, if not actually wrong.

As a consequence of this folly, very few persons end their career in the channel in which it was begun. The larger proportion flounder about from one vocation to another—all the while seeking the particular one that is to "make money," no matter what it is—until the custom has obtained of inquiring after a person in this wise: "What is he doing now?"

The inference is plain. He is not supposed to be, as things go, in the same business now as he was five years ago. But he should be, and much more competent in it also.

Paul was of a different bent. "This one thing" which he did in disseminating among the Gentiles "the unsearchable riches" of the true gospel was the grandest success in human history. He tells us he "determined to know nothing" else but "this one thing"—the great cause which he advocated.

Thus he exemplified a principal based

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Price, 25c. per Copy, postpaid.

The above book sent postpaid for 12 cents. We also offer the above book at a premium to those who subscribe to **EVERY MONTH** for six months.

Address all orders to John B. Sutcliffe, 155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

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our Catalogue of Bicycles, Musical Instruments, etc. 1 Doz. MAY I. C. U. HOME cards, a package of Circulars, etc., 10 cents silver. Address **SCHEURT & MONTGOMERY, Cynthiana, Ind.**

Circulars and Amateur Papers

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GREAT MONEY-MAKING

SECRET now exposed. I will send to any address the name, description and a sample of a very common that grows wild in every State in the Union, and a great demand at from \$3 to \$4 per pound. I will send names of four firms that will pay that price for same, for 25 cents stamps or silver. I have dug 12 pounds in a day. Any child can dig it when he knows what it is. Address **C. W. REED, Northville, Mich.**

PAPER THAT WILL PLEASE YOU.

Sample Free. News-Letter, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

NOW

Is the time to place your Advertising for the best results. Try an Advertisement in this journal, the results will please

YOU

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HERE

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2 cent stamp for terms, etc.

EVERY MONTH.

VOL. 1.

HOLYOKE, MASS., MARCH 24, 1894.

NO. 3.

By Permission, from Golden Days.

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BY GEO. B. AYRES.

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In other countries it is mostly the rule that son succeed father in the sphere in which the latter achieved success: the one takes up what the other lays down, and so we have those extraordinary instances where the same trade or business has been pursued by several generations of one family.

Possibly, this result grows out of the existence of class-distinctions; "trades-people" always will be "trades-people," and no attainment of excellence in work, or high position in business, will ever serve to give them the required purity of "blood" to make them anything else.

But, in this country, we dare not snub a street urchin, lest we might be offering an indignity to, and incurring the displeasure of, a future President.

That this is not a fanciful assertion, let the wool-carders' and tailors' apprentices, the rail-splitter, and the canal-horse driver prove.

Every American boy has this possibility within himself—"honor and shame from no condition arise." And thus, our boys start out in the race of life with an uninterrupted prospect of golden opportunity such as is offered to no other youth in the wide world.

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Nature and common sense are alike opposed to such a conclusion. In the first place, God has bestowed on every one a variety of faculties which we are directed to cultivate by the injunction, "Neglect not the gift that is in thee." Among

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on reason and confirmed by experience. Indeed, the history of success is the history of single ideas.

In common phrase, men "get crazy" about a certain matter. They become wholly absorbed in one project; they see in it what others cannot at first; they refuse to be persuaded to anything adverse to their favorite convictions and faith—in short, they remain "crazy" until perfection or victory crowns their efforts.

Whether it is Columbus maintaining a courageous faith against his mutinous crew; Galileo, with torturing blindness, offering the truth of his astronomical theory; Newton, Fitch, Henry, Leverrier, Morse or any of

"The few, the immortal names
That were not born to die"—

they all prove that the pursuit of "one thing" inspired their lives and rewarded their hopes.

Is their not in these thoughts a lesson for our boys and girls? As you take a glance at the life beyond your school-days—your "golden days," as you will in after life find them to have been—is it not of importance that you should survey the field with special reference to a proper use of the peculiar gift with which you have been endowed?

Can you not reason and believe that, instead of starting out with the poor ambition to "make money," in one way or another, it would be far better to develop your genius for the "one thing," whatever it may be, concentrate your energies upon it, win distinction, and thus command success?

The reward is a sure one. The activities of modern progress have created a large demand for mental acquisition and skilled labor; not pretenders to knowledge and jacks-of-all-trades, but men who, with head and hand, shall not simply occupy but completely fill the positions to which they aspire. The days of make-shift men, who try everything and accomplish nothing, are fast passing away.

The necessity of the times demands perfection in details, and, as this call for ability increases with the growing business, is it not apparent that "This one thing I do" will serve as an excellent motto for any ambitious youth in these days? It was sufficient for the great Apostle Paul. It ought to suffice for every youthful reader.

AND ALL TO SAVE A NICKLE.

"How old is that boy, madam?" asked a street-car conductor of a woman who had not offered to pay for a big, fat youth who looked as though he would soon need a shaving outfit.

"How old is he?" snapped the woman, in a sharp and offended tone. "He's old enough to 'tend to his own business, anyhow, and that's what some folks on this car ain't."

"I guess he's old enough to pay car fare, then, and I'll take five cents, please."

"Oh, you will, will you, smarty? Well, I want you to distinctly understand, sir, that I didn't say that he wasn't old enough to pay fare, and I don't propose to sit here and be insulted by any sassy conductor! It wasn't my business to yell out that the child was past five years old the minute I got into the car, and because I didn't do it I'm to sit here and be called a swindler and impostor and a person of general bad character, am I? I'll let you know that you are dealing with a lady, sir, and one that don't intend being run over by nobody. I know what my rights are, and I know that folks don't have to carry a banner or put a placard on a child saying that 'This child is five years old,' when they get on the horse cars, and they ain't expected to get down on their bended knees and beg and implore conductors to take fares for children past five years old, as you seem to think I ought to have done, but which I didn't do and which I haven't the least idea of doing for you, nor for nobody like you, and I propose taking your number, sir, and making complaint to the company about the way I've been insulted and put upon and made to appear like a common thief just because I don't attend to your own business for you, and if I should tell my husband of this your life wouldn't be safe a minute—"

She went on like that for ten blocks, without paying the boy's fare, and then, while the poor, dazed conductor was staring at her, she grabbed the boy by the hand and raced out, saying:—

"Come on, Claudy; this is our street, and we'll get off before this miserable conductor heaps any more of his vile abuse upon us. But he'll hear from me through the comp'ny before he's six hours older—sassy, impudent thing that he is!"—Sel.

OUR DIRECTORY.

TO NOVELTY DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.

The following persons are desirous of receiving Sample copies of your Publications, Catalogues, Circulars, Cards, Lists, &c.

- John Sharpe, 193 Beech Street,
Holyoke, Mass.
- Geo. W. Sutcliffe, 155 Beech Street,
Holyoke, Mass.
- W. E. Moody, South Hadley, Mass.
- Joseph Boyer, 125 South Street,
Holyoke, Mass.
- F. W. Covel, 487 Main Street,
Rockland, Me.
- Theo. Spamer, Jr., 122 South Street,
Holyoke, Mass.
- Albert Leining, 510 Main Street,
Holyoke, Mass.
- Richard L. Young, 1914 N. 18th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Paul H. Koehler, Jr., 123 South Street,
Holyoke, Mass.
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Holyoke, Mass.
- Mrs. W. J. French, 32 Laurel Street,
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Holyoke, Mass.
- C. H. Baush, Jr., With C. H. Baush &
Son,
Holyoke, Mass.
- Irving Ware, 19 N. Street,
Holyoke, Mass.

The rock over which Niagara pours, wears away from one to three feet a year. From marks upon the rocks, it is clearly shown that the falls are seven miles farther back than they were originally.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Under the above heading, we will insert Exchange notices for subscribers free of charge. Limit, 30 words.

I desire to exchange philatelic papers for used Columbian stamps of higher value than 2 cents. Send stamp for list of papers. J. B. Sutcliffe, 155 Beech St.,
Holyoke, Mass.

2,000 Cigarette Pictures and a Magic Lantern. Send me offers. Jos. Boyer,
126 South St., Holyoke, Mass.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Under the above heading, we will insert notices of a business character for 10 cents per insertion. Limit, 30 words. No display; set in solid nonpareil.

FOR SALE. Two small fonts of type, nearly new. Send stamp for proofs and prices.
Printer, care of EVERY MONTH,
155 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

PERHAPS.

A clergyman was once trying to draw out some information concerning Samson from a mission Sunday-school which he was addressing.

"What did Samson kill the lion with?" he queried.

No Response.

"What is this?" he queried further, running the index finger of his right hand from the lobe of his ear to his chin.

A small boy who had been doing some hard thinking ever since the first question, shouted joyfully:

"I know, sir. The jaw-bone of an ass."

THE PRESS.

What time the printer falls in love,
He sure can do no less
Than show his chosen lass how great
The power of the press.

EVERY MONTH.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
FOR THE FAMILY.

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN B. SUTCLIFFE,
155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One copy,		3 cents.
" " six months,		15 "
" " one year,		25 "
Must be paid in advance.		

Advertising rates, 25 cents per inch; less than one inch must be paid for at the rate of 3 cents per line; 8 words to the line; 12 lines to the inch. Advertisements must be paid for in advance, no discount.

All matter intended for our next issue must be received before the fifteenth of April.

Circulation this issue, 1,200 copies.

VOL. 1, MARCH 24, 1894. NO. 3.

EDITORIAL.

Don't you think that we look very neat in our new dress.

We intend to make the next number more attractive than this one; help us by sending in your subscription.

See if you can make out the printers' pi on the next page, it will pay you.

Any person who will obtain one new subscriber to this journal for one year at 25 cents, will receive a copy of the book illustrated on the last page of the cover.

We are making arrangements to offer to our readers next month, six interesting books. We shall offer them as premiums. We will give particulars in our next number.

Our next number will consist of 8 pages and cover. The front page of the cover will be printed in two colors, and will be very attractive. Don't fail to get a copy.

We desire agents everywhere to obtain subscribers for this journal. Send a 2-cent stamp for terms, sample copies of EVERY MONTH, and subscription blanks.

Advertisers, give us a trial. Our next issue will consist of 8 pages and cover, and will have a circulation of 1,200 copies.

We desire to make EVERY MONTH a journal that will be welcome in every family. We invite our readers to help us. Send us short interesting articles, receipts, funny sketches, etc. If you desire to obtain information on any legitimate subject write to us, and we will try to answer you through the columns of this journal.

Subscribers can have their name in our directory one time free. Those who are not subscribers can have their names inserted for 10 cents per insertion.

THE PHILATELIC LEAGUE OF AMERICA, is the name of a new organization for beginners in stamp and post-mark collecting. It is strictly a beginners society and is very exclusive. Dues, only 25 cents per year, and initiation fee, 5 cents. Send initiation fee for application blank and particulars to D. H. King, Jr., Sec'y, Washington, Pa.

Kind reader when you write to any of our Advertisers in answer to their advertisements, please mention EVERY MONTH.

The receipt for going through the world is to feel that everybody, no matter how rich or how poor, needs all the kindness he can get from others, and it is reprehensible to fail to be has good and great as one is naturally qualified to be. Every man has his own pattern by which he should be guided.

STEPPING-STONES TO SUCCESS.

Learn your business thoroughly.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

Keep at one thing—in no wise change.

Always be in haste, but never in a hurry.

Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

Never fail to keep your appointments, nor to be punctual to the minute.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We desire to exchange with all papers, and if you receive a copy of this journal, you may consider it an invitation to place us on your exchange list.

We have received the following papers, etc., since our last issue:

The Advance, Lightning Directory, Stamp Collectors Souvenir, Krumbs, Club Register, Club Gazette, Good Reading, Columbian Era, Sun Directory, The Banner, The Surprise, The Exchange, Cupid Advertiser, Youth's Journal, Little Journal, Hasbrouck Heights News-Letter, Pleasure, Corona Printer, and Name Me.

The Club Gazette, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, has enlarged to twice its former size.

The Columbian Era, is one of the neatest and best printed papers we have yet received. It hails from Hinsdale, Ill.

Good Reading is a new venture from South Berlin, Tenn. It is a large 4 paged paper, filled with choice literature.

The Little Journal of Chicago, Ill., has enlarged to twice its former size.

The Cupid Advertiser is a neat little journal devoted to stamp collectors. It is published by Louis Kraemer, Elkader, Iowa.

The Exchange, is a new paper from Halifax, N. S.

The Lightning Directory, published by J. T. Lumpkins, Neva, Virginia, is at hand. It is a very interesting paper, and we hope to see it every month.

It makes us weary to receive so many papers containing plate matter. Plate matter is very interesting usually, but when you find the same article in a dozen different papers, it is a trifle monotonous.

Grand Offer!

We herewith give those who are not subscribers to EVERY MONTH, a chance to do so at small cost. Write out a correct copy of the printers' pi below, which will explain our offer. This offer is good until April 20, 1894.

oT htseo nigned su a ocrect pyoc fo
isht rapraphag comcanpaide tiwh neftife
nscet ni sduen noe tenc mapsst illw
veercie REVEE ONMTH orf neo ayer.
fl ouy od otn arec ot kate het rappe
orf neo arey, dens vief netcs nda cievire
ti ofr erhet notmsh.

Remember that all subscribers can have their name in Our Directory one time, and can also use the Exchange Department.

THE SLANDERER.

The tongue of the slanderer is a devouring fire, which tarnishes whatever it touches; which exercises its fury on the good grain equally on the chaff; on the profane as on sacred; which, wherever it passes, leaves only desolation and ruin; digs even into the bowels of the earth, and fixes itself on things the most hidden; turns into vile ashes what only a moment before had appeared to us so precious and brilliant; acts with more violence and danger than ever in the time when it was apparently smothered up and almost extinct; which blackens what it cannot consume, and sometimes sparkles and delights before it destroys.—Massillon.

All pleasure must be bought at the price of pain; the difference between false pleasure and true is just this— for the true, the price is paid before you enjoy it; for the false, after you enjoy it.—John Foster.

“The world is a looking glass and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it will in turn look sourly upon you; laugh at it, and with it, and it is a jolly kind companion; and so let all young persons take their choice.”

On one occasion at a church fair they had a living tableau illustrating the blessings of missions. The girls stood on one side and the boys on the other. The girls represented Christians and the boys heathens. At a given signal the heathern embraced Christianity.

TWO KINDS OF PRINTERS.

Printers, both mercantile and publishers of newspapers, are divided into two classes. One pushes and elbows his way ahead through rain and sunshine, and all manner of business adversity, finally commanding a lucrative trade and the respect of its competitors. The other class holds back, studies with great care the various signs of the times, making weak attempts to thrive when everything looks favorable, and becoming dormant and faint-hearted the moment the financial horizon has an ominous appearance. The first class always manages to find business in some way, while the other seems satisfied to plod along in an aimless manner, executing indifferently the work left as his portion. Business of the paying sort comes only by personal endeavor and hard work, and those who go steadily forward with ordinary prudence are sure to lead in the end. Confidence in one's ability and the will to do business is as necessary to success as a prosperous condition of things generally. Don't wait for "something to turn up." Go yourself and do the "turning."—Press and Printer.

THE MIRACLE OF THE LOAVES
AND FISHES.

In a certain church in Ireland a young priest was detailed to preach. The occasion was his first appearance, and he took for his text, "The Feeding of the Multitude."

He said, "And they fed ten people with 10,000 loaves of bread and 10,000 fishes."

An old Irishman said, "That's no miracle. Begorra, I could do that myself," which the priest overheard.

The next Sunday the priest announced the same text, but he had it right this time. He said, "And they fed 10,000 people on ten loaves of bread and ten fishes."

He waited a second, and then leaned over the pulpit and said, "And could you do that, Mr. Murphy?"

Murphy replied, "And sure, your reverence, I could."

"And how could you do it?" said the priest.

"And sure, your reverence, I could do it with what was left over from last Sunday."—Tit-Bits.

THE STUDY OF SELF DENIAL.

A correspondent sends the suggestion that "self denial should be taught in our public schools." We may say in reply that we hope it is already taught there, not as a study like the rule of three or vulgar fractions, but as an abiding and essential part of the scholastic discipline. We fully agree with our correspondent that "if the farmer turned his colts into the corn crib, he would never have good working horses;" and that "it is necessary"—or at least highly conducive—"to activity of mind, strength of body, and purity of morals, to see not how much we can consume, but on how little we can live."

All this is sound philosophy, and particularly seasonable at a time of widespread financial depression; but we hardly think that a revision of existing educational codes is called for. In the bringing up of each rising generation there is abundant opportunity, both at home and at school, for the inculcation of the salutary virtue of self denial. If the lesson be not well learned, it is not because it is not set before the pupil—nay, in most cases forced upon him, early in life.—Munsey's Magazine.

OUT OF HIS SIGHT.

He was cantankerous this morning, and was taking it out on his pretty typewriter.

"Everything is in confusion on this desk," he said testily.

"It always is," she responded, meekly. "You insist that you don't want anything disturbed there."

"Well, I don't want my papers disturbed, but I don't want this sheet of postage stamps left here."

"Where shall I put them?" she inquired, demurely, as she took them up.

"Don't ask so many questions!" he snapped. "Put them any where out of my sight."

"Very well, sir," she cooed as softly as a dove; and, giving them a wipe fore and aft, with her pretty red tongue, she stuck the sheet on his bald head, and walked out to chase a new job.—Puck.

Two farmers saw a couple of dudes on the street, when one exclaimed, "Gosh! What funny things we see when we don't have no gun."

Written for Every Month.

BUSINESS LETTERS.
BY BUSINESS MAN.

The Editor of EVERY MONTH has requested me to write for his journal each month, a few short paragraphs on some of my business experiences in every day business life. I therefore have written a short article, which I trust will be helpful to those who read what follows.

No doubt a large number of my readers when they receive a letter, can tell who it is from before they open it by the superscription on the envelope. In business correspondence however, where a large number of letters are received every day from strangers, the signature and address at the end of the letter must be read before it can be given proper attention.

And it is very often the case, that everything in the letter is perfectly legible but the signature or address. The signature or address may be as plain as print to the writer, who is familiar with it, but to a stranger it is often a puzzle.

When the address is not legible, the name of the town and state may sometimes be obtained by examining the post-mark on the envelope, but this is often indistinct and unreadable. I know of a number of instances of this carelessness on the part of writers when signing their name and address.

A few weeks ago I received a small order by mail for goods. The name and address were so carelessly written, that it was impossible to arrive at a proper understanding of it. I therefore pigeon-holed the order, and waited to hear from the sender. In about a week or ten days, I received a letter from the same party, who wanted to know why I did not send on the goods he ordered, and written in such a strain as to imply that I was a swindler.

I was enabled however to make out the name and address by the second letter, and the goods ordered were quickly on their way, with the reason of the delay. Nearly every business man has had like experience.

When you write, be careful to write your name and address as plain as if printed. At small cost, you can purchase a rubber stamp with your name and address thereon, with which you can stamp your envelopes or letters. It is a good plan to lay in a supply of small gummed labels, with your name and address printed on them, they will be found very handy to paste on envelopes, etc.

Please keep the few words that I have written in mind when writing to any one, as carefulness in writing will save yourself as well as others considerable time and trouble.

Do not think of your faults; still less of of others' fault's; in every person who comes near you, look for what is good and strong; honor that; rejoice in it; and, as you can, try to imitate it; and your faults will drop off like dead leaves, when their time comes.—Ruskin.

Envy's memory is nothing but a row of hooks to hang up grudges on. Some people's sensibility is a mere bundle of aversions; and you hear them display and parade it, not in recounting the things they are attached to, but in telling you many things and persons "they cannot bear."—John Foster.

All things come round to him who will but wait, though the chances are that in the meantime he will lose all appetite for them.

No gate stands barred to him who works with tools of patience in the light of understanding.

Let the girl who marries for a home be careful to select a man who will in time be content with the ease of comfortable surroundings and an appetite well ministered unto.

When gratitude exceeds love the tongue is eloquent; when love is greatest the eyes alone speak.

STEPHEN ALLEN'S MAXIMS.

"Never be Idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speak evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquillity of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you see your way to get out again. Never borrow unless you cannot possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of anyone. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy. Save when you are young to spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims at least once a week."

WISE SAYINGS.

He who has lost his honor can lose nothing more.

Be thankful for the least, and the best will often come to your share.

He who cultivates a taste for reading in his youth, plants good seed.

In childhood be modest, in youth temperate, in manhood just, in old age prudent.

Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk of you as they please.

Make the bridge from the cradle to manhood just as long as you can.

If you would never have an evil deed spoken of in connection with you, don't do one.

RECIPES.

To clean brass or copper, use sweet-oil and tropili, powdered bath-brick, rotten stone, or red brick-dust, rubbed on with flannel, and polished with a piece of chamois.

White ink, to be used on colored paper, is made by adding 1 part of muriatic acid to 20 parts of starch water. Use a steel pen when writing with this ink.

A cement that will stick to wood, stone, metal or glass, and hardens under water, is made by mixing together, when wanted for use, into a pretty stiff paste with boiled linseed oil, 10 parts of litharge, 10 parts of plaster of paris, 10 parts of dry white sand, and one part of finely-powdered rosin.

Chewing Gum. Take 2 ounces of prepared balsam of tolu, 1 ounce of white sugar and 3 ounces of oat meal. Soften the Gum in a water-bath and mix in the other ingredients. Then roll in finely-powdered sugar or flour, and form into sticks.

Invisible Inks. The following are good and cheap. Onion juice will turn yellow when exposed to heat; a weak solution of chloride of cobalt will turn green; lemon-juice, or a weak solution of salt, will turn yellow or brown under the same circumstances.

ADVERTISING.

The man who conducts his business on the theory that it doesn't pay, and he can't afford to advertise, sets up his judgment in opposition to that of all the best business men in the world, says a well-known advertiser. "With a few years' experience in conducting a small business on a few thousand dollars capital, he assumes to know more than thousands of men whose hourly transactions aggregate more than his do in a year, and who have made their millions by persuing a course he says doesn't pay."

"Such talk is simply ridiculous, and it requires more than the average patience to discuss the proposition of whether advertising pays or not with that kind of man. His complacent self-conceit in assuming that he knows more than the whole business world is laughable, and reminds us of the man who proved that the world doesn't revolve by placing a pumpkin on a stump and watching it all night."

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John B. Sutcliffe,
155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

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Every Month



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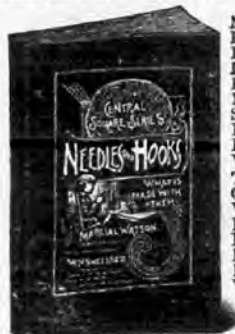
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EVERY MONTH.

NEEDLES AND HOOKS

AND WHAT IS MADE WITH THEM.

Compiled by MARCIA L. WATSON. 128 pages and 46 illustrations. Price, 25 cents per copy.



Contains 113 different rules for making Block Insertion and Edging, Meehlin Lace, Braid Lace, Wide Diamond Lace, Pin Wheel Lace, Geneva Lace, Baby's Socks, Table Mats, Shoulder Cape for Lady, Wheat-Head Lace, Shell Point Edging, Baby's Jacket, Bar Lace, Crazy Pattern Edging, Spider Web Tidy, Beetle Lace, Work Bag, Marzucrite Edging, Fan Lace, Boots for Invalids, Easy Lace, Polish Boots, Knitted Ball, City Point Edging, Block Lace, Diamond Edging, Marlboro Lace, Saw Tooth, Leaf Lace, Oak-Leaf Edging, Leaf and Trellis Pattern, Square Point Lace, Knitted Dress, Tam O'Shanter Cap, Medallion Lace, Beautiful Edging, Purse, Baby's Shirt, Silk Railroad Stockings, Braided Stitch, Wheel Lace, Infant's Bootie, Lady's Undervest, Lace for Pillow-Cases, Sheets, etc., Bed Spread, Victoria Opera Hood, Fancy Pattern for Back of Mitten, Lamp Mat, Bath Mittens, Tatting Lace, The Little Strawberry, Knitted Skirt, Honeycomb Pattern, Knee Caps, White Toboggan, Lady's or Gent's Mitts, Shell Edging, Fancy Mats for Yases, Raised Crocheted Pattern for Spread, Diamond Lace, Open Shell Lace, Knitted Half-Shawl, Deep Shell Lace, Smyrna Insertion, Poplar Leaf Lace, Star Lace, Sofa Pillow, Toboggan Cap, Cover for a Piano Stool, Ear Muffs, Deep Lace, Palm Leaf Lace, Oceania Lace, Narrow Edge, Normandy Edging, Knitted Boots, Braid and Crochet Edging, Crochet Slipper-Afghan Stitch, Princess Lace, Big Wheel Lace, Bed Sock, Mrs. H.'s Edging, Square for Quilt, Card Case, Daisy Wheel, Torboun Lace, Knitted Slipper-Honeycomb Pattern, etc., etc.

of the designs, a great number covers to which our small illustration cannot do justice.

A copy of this book should be on every lady's work-table. The fact that it is compiled by Mrs. Watson is in itself a guarantee of the correctness and beauty of which are entirely original. It is printed on the best of paper, with artistic
Price, 25 Cents per Copy, Postpaid.

The above book will be given as a premium to any subscriber who sends one new name and 25 cents, to the publisher of this journal.

Fun for the Young People.

Do you want a nice correspondent for fun or matrimony? If you do, send us your name and address. We want you to join, and if you will enclose a stamp will send you full particulars. Address, H. CORRESPONDING CLUB, Sampson, Augusta Co., Va.

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THIS.

SPECIAL OFFER: If you will send 25 cents in stamps for my No. 2 CARD OUTFIT, or 25 cents for one sample each of CIGAR PIPE and APPLE'S ADHESIVE PENCIL I will insert your name and address FREE FOR ONE YEAR (regular price 10 cents), in THE DAILY MAMMOTH DIRECTORY which is published in Passumpsic, Vt. You will get such a vast quantity of mail it will surprise you. I make the above offer to introduce my samples in new localities where I have no agents, knowing if I can get my samples in the hands of GENUINE agents I will secure their future orders. Please return this adv. with your order. Address ALPHEUS GRAY, 174 Douglas St., Manchester, N. H.

1,000 Small circulars, 6x9 or less, mailed per month for 50 cents, 100 for 5 cents. Larger sizes and amateur papers 10 cts per 100. Established 1884; satisfaction guaranteed.
 W. E. BILLINGS, N. Leominster, Mass.

CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with **FOUR CENTS** in stamps and we will send you an **INTERESTING 64 page book.** YOU WILL BE WELL PLEASED if you accept this offer. Address
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 N. B.—Circulars mailed with mine, 10 cents per 100, send stamp for cir.

Please mention **EVERY MONTH** when you answer Advertisements.

FOR THE LADIES

EVERY MONTH.

VOL. 1.

HOLYOKE, MASS., APRIL 24, 1894.

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switch was attached to the glass globe where the wire entered the globe, this switch was used to turn the light out. The cord which held the light could be lowered or pulled up for convenience.

* * *

This was Farmer Oatcake's first visit to the city for many years, and he was not familiar with the electric light. He tried to put it out before retiring. He was unable to do so, and did not like to ask for assistance. He retired to bed, and tried to sleep, but was unable to on account of the light. He got up out of bed and tried tying his handkerchief over the globe, but it did not work. Getting desperate he pulled the cord down the full length, pulled open the drawer of a bureau, placed the lamp in it, piled his coat, pants, etc. over it and closed the drawer. That settled it; he then retired, to dream of Turnip Corner.

* * *

Here's another: This man must have been green to this country. He stopped for a few days at a boarding house. The house was supplied with a couple of chemical fire extinguishers. These were placed on stands, the stands being placed on one side of a long hall or passage way which ran through the building. These extinguishers look something like an ice-water tank. The chemical matter is placed in the tank under great pressure, when you turn a handle out comes the fluid with great force. This greenhorn got the impression that it was a water-tank, and one day wishing a drink, and without asking by your leave, he placed his mouth to the outlet, turned the handle, and presto! The effect was something terrific, the force of the fluid threw him to the floor, and the shock and disagreeable taste of the fluid made him sick for some time. He will inquire next time whether the tank is "loaded" or not.

* * *

A countryman, while sauntering along a city street, saw a sign, "Please pull the

bell for the janitor."

After reflecting a few minutes, he walked up and gave the bell such a pull that it nearly came out by the roots.

In a few minutes an angry-faced man opened the door.

"Are you the janitor?" asked the bell puller.

"Yes; what do you want?"

"I saw that notice, so I rang the bell for you, and now I want to know why you can't ring the bell yourself?" The janitor will probably recover.

—o—

Minister: "Say Joe, do you know where young men go who catch fish on Sundays?"

Joe: "Certainly. Some go up to Hampden pond, and others up the river. Do you wish to go?"

—o—

BABYLON'S HANGING GARDENS.

The hanging gardens of Babylon did not hang. There were a series of terraces forming at the base a square with an area of nearly four acres, and rising to a height of three hundred feet. At the summit was a large reservoir which was filled by pumping from the Euphrates, and which supplied the gardens and numerous fountains with water. Banqueting rooms were distributed throughout the numerous terraces; beautiful groves, avenues, and beds of flowers diversified the loveliness of the gardens; while the view of the city and neighborhood was extensive and magnificent. These terraces are supposed to have been erected about 500 B. C. by Nebuchadnezzar for the pleasure of his queen, who had come from a mountainous country, and who lamented the dreary monotony of the plains about Babylon.

—o—

Of all things, knowledge is esteemed the most precious treasure, because of its incapacity to be stolen, to be given away, or ever to be consumed.

FIGURING ON HER MARRIAGE.

"Father, I would like to see you in the library on a matter of business."

"Very well, Viola—come along. Now, what is it?"

"Father, you are aware that Henry Noodenhammer has been paying me his attentions for the last year?"

"Yes, and I've felt like kicking him! The idea of a Noodenhammer aspiring to the hand of a Grafton!"

"He has asked me to be his wife."

"The scoundrel! Why, I'll maul tar out of him."

"And I've almost promised," she placidly continued.

"What! What! My daughter marry a Noodenhammer working for \$15 a week? Never! Go to your room while I seek this base adven—"

"Father, I want to talk straight business with you!" she interrupted. "As you are aware, this is the State of Massachusetts."

"Yes."

"Have you seen the vital statistics of this State for the last year?"

"No; of course not. The idea of Jim Noodenhammer skulking around here after my—"

"Wait! According to the statistics this State has 871,240 more females than males. There are 226,890 more marriageable girls than can find husbands, to say nothing of 182,321 widows anxious for a No. 2. The number of young men in the State earning over \$15 a week and in the market is only 22,107. There are camped on the trail of these young men exactly 220,000 young women and 150,000 widows. Three out of every five born are girls. Death removes two young men to one married man or old bachelor."

The old man turned pale and grasped a chair for support, as the statistics filtered into his mind.

After a pause she continued:

"From June to October over 80,000

marriageable young women visit our watering-places, and it is estimated that 31,412 of them catch husbands; thus further reducing the chances of a resident. Father, take this pencil and figure out your Viola's chance of catching another man if she lets James Noodenhammer canter away."

"Great Scott!" he grasped, figuring for a moment. "Why, your chances are only one in 21,875,947."

"Just as I figured it out myself. What shall I say to him this evening?"

"Say! Say! Why, tell him you'll have him and be mighty glad at the chance, and don't let him draw a long breath before you add that the ceremony can take place right after breakfast tomorrow morning and that I'm to give you a wedding-present of \$500 in cash!"—
Boston Post.

PROFITABLE PROVERBS.

We print below four Arabian proverbs, they will bear close study, and we would advise our readers to commit them to memory.

He that knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is stupid. Shun him.

He that knows not, and knows that he knows not, is good. Teach him.

He that knows, and knows not that he knows, is asleep. Arouse him.

He that knows, and knows that he knows, is wise. Follow him.

Flaherty wore his new four dollar silk hat to the Finnerty wake and put it in the chair beside him. One eyed Widow Riley came in and put fourteen stone of beef, blood and bone square atop it.

"Misther Flaherty I believe I've sot on your hat."

"Believe it? Ye know dom well ye have!"—Was. Post.

California has 40 Chinese temples.

EVERY MONTH.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL * * * *
* * * * FOR THE FAMILY.

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN B. SUTCLIFFE,
155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One copy,	-	-	-	3 cents.
" " six months,	-	-	-	15 "
" " one year,	-	-	-	25 "
Must be paid in advance.				

Advertising rates, 25 cents per inch; less than one inch must be paid for at the rate of 3 cents per line; 8 words to the line; 12 lines to the inch. Advertisements must be paid for in advance, no discount.

All matter intended for our next issue must be received before the fifteenth of May.

Circulation this issue, 1,200 copies.

VOL. 1. APRIL 24, 1894. NO. 4.

EDITORIAL.

How do you like our front cover?

We expect to be able to give our readers a page of illustrated comic sketches in our next number.

The next issue will be enlarged, 2 or 4 more pages being added.

If you desire to obtain a couple of books that will please you read our offer on the last page of cover.

For want of space Our Directory has been issued as a supplement this month. It will be sent to those who have their names in it, and to Publishers, Novelty Dealers, &c.

Subscribers can have their name in the Directory one time, and can also use the exchange column.

We know that this journal is small, but if you will carefully read over the articles that it contains, we believe you will obtain useful information of more value than the small outlay a yearly subscription will cost.

You will find inclosed in this journal a subscription blank, fill it out.

Remember that "giant oaks from little acorns grow" we shall enlarge and improve with each future issue, if we receive encouragement enough to warrant it.

We desire Agents everywhere to obtain subscribers for this journal. Send us a 2 cent stamp for sample copies of this journal, subscription blanks and terms, if you wish to canvass. Our terms are very liberal.

We invite our readers to send in short interesting stories, recipes, funny sketches, etc. Nearly every person knows something that would be of interest to other people. The only objection some people have for writing for publication is, "I don't know how to put it in proper language for a paper." Most every one can tell what they have seen and heard, and if our readers will write us something that has interested them, in their own way, we will have it "fixed up" in proper shape for publication. Do you know that the most successful writers are those who use the simplest language, and tell of every-day happenings? Possibly you may have a knack for drawing funny sketches with pen and ink. If you have, send them along, and if acceptable we will have them engraved and will publish them in this journal.

No one should think of advertising unless he has himself thorough confidence in the article he proposes to push. Before taking a step he should be convinced of its value and its ability to make its way with the public with a fair opportunity. Be sure that the market is right for it, and that you can produce it at a low enough price. There has been many a fortune sunk in trying to force a market for an article in which no one but its prejudiced owner could discover merit.—From How to Make Advertising Pay.

God's gifts put man's best dreams to shame.—Browning.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We desire to exchange with all papers, and if you receive a copy of this journal, you may consider it an invitation to place us on your exchange list.

We have received the following papers, etc., since our last issue:

Farm and Fireside, Straley's Monthly, Hasbrouck Heights News-Letter, Monthly Banner, Courier, Agent, Brilliant Sparks, Bee Hive, Krumbs, Club Register, Club Courier, Sun Directory, Special, Columbian Era, Good Reading, Banner, Name Me.

The Club Register of Lisle, N. Y. will enlarge to 8 pages with the April No. It is an interesting paper for members of corresponding clubs.

One of the most welcome of our exchanges, is *The Columbian Era*, of Hinsdale, Ill. It is ably edited; nicely printed; and its make up is a credit to its publishers.

The Special is a new exchange. It is a large 4 paged paper, filled with interesting news. It comes from Indianapolis, Ind.

REVIEW.

We will give in this column a brief mention of all catalogues, new books, &c., that we receive that are worthy of mention.

Our Salesman is at hand from the well known house of R. H. Ingersoll & Bro. of New York. It contains about 50 pages, and gives a description of all the latest novelties which they carry.

We have received from Stillman B. Call, Springfield, Mass., an 80 paged Catalogue of Athletic Goods and Games for in and out of doors. It must be seen to be appreciated. A 2 cent stamp will bring you one.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Under the above heading, we will insert Exchange notices for subscribers free of charge. Limit, 30 words.

I desire to exchange philatelic papers for used Columbian stamps of higher value than 2 cents. Send stamp for list of papers. J. B. Sutcliffe, 155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

2,000 Cigarette Pictures and a Magic Lantern. Send me offers. Jos. Boyer, 126 South St., Holyoke, Mass.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Under the above heading, we will insert notices of a business character for 10 cents per insertion. Limit, 30 words. No display; set in solid nonpareil.

FOR SALE. Two small fonts of type, nearly new. Send stamp for proofs and prices.

Printer, care of EVERY MONTH,
155 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE. Brass Magic Lantern; stands 16 inches high; nickel-plated kerosene oil lamp; 3 fine lenses. 98 Views, comic and landscape accompany the Lantern. The Lantern has been used but 6 times, is in perfect order; owner has no use for it. Price, \$5 cash. J. A. Hudson, 25 Bond St., Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE. Black Walnut Type Cabinet. Size, 14 inches high; 21 inches long; 15 inches wide. Holds 12 small fonts of type; has two blank drawers. Good condition. Price, \$2. J. A. Hudson, 25 Bond St., Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE. Winchester Single Shot Rifle, 38-55, Checkered Stock; Wind Gauge; Vernier Rear Sight; Bead and Aperture Front Sight; Set of Lyman Ivory Bead Sights; Set of Reloading Tools, including Bullet Mould; Gun Case; 45 Everlasting Shells; 190 Bullets. Cost over \$50, will sell for \$20. Good as New. J. A. Hudson, 25 Bond St., Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE. A Knabe Piano, Grand Square. Cost new \$1,000. Will sell for \$125, or the best offer. Owner wants money at once, hence the sacrifice. For particulars see J. A. Hudson, 25 Bond St., Holyoke, Mass.



It is a book every
Lady should have.
We refer to the
book advertised on
the second page of
cover, it is entitled
"NEEDLES and
HOOKS."

USEFUL INFORMATION.

If troubled with "blackheads," try washing your face with a weak solution of alcohol.

A tablespoonful of turpentine, put in the boiler when washing white clothes, will make them a very pure color.

In severe paroxysms of coughing, a tablespoonful of glycerine in hot milk will give speedy relief.

An unailing remedy for nose-bleed is to tie a string closely about the little finger of the left hand.

An obdurate screw can be removed by holding a red-hot iron to the head a few moments, then using the screw-driver while the screw is hot.

Cover jellies with a fourth of an inch of pulverized sugar and they will keep for years without candying.

Watercress contains much sulphur, and is an excellent tonic for the complexion and hair. Eat it plain or with salad dressing.

If troubled with warts try the following remedy: Trim the warts carefully with a sharp knife or scissors, and apply lunar caustic (nitrate of silver) once or twice a day. This is generally considered the easiest and best way to dispose of such excrescences.

Fruit and vegetable stains on the hands are easily removed as follows: Wash the hands in clear water, dry slightly, and while still moist, strike a sulphur match and hold your hands around the flame. The stains will vanish.

Tumblers or goblets in which milk has been served should be rinsed with cold water before being washed, otherwise they will look cloudy; a few drops of ammonia in the hot water will give the glass a bright luster.

Mr. Robert J. Burdette, the humorist, gives the following pen-picture what nine of ten American boys will admit to be some true facts.

"Did you ever watch a mother getting her boy ready for school? Did you ever note the motherly method of washing a boy's face? The loving, gentle mother usually holds the boy's scalp in her hands to keep his head still while she scrubs his neck, ears and face to a degree of redness and appalling polish."

"When his hair is combed, she puts on his hat. Only a mother puts on a boy's hat in her way. She fixes it firmly on the back of his head, so low down that it rests on his neck and covers his hair. Then she holds the afterguard of the hat in that position while she takes hold of it forward with the other hand, and by main strength pulls it down until it comes to his eyebrows and holds his ears out straight."

"When the boy reaches the school-house he takes hold of his hat with both hands to pull it off. He fairly lifts himself from the floor, and when at last the hat comes slowly off, his very scalp seeming to come with it, he smothers a howl; but the tears stand in his eyes, and his hair doesn't quit pulling for an hour."

—o—
O. K.

The use of the letters, "O. K." meaning all right, or correct, is said to have originated with John Jacob Astor, the millionaire fur-trader. He was looked upon in commercial circles as a man of great information and sound judgement. If a note of inquiry as to the reliability of a tradesman was sent to him, and he intended the answer to be satisfactory, he simply wrote across the face of the missive these letters, which he supposed to be the initials of the words, "all correct."

—o—
Sometimes the best gain is to lose.

Written for Every Month.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

BY BUSINESS MAN.

I desire to impress on my readers this month the importance of answering letters promptly that require a reply. Promptness in replying to business letters is very important, especially when money or orders for money are inclosed. A writer generally knows about how long it will take for a letter to reach a certain place, and when he should receive an answer. Every day beyond the time when the letter should arrive is noted, and although he might not mention the delay, he will remember it.

* * *

There is another matter that I wish to mention. If you write to a party for information of any kind that is of more benefit to you than to the party you write to, always inclose a stamp for reply. You would be surprised at the number of letters that are unanswered on this account.

— o —

A school-teacher asked her class what the difference was between the words "sufficient" and "enough."

Tommy Tendersit replied, saying: "Sufficient," is when I think it is time for father to stop spanking me, and "enough" is when father thinks it is."

— o —

To distinguish wrought and cast iron from steel, first file it slightly, apply a drop of nitric acid to the metal, allow it to remain for one or two minutes, and then wash off with water. The spot will look pale and ashy-grey on wrought iron, a brownish black on steel and a deep black on cast iron. It is the carbon present in various proportions which produces the difference in appearance.

— o —

The most utterly lost of all days is that on which you have not once laughed.

WHAT A DIME CAN DO.

Nothing can better illustrate what a dime will purchase to-day, and what busy workers we Americans are, than the remarkable offer made by the Big Mail Co., who in this issue of our paper offer "500 books, &c., Free" to any one who will forward 10 cents, for which amount each remitter will promptly receive postage prepaid, their name, town, street or post office box and State, printed on 500 gummen labels. Your 500 address labels will be as sticky and convenient as postage stamps, and whenever stuck on your letters, books, papers, &c., will prove ownership, and also prevent miscarriage or a prompt return of such articles to their owner.

The U. S. Official Postal Guide declares that "Over 5,000,000 pieces of mail matter go to the Dead Letter Office annually, containing many thousands of dollars; part can be returned to the senders and part cannot. If all letter writers would stick their PRINTED ADDRESS on their envelopes the Dead Letter Office could be abolished.

The above official statement proves the great value of Gummed Addresses to every Man, Woman and Youth, who writes letters.

Read the advertisement in this issue of our paper.

— o —

ABOUT TOBACCO.

Three reasons why no one should use Tobacco:

1. It is unhealthy used in any form.
 2. It is expensive and wastes money needlessly.
 3. It is filthy, and everybody knows it.
- If you cannot save all the fathers, save the boys from this pernicious evil.

— o —

To carry care to bed, is to sleep with a pack on your back.

RECIPES.

A solution of citric acid, applied by means of a soft brush, will remove writing ink stains from the margins of books.

Writing done with a diluted solution of nitrate of silver turns brown upon exposure to the sunlight, or black by dipping the paper in a solution of ammonia.

Mucilage. Take 1 ounce of gum arabic, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of glycerine and 3 ounces of soft water. Dissolve by heat and then bottle. The glycerine prevents it from spoiling.

To make a bright crimson stain for wood, boil one pound of Brazil-wood dust in 2 quarts of water for one hour; strain it and add $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce cochineal; boil it again gently for half an hour, when it will be fit for use.

Grease may be taken out of velvet by a little rectified turpentine poured over the spot; then rub briskly with a piece of clean, dry flannel. Repeat the operation if necessary, and hang the article in the air to remove the smell.

For mending crockery, one of the strongest cements known for the purpose, and one which is easily applied, is composed of lime and the white of an egg. To use it, take a sufficient quantity of the egg to mend one article at a time, shave off a small quantity of the lime, and mix thoroughly. Apply quickly to the broken edges, and place firmly together, when in a short time it will become set and strong. As it hardens very quickly, it is absolutely necessary to mix but a little at a time.

Violet Ink. Put 5 drachms of aniline violet into a bottle containing 7 fluid ounces of alcohol, and allow it to stand about three hours. Then pour this into a glass jar containing 70 fluid ounces of distilled water, and subject the mixture to a gentle heat. It should not be allowed to cool until the odor of alcohol has entirely disappeared. Dissolve 20 drachms of pure

gum arabic in 15 fluid ounces of water and add to the above, and the ink is made. All the materials for the above ink can be obtained at any drug store at a nominal cost. The ink can be made in large or small quantities as you desire, but keeping the relative quantities of each ingredient.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Pure glycerine will cure chapped hands and soften the skin.

To remove paint from the hands, wash them with turpentine or linseed oil.

Benzine or ammonia will remove grease stains from carpets or similar fabrics.

Tinware may be brightened by dipping a damp cloth in common soda and rubbing it well.

Sprains, bruises and cuts are very quickly relieved by the immediate application of tincture of arnica.

To remove ink stains from the hands, dip them in warm water and rub with pumice-stone or a nail-brush.

Scatter chloride of lime about the places frequented by mice, and they will soon leave for new quarters.

Eggs, to tell when fresh. Put them in a pan of cold water; the freshest sink first, and those that float must be treated with great suspicion.

A good shoe dressing that requires no brush and gives a polish is made as follows: Boil together $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of brown or white sugar, 1 ounce of gum arabic and 2 pounds of ivory-black. Let the vessel containing the above mixture stand till quite cool and the contents settled, after which place the mixture in bottles. Apply with a sponge or rag that has been fastened to a stick or wire.

Now is the time to Subscribe.

OUR DIRECTORY.

TO NOVELTY DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.

The following persons are desirous of receiving Sample copies of your Publications, Catalogues, Circulars, Cards, Lists, &c.

The persons whose names are printed below, are residents of

HOLYOKE, MASS.

Miss Mary Buckley, 23 Worcester Pl.
 " Annie Carroll, 112 Newton St.
 " M. J. Haley, 32 Beacon Ave.
 " Rose Miner, 507 Canal St.
 " Lizzie Miller, 68 Commercial St.
 " Maggie McElwey, 91 Bond St.
 " Mary J. McKenzie, Sargeant St.
 " Emma Price, 617 Bridge St.
 " Mamie Sheehan, 7 Highland Ave.
 " Mamie Griffin, 70 Pine St.
 " Minnie Richter, 86 Newton St.
 " Mamie Marron, 514 Main St.
 " Katie Coffey, 44 Walnut St.
 " Mamie Shea, 56 Elm St.
 " Ella Knightly, 291 High St.
 " Maggie Bretherick, 35 Commercial St.
 " Effie MacDonald, 397 Maple St.
 " Eleanor Shaw, 291 Walnut St.
 " Annie Gearn, 82 Maple St.
 " Mamie Dwyer, 61 East St.

Miss Katie O'Connor, 101 Walnut St.

" Katie Kane, 101 Walnut St.
 " Margaret Leary, 5 Hampshire St.
 " Johanna Dwyer, 95 Sargeant St.
 " Jessie Reed, 447 High St.
 " Sarah Moynihan, 29 Newton Place.
 " Carrie Mattice, 14 Harrison Ave.

G. F. Hudson, 7 Plymouth Place.

Mrs. Emma Feldten, 90 Bond St.
 Anthon W. Wolfram, 16 Vernon St.
 Mrs. Alice Geary, Maple St.
 M. F. Curran, 34 Canal St.
 Maggie Dearden, 397 Maple St.
 Mrs. J. F. Beeching, 124 South St.
 Samuel Sutcliffe, 229 Main St.
 Mrs. A. Perkins, 25 Bond St.
 Peter King, 126 South St.
 John McKemie, Jr., 344 Maple St.

Miss Mamie Shea, 51 Bridge St.
 So. Hadley Falls, Mass.
 Miss Rose Becket,
 So. Hadley Falls, Mass.
 Miss Arzelia Brouillett, Fairview,
 Chicopee, Mass.

The names on this page have been received since our last issue.

We will insert the names of non-subscribers in this Directory for 10 cents per insertion.

EVERY MONTH.

To the Unemployed:

We Offer You

WORK

.....AT ONCE!.....



We are authorized Advertising Agents for some of the largest firms in the U. S. Several of these firms have given us imperative orders to procure for them at once a representative in every county in the U. S. to nail up signs, distribute circulars and attend to their general advertising in each county.

If you will send us 10 cents to pay for our trouble and cost of advertising, we will send you the names and addresses of these firms, and *absolutely guarantee* that one, if not more of them, will offer you a permanent position at once.

Prewitt & Montgomery,
Cynthiana, Ind.

500 GUMMED LABELS

white paper, with your name and address on, 20 cents; stick to anything.
David B. Crockett, B 25, Avondale, N. J.

SEND At once for the remarkable life of **HELEN JEWETT** who was mysteriously murdered that the guilty son of an old and wealthy family might rid himself of his too confusing victim. The strangest and most exciting case known to police crimes. Price 25 cents. Address
S. H. THURBER,
BAY SHORE, N. Y.

100 Circulars, any size mailed with mine for 10 cents per 100. 100 small papers mailed for 15 cents. Good and honest work. **W. T. SMITH, YORK, PA.**



ONE OF

The secrets of successful advertising consists in keeping the consumer familiar with your name and the goods you have to offer. You must keep your name continually before prospective purchasers. Never for a moment let them suspect that you are dead or have failed, as, in these days of business competition, they naturally will if they fail to see your advertisement. It is the man that is known who succeeds and it is the man who advertises that is known.



ALLOW

Us to introduce to you, this journal as an advertising medium. An advertisement placed in our journal, EVERY MONTH will pay you.

TRY IT!



BARGAINS! NEW BOOKS!

- Heller's Book of Magic and its Mysteries, 15 cts.
 - Herman's Tricks with Cards, 15 cts.
 - Famous Assassinations of History, 15 cts.
 - Lola Montez's Secrets of the Toilet, 10 cts.
 - 10 Different Wide Awake Libraries, 25 cts.
 - " " Bob Brooks " "
 - " " N. Y. 5 Cent " "
 - 8 " War 10 Cent " "
 - 7 " N. Y. Detective Library, 25 cts.
- The above sent postpaid. Gem 5 Cent Library, 90 cents per 100 (By Express). Circulars mailed with our goods to paying names at 8 cents per 100; small papers 12 cts per 100. Myrtle Agency, Portland, Me.

Circulars and Amateur Papers

mailed, 10 cts. per 100; \$1.00 per 1,000. Send them along. **Joseph Johnson, Jr.,**
Jacksonport, Wis.

EVERY MONTH.

SUCCESS ON THE ROAD.

How to Succeed on the Road as a Drummer.

The art of selling goods on the road is a very desirable acquisition, and while experience is the true school for salesmanship, a perusal of this book cannot fail to be beneficial. Price, 15 cents.

HOW TO READ, RECITE, * * AND MAKE A SPEECH.

Teaches all that its title implies. Some good readings and recitations are included. Price, 15 cents.

THE CORRECT THING.

In Dress and Manners.

Tells the correct thing to do, wear and say. All of the author's suggestions are reasonable; there is no mere fashionable nonsense in them. Price, 15 cents.

EVERY DAY LAW.

For Every day People.

Contains much of practical value pertaining to the common points of Law which affect the ordinary routine of business. Price, 15 cents.

How to Make Advertising Pay.

All business men advertise. The pointers here are worth money. May give you some new and valuable ideas. Price, 15 c.

GAMES, PUZZLES, CONUNDRUMS, KINKS AND WRINKLES.

50 Games, Puzzles, Kinks and Wrinkles.

Will furnish entertainment for many a long evening. There is some really good things in this book. Price, 15 cents.

Any of the above books sent postpaid on receipt of price. Any person who sends us the name of one new subscriber, to this journal, accompanied with 25 cents, will receive free of charge any two of the above books. Address EVERY MONTH, 155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

200 Circulars mailed on trial only 10 cents.
Jos. F. Janecki, Milwaukee, Wis.

10 different papers for 5 c. Send stamp for sample papers. 100 circulars mailed for 10 cts.
C. H. Phillips, N. Center St., Orange, N. J.

J. A. HUDSON,

"THE PRINTER."

HOLYOKE, MASS.



A FEW
PRICES.



6s 4s 3s

Bill Heads, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25 per 1,000.

Letter Heads, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Note Heads, \$2.00 per 1,000.

Envelopes, \$1.75 to 2.25 per 1,000.

Business Cards, \$1.50 to 2.50 per 1,000.

The best of stock used. Expressage extra.

Write for estimates on any kind of printing you may want. Always inclose a 2 cent stamp when you want a reply, or no notice will be taken of your letter.

I have a few second hand cuts for sale, send stamp for proofs and prices.

IT PAYS

What Pays?

To Advertise

Try this journal as an advertising medium, the results will please you.

EGGS FOR SALE.

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs. Hawkin's and Hathaway Brothers' Strains.

Price, \$1.50 per Sitting.

Wm. Richardson, P. O. Box 604,
Holyoke, Mass.

VOL. 1. ***** MAY, 1894. ***** NO. 5. *****

Every Month



MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE. *
TO INSTRUCT AND AMUSE.

PUBLISHED AT HOLYOKE, MASS.

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EVERY MONTH.

VOL. 1.

HOLYOKE, MASS., MAY 24, 1894.

NO. 5.

HOW TO PROVE THE EARTH MOVES.

An eminent scientist gives the following method of making the earth's revolution manifest to the eye:

Place on the floor of a room free from all air currents a good-sized bowl nearly filled with water, and sprinkle over the surface of the water an even coat of lycopodium powder, and across this make a narrow black line of pulverized charcoal. Place the bowl so that the mark shall coincide with a crack in the floor, or, if the room be carpeted, lay a stick upon the floor exactly parallel with the mark. After a few hours it will be found that the line is no longer parallel with the stationary object, but has moved from east to west, proving that, during this interval, the earth has moved from west east.

The reason appears to me to be that the solid floor has, with the earth and bowl, moved from west to east, and so has the water also, but at a slower rate, as there is a slight inertia, of which the yielding liquid does not instantly partake, to overcome. It will be seen that the line or charcoal mark always moves from east to west.

DYNAMITE.

Those who have never seen dynamite will be interested to learn the following, thanks to one of our readers.

Dynamite looks very much like moist brown sugar. Nitro-glycerine, which is formed by the action of nitric acid upon glycerine, at a low temperature, is the active agent in dynamite, but it is mixed with a silicious earth—a fine white pow-

der composed of the remains of infusora, and resembling powdered chalk. This renders it safer to handle than liquid glycerine. The silicious earth takes up two or three times its weight of the nitro-glycerine without getting pasty, when mixed, leaden vessels and wooden spoons being used to avoid the danger from friction. When fire is applied to this mass it burns with a strong flame, without any explosion, but when ignited by a detonating fuse, or even by a sudden blow, its explosive force is tremendous.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

A bank cashier says the best way to tell counterfeit money is by sound and feeling:

“Take a bill firmly between the thumb and index finger of your left hand, and pull it quickly through your fingers, like this. Now listen to the sound it makes. It is not just like rubbing silk, and neither does it resemble a paper sound closely. It is a noise that is too peculiar to admit of a description.”

“Now listen to the sound made by this Counterfeit twenty-dollar bill. You see, that's a sleek noise, something like pulling glazed or oiled paper through the fingers. A child could tell the difference between that bill and a genuine one. But look at it, and you will think your eye is on something that would pass muster for twenty dollars' worth of groceries.”

A “size” in a coat is an inch; in underwear, two inches; in a sock, an inch; in a collar, half an inch; in shoes, one-sixth of an inch; in trousers, one inch; in gloves, quarter of an inch; and in hats, one-eighth of an inch.

THE DEATH-DEALING WIRE.

It is of the utmost importance, nowadays, in the face of the frequent menaces to human life from the dangerous electric wire, that all should know that even a heavily charged wire can be handled without danger with a simple piece of cloth. For the want of anything better a newspaper can be used with safety; but it should be folded as thick as possible, on account of its burning readily. A wire can be lifted from an object with a stick or piece of board, and held suspended without danger to the person holding it. The one caution to be born in mind, always, is not to touch a wire with metal or the bare hand.

TO KEEP IN GOOD CONDITION.

A person desiring to keep in good condition, whose time is occupied in business during the day, and has only the evening available for athletic practice, should divide his work thus: Rise at 6 or 6.30 in the summer, or an hour later in the winter, take a sponge bath, followed by a thorough rubbing with a coarse towel until a glow pervades the surface of the body; then take a gentle walk for about half an hour, return and use light-weight dumb-bells—two or three pounds each—taking care to desist if any feeling of fatigue becomes apparent. Breakfast at 8; walk rapidly to business, if practicable; never ride unless absolutely necessary; dine at 1 or 1.30; supper at 6 or 7. Practice at running or very rapid walking, or any other form of exercise chosen, from 8.30 to 9.30; retire at 10. This is not a severe form of training, and is sure to produce good health and a consequent buoyant condition of the mind and body. Indulge in any healthful foods, but do not eat sufficient to cause a sluggish feeling. Highly-seasoned victuals, salt meats and cheese are not particularly nutritious, and should be indulged in in small quantities, if eaten at all.



No "Waste."

THE FRUGAL JAPS.

Investigations of the material resources of Japan reveal a national frugality and economy of a marvelous type. The area of Japan is less than that of California. Its cultivated land is less than one-tenth of its total acreage, yet its products support about 38,000,000 people. In Japan 2,560 persons subsist from each square mile of tilled land. A people existing in such circumstances must from necessity of preservation be provident, painstaking, hard-working, ingenious and frugal. The Japs appear to deserve all these adjectives. Agriculture with them is literally market gardening, because the soil is required to produce more than any other place in the world.

Wishing, of all employments, is the worst.—*Young.*

A MISSPENT LIFE.

Dr. DeWitt Talmage says: "Out yonder is a man very old at 40 years of age, at a time when he ought to be bouyant as the morning. He got bad habits on him very early and those habits have become worse. He is a man on fire, on fire with alcoholism, on fire with all evil habits, out with the world and the world out with him. Down and falling deeper. His swollen hands in his threadbare pockets and his eyes fixed on the ground, he passes through the street, and the quick step of an innocent child or the strong step of a young man or the roll of a prosperous carriage maddens him, and he curses God. Fallen sick with no resources he is carried to the almshouse. A loathsome spectacle, he lies all day long waiting for dissolution, or in the night rises on his cot and fights apparitions of what he will be. He started life with as good a prospect as any man on the American continent, but there he is a bloated carcass, waiting for the shovels of public charity to put him five feet under. He has only reaped what he sowed. Harvest of wild oats! 'There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof is death.' Young man, as you cannot live life over again, however you may long to do so, be sure to have your one life right."

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,

So near to God is man

When duty whispers low, "Thou must,"

The youth replies, "I can."

—Emerson.

Many a man who claims to be looking for work, wouldn't recognise a job if it stepped up and tapped him on the shoulder.



PUZZLE. Which is the American.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

If some men would only put the same amount of enthusiasm into sawing wood that they put into sitting on a plank and watching nineteen men play ball, their wives could kindle the kitchen fire every twenty minutes through the twenty-four hours and still have kindlings to spare.

If some women would only put the same amount of enthusiasm into learning to cook that they put into mastering the mysteries of darned lace and fashioning insane patchwork, their husbands wouldn't have to go to hotels and restaurants so often to get a square meal, and dyspepsia wouldn't be the fashionable disease in so many households.

TO KEEP LIGHTS BRIGHT.

Soak lamp wicks in vinegar before using them in a lamp. Wash smoke stained chimneys in warm water and soap, and rub while wet with vinegar or dry salt. They can also be cleaned, as may be globes on gas fixtures, in warm water and ammonia.

EVERY MONTH.

* PUBLISHED MONTHLY. *

Subscription, 10 cents per year, in advance.
Single copies, 2 cents.

JOHN B. SUTCLIFFE,

PUBLISHER. EDITOR.

155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES:

¼ inch,	\$0.15	2 inches,	\$0.80
½ inch,	.25	4 inches,	1.40
1 inch,	.45	1 column,	2.50

For one insertion. Advertisements must be paid for in advance. Subscriptions and Advertisements can be sent direct to the publisher, or to our Agents.

This Journal is published to give to the people, useful and instructive information. It also publishes amusing, funny and laughable sketches, stories, etc.

All matter intended for our next issue must be received before the fifteenth of June.

VOL. 1. MAY 24, 1894. NO. 5.

EDITORIAL.

We have with this issue, reduced the subscription price of EVERY MONTH to 10 cents per year. Subscribers who have paid 25 cents for this journal for one year, will have their subscriptions extended to two years.

Advertisers will notice that our rates have been advanced. To business houses who deal in articles of merit, and who desire to reach an intelligent class of people, we desire you to try the columns of this journal.

Our Directory as been discontinued. Those who have sent their names to be inserted, will have them inserted in the leading directory of the U. S.

To those of our readers who have sent us sketches, recipes, etc., we desire to extend our thanks. We would be pleased to have our readers send us short interesting stories, recipes, funny sketches, useful information, etc. When you write, always sign your name to your communication, not necessarily for publication, but so we shall know who it comes from.

Fill out the inclosed subscription blank.

Postal Notes will not be issued after June 30. Our readers will please notice same. It would be a good time just now for the "law makers" at Washington, to pass a bill authorizing the Treasurer to issue a few million dollars in fractional currency; say in 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cent bills. It would be an immense benefit to the people, especially for publishers and those who do a mail business.

Through the courtesy of Mr. M. J. Doyle, publisher of *The Breeze*, we are enabled to present several illustrations in this issue.

To those who receive a sample copy of this issue, we desire to say that it will probably be the last you will receive unless you subscribe.

We know that this journal is small, but we shall enlarge from time to time, and will also add interesting features. Our next issue will consist of 12 pages.

We shall commence in our next issue an article on "The Art of Swimming" it will be well illustrated. The article will contain much valuable information, both to those who are unable to swim, and to those who are experts in the water.

The Breeze, published in this city at the Marble Building, by M. J. Doyle, which as been published as a monthly, will be issued weekly on and after May 19. Those of our readers who have not seen a copy of this breezy magazine, should not fail to get a copy, it will please you sure. A sample copy will be sent you for 5 cents.

We desire a few more agents to obtain subscriptions and advertisements for this journal. Our terms are very liberal, send us a two cent stamp for terms, sample copies of this journal, and blanks.

We have received several contributions this month. They will be published in the June number.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We give below the names of the new exchanges received since our last issue.

Journalist, Dillon Republican, Our Advertiser, Miscellany, Our Sanctum, Deep Spring Banner, Echo, Ashland Advertiser, Young America.

The Echo, is a new paper from Sawyer City, Pa. It is Edited and published by E. G. Carman.

The first number of *The Deep Spring Banner*, of Deep Spring, Tenn., is at hand.

Krumbs, of Aarwood, Mich., has enlarged.

Brilliant Sparks, of Menominee, Mich., has enlarged, and also improved its appearance by the addition of a cover. It is an interesting little monthly.

REVIEW.

We will give in this column a brief mention of all catalogues, new books, &c., that we receive that are worthy of mention.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Under the above heading, we will insert Exchange notices for subscribers free of charge. Limit, 30 words.

I desire to exchange philatelic papers for used Columbian stamps of higher value than 2 cents. Send stamp for list of papers. J. B. Sutcliffe, 155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

I have a Magic Lantern to exchange. Send me offers. Jos. Boyer, 126 South St., Holyoke, Mass.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Under the above heading, we will insert notices of a business character for 1/2 cent a word. No display; set in solid nonpareil.

FOR SALE. Two small fonts of type, nearly new. Send stamp for proofs and prices.

Printer, care of EVERY MONTH,

*155 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE. Brass Magic Lantern; stands 16 inches high; nickel-plated kerosene oil lamp; 3 fine lenses. 98 Views, comic and landscape accompany the Lantern. The Lantern has been used but 6 times, is in perfect order; owner has no use for it. Price, \$5 cash. J. A. Hudson, 25 Bond St., Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE. Black Walnut Type Cabinet. Size, 14 inches high; 21 inches long; 15 inches wide. Holds 12 small fonts of type; has two blank drawers. Good condition. Price, \$2. J. A. Hudson, 25 Bond St., Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE. Winchester Single Shot Rifle, 38-55, Checkered Stock; Wind Gauge; Vernier Rear Sight; Bead and Aperture Front Sight; Set of Lyman Ivory Bead Sights; Set of Reloading Tools, including Bullet Mould; Gun Case; 45 Everlasting Shells; 190 Bullets. Cost over \$50, will sell for \$20. Good as New. J. A. Hudson, 25 Bond St., Holyoke, Mass.

AGENTS.

We desire agents everywhere to obtain subscriptions and advertisements for EVERY MONTH. Send a two cent stamp to us for terms, etc. Our terms are very liberal.

Subscriptions and advertisements can be left or sent to the following authorized agents:

Nickerson's P. O. News Rooms,
15 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.

Geo. T. Stewart, 1911 S. Seventh St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Arthur Bushel, 4 Monroe St.,
So. Norwalk Conn.

Subscribe

Advertise

It Pays

HER ANSWER.

After two days' hard riding and dodging of Yankee cavalry, Captain Frank Barrett was very near his ideal of Paradise. That is to say, he was in the parlor of Colonel Selton's mansion, kneeling beside a rocking-chair in which was seated fair Mistress Marie Selton. A solitary tallow-dip was the only witness of the scene.

He opened his lips to tell her the love that had impelled him to take that fool-hardy ride, when the door was flung hastily open. His servant rushed in crying, "De Yankees is comin'! Run, Mahs Frank! Fo' Gawd's sake! I'se done got de hosses at the back do'."

With a fierce oath, Captain Frank sprang to his feet. Pausing, he stooped suddenly and kissed Marie, then, without a word, dashed through the hall, leaped on his horse and rode for his life.

A squad of Yankees turned the corner of the house in time to witness his flight, and, firing a volley after him gave chase. As the bullets hummed around him, the Captain only bent a little lower in the saddle and urged his horse to greater speed. Closely pursued at first, he finally distance his enemies and decided to cut across country and join his regiment. Fortunately, he fell in with his company the next night. In spite of the fact that he was glad to be with his men again, he was unhappy, for he was uncertain how his suit had prospered. Marie was looking towards the door when he stole that kiss, and afterwards poor Frank groaned in bitterness of spirit.

There were weeks of hard fighting on hand; he could not apply for leave. As for a letter—here he groaned again. It was in the last days of the Confederacy, and the voice of the Greenback was scarce in the land. Captain Frank had not a cent in the world and, as he knew, could neither beg nor borrow a bit of pa-

per. He was almost in despair, when an idea struck him; with an exclamation of delight, he hastened to an adjacent wood-pile and procured a pine-chip. He smoothed it off and wrote on one side of the chip in pencil "I" and on the other side "thee"—I pine for thee!

He called his man Zeph and gave him the chip, with orders to take it to Miss Selton and bring her answer. Zeph concealed it in his clothes, promised to return in three days and vanished in the woods. Three days passed, four, five, still Zeph did not return. On the night of the fifth day, Frank returned late to his tent, troubled about his man's safety and worn out with the duties of the day. In front of the tent he found a limp, draggled specimen of the genus homo, class Ethiopia, crouching over the fire, nursing a wounded arm—Zeph! The poor fellow arose and, muttering something about "dat Yankee bullet," handed a curiously-shaped package to his master. It was wrapped in a piece of bagging that was fastened with a thorn. With trembling fingers the Captain seized it, tore off the strange wrapping and revealed—her answer! A pine knot!—*Southern Magazine*.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Persons who respond to an advertisement that promises "twenty-five useful household articles for 25 cents" are receiving by return mail a literally pointed response—25 needles.

Sneezing can be averted by pressing the upper lip against the teeth with the forefinger, when the inclination will vanish.

"Nothing succeeds like distress," remarked the beggar as he counted his coin at the end of the day.

True eloquence consists in saying all that is required and saying only what is required.



SHOE DEALER:—"Don't any of these shoes suit you Miss?"

MISS FLIHUY:—"Oh, yes, but you have such a delightful way of lacing them, that I will try on a few more pairs.

"No use talking," said the farmer, mournfully, to the policeman at the Battery.

"New York isn't the wicked city it is said to be."

"Why, what's the matter with it, Hayseed?"

"I've been here three days and nobody has tried to work the confidence trick on me, or call me Uncle, or to grab my watch, and I've got my right change back every time. I feel has if I'd had my trip for nothing."

A woman cured her husband of staying out nights at the club and with the boys, by going to the door when he came home and whispering through the key-hole, "is that you, Charlie?" His name was John, and he stays at home now, and sleeps with one eye open and with a revolver under his pillow.

A merchant not a thousand miles from Holyoke, sent a dunning letter to one of his large customers in the country. The merchant held a note given him by the customer. The country customer replied by return mail: "You say you are holding my note yet. That is right, perfectly right. Just keep on holding it, and if you find your hands slipping, spit on them and try again."

Clayton: "I heard that while you were at Miss Kneelap's the other night you broke a chair."

Brixby: "Yes, and her father wanted me to pay for it."

Clayton: "What did you tell him?"

Brixby: "I told him that it was as much her fault as it was mine."

It's a poor mule that won't work both ways.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

When anything boils over on the stove causing a suffocating smudge, sprinkle the spot with salt and the smoke will dissappear.

Apple sauce is much improved by the addition of a tablespoonful of butter, and requires less sugar.

By adding a spoonful of vinegar and a little sugar to the stove blacking a high polish is easily produced.

If before grinding the morning's coffee the berries are heated for four or five minutes, or until they take on a darker shade of brown, the flavor of the coffee will be much improved.

To remove iron rust from linen: Saturate the spot with a strong solution of lemon juice and salt, and hold over the nose of a tea kettle filled with boiling water, when the spot will almost instantly dissappear.

Some very careful and successful house-keepers insist that a frying pan should never be washed. Their method is to scour it thoroughly with salt the moment it has been used and set it away for the next service.

The freshest eggs are the heaviest and when placed in water will sink to the bottom, at once; older eggs will sink partly to the bottom, while stale eggs will float on top. Try it on fresh store eggs.

Soiled ribbons can be nicely cleaned by washing in strong suds made of soap bark. Do not rub the ribbon nor use soap on it; draw it smoothly through the hands; and press the water out of it in the same way, as wringing would crease it. Rinse in blueing water. When partly dry roll on a round glass bottle filled with very hot water, and leave till perfectly dry.

Coffee stains—even when there is cream in the coffee—can be removed from the most delicate silk or woolen fabrics by brushing the spots with pure, unperfumed glycerine; rinse in luke-warm water, and press on the wrong side with a warm iron. The glycerine absorbs both the coloring matter and the grease.

FOR THE TOILET.

Thorough and frequent bathing is the best means of keeping the complexion pure and clean.

When the hands are stained use salt and lemon juice; this will take off stains and render the hands soft and white.

To prevent that shine to the skin with which so many are annoyed, especially in warm weather, use a little camphor in the water when bathing the face.

A simple face- tonic which will both whiten and soften the skin is made of ten parts of benzoin to one of rose-water: Put a few drops fo it in the water when bathing the face.

To strengthen the hair, dissolve an ounce of borax and one ounce of camphor in two quarts of water. Wash the hair with this twice a week, clipping the ends occasionally.

A good remedy for sunburn is a wash made of twelve ounces of elder flower, six drams each of soda and pulverized borax. This is said to make the skin very soft and clear.

Common horse radish grated into a cup of sour milk, thin strained, is said to be an excellent lotion for removing freckles. An ounce of lemon juice in a pint of rose water will also answer the same purpose. Both are harmless and good.



The night after her husband vamoosed the country, she sat up in bed for five hours waiting for the cats to open a fight, remarking "this thing of going to sleep without a quarrel of some kind is so new that I cann't stand it; let me alone until they begin and then I can doze off gently."

For the next hour the air was filled with sweet melody.

He that desires to be ritche only to be charitable is not only a wise man, but a good one.

Grate welth, in our journey thru life, is only extra baggage, and wants a heap of watching.

The malice ov the world ain't half so dangerous az its flatters.

If i feel that i am right, all the kurs in the country may snap at my heels.

Trieing tew satisfy our desires with wealth iz like trieing tew stop up a rat hole with sand; the rats will soon dig out som whare else.

A piece ov satire, tew be beneficial, should be so rendered that every man who reads or hears it shall say to himself: "That is just, bekauze it hits every body but me."

Skandle iz as ketching as the smallpox; and perhaps thard iz but one real preventive, and that iz—tew be vacksinated with deaf and dumbness.

Really wize men pay but little atten-shun to mistery; but one good mistery will furnish a dozen phools with vitles and drink for a year and fat all ov them besides.

We are all ov us too apt tew judge ov a sin by its size. We will pass a lead ten cent piece when we would shudder at a counterfeit ten dollar bill.

Daniel Webster used to like to tell the story of the old pastor of his boyhood, Father Searl. It was customary in those days to wear buckskin breeches in cold weather. One Sunday morning in autumn Father Searl brought his down from the garret, but found that a colony of wasps had taken possession of them during the summer and were having a nice time in their snug and cosy quarters. By dint of great effort he drove the intruders out, and dressed in them for meeting. But while reading the Scriptures to his congregation, he felt the dagger of one of the enraged small-waisted fellows and jumped wildly about the pulpit slapping his thighs, but the more he thrashed and danced about the more terribly was he stung. His people thought he had gone suddenly insane and had begun to be very excited, when the good man in words full of agony exclaimed: "Dear Bretheren, don't be alarmed—the word of the Lord is in my mouth, but the devil is in my breeches."

JOSH BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

I have never seen a bigot yet but what had a small and apparently brainless hed; but i hain't seen all the bigots you know.

Silence iz like darkness, a good place tew hide.

Thare iz no revenge so komplete az forgiveness.

GOSSIP.

BY "PENA"

Very few men realise the dullness and monotony that is a part, or I should say the whole part of the existence of the woman who remains at home. When I speak of the woman at home, I refer to wives of the working-men; those who are unable to bear the expense of a servant and must be up at break of day to begin her duties. First she must light the fire and prepare her lords breakfast; then comes the dressing, washing, and feeding of the children. And very few of the working class are without that luxury. Then when the children are got rid of comes the sweeping, cleaning, mending and one-hundred-and-one things that turn up in every household. It is very seldom that she gets a chance to go out; and the visit of some neighbor is about the only break in her monotonous existence. Sometimes on Sunday or a holiday she is enabled to get a breath of fresh air, by taking a ride on the street cars and going out to the suburbs. There it goes on year after year a regular prison life.

Put a man in this "easy life" as the man of the house sometimes calls it, and he would die of the blues in a very short time. Take a Sunday or week-day when he is through his duties at the work-shop, see how quickly he gets out of the house and among his companions. And if it rains, or some other matter detains him, don't he get ugly, and often say "I don't see what in thunder there is in life to enjoy anyway." This old saying is very true "Man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done."

.

The Flirt like the poet, is born not made,—that is the real genuine flirt. There are numerous imitations, but the flirt proper was a slayer of hearts when

she occupied the cradle. And although she was probably less pretty and amiable than her sisters, she nevertheless coaxed pennies, candy, etc., from the pockets of the male friends of the family who visited the house while she was still in pinafores, and her sisters stood by and received not a look. As she grew older, she was always the queen at all the parties, and the attraction of all the boys. When she arrived at woman-hood,—in fact at any time in life, men gravitated to her naturally,—not always because of her beauty or wit, but because of some nameless attraction that brought men to her.

As a matter of fact women hate a flirt. But the flirt is no fool, she understands human nature; that is her strong point. She knows its weaknesses, its foibles, its contradictions, and she plays a tune of her own making on the keys of the human heart. Sometimes a string gives way. But there are lots of other instruments (men) to play a new tune on.

IN A JAPANESE MINT.

There are about 300 hands employed at the mint of Yeddo, Japan. When the men enter in the morning they are made to divest themselves of their own clothes and put on others belonging to the mint. At the end of a day's work a gong sounds, when the somewhat curious spectacle is presented of 300 men springing from the ground on which they have been seated, throwing off their clothes and rushing, naked throng, to one end of the yard.

Here they pass through the following ordeal in order to prove that they have no silver on them: Their back hair is pulled down and examined, they wash their hands and hold them up to view, they drink water and then hallo, and lastly they run to the other end of the yard, clearing two or three hurdles on the way, after which performance they are allowed to go to their lodgings.

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Every Month



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TO INSTRUCT AND AMUSE.

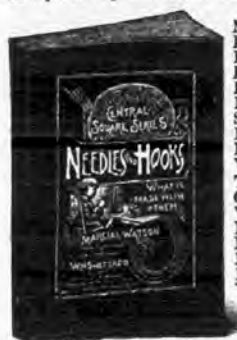
PUBLISHED AT HOLYOKE, MASS.

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BY JACK BRENTON.

PART I.

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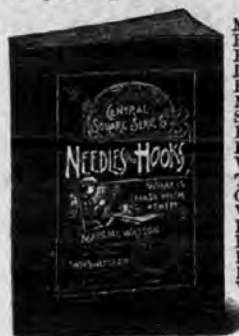
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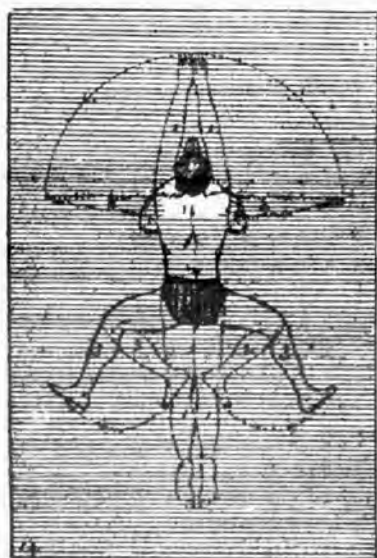
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We often read in books that it is dangerous to go into the water when we are hot, and intending bathers are recommended to wait until they are cool before

entering the water. See what is done in the Turkish bath. The bathers enter rooms heated far above the boiling-point, and will then plunge into a cold swimming-bath, or be douched with torrents of iced water.

They could not have endured the shock had they not been saturated with heat. So never wait on the bank until you are cool. If you are over-fatigued, do not bathe at all, but if you wish to avoid chills, lassitude, and almost certain cramp, do not wait until you are cool before bathing.



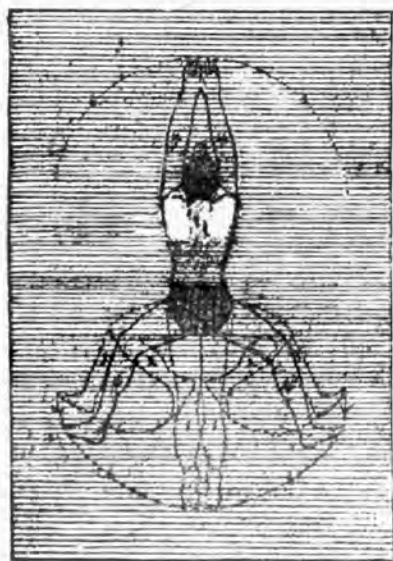
BEGINNING OF THE FINISH OF BREAST STROKE.

THE BREAST STROKE.

The Breast Stroke is the easiest style of swimming for the beginner to learn, and the one in most common use.

The first position to take for this stroke is to lie face downward in the water, the head being the only portion of the body above the water; the arms extended at full length in front, hands together, and legs extended straight out behind. You begin motion by turning the palms of the hands out, inclined at an angle of about 60 degrees, and, while holding stiff arms, pulling the hands back and down till the

arms are even with the shoulder, then you bend the elbows, turn the wrists under your chest and are ready to shoot your hands out from the position in which you started the stroke. While you are drawing your hands back and down through the water you at the same time draw your legs up in a diamond shape, and when you shoot your hands forward to begin the stroke as in the first position, you kick out with your legs. The legs



FINISHING BREAST STROKE. SHOWING LEG MOVEMENT.

are the great propelling power in the water, and a beginner should learn the use of them before endeavoring to swim, and on first entering the water. Some teachers give a beginner a plank on which to rest his hands or chin while learning the leg movement, and this plank is found very useful. A bundle of corks or bladders tied about the chest, will be found a great help for beginners.

The beginner should learn to swim in water no higher than his chest, or lower than his waist. To go into deeper water will make him lose courage, and to try the movements in water that does not come at least up to the waist, will be found very inconvenient, as the body and

limbs will be constantly striking the bottom.

By studying carefully the illustrations shown with this article, you can obtain an understanding of the movements for the breast stroke.

The muscles of the leg principally brought into play in swimming in this style are the muscles of the inside thigh, which need considerable use before they get hardened to the work.

FLOATING.

To float perpendicularly is the easiest thing a human being can do in the water, and is what every man, woman or child who falls overboard, or is thrown into water beyond their depth, should attempt if they cannot swim. To float in a perpendicular position, you should have your hands down by your hips, your head thrown well back, and all of your body submerged up to a line drawn from just below your ears to your mouth.

If you should lift your arms out of the water or attempt to hold them above your head you will sink, unless you keep up a treading motion with your feet. Your lungs should of course, be inflated to enable you to keep your head above water unless you are a man with an enormous front knapsack that will never let you sink.

Next to perpendicular floating, the floating on the back is the easiest to do in the water, of course, have your lungs inflated, keep your limbs rigid, throw your head well back and place your hands over your head, holding your arms straight close up to your ears. The more dense the water the higher the body will rise out of it. A man with the greatest lung capacity and lightest limbs and body will, of course, float better than a man with heavy limbs and very little lung capacity. Experts increase their lung capacity in the same manner as great singers by practicing inhaling a full breath and holding it as long as possible. Novices should do likewise and learn how

to breathe without emptying the lungs fully after each breath.

(Continued next month.)

Reeling home at midnight,
Home to the little ones;
Who shrink in fright and terror
When the drunken father comes.
They know what hunger meaneth,
And want and cruel tones;
In their helpless, desolate childhood,
God pity the little ones.

Reeling home at midnight,
To the weary wife who waits
In dread despairing silence
For the one who comes so late.
Shrinking 'neath the burden
Of a crushed and broken life,
In her terrible woe and anguish,
God pity the weary wife.

Reeling home at midnight,
Staggering along the street;
Striving in vain to steady
The wandering, aimless feet,
Lost to his truth and manhood
Down in the gutter he sinks,
Filthy, vile and degraded;
God pity the man who drinks,

C. E. F., Santa Fe, N. M.



A Girl we know.

EDISON'S QUEER COLLECTION.

Since the day when Edison first gave to the world his wonderful invention the phonograph, his friend Colonel Gouraud has been traveling all over the globe collecting "records" of all manner of famous people. These messages of congratulations, admiration, and declamations, intermingled with scraps of verses, snatches of song, and ripples of laughter, were at various times and at various places talked into phonographs, and then the cylinders were sealed and packed away till such time as "the Wizard" could be personally presented with the precious souvenirs.

This gratifying event took place the other day. It was only a family party in the library of the laboratory.

The unique treasure-box of science was carefully unsealed in the presence of Mr. Edison, and then the row upon row of cylinders were revealed, duly labelled with the names of the owners of the voices that were concealed in their waxy circumferences.

The first voice placed on the phonograph was singularly appropriate to the time, and yet a solemn and touching beginning to an occasion which could not fail to evoke much varied feeling in the hearts of all the little party present. It was the voice of the late Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster. Clearly yet softly came the words of the dead prince of the Roman Church:

"A hearty greeting to the inventor of the most wonderful instrument of modern science—Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop. Easter Day, 1891."

After the Cardinal came a few royalties, beginning with His Majesty of Greece. This monarch o'er the realms of the classics has a powerful voice, and he spoke in Greek. In a general way he was understood to express his regret that the phonograph was not in vogue in the days of Homer.

The present King, Queen, and Crown Prince of Italy followed. Their Majesties and His Royal Highness talked in excellent English, barring their natural Italian accent, and all three briefly expressed eulogiums of Edison and his inventions. "A return of fairy days," said Queen Margaret, and Prime Minister Crispi grunted a few words of complimentary approval in French. King Umberto added that he hoped Edison would frequently wear the Italian Order of Knighthood which he had sent him.

Next came words in a weird and most unknown tongue, yet musical in their intonation. They were revealed as the voice of one Burghast—or something of that sort—Effendi, a Persian poet in the suite of the Shah when that "King of kings" last visited Europe. His "Im-mensity" declined to speak himself, and so did the princes in his suite; but the poet was commanded to be equal to the occasion. He probably was, but his declamation to Mr. Edison seemed to weary the Wizard, who observed at the conclusion of Mr. Burghast's effort, "I've got as much sentiment about me as a locomotive."

He listened however with an amused smile to the next voice, that of Mrs. Bancroft, the actress. She also recited a poem, "What we do at the Springs," a skit on life at a German spa. Every verse terminated with a burst of laughter from the actress—the inimitable laugh that has convulsed thousands of audiences. Edison and family soon caught the infection; but it faded while Mr. Bancroft recited something from "London Assurance."

Then came a group of military voices beginning with the Duke of Cambridge and General Lord Wolsely. They were mainly Christmas greetings and congratulations to Edison, spoken at a dinner specially given to Colonel Gouraud to meet the royal Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

Then came messages from the Prince and Princess of Wales, spoken at Sandringham when Colonel Gouraud was one of a house party which included the Empress Fredrick and her daughters and the late Duke of Clarence. "I am delighted with this charming instrument," said the voice of the Princess of Wales. "Yes; most wonderful, most marvelous," rolled out the voice of the Prince. Then came a word or two from Lord Salisbury: "I can add nothing to that which their Royal Highnesses have just spoken."

Britian's grandest old man came next, and the face of Edison lit up with pleasure. The cylinder began by stating that Mr. Gladstone was present at one of the "Round-table dinners" given by Mr. James Knowles, editor of the *Nineteenth Century*, at Queen Anne's Lodge, London. The company included Lords Aberdeen, Meath, Playfair, and Rowton (Disraeli's secretary,) Sir Morrell Mackenzie, and Sir John Fowler. Gladstone's voice was clear and sonorous.

"I cheerfully comply," said he, "with the request you have done me the honor to make; but I regret to say that I can only send you the remnant of an organ that has been overstrained. As much of my voice as is left I gladly give you. Wonders upon wonders are opening up before us. Your great country is leading the way in the great work of invention, and to you, as one of its greater celebrities, I send my hearty good wishes for all that pertains to the well-being of mankind.—To Edison.—William Ewart Gladstone."

Two dead but never-to-be-forgotten minstrels followed, Tennyson and Browning. The dead Laureate began by exclaiming that he never could remember a line of his own poems, so he begged permission to read something in the phonograph. The "something" was his "Ode to Wellington," dated from "Aldworth" and signed "Alfred Tennyson."

Browning failed in memory like his

brother poet, but he began by trying to remember. His recitation was his poem "How they carried the news from Ghent to Aix." The cylinder recorded faithfully the pauses of the poet—it all was so uncanny, if lifelike—"Oh, I can't remember; I can't remember." Then he'd continue for a space, then "hum" and "haw," then he broke down and laughed merrily, and finally the cylinder recorded cheers and hand-clapping,

Mr. Edison, however, was still thinking of Gladstone. "He," he suddenly exclaimed, pointing to the record of Mr. Gladstone's voice, "he is the most marvelous organism that has been produced by nineteen centuries. The evolutions of another five hundred years, however, may make such men common." Next General Boulanger was turned on, the voice of the deceased French celebrity being preceded by a few bars of the march written in his honour. "I always like to hear that," said the General, in French; and then he followed with some exquisite if verbose, compliments, and signed himself (verbally, of course) "Ernest Georges Boulanger, General en retraite."

Lord Armstrong, maker of great guns, spoke next. Before speaking at the time the record was taken his lordship examined every part of the phonograph, and went on his knees to look closely at certain portions. He then spoke into the phonograph, "This is an instrument of science before which any man may well kneel." Edison smiled as it rolled out to him.

Then came Lord Kelvin, President of the Royal Society, whom Edison regards as the head and front of scientific attainment of this century. In his Scotch dialect, his articulation bristling full of the Scotch burr, were the words, "Of all the marvels I have seen and heard, the thing that astonishes me the most is the hardihood Edison showed in attempting to do it."

(Continued on page 8)

EVERY MONTH.

* PUBLISHED MONTHLY. *

Subscription, 10 cents per year, in advance.
Single copies, 2 cents.

JOHN B. SUTCLIFFE,
PUBLISHER. EDITOR.
155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES:

¼ inch,	\$0.15	2 inches,	\$0.80
½ inch,	.25	4 inches,	1.40
1 inch,	.45	1 column,	2.50

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This Journal is published to give to the people, useful and instructive information. It also publishes amusing, funny and laughable sketches, stories, etc.

All matter intended for our next issue must be received before the fifteenth of July.

✉ Address all Communications to P. O. Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

✉ If this paragraph is marked with a cross in red ink, it means that your subscription has expired. Please renew.

VOL. 1. JUNE 23, 1894. NO. 6.

EDITORIAL.

When we reduced the subscription price of this journal last month, to ten cents per year, we did not intend it to be the permanent subscription price. We only reduced the price for a short time, to introduce this journal to new readers. With the August number the subscription price will be increased to twenty or thirty cents per year. Those who are not subscribers should avail themselves of our low subscription price, by sending in their subscriptions as soon as possible.

We shall have a number of illustrations in our next issue, don't miss them. We shall make this part of our journal a special feature. Each month we shall try and have several original illustrations. We are also having several illustrated articles prepared for this journal which will be published later.

Several complaints have reached us from subscribers who have failed to receive their copy of EVERY MONTH. If any of our subscribers do not receive this journal promptly, let us know and we will see that they do.

This journal is published on or about the 24th. of the month, this month owing to an oversight it was dated the 24th. The 24th. falls on Sunday this month, our readers must not think we publish this journal on Sunday, perish the thought.

We very seldom give any of our advertisers a "send off," as we prefer that advertisers should stand on the merits of their wares. We desire however to call attention to the advertisement of The Columbian Fountain Pen, on the last page of cover. The Editor of this journal as used one of the Columbian Fountain Pens for some time, and can not give praise enough for it, it is perfect, and should any of our readers desire a pen of this kind, it will pay them to investigate the merits of the Columbian.

The article on The Art of Swimming will be continued in the July number, Don't miss it.

We have recently invested in an owl. The owl is credited with being a wise bird, and our bird is no exception. Our Owl will hereafter give a column or more of his wise utterances.

Our advertisers are reliable as far as we know. If you desire anything in their line, patronize them. Always mention this journal when writing to advertisers.

Advertisers, if you desire to reach an intelligent class of people, try an advertisement in EVERY MONTH.

Our readers can take the following with a grain of salt: "A Boston artist recently painted an imitation of a banana skin so true to nature, on the sidewalk, that six fat men slipped down on it."

OUR EXCHANGES.

We give below the names of the new exchanges received since our last issue.

—o—
North Star, Eureka, Public Advertiser, Companion & Philatelic News, Home & Mart.

We desire to exchange with all papers. Any of the papers that do not come regularly to our office, will be dropped from our exchange list.

Pleasure of Delmont, N. J. has been enlarged to twice its former size.

The Democrat, is a new venture from Clokely, Pa. Editor and Publisher, C. M. Bail. An engraved photo of the editor adorns the editorial page.

Young American of San Francisco, Cal., has enlarged and changed its name to *The American*. In an editorial the following appears. "*The American* shall continue the object of the *Young American* in bitterly opposing foreign emmigration principally the Chinese." There is a promising field open to *The American*, if managed right.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Under the above heading, we will insert Exchange notices for subscribers free of charge. Limit, 30 words.

I desire to exchange philatelic papers for used Columbian stamps of higher value than 2 cents. Send stamp for list of papers. J. B. Sutcliffe, 155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

I have a Magic Lantern to exchange. Send me offers. Jos. Boyer, 126 South St., Holyoke, Mass.

AGENTS.

We desire agents everywhere to obtain subscriptions and advertisements for EVERY MONTH. Send a two cent stamp to us for terms, etc. Our terms are very liberal.

Subscriptions and advertisements can be left or sent to the following authorized agents:

Nickerson's P. O. News Rooms,
15 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.

Geo. T. Stewart, 1911 S. Seventh St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Arthur Bushel, 4 Monroe St.,
So. Norwalk Conn.

J. Albert Zepp,
Box 51, Melrose, Md.

Albert G. Chapman,
B. 1660, Springfield, Mass.

The Columbian Era Co.,
Hinsdale, Ill.

R. J. Werhan,
507 Tenth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Columbian Fountain Pen Co.,
291 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

—o—
 Our readers should send for a sample copy of *The Columbian Era*, see advertisement on cover. They are making a remarkable offer in connection with EVERY MONTH.

—o—
 It is a mistake to suppose that the uneducated laboring classes are not worth the general advertiser's attention, and that papers which confessedly circulate in this field are undesirable mediums. The poorer a person is, of course, the less money he has to spend, but it is frequently a tendency toward extravagance that keeps him poor. It is a notorious fact that a servant girl, for example, will often indulge in purchases which her mistress would not think she could afford. Approached in the right way, and with the right articles, advertisers will find in the poorer classes ready and unexacting purchasers.

(Continued from page 5)

Lord Rayleigh, Secretary of the Royal Society, and another of the great scientific lights, continued on the cylinder: "If Edison had known as much about the known laws of science, he would have known that he couldn't do it"—which is a scientific epigram with a vengeance. It may be added, however, that Lord Rayleigh is the first living authority on the theory of sound, and the greatest ever living—excepting, perhaps, Helmholtz.

TOBACCO AND THE TEETH.

The use of tobacco does not decay the teeth; the nicotine discolors them and the excessive use of the teeth by tobacco chewers naturally wears them down much more rapidly than if they were used simply to crush the food. Teeth when worn down to the gum from this or other causes are in the condition so often described as "double teeth all the way round" presenting, as they do, a broad, smooth surface, not unlike the appearance, though slightly smaller, than the tops of the real double teeth.—*Epoch*.

To separate stamps from each other or from other pieces of paper, place them between clean, thoroughly moistened pieces of blotting paper, and leave them until they separate easily.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Questions and queries from our subscribers unless accompanied with a self-addressed stamped envelope will be answered in this column.

The following recipe appeared in the April number of EVERY MONTH:

"An unfailing remedy for nose-bleed is to tie a string closely about the little finger of the left hand."

Several of our readers have asked us to explain the above; why a string tied about the little finger of the left hand should stop the nose-bleed. We are unable to give any explanation, and should like to hear from any of our readers who are familiar with the above recipe.

G. L. P. Pa. The Exchange column is free to subscribers. Back numbers can be obtained for three cents per copy.

Samuel B. An easily-made mucilage consists of 1 ounce of gum arabic, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of glycerine, and 3 ounces of soft water. Dissolve by heat and bottle. A recipe for invisible ink was given in number 2, it will be sent you on receipt of three cts.

Truth crushed to earth may rise again; but it is with sore ribs, and time wasted in wiping off the mud.



A female uprising.



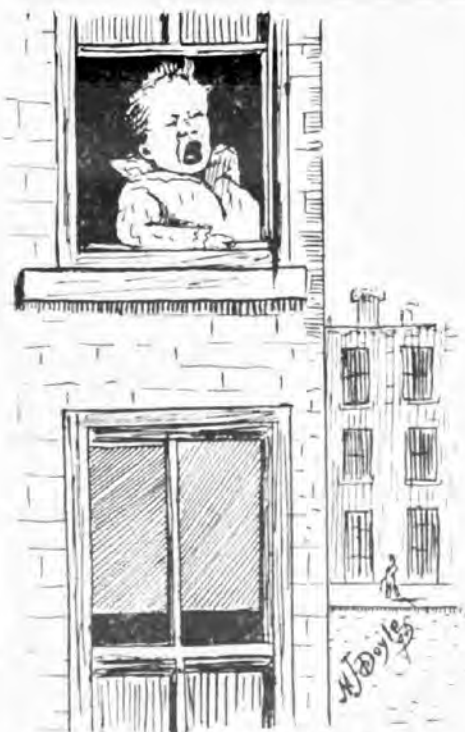
The style some folks put on is as gorgeous as the unbuilt capital of a projected Western state; and it is carried out in about the same way; with other people's \$\$\$.



CITIZEN:—"Mr Policeman, there is a dreadful fight going on down there!"



POLICEMAN:—"Thank you, sir, I will do as much for you some day." Runs swiftly in an opposite direction.



Baseball term: A high (bawl) ball.

HER SECRET.

"Is it indeed true," she said softly, a mantling blush spreading rapidly over her fair young face, "that this, dear, is the same hat-band I gave you when we first met, and that you have worn it all these years for my sake?"

"It is," he muttered hoarsely, realizing for the first time as he gazed sadly into the crown of his new spring derby the awful reality of the great sacrifice he had made for the fair young creature who stood by his side.

"Then, darling," she murmured, as she threw herself into his arms with a glad cry, you need not wear it any more. I have just made you another."—*Ex.*

There is an hour in childhood days
Which young girls fondly bless;
It's when they tightly pull their stays
And don their first long dress.—*Puck.*

Preferences go by contraries.

COURTSHIP IN PETERTOWN.

"Now, you Bob Simpson!"
 "What'm I doing!"
 "Oh, you know."
 "I don't either."
 "Oh, you big story-teller—stop!"
 "Stop what?"
 "You know very well."
 "No, I *don't*."
 "Oh, Bob Simpson, ain't you 'fraid you'll go to the bad place for telling such *awful* stories? *Stop* now!"
 "I ain't doing anything."
 "Aw w—w!"
 "I ain't!"
 "Where you got your arm?"
 "Where I want it."
 "You ought to be so *asha—a—a—med*"
 "Pooh! what of?"
 "Oh, you know—now take your arm right away."
 "I shan't."
 "What if I call paw and maw?"
 "Huh! no danger of that."
 "I will, too!"
 "Let's hear you."
 "Aw! what if somebody should see you with your arm there."
 "Pooh! I wouldn't care."
 "I'd be so *asha—a—a—amed*."
 "Humph! What's the matter of me putting my arm around you if I want to?"
 "It ain't nice; and you just *shan't*, so there."
 "Can't help yourself."
 "I'll call paw."
 "You said that once."
 "Go 'way, you dreadful thing! *Quit that*, now."
 "Quit what!"
 "Aw you know."
 "No, I don't."
 "Trying to *kiss* me?"
 "I wasn't either, but I will now."
 "No you *shan't*!"
 "We'll see—here goes!"
 "Aw—oh—go 'way—stop!—quit that—aw!—tee hee!—*quit!*—aw, you!"

"Ah, ah—kissed you nine times."

"You *dreadful*, horrid *thing!* Now, I'll never speak to you again!"—*Zenas Dane in Puck.*

—o—

 TEMPER.

On no part of the character has education more influence than on the temper, the due regulation of which is an object of so great importance to the enjoyment of the present life, and to the preparation for a better. An authority such as has been described, firm, but affectionate; decided, yet mild, imposing no unnecessary restraints, but encouraging every innocent freedom and gratification exercised according to the dictates of judgement, and supported by rewards and punishments judiciously dispensed, is the best means of securing good temper in our children, and evinces that self subjection on our part which is essential to its successful cultivation on theirs. This, at once will put an end to those impulses of temper in ourselves which are the most fruitful sources of irritation to others, for it is surprising how quickly our own irritability will be reflected in the little ones around us. Speak to a child in a fretful manner, and we shall generally find that is answer partakes of the same character. We may reprove, we may punish, we may enforce obedience, but all will be done with double effect if our own temper remain perfectly unruffled, for what benefit can reasonably be expected when we recommend that by our injunctions which we renounce by our example. The variations and inconsistency to which characters of impulse are also liable are particularly trying to children. There are few tempers that can resist the effect of being sharply reprov'd at one time for what at another is passed over without notice.

—o—

 Advertise ! Subscribe !

WORK NOW.

Young man, do not leave it to a future day, but do it now. Man of middle age, you have a vivid sense of the rapidity with which your years have gone, but they will go just as rapidly in the future as in the past. Man of old age, you have to make haste—you have no time to lose.

The ancient law said concerning the sale of an estate, "According to the number of years, thou shalt diminish the price." The nearer they were to the Jubilee year the cheaper they were to sell the land. So the nearer you come to the end of your days you ought to hold earthly things more loosely, and prize heavenly things more highly. When your business is drawing to a close you hasten to conclude your work, dispatching sometimes in an hour more than all that went the day before.

When Napoleon went on the field of Marengo it was late in the afternoon, and he saw that the battle was really lost, but looking at the western sun he said, "There is just time to recover the day!" and giving out his orders with rapid and characteristic energy, he turned defeat into victory. So although your sun is near to setting there is time to recover the day. Avail yourself of the eventide, lest your life end in eternal failure.—*W. M. Taylor.*

POCKET MONEY AS AN EVIL.

If you want to ruin an impulsive boy, give him plenty of pocket money.

The recipe is infallible. It has often been tried, and always with the same unhappy result.

Rich parents are too liable to indulge in this killing species of kindness. By the time he is eight years old, the little scion of wealth begins to understand the soft side of pa and ma, if both have a soft side and, if not, the weak spot in the weaker

of the twain. If an only son, he is usually irresistible.

Alas! how many only sons have the way to destruction made smooth for them by blind partiality. Young gentlemen of large expectations are accustomed to carry bank bills in their portemonnaies at the ripe age of 10 in these days of prematurity. At 14 they are content with nothing less than well stuffed pocketbooks, which "the governor" is required to refill as fast as they are emptied, or if he demurs the requisition, the wherewithal must come out of "the old lady's" pin money. "Youth must be served," especially precocious youth.

All this is wrong. Every father and mother knows it is wrong, and yet such things are common, says the *New York Ledger*. Say what we may about the harsh, austere, uncompromising old Puritans, their stern family discipline was better than the domestic indulgence by which children are "spoiled" in these modern days. Boys need the curb as much as fiery young colts, and of the two extremes it is wiser to bit them heavily than to throw the reins on their necks and let them gallop at their own wild will. There is a middle course, however, which conscientious trainers of youth find no difficulty in pursuing. Would there were more of them.

"She makes me very tired."

"Over what?"

"Her having got engaged. There are 8,000 men in this city, and out of them 7,999 don't bother themselves at all about her. One does, I don't see what there is to grow proud over."

One of the greatest causes of trouble in this world, is the habit people have of talking faster than they think.

My yoke is easy, and My burden light.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Rain water and soap will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

Fish may be scaled easier by first dipping them into boiling water for a moment.

Kerosene will soften boots and shoes that have been hardened by water, and will render them pliable as new.

One teaspoonful of ammonia to a teacupful of water applied with a rag will clean silver or gold jewelry.

Before you put your stoves away for the summer, apply kerosene with a rag, it will prevent them from rusting.

A teaspoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed, will whiten them suprisingly. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily.

If you dip your broom in clean, hot suds once a week, then shake it till almost dry, and then hang it up or stand it with the handle down, it will last twice as long as it would without this operation,

Bugs, of all kinds, have great aversion to strong smells, and any preparation of pungent powder will tend to dispossess them of beds and closets. One simple method is to blow the cracks of the wood-work full of powdered sulphur and borax, equally mixed.

If you are troubled with ants in your house the best way to get rid of them is to sprinkle a quantity of borax over the shelves and into the cracks where they appear. If you come across a nest of them a good dose of boiling soda will exterminate them.

Upholstered furniture must be brushed and carefully looked over to see that moths have not found a home in it. If traces of these are found, go all over it with a sponge wet in pure benzine. When this is done do not have a fire or lamp in the room for some days afterward.

FOR THE TOILET.

Wetting the hair thoroughly once or twice with a solution of salt and water will keep it from falling out.

To keep the lips soft and in good color bathe them occasionally with alum-water followed by glycerine or camphor-ice.

Cold boiled potatoes used as soap will clean the hands and keep the skin soft and healthy. Those not over-boiled are the best.

Tooth Brushes.—Everybody has experienced the discomfort and annoyance of having the bristles of one's tooth brush come out in his mouth. It is not only a very unpleasant, but may be a very dangerous matter. Soak the brush when it is new, in cold water for about fifteen minutes. When it comes from the store it has been lying about until it is thoroughly dried out and the bristles are shrunk. The soaking swells them out and tightens them in their place. If you also take the precaution to so place your brush after using that it can drain, you will never be troubled with the bristles in the beginning.

Better than juice of watermelons for the face is juice of house leek, pounded and squeezed through muslin, mixed with sweet cream if you like, and left to dry on the skin. The juice alone will be preferred by most for it is soothing enough to heal a bee sting, or a canker, and the malic acid in it sometimes drives away freckles.

A good remedy for whitening the hands is made as follows: Melt Castile soap, add a little water, perfume slightly, and stir in a little common oatmeal. When washing the hands rub on this preparation and allow it to remain a few minutes. It removes the dirt and whitens the skin in a most astonishing way.

—o—
To stand still is to shun some duty.

EVERY MONTH.

"The only complete and trustworthy book of the kind published."

THE RELIABLE COIN AND STAMP GUIDE.



Few people have any idea of the value of old, rare, odd and obsolete coins and stamps. Did you know that a Boston shoemaker sold a collection of coins for **TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS**? Did you know that some rare American stamps are worth as high as **SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH**? It is a fact that the rare 1833 quarter is worth **\$25.00**, the 1804 silver dollar is worth **\$300.00**, half cents made between 1840 and 1850 are worth **\$3.00 to \$5.00** each, the large old style copper cents are worth as high as **\$6.00** each. Some issues of Continental and Confederate bills are rare and valuable as well as certain pieces of fractional currency or "script." Besides these, many rarities in half cents, cents, three-cent pieces, half dimes, dimes, twenty-cent pieces, quarters, half dollars and dollars are worth a big premium over face value. **The Reliable Coin and Stamp Guide** gives accurate information, and you may depend upon it.



While a great many people collect old coins, there is more demand for rare postage and revenue stamps, and some comparatively recent stamps are now scarce. Collections of stamps often sell as high as **A THOUSAND DOLLARS**. Stamps from letters sent during the war, revenue stamps from patent medicine bottles, match wrappers, old documents, etc., are in great demand, and are worth from **10 CENTS TO \$10.00 A PIECE**. Look over your old letters in the garret and elsewhere; perhaps you may find some rare things. This book gives all particulars, with prices, pictures, etc., and gives addresses

of reliable firms who buy them for **SPOT CASH**. No matter if you handle but ten cents a day you should have this book. **EVERYBODY NEEDS IT.** Farmers, Storekeepers, Clerks, Mechanics, Agents, Postmasters, Doctors, Lawyers, in fact it will be found more than necessary. It is worth its weight in gold to any wide-awake person. Boys and girls should send for it and explore attics and cellars in search of old letters, which may contain rare stamps. Who knows? A small fortune may be in your very midst. Do not write for particulars; do not ask questions; do not send us the coins or stamps, but get the book. It tells all, where you can sell them at prices given, what they are, what they look like, and why they are rare. This book gives reliable figures only; no fictitious dates or values whatever. It is issued under the supervision and authority of the greatest stamp and coin collector and dealer in North America. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**



Price, 25c. per Copy, postpaid.

The above book will be sent (for the present) postpaid, for 20 cents.

Columbian Fountain Pen Co., 291 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

100 Gummed addresses of live workers for 5 cents. No dead heads. If results are satisfactory, will send more for 25 cents a 100.

J. M. Summers, Looling, Ala.

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send you a Sample Copy of the **SUN DIRECTORY FREE** if you want it.

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Unique in its stories,
Crisp in its Editorials,
Charming in Appearance.

The **COLUMBIAN ERA** is sure to please you. It is an 8 to 16 page Magazine, for Young People. Issued monthly. 20 cents per year. Send for sample copy. The **Columbian Era**, Hinsdale, Ill.

Are You Interested In This?

If you are send a full description of yourself and join this club. You Will get all the nice correspondents you want, and the kind you want.

How do you like our plan?

You write to the parties not to us. All you have to do is to say what kind of a person you wish, and we send you the names of 15 such. Out of these, you are apt to get a congenial correspondent; if not we send you as many more names as you want.

If you have tried news-paper advertising you know how unsatisfactory it is. Ours is the only plan that gives satisfaction to all parties. By our plan your name is also sent to the opposite sex, and you will receive many nice letters for one whole year.

There is no grander accomplishment then to be able to write nice, witty and sensible letters to your friends or sweethearts. Gents, 25 cents; Ladies, 10 cents. All our members write that they are having a nice time with their correspondents, and you are sure to be well pleased too. They were many marriages in this club last year, and more are sure to follow. Come in with us now, if you don't care to marry you will have a large amount of fun.

H. CORRESPONDING CLUB,

Augusta Co.

SAMPSON, VA.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Rain water and soap will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

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Upholstered furniture must be brushed and carefully looked over to see that moths have not found a home in it. If traces of these are found, go all over it with a sponge wet in pure benzine. When this is done do not have a fire or lamp in the room for some days afterward.

FOR THE TOILET.

Wetting the hair thoroughly once or twice with a solution of salt and water will keep it from falling out.

To keep the lips soft and in good color bathe them occasionally with alum-water followed by glycerine or camphor-ice.

Cold boiled potatoes used as soap will clean the hands and keep the skin soft and healthy. Those not over-boiled are the best.

Tooth Brushes.—Everybody has experienced the discomfort and annoyance of having the bristles of one's tooth brush come out in his mouth. It is not only a very unpleasant, but may be a very dangerous matter. Soak the brush when it is new, in cold water for about fifteen minutes. When it comes from the store it has been lying about until it is thoroughly dried out and the bristles are shrunk. The soaking swells them out and tightens them in their place. If you also take the precaution to so place your brush after using that it can drain, you will never be troubled with the bristles in the beginning.

Better than juice of watermelons for the face is juice of house leek, pounded and squeezed through muslin, mixed with sweet cream if you like, and left to dry on the skin. The juice alone will be preferred by most for it is soothing enough to heal a bee sting, or a canker, and the malic acid in it sometimes drives away freckles.

A good remedy for whitening the hands is made as follows: Melt Castile soap, add a little water, perfume slightly, and stir in a little common oatmeal. When washing the hands rub on this preparation and allow it to remain a few minutes. It removes the dirt and whitens the skin in a most astonishing way.

—o—
To stand still is to shun some duty.

EVERY MONTH.

"The only complete and trustworthy book of the kind published."

THE RELIABLE COIN AND STAMP GUIDE.



Few people have any idea of the value of old, rare, odd and obsolete coins and stamps. Did you know that a Boston shoemaker sold a collection of coins for **TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS?** Did you know that some rare American stamps are worth as high as **SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH?** It is a fact that the rare 1833 quarter is worth **\$300.00**, the 1823 quarter is worth **\$25.00**, the 1804 silver dollar is worth **\$300.00**, half cents made between 1840 and 1850 are worth **\$3.00 to \$5.00** each, the large old style copper cents are worth as high as **\$6.00** each. Some issues of Continental and Confederate bills are rare and valuable as well as certain pieces of fractional currency or "script." Besides these, many rarities in half cents, cents, three-cent pieces, half dimes, dimes, twenty-cent pieces, quarters, half dollars and dollars are worth a big premium over face value. **The Reliable Coin and Stamp Guide** gives accurate information, and you may depend upon it.



While a great many people collect old coins, there is more demand for rare postage and revenue stamps, and some comparatively recent stamps are now scarce. Collections of stamps often **A THOUSAND DOLLARS.** Stamps from letters sent during the war, revenue stamps from patent medicine bottles, match wrappers, old documents, etc., are worth from **10 CENTS TO \$10.00 A PIECE.** Look over your old letters in the garret and elsewhere; perhaps you may find some rare things. This book gives all particulars, with prices, pictures, etc., and gives addresses

of reliable firms who buy them for **SPOT CASH.** No matter if you handle but ten cents **EVERYBODY NEEDS IT.**

Farmers, Storekeepers, Clerks, Mechanics, Agents, Postmasters, Doctors, Lawyers, in fact it will be found more than necessary. It is worth its weight in gold to any wide-awake person. Boys and girls should send for it and explore attics and cellars in search of old letters, which may contain rare stamps. Who knows? A small fortune may be in your very midst. *Do not write for particulars; do not ask questions; do not send us the coins or stamps, but get the book.* It tells all. Where you can sell them at prices given, what they are, what they look like, and why they are rare. *This book gives reliable figures only; no fictitious dates or values whatever.* It is issued under the supervision and authority of the greatest stamp and coin collector and dealer in **North America. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**



Price, 25c. per Copy, postpaid.



The above book will be sent (for the present) postpaid, for 20 cents.

Columbian Fountain Pen Co., 291 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

100 Gummed addresses of live workers for 5 cents. No dead heads. If results are satisfactory, will send more for 25 cents a 100.

J. M. Summers, Looling, Ala.

We'll

send you a Sample Copy of the **SUN DIRECTORY** FREE if you want it.

The Sun Directory,
507 10th. St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Unique in its stories,
Crisp in its Editorials,
Charming in Appearance.
The **COLUMBIAN ERA** is sure to please you. It is an 8 to 16 page Magazine, for Young People. Issued monthly. 20 cents per year. Send for sample copy.
The Columbian Era, Hinsdale, Ill.

Are You Interested In This?

If you are send a full description of yourself and join this club. You Will get all the nice correspondents you want, and the kind you want.

How do you like our plan?

You write to the parties not to us. All you have to do is to say what kind of a person you wish, and we send you the names of 15 such. Out of these, you are apt to get a congenial correspondent; if not we send you as many more names as you want.

If you have tried news-paper advertising you know how unsatisfactory it is. Ours is the only plan that gives satisfaction to all parties. By our plan your name is also sent to the opposite sex, and you will receive many nice letters for one whole year.

There is no grander accomplishment then to be able to write nice, witty and sensible letters to your friends or sweethearts. Gents, 25 cents; Ladies, 10 cents. All our members write that they are having a nice time with their correspondents, and you are sure to be well pleased too. They were many marriages in this club last year, and more are sure to follow. Come in with us now, if you don't care to marry you will have a large amount of fun.

H. CORRESPONDING CLUB,

Augusta Co. SAMPSON, VA.

EVERY · MONTH.

HELP WANTED.

A BAD PEN



OH MY! If I had only bought the Columbian Fountain Pen it never would have happened.

This pen when drawn down into the ink, not only insures the pen against drying up, but enables us to so close the barrel by means of the cap, that it is impossible for one drop of ink to escape, having this superiority over all other fountain pens made.

A GOOD PEN
Patented, July 18, 1893.



Nothing can get out of this pen until let out.

Agents Wanted

Address all communications to
The Columbian Fountain Pen Co.
291 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

J. A. HUDSON,
"THE PRINTER."
· · · HOLYOKE, MASS. · · ·



A FEW
PRICES.



6s 4s 3s
Bill Heads, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25 per 1,000.
Letter Heads, \$2.50 per 1,000.
Note Heads, \$2.00 per 1,000.
Envelopes, \$1.75 to 2.25 per 1,000.
Business Cards, \$1.50 to 2.50 per 1,000.

The best of stock used. Expressage extra.

Write for estimates on any kind of printing you may want. Always inclose a 2 cent stamp when you want a reply, or no notice will be taken of your letter.

I have a few second hand cuts for sale, send stamp for proofs and prices.

WM. O. WHITE.

WM. A. WHITE.

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291 HIGH ST., HOLYOKE, MASS.
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

Estimates Furnished.

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Sample Free.
News-Letter, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

BOYS AND GIRLS, READ.

The Cousin's Correspondence List is the thing you ought to join, if you wish to correspond for fun, improvement or matrimony. The best plan known. All Lists sent in sealed envelopes, and protection guaranteed. 10 cents, (silver) entitles you to a membership. Send age, weight, full name and address. Enclose 2 cent stamp for full information and book telling all about it.

Sent sealed. Address,
The Cousin's List, Purity, Va.
(Franklin Co.)

M. J. Doyle,
Designer
AND
Engraver,



Write or call for
prices on anything in
the above line.

Marble Building, - Holyoke, Mass.

VOL. 1. JULY, 1894. NO. 7.

Every Month



A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE.
TO INSTRUCT AND AMUSE.

PUBLISHED AT HOLYOKE, MASS.



Murphy (who has just awakened)—
Great heavens, Bidy, that robber Mc-
Ginnis has foreclosed the mortgage
fwhilst we were shlapping.—Truth.

Rapped In Slumber.



—Life.

A Misnomer.



Owner of Fishpond (to man who is
trespassing)—Don't you see that sign,
"No fishing here?"

Angler—Yes, and I dispute it. Why,
there's good fishing here. Look at this
basketful. The man must have been
Lad who put that board up.

EveryOne

Is in need of one or more of our Rubber Stamps, for printing their Bill Heads, Business Cards, Envelopes, Postal Cards, Advertisements on Wrapping paper, Paper Bags, Broom Handles, Agricultural Implements, Furniture, etc., and for marking Clothing with indelable ink. Everything in the rubber stamp line, including Self-inking, Dating and every variety of rubber stamps. Seal Presses, Stencils, and Steel Stamps, Authographs and Monograms, Self-inking Pads, or Ink of any color. Plain and Fancy Cards, Type, and all kinds of Printing Presses. Send stamp for Catalogue of Manufacturers' and Agents supplies. Only one Agent in each Town; 50 per cent discount to agents. Write soon and secure Territory at once.
Address Powers Rubber Stamp Co.,
FRANKLIN, LA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Under the above heading, we will insert notices of a business character for ½ cent a word. No display; set in solid nonpareil.

FOR SALE. Two small fonts of type, nearly new. Send stamp for proofs and prices.

Printer, care of EVERY MONTH,
155 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE. A 10 syrup, 3 draft Soda Fountain; second-hand. Have also stamps, coins, curios, etc. for sale. Columbian Fountain Pen Co., 291 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

10 Cents brings you LUCK!

A. H. Werhan, 507 10th St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

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I desire to exchange philatelic papers for used Columbian stamps of higher value than 2 cents. Send stamp for list of papers. J. B. Sutcliffe, 155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

I have a Magic Lantern to exchange. Send me offers. Jos. Boyer, 126 South St., Holyoke, Mass.

EVERY MONTH.

VOL. 1.

HOLYOKE, MASS., JULY 24, 1894.

NO. 7.

THE ART OF SWIMMING

BY JACK BRENTON.

PART II.

THIS month I will devote a part of my article to diving. At about the same time you learn to swim you should also learn to dive. Diving is not a necessary thing to learn, but it will enhance the pleasure of swimming to be able to dive. You cannot dive gracefully



A GRACEFUL DIVE.

without considerable practice, and you should be very careful when you take your first lessons in diving.

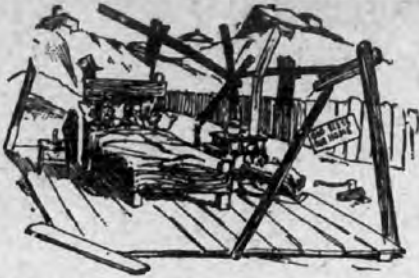
Expert divers can plunge from a staggering ten feet in height into water only a few feet deep, but beginners should not attempt such feats.

A beginner should start by diving at a height of not more than a foot or two above the water, and hold your hands V-shaped over your head to cut the water before you, hold your body stiff and rigid, and have your lower limbs pass through the hole made by the head and shoulders in the descent. You should always keep your eyes shut when entering the water head first, as you are liable to injure them if you do not do so, by having them come in contact with the water. Before taking a dive you should fill your lungs with a fresh supply of air, and retain the same until you come to the surface of the water.

There are several different styles of diving, but the best way is to learn by experience which you prefer. Some swimmers when diving from a height of say ten feet, will spring up into the air, turn over quickly and come down into the water straight as an arrow. Others prefer to take a header at an angle of about 45 degrees. When diving from a height into water that is shallow, you should bend your back and loins as much as possible after striking the water, this will have a tendency to make you take what is called the scoop, and will prevent you from striking the bottom.

SWIMMING ON THE BACK.

To swim on your back, you lay on your back in the water and make the same movements with the legs as you make for the breast stroke. You can use your arms several ways in connection. One way is to throw your arms out of the water and bring them over the head.



Murphy (who has just awakened)—Great heavens, Biddy, that robber McGinnis has foreclosed the mortgage whilst we were shlapping.—Truth.

Rapped In Slumber.



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Owner of Fishpond (to man who is trespassing)—Don't you see that sign, "No fishing here?"

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A GRACEFUL DIVE.

without considerable practice, and you should be very careful when you take your first lessons in diving.

Expert divers can plunge from a staging ten feet in height into water only a few feet deep, but beginners should not attempt such feats.

dropping them in the water and bringing them in a half circle to the sides; or you can use your arms alternately.

There are a number of different ways of using your limbs and body in the water, but it would take up too much space to give all the different movements here.

After you have mastered the breast stroke and the simple dive, you can easily pick up nearly all the other forms of swimming, such as swimming on the back, side, under water, hand over hand, etc., etc. I trust that what little I have written may be the means of giving my readers who are not swimmers information that will enable them to become such.

I append a few paragraphs on "How to save the drowning." Following the above are directions for resuscitating persons apparently dead from drowning, these directions were taken from the Massachusetts Road Book of 1894, issued by the League of American Wheelmen. This of itself is sufficient guarantee that the directions are of the best.

HOW TO SAVE THE DROWNING.

In diving for a body seize it by the hair, but with one hand only, using the other and the feet for swimming to the surface.

It is a great mistake to undertake to swim ashore in the ocean with the tide going out, and it is much better to float, whether alone or with the body of a drowned person, until assistance comes.

The so-called "death grip" is, as experience teaches, a rare occurrence, for as soon as a drowning person grows weak and loses consciousness his grips grows weaker until at last the hand lets go of its hold. So do not fear the "death grip" when rescuing.

Do not seize the drowning person while he is still battling hard with the waters, but wait a few seconds till he becomes quiet. It is foolhardiness to seize a person while thus fighting with the element, and

he who does so exposes himself to great danger.

Before jumping into the water, disrobe as quickly and completely as possible; tear off your clothes, if necessary, but if time is too short for that loosen at least your under drawers around the ankle, for if they are tied they will fill with water and prove a hindrance to the swimmer.

As soon as the drowning man has grown quiet, approach him, seize him by the hair, throw him quickly upon his back, and with an energetic thrust push him toward the surface of the water. Then throw yourself upon your back, hold the body with both hands by the hair and lay his head upon your stomach in swimming ashore with him. This is an easy and safe method, and an expert swimmer can hold two bodies above water in this manner.

DIRECTIONS FOR RESUSCITATING PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD FROM DROWNING.

1. Lose no time. Carry out these directions on the spot.
2. Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils.
3. Hold the body—for a few seconds only—with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.
4. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest.
5. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip.
6. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest, with the hand, in imitation of the natural breathing, forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the

elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of all.

To do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow, or some other substance under his shoulders: then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure of twenty pounds for a child, while a pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

7. Rub the limbs with the hands or with dry cloths constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm.

8. As soon as the person can swallow, give a tablespoonful of spirits in hot water or some warm coffee or tea.

9. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.

THE END.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Questions and queries from our subscribers unless accompanied with a self-addressed envelope will be answered in this column.

Miss S. M. P., Malone, N. Y. Your letter and postal received, to late for our last issue, read notice top of this column. A simple and reliable face powder is made with the following:—Prepared Chalk, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Powdered Orris Root, 1 dram; Oil of Roses, 2 drops. Mix carefully. The above makes a delightful and harmless face powder.

J. R., Providence, R. I. The Lum Smith Pub. House, of Phila., is a reliable concern, there has been some delay in filling their orders for the labels, so they informed us. But we've not doubt you will receive them shortly.

J. C. Bridgeport, Ct. The exchange column is free to subscribers. We shall enlarge with the August number.

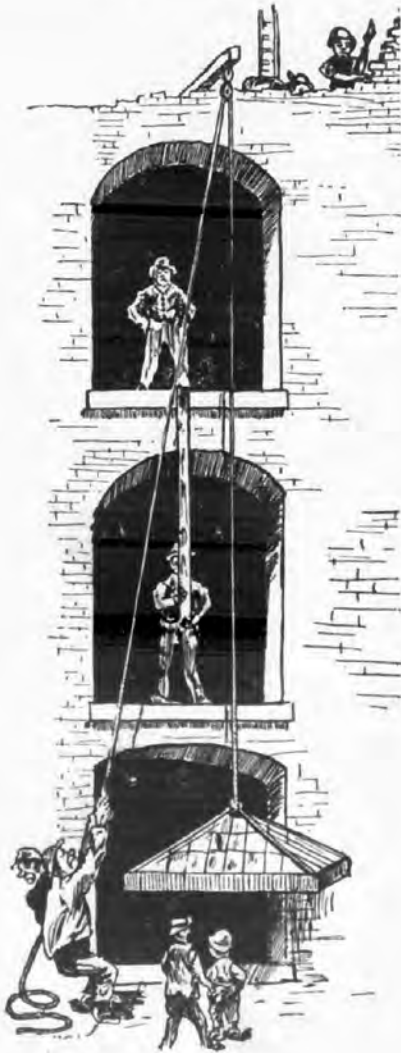
We have not heard from any of our readers in reference to the recipe published in this column in the last issue.

TO BE POPULAR.

“To be popular nowadays,” remarked a business man, “a young man has to spend about all he earns, and from one year’s end to the other he is unable to lay by the amount of his earnings which he should.” This is undoubtedly true. It requires no little moral courage to be saving. A hundred ways are always open for the expenditure of small sums, which, in a year, amount to a good deal. The young man who spends the most money with his associates is always the most popular, and every young man courts popularity. But the one who spends all he earns above his necessary expenses in enjoyment and folly, while he will have lots of friends in his set, is wronging himself. There is a happy medium between wanton squandering and niggardly hoarding. To acquire this happy medium takes a good deal of common sense and back bone. One can save and not be mean; he can be liberal and not be a spendthrift. Where the rub comes is in deciding what portion of one’s earning shall be set aside for necessary expenses, what for pleasure, and what for future needs or comfort. To many young men live only for to-day, with no care for the future. If one has business ambition which is not backed up with thrift and a faculty for saving, the ambition will die a natural death, and its owner go on in the old ruts with his dreams unrealized.—*Homestead.*

If you wish success in life, make Perseverance your bosom friend, Experience your wise counsellor, Caution your elder brother, and Hope your guardian genius.

Our workingmen.

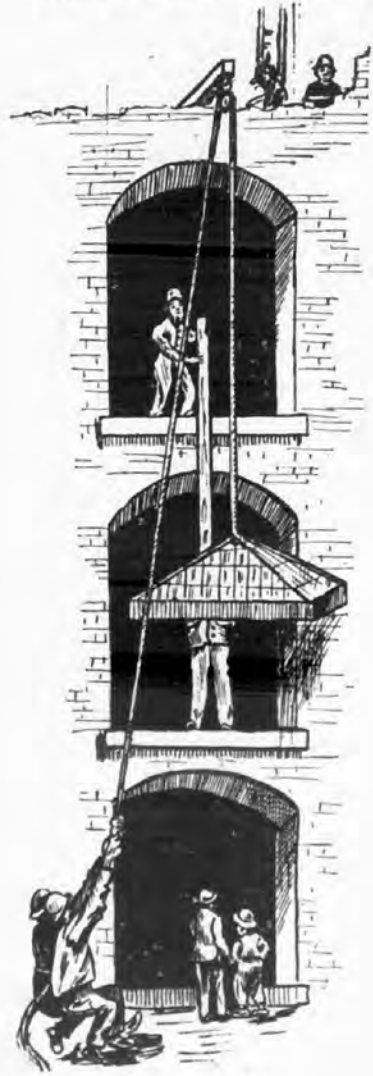


11:55 A. M.

A recent advertisement in a Long Island paper reads thus: "For Sale—A bull terrier dog, 2 years old; will eat anything; very fond of children. Apply at this office."

Nothing about a mule occupies less space than his hind foot and makes less noise.

We work until 12 o'clock.



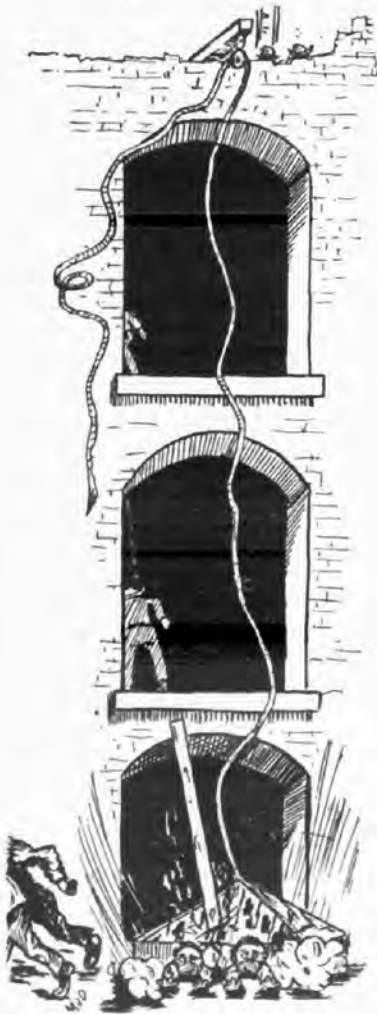
11:59 A. M.

A man no sooner finishes his prayer to be delivered from temptations than he hunts up temptations to be delivered from.

Beauty is only skin deep, but it will get a seat in the horse-car every time.

Financial circles—silver dollars.

The dinner hour.



12 O'clock.

"How's that for a squeeze?" asked George Himself, as one thing and another crackled, and popped, and started, before he unlocked his arms and sat up straight. "George," said Amanda Herself, drawing the longest breath she had taken in three minutes, "you've been taking lessons of the new hydraulic cotton press. Do you take me for a bale of hay?"



Unpleasant Reflections.

When James T. Brady, the celebrated lawyer, first opened an office in New York, he took a basement room which had been previously occupied by a cobbler. He was somewhat annoyed by the previous occupant's callers, and irritated by the fact that he had but few of his own. One day an Irishman entered.

"The cobbler's gone, I see," he said.

"I should think he had," tartly responded Brady.

"And what do you sell?" he inquired, looking at the solitary table and a few law books.

"Blockheads!" was the response.

"Begorra," said the Irishman, "ye must be doing a mighty fine business; ye hain't got but one left!"

Iron is good for the blood; but no man likes to have it administered in the form of carpet tacks.

What sticketh closer than a brother?
A postage stamp, by gum.

EVERY MONTH.

* PUBLISHED MONTHLY. *

Subscription, 10 cents per year, in advance.
Single copies, 2 cents.

JOHN B. SUTCLIFFE,

PUBLISHER, EDITOR,
155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES:

¼ inch,	\$0.15	2 inches,	\$0.80
½ inch,	.25	4 inches,	1.40
1 inch,	.45	1 column,	2.50

For one insertion. Advertisements must be paid for in advance. Subscriptions and Advertisements can be sent direct to the publisher, or to our Agents.

This Journal is published to give to the people, useful and instructive information. It also publishes amusing, funny and laughable sketches, stories, etc.

All matter intended for our next issue must be received before the tenth of August.

Address all Communications to
P. O. Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

If this paragraph is marked with a cross in red ink, it means that your subscription has expired. Please renew.

Entered at the Post Office at Holyoke, Mass., as 2d class matter.

VOL. 1. JULY 24, 1894. NO. 7.

EDITORIAL.

Our next issue will consist of sixteen pages, the pages will also be longer than at present, thus making an addition of about six pages.

Commencing with the August number, the subscription price of this journal will be 20 cents per year. All subscriptions at our present rate, 10 cents per year, must be received by the 15th of August.

It is our intention to improve this Journal with each future issue, we are small, but then you know there is room to grow, and as we are taking lots of nourishment we are bound to become a good sized youngster.

We send out each month a few sample copies, some are to those who request us to send them a copy; others are sent a copy by the request of some friend.

If you are not a subscriber become one by putting a dime in the holder we send you, fill out the subscription blank, place in an envelope and mail to this office; we do the rest.

The next issue of this journal will be published on the 15th of August, all communications for that issue must be received before the 10th of August to insure insertion in that issue. Hereafter this journal will be issued on the 15th or earlier.

We have an exchange column, it is free to subscribers. Send in your exchanges.

One of the most important departments of EVERY MONTH will be the department containing Household Helps, Recipes, Hints for the Toilet, etc. The short and valuable helps that we shall publish under the above headings are from the most trustworthy source. Their value cannot be estimated in dollars. In the future we shall devote from four to six pages to the above.

Our Pictorial department will contain, commencing with the next issue, from four to six pages each issue of the best illustrated funny sketches, taken from the leading journals, such as *Puck*, *Judge*, *Life*, etc. These, coupled with the sketches designed expressly for us, will be a taking feature.

Nearly every person likes to read a good short story, we shall have a number of such in the future issues of this publication.

The time to subscribe is now, not tomorrow, but now, while you are reading these lines.

We have taken up considerable space in telling what we intend doing. But if we do not blow our own trumpet, no one else will do it for us.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We desire to exchange with all papers. Any of the papers that do not come regularly to our office, will be dropped from our exchange list.

Publishers who desire to discontinue their publications, can have the unexpired subscriptions filled out at very reasonable rates by applying to the publisher of this journal.

We give below the names of the new exchanges received since our last issue.



The Knapsack, Young Citizen, Virginia News, Golden Dawn, Junior World, Shut-In Friend, Gem, Bee Hive, Odds & Ends, Massabesic Gem, Decatur Star, Progressive Amateur, Employer's Guide and Evening Star.

The Knapsack, is the name of a new 4-paged paper from Pittsburg, Pa. Editor and Publisher, Chas. W. Roll.

The Virginia News, of Manchester, Va., is a very creditable production for the 2d number.

Vol. 1, No. 1, of the *Shut-In Friend*, Published by Chas. T. Zepp, Melrose, Carrol Co., Md., is at hand. It is a neat 8-paged paper. The publisher has been unable to walk or talk for 25 years. Shut-ins should send for a sample of this publication.

Another new one. *The Gem*, 8 pages and cover by Ed. A. Stark, Phila., Pa. Brother Starke has a most interesting way of reviewing his exchanges. That lemon-squeezer gets us.

Bro. Stone of West Manchester, N. H., not only publishes *Name Me* but also *The Massabesic Gem*, this publication is devoted to the interests of the people who sojourn on the borders of Lake Massabesic, N. H. It is published during the summer season, and is a very newsy journal.

In an editorial in the issue of June 29th., the Editor of *Our Sanctum*, Carbondale, Ill., states that he is only fourteen years old. He is the possessor of a printing outfit valued at about \$250. The above is a creditable showing, and Bro. Rentro has a bright future before him.

From far off Texas comes *The Decatur Star*, it is a very newsy sheet, and as a local paper will surely make a success. John Kendall, Editor and Publisher, Decatur, Texas.

For the short time *The Progressive Amateur*, has been issued, it gives promise of a bright future. Vol. 1, No. 3, is at hand, 8 pages, full of readable matter. Jacob S. Rupp, Editor and Publisher, Springfield, Ill.

The Employer's Guide, is a new 8 paged paper from East Lake, Ala. C. L. Marchal & Co., Publishers. It is a paper published for Employers and Employees.

REVIEW.

We will give in this column a brief mention of all catalogues, new books, &c., that we receive that are worthy of mention.



From the Powers Rubber Stamp Co., Franklin, La. Their 28th Annual Catalogue of Rubber Stamps, Stamp Goods, Printing Presses, Cards, Etc., which they manufacture and sell. This catalogue contains 250 pages, is printed on fine paper in five colors of ink, and his embellished with hundreds of illustrations. It is one of the most comprehensive catalogues of this character it has ever been our pleasure to see. It should be in the hands of every person who has occasion to use a rubber stamp. The catalogue sells for 25 cents, which in our opinion is way below its cost.

**AGENTS.**

We desire agents everywhere to obtain subscriptions and advertisements for EVERY MONTH. Send a two cent stamp to us for terms, etc. Our terms are very liberal.

Subscriptions and advertisements can be left or sent to the following authorized agents:

Nickerson's P. O. News Rooms,
15 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.

Geo. T. Stewart, 1911 S. Seventh St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Arthur Bushel, 4 Monroe St.,
So. Norwalk Conn.

J. Albert Zepp,
Box 51, Melrose, Md.

Albert G. Chapman,
B. 1660, Springfield, Mass.

The Columbian Era Co.,
Hinsdale, Ill.

R. J. Werhan,
507 Tenth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Columbian Fountain Pen Co.,
251 High St., Holyoke, Mass.



WHAT OUR OWL SAYS.

That it is a mistake to say that the rain falls alike on the just and the unjust. The latter always has the umbrella.

That the chief result of arbitration between capital and labor is to give a few useless people good salaries.

That in a parade the other day I saw a kilted Highlander. It made me wonder how they strike matches in that country.

That people who declare most loudly their ability to paddle their own canoe are generally the people who haven't got a canoe to paddle.

That nearly every man will tell you that he would like to have you frankly criticise his faults, but he will get mad when you do it just the same.

That talk isn't cheap. I heard a carpenter and plumber talking for a couple of hours the other day. I suppose the two hours will be charged to the man who is getting the repairing done. About 40 cents an hour, \$1.60. Cheap talk that.

Nobody should ever look anxious except those who have no anxiety.

WORTH MAKING NOTE OF.

Every time I refuse a drink of liquor I am improving my manhood.

Every time I spend a dollar foolish I am opening a pauper's grave.

Every time I pay rent I am taking so much away from a home of my own.

Every time I speak a kind word I am adding a brick to my temple of manhood.

Every time I pay a debt I am doing right and helping to put money into circulation.

Every time I refrain from speaking in defense of a friend I prove that I am not a friend.

Every time I speak cross or impetuously I'm weakening my nerve power and adding to the misery of others.

Those who place their hope in another world have in a great measure conquered the dread of death and unreasonable love of life.

Here joys that endure forever fresh and in vigor are opposed to satisfaction, that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and flatter in their very tasting.

The fortitude of a Christian consists in patience, not in enterprises which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of interest, pride and worldly honor.

It is a token of a man's advancing intelligence if as he grows older he becomes less disposed to criticize unfavorable the actions and motives of his fellow men. One of the richest fruits of experience is the ability to take a wider view of men and things, and that wider view while revealing much that was hidden suggests that far more is still beyond our horizon.

A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body.



M. J. Doyle

HE.—“Why do you lace so tightly?”

SHE.—“Only for a matter of form.”

A pupil in one of our public schools was asked if he knew the meaning of the word category. With surprising readiness and a deal of intelligence in his eye, he replied, “Why, yes sir; it’s a mashed cat.”

A good name may be better than great riches, but most people would prefer to have the great riches to start with, and take their chances of getting the good name.

“Is there an opening here for a boy?” Inquired a lad of a merchant the other day. “Yes, I guess so,” replied the man, “openings for lots of them, show him the door, John.”

“I tell you,” said Smith, speaking of a noisy musician, “that man just makes the piano talk.” “Yes,” said Jones, “and he makes everybody who hears the piano swear.”

TO SLEEP.

To sleep! to sleep! The long bright day is gone,
And darkness rises from the fallen sun,
To sleep! To sleep!

What'er thy joys, they vanish with the day;
What'er thy griefs, in sleep they fade away.
To sleep! To sleep!

Sleep, mournful heart, and let the past be past!
Sleep, happy soul! all life will sleep at last.
To sleep! To sleep!

Tennyson.

CULTIVATE A PLEASANT VOICE.

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the the work of a soft heart and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels; and it is hard to get it and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth and be on the watch night and day, at work and play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thoughts of a kind heart. It is often in youth that one gets a voice or a tone that is sharp, and sticks to him though life, and stirs up ill will and grief, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweet joys of home. Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is to the heart what light is to the eye. It is a light that sings as well as shines.—
Elislu Burrett.

Two Irishmen, who were rowing in boats the opposite way to each other, could not tell who were in the boats. When they got near enough to speak to each other Pat said, "Sure, an' I thought it was you, an' when I gets a bit near to ye I thought it was your brother, an' now when I get close to ye it's neither of ye."

DISCIPLINE.

The true soldier obeys orders faithfully no matter at what sacrifice. A company of an English regiment was once sent on some duty, in time of peace, to a remote village in Ireland, and left there for several weeks, quite separated from its usual base of supplies.

During this period some general orders, applicable more especially to men in barracks, were sent to the commander of the company. One clause of those orders was as follows:—

"All men in the command shall change their shirts at least twice a week."

The captain gave orders to the orderly sergeant to see the command put into execution.

"But, captain," said the sergeant, "there's only a shirt apiece to every man in the company. How can they—"

"Silence," exclaimed the captain; "orders are orders, sergeant. Let the men change shirts with one another."

So the sergeant saw to it that, as long as the company remained in the place, on every Sunday and Wednesday morning the soldiers swapped shirts one with another.

"Would you like to have your fortune told, miss?" asked a gypsy of a young lady.

"I don't mind if I do, providing you make the future a happy one for me," replied the lady.

"That I can, miss; for sixpence I will show you your future husband's face in this magic glass."

"All right," said the young lady; "here is sixpence, show me my future husband's face."

The fortune-teller uncovered the glass, and the young lady gazed at it abstractedly for a moment, then exclaimed:—

"I see only my own face!"

"Correct," said the gypsy—"that face will be your husband's when you are married."

KEEP IN MIND.

A tight shoe may sometimes be made easy by laying a cloth wet in hot water across where it pinches, changing several times. The leather will shape itself to the foot.

A wet silk handkerchief tied without folding over the face is a complete security against suffocation from smoke; it permits free breathing, and, at the same time, excludes the smoke from the lungs.

There are few things more important to health than an even temperature. Innumerable ailments and illnesses are caused by the sudden change of temperature from a warm room to a cold staircase, from the ball room or theater to the street.

A certain means of stopping a dog fight or loosening a vicious dog's hold upon anything is showering something over the animals that will produce sneezing. Be his will power ever so strong, the motion of sneezing involuntarily opens a dog's jaws. Pepper answers very well but snuff is the best, as it can be used without limit.

POPULAR OPINION.

Each individual owes a duty to society to exert an influence against evil doing and he can not ignore it with impunity. One of the most powerful of human influences is that of popular opinion. Every one respects it, and in greater or less degree is led by it, consciously or unconsciously. Whether as a restraint or incentive it is ever actively molding the conduct of the community. But what is popular opinion? It is nothing more than the aggregate of individual opinion, and it is made manifest only by the frank expression of each individual in various and characteristic ways. It is not an outside something

that we can analyze or discuss, for each one of us is daily contributing his or her share to its formation. We cannot rail at it for being frivolous or cruel or fickle or untrustworthy, without in a degree condemning ourselves in the same direction. Whatever be its character we must each accept a measure of responsibility in having made it thus.

NEVER TO LATE TO LEARN.

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at eighty years of age began to study the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty commenced to study Latin.

Boccaccio was thirty years of age when he commenced his studies in light literature; yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Plutarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spellman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquary and lawyer.

Dr. Johnsen applied himself to the Dutch language but a few days before his death.

Ludovico Monaldeschi, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own time.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

Franklin did not commence his philosophical researches till he reached his fiftieth year.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the *Æneid*, his most pleasing production.

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Farmers, Storekeepers, Clerks, Mechanics, Agents, Postmasters, Doctors, Lawyers, in fact it will be found more than necessary. It is worth its weight in gold to any wide-awake person. Boys and girls should send for it and explore attics and cellars in search of old letters, which may contain rare stamps. Who knows? A small fortune may be in your very midst. Do not write for particulars; do not ask questions; do not send us the coins or stamps, but get the book. It tells all. Where you can sell them at prices given, what they are, what they look like, and why they are rare. This book gives reliable figures only; no fictitious dates or values whatever. It is issued under the supervision and authority of the greatest stamp and coin collector and dealer in North America. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**



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ERIC MORELL, Swaburgh, Neb.

EVERY MONTH.

VOL. 1.

HOLYOKE, MASS., AUGUST 15, 1894.

NO. 8.

THE CROWN OF GOLD.

By CHARLES B. LEWIS (M. QUAD).

[Copyright, 1894, by Charles B. Lewis.]

For upward of 15 years the corner of Bronson and George streets was occupied by a two story building used as a wholesale liquor store. The name of "Martin Swift" was on the sign over the door, but of the thousands who daily passed the place not one in a thousand ever saw his face or had any idea what manner of man he was.

There are certain buildings which repel you, just as there are certain people. This building was one of the sort. It was dingy, unclean and out of place among its betters. As a newspaper man I passed it twice a day for nine years



UNDER THE STOVE I MADE A DISCOVERY.

and never caught sight of the proprietor. True, the door stood open in summer, as do the doors of other business houses, but Mr. Swift was not to be seen. In the right hand window was a pyramid of jugs and demijohns, in the left a pyramid of brandy kegs and bottles. So far as I could observe, nothing was ever changed, nothing ever cleaned or dusted. One could look through the open

door and see rows of barrels which doubtless contained spirits, but it was a dark and gloomy interior.

I am free to say that this building, with its unseen and unknown proprietor, annoyed me, and yet I rather welcomed the annoyance. I called it my mystery, and I passed many an hour wondering who Martin Swift was, where he came from, what about his family, his age, what he looked like and so forth. Why didn't I go and see for myself? Well, very many times I was on the point of entering the store and solving the mystery, but somehow I always retreated at the last moment. Call it whimsical, but that's the way it was with me. Take it in your own case. There are certain streets and buildings you object to. There are shops and stores within a few doors of your house which you pass by to go to other shops and stores no better. You have an aversion, but cannot give a reasonable excuse for it.

I repeat, nine years passed away, and I never entered the store or saw the proprietor. Then one day I made a sudden resolve. I would walk right into the place and see and speak with Martin Swift. This was in November, and the doors were shut. I got up from my work, rode half a mile on a street car and walked into the liquor store as if I had legitimate business. There was an aisle 10 feet wide down the center of the store, and on each side were rows of kegs and barrels. Near the rear end was the stove, but it was cold. Close to the stove was an old desk, with papers scattered over the top. Five feet away a flight of stairs led to the second story.

The interior of the building was about what I had pictured it through all those long years. I stood looking around for a minute and then picked up the poker and rapped on the stove. Mr. Swift could not be away, or the front door would have been locked. If up stairs, my alarm would bring him down. As time passed I rapped again and again, but I seemed to be alone in the place. The first idea was to abandon my quest. The door might have been left unlocked by accident, and Mr. Swift might not re-

"Her Eyes Fell."



—Life.

Kind of Him.



Miss Summit—Mr. Castleton is an awfully good friend of yours, isn't he? He was telling me yesterday that you were just determined to join his club.

Tutter (eagerly)—Yes, I am. And what else did he say?

Miss Summit—Why, he said if you did you could take his place.—Truth.

Very Dear.



"My dear man, I'm engaged to Miss Dashe. She's a dear girl."

"She is so. She cost me about \$500 the time I was engaged to her."—Life.

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turn for hours. I had started to go out when I suddenly remembered that there were blinds to the two windows of the second story and that I had never seen them open. I had always figured that Mr. Swift had rooms up there. The blinds never being opened, I had deduced that he was a single man and eccentric in his habits. I not only had a curiosity to see the up stairs part, but as I stood at the foot of the stairs it occurred to me that the old man might be lying in his bed up there too ill to come down. I say "old man," though I had no reason to believe him old, having never seen him. There was a door at the head of the stairs, but it was not locked.

I found the second story divided off by a plank partition. The west half was devoted to empty bottles and cases, while the east half, which looked down on the street, was divided into two rooms—a sitting room and a bedroom. Each room had a window. The door of the sitting room was open, and on the floor lay the dead body of Martin Swift. There was a gas jet burning at full head, and I could see plainly. A second glance told me that the man had been murdered. It would have been the right thing in me to rush down stairs and out and give the alarm at once, but I did not do so. I leaned against the door casing and carefully took note of everything.

Yes, Martin Swift was an old man—old and gray and wrinkled, as I had pictured him. Some of his front teeth were gone, and on the floor beside him lay a pair of steel bowed spectacles. The room was not only plainly furnished, but the dust and cobwebs and general slovenly look proved that he was not of tidy habits. I could see the bed in the other room and took notice that it had not been slept in the night before. I took out my notebook and carefully jotted down the position of the body—the position of the two chairs at an old table in the center of the room, a pipe lying on the floor beside a stove yet warm and a dozen other things.

Mr. Swift had had a visitor the night before, and that visitor had murdered him and left the store by the only entrance and exit. That was why I found the front door unlocked. Who was the visitor? I knew the sex before I entered the room. The carpet was old and had not been swept for weeks. In the dust

on its surface was the print of a woman's shoe—a No. 2 shoe. She had found the old man in the store below and come up with him. The two had sat down facing each other beside the table. When I inspected the table, I discovered in the dust on its surface a square representing the bottom of a box. The box was not to be found. The two had sat down to overhaul the contents of a box of papers. In front of the woman's chair were the imprints of her feet again.

The old man had been killed by a bullet through the heart. On the hearth of the stove was a little heap of tobacco ashes. As they sat talking he was smoking. Having finished his pipe he reached out his right hand and knocked out the ashes. That brought his left side to her, and as she fired he pitched out of his chair, and his pipe rolled away. One leg had been drawn up, and one hand clinched, but he had died almost instantly. I wandered about the sitting room and into his bedroom, but nothing seemed to have been disturbed. On a shelf in the bedroom was a tin box containing over \$500 in cash. By the light of a match I saw that it had not been moved. His trunk had not been opened, and hanging from a nail was his gold watch. His murderer had not come for money.

Had anything been left behind which could be made use of as a clew to unravel this mysterious murder? The chair in which the woman had sat was an old fashioned splint bottom. Clinging to the splints I found a few threads of blue dress goods. That only corroborated the footprints, however. I got down on my hands and knees and crept back and forth across the floor, and under the stove I made a singular discovery. I found what I at first took for some sort of toy, but which I soon figured out was a golden crown or cap for a human tooth. It had been made to slip over a tooth and be kept in place by cement. It could not have belonged to the old man, but did it belong to the woman who had called? Such things are sometimes lost, but it would be strange enough if she lost that crown there. As near as I could figure she had simply taken the box and walked out and down stairs as soon as satisfied that he was dead. She had not entered the bedroom. She had gone no farther than the table.

I was investigating for at least an

hour before ready to go. The stove burned soft coal. The fire was all out, but the iron was not yet cold. The body of the old man was cold and rigid, and I might figure that he had been dead since 9 or 10 o'clock of the night before. He did no cooking up there, and it was for me to find out where he boarded. I had three cheap restaurants in mind, and within an hour I had learned that he had taken his meals in one of them for the past five years. Yes, he had been there at supper time the evening before at 6:15. He always closed his store at 6. At 7 o'clock he had finished his dinner and was ready to return to the store. He would reach there at 7:12 or 7:15, and the woman must have been waiting for him. As



SHE TURNED AS WHITE AS DEATH.

he did not smoke on the street, he must have lighted his pipe as they went up stairs. Eight o'clock would be close to the hour of his killing.

Did I give the alarm? No. I said not a word. I passed down and out into the street in broad daylight, and no one gave me a second glance. As Martin Swift had been my mystery in life, so I meant he should be in death. The wonder was that some one had not discovered the murder long before I did. Indeed, as I may tell you, I had not been gone 15 minutes when a customer entered to pay a bill, made an investigation, and the alarm went out that Martin Swift had been murdered. I de-

say that it was an easy case for the detectives to work, but they certainly missed nearly all the "signs" that I have spoken of. I obliterated nothing. The position of the two chairs and the marks of the box on the table signified nothing to them. They found no footprints in the dust. The finding of the \$500 in the box satisfied them that the murderer had become alarmed and fled before securing any booty. The murderer must be a man, of course. Before 9 o'clock that evening three different men had been arrested on suspicion.

While I entered and left the store in broad daylight no one came forward to say they had seen me. It was regarded as a plain, straight case. Some one suspected the old man had money up stairs, invented some excuse to get up there with him and then shot him dead. Doesn't it occur to you that it would have been more natural to kill him down in the store, where he would not have been on his guard, and that in leaving a man could have locked the door and taken the key to prevent discovery as long as possible? A woman wouldn't have thought of it, but a man would, especially one who must have plotted and planned for days. Five arrests were made by the police, all the suspects set at liberty after a few days, and in the course of a fortnight it was an "old" case. There was no clew to work on, and in a month the affair was out of sight.

I made no move until the detectives dropped the case. The clew was in that bit of gold. They might not have found it at all, or in finding it may not have regarded it as I did. The first thing was to take the crown or cap to a dentist. He looked it over and then said: "This was made for an upper front tooth. It was made for a woman, of course, and I should say she was young and had a pretty mouth. It's a neat piece of work. The dentist is a first class one, whoever he is."

In 100 dentists how many do you suppose rank as first class? I mean those patronized by wealthy people. Not over 10. The murderess must be well to do to patronize a first class dentist. As one photographer will recognize another photographer's work, so will one dentist. When I had visited six dental offices, I was sure the crown was not made in the city. In a week I had the names of the leading dentists in Boston

and Philadelphia. In two weeks my letters to them had been answered. I only got a crumb of information. A Boston dentist said he believed the work was that of a dentist who had removed to Pittsburg. I wrote to Pittsburg, but receiving no answer made a trip to that city, to find that my man had located in Buffalo. I walked into his office one day and asked:

"Did the young woman for whom you made this crown ever advertise for it?"

"By George," he exclaimed as he looked at the shell of gold, "but I put that on to stay!"

He recognized it at once as his own handiwork, told me the name of the young lady, gave me her street and number in Boston, and two hours later I was following up my clew. Thirty hours later I sat talking to the young lady herself. The lost crown had been replaced, but by a new dentist whose name I did not get with my list. She had no idea where or when she had lost the old crown. She had no idea of my errand till I told her where I found it. Then she turned as white as death, came near falling to the floor, and it was five minutes before she got strength to say:

"Yes, I shot him. He was my stepfather. He married my mother when I was but 5 years old, and because she would not put me away from her and surrender her property to him he beat her and shut her up. I have the scars of wounds he inflicted on me. My mother's only brother was a defaulter to a bank. He ran away and died in a foreign land. There was no scandal because my mother paid up his default, but Martin Swift had letters and made threats, and for 12 years he has levied blackmail on us. My mother is old and passes for a widow, but she was legally bound to that old wretch. I went there to plead with him. He took down the box containing the letters and gloated over them. Instead of having pity on us he vowed that the blackmail must be increased. I had gone armed to protect myself, for he was cowardly enough to strike a woman. It came to me all at once to shoot him, and he was dead before I realized what I had done. Yes, I am his murderer. Call the police!"

"This is the only clew," I said as I laid the golden shell in her hand.

"Well, I don't deny it was mine."

"Put it carefully away. My work is finished. Good day."

"But—but"—

"Nice weather we are having. Good day."

"That is all. I have lost the number of the house—the name of the family. I might find the street again, but for what reason? Murder should be punished, but some killings are simple retribution. Plenty of men deserve killing for deeds we know not of."

What Girls Should Know.

A good wife must have mental attractiveness. I do not say that she must be well versed in classic lore and polite literature, but she must have that common intelligence fit for everyday use which is absolutely essential to make her intercourse with society pleasing to herself and agreeable to others. And the girl who is ignorant in these days has but one of two excuses for her ignorance—she was either lazy or crazy after the boys. A good wife must at least know enough of physiology to appreciate the importance of cleanliness of person and in the house. A carelessly dressed and slatternly and untidy woman cannot long keep her place on the throne of her husband's life. From a lazy, slovenly woman may heaven deliver you! The devil tempts everybody, but a slovenly woman tempts the devil.

Young man, look out where you are going. A lazy girl will make a lazy wife just as sure as a crooked sapling will make a crooked tree. A good wife should know enough of arithmetic to check the accounts of merchants and marketmen and reckon the amount saved by paying cash. The reason why so many people get along so miserably in life and have so many obstacles to surmount is because they have no knowledge of arithmetic.

Monopolies.

By a monopoly I mean rich men buying up all competitors and crushing them out of existence, getting control of some commodity, crushing out all fair competition, which is the life of trade, and dictating the price. Any set of men who by any combination or action compel us to pay more than the nominal prices for what we eat and drink and wear are guilty of highway robbery. The swindling of these wholesale robbers is called percentage; their wrong heartedness, long headedness; their duplicity, shrewdness.

THE TRUSTY FRIEND.

HE IS ONE OF EARTH'S GREATEST BLESSINGS.

When You Are In Trouble, He Comes to the Fore—Remember That There Is One Above All Others—Remarks on Revenge by Rev. Madison C. Peters.

Lord Bacon says, "To be without friends is to find the world a wilderness." A Portuguese proverb says, "There is no living without friends." Robinson Crusoe might glory on his lonely island in being monarch of all he surveyed, but he was heartily glad when he got the company of the man Friday. It is only a mean man that can be contented alone. God intended us for society. A trusty friend is one of earth's greatest blessings.

Beware as for your life of the friendships you form. Alas, for the dire contagion of evil friendships. Be scrupulous as to whom you admit to your confidence and affections. Washington was wont to say, "Be courteous to all, intimate with few and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence." Aim high. Get into the best society possible. Slight no man for poverty nor esteem any man for his wealth.

Stick to your friend. He can never have any true friends who is often changing them. To part with a tried friend without any great provocation is unreasonable levity.

Bring your friend to a proper understanding of himself. Persuade him from his follies. "Rebuke a wise man," says Solomon, "and he will love thee." Phocion said truly to Antipater, "I cannot be both your friend and flatterer."

True friendship cannot exist between bad men. The degree of their privacy to each other's wickedness will be the measure of their dislike and distrust.

FRIENDSHIP'S TEST.

True friendship is tested in the hour of adversity. No lack of friends when all goes prosperously with you, but that is not the time to form the estimate of the friendship. Wait until you are in trouble, and many a professed friend will be shy of you and give you the dead cut. It is remarkable how few the friendships are that bear the strain of

altered circumstances and remain true as the needle to the pole.

"A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED."

Many people expect too much from their friends. Their friends must do everything for them—give them flaming testimonials of character, lend them no end of money, become their sureties for a loan and get them out of every scrape into which their improvidence gets them. Hence we quite agree with that old saying, "Friends, like fiddle strings, must not be screwed too tight."

Friendships are often productive of mischief, because they are not governed by wisdom and prudence. Many a man clings to his friends like the ivy to the oak for support, so that his energies are never called out, and his talents are never brought into exercise. Stand on your own legs. Be independent. You are better off without any friends than with such as are prepared to help you whenever you get into trouble, for with such friends you will always be getting into trouble and will never learn how to get yourself out of it. The young man who begins the battle of life with crutches generally ends on crutches.

He is our best friend who is a friend to our soul. Give a wide berth to the sneering skeptic. Have for your bosom friends men who will "strengthen your hand in God," who will foster your piety and make you wiser, better and holier men.

In closing, we wish to introduce you to a friend who will prove to you the kindest and truest friend you ever had. "He sticketh closer than a brother," for friend and brother are by no means equivalent. A man's worst foes are frequently those of his own household. "Many kinsfolk, few friends." In Christ alone our proverb finds its verification. Jesus is for every man "a friend in need," and therefore "a friend indeed."

One there is above all others
 Whom I deserve the name of friend.
 His is love beyond a brother's—
 Lasting, true, and knows no end.

Revenge.

Byron says, "Sweet is revenge." But we rather agree with Milton:

Revenge, at first, though sweet,
 Bitter, ere long, back on itself recalls.

Juvenal says, "Revenge is only the pleasure of a little weak and narrow mind." Lord Karnes truly says, "The indulgence of revenge tends to make

men more savage and cruel." The dog believes that revenge is sweet, and with almost human tenacity cherishes ideas of revenge. He neither forgives nor forgets. Revenge is not manhood. It is rather doghood. When you are tempted to give the cutting or hasty answer, check yourself with the question, "Is this the reply my Saviour would have given?" If your fellow men should prove unkind, inconsiderate and ungrateful, be it yours to refer the cause to God. Revenge—no such word should have a place in the Christian's vocabulary. Revenge—if I cherish such a feeling toward my brother, how can I meet that brother in heaven? "But ye have not so learned in Christ." Christ did not answer cutting taunts and meet unmerited wrong. "Overcome evil with good." "Who, when he was reviled, reviled not again." "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus."

Long Life.

It is not the good, but the bad, that die young. Sin kills people. The psalmist says religion is "the saving health of the nations." You can find plenty of good old men, but bad old men are hard to find. "The wicked do not live out half their days."

Loyalty to Conscience.

Loyalty to conscience always did and always will give to the world its grandest benefactors.

MADISON C. PETERS.

HAPPINESS.

BY PROF. P. D. HEATH.

Why are not all people happy? We all have about the same chance in life to be happy, but still a large proportion are discontented. Now there is a cause for everything; if we remove the cause, then everything would run smoothly, and then of course we would be happy.

Now what is the cause of so much unhappiness in this world? It is in the form of the head, the organs are out of proportion, there is too much selfishness developed and not enough mirthfulness, and people with this development always look on the dark side of everything; they are the ones who are the most unhappy.

Now if these people understood Phrenology, they could cultivate the different organs. Some organs would want to be restrained, and others brought out larger. Then they would learn that all might be happy if their heads were only in the right proportion.

Phrenology is a science that is little understood by the majority of people, because they have not studied it up as they have other things, so they don't know where to commence to cultivate or how to cultivate them.

Now I will tell you what to do; first, go to a good Phrenologist and tell him to make an examination of your head, and tell you what sort of person you are, and what group of organs govern you, what organs to cultivate and how to cultivate them, also what organs need restraining. If you follow his advice you will see an improvement in your character, etc., in a short time.

You can change the form of your head after you are 45 years of age, if you go to work the right way to do it.

This is the reason why there are so many married people to-day living together, fighting and fault finding every day of their lives because they did not understand Phrenology well enough to know whether they were adapted to each other or not. No, nothing of the kind ever entered their heads what the cause was. The majority of them are all right in their own estimation and the others all in the wrong. They live in unhappiness all their lives, when if they only knew what the the trouble was, they could right the wrong, and what a world of happiness they would enjoy. And if a gentleman and lady are intending to get married let them go to a Phrenologist and have him examine their heads, and he will tell them whether they are adapted to each other or not; thus, if you are not adapted to each other, make up your minds to separate then and there, than to make the great mistake and get married and find out after it is too late, to either separate by getting a divorce, or live in unhappiness all your married life.

If you are adapted to each other, your

children will be a blessing to you, and to every one they come in contact with; otherwise you can't expect that they will travel a path much different than you have traveled before them.

A Phrenologist will tell you what occupation you would be the most successful in, so that you will not make a mistake and try to engage in and follow a business that you are not adapted to. This is where the most of the failures start from. Most people try to follow the wrong business, and then find out when it is too late that they should have followed something else. If a Phrenologist tells you what you are best adapted to, then devote your life to it, and in nine cases out of ten you will make a brilliant success, instead of a miserable failure.

How to Prevent Fading of Cotton Stockings.

In a general way it may be said that salt and celerity are the best helps to save colors.

Few fancy colors in cotton will bear more than one or two washings without growing dingy. Ammonia in the wash water will help to brighten some reds. There is, however, so much variation in the dyestuffs and the dyeing that no certain rule is possible. Sugar of lead water and black pepper tea are held by some good laundresses sovereign for any colored cottons.

Shake your stockings free of dirt and dust, wash them in plenty of fresh, clean suds, rinse well and dry quickly while wrong side out. Iron while slightly damp, folding the stockings carefully along the back seam and pressing the iron forward.

Wet very dirty socks, as those of a workingman or small boy, with kerosene oil. Let them lie half an hour; then scald with boiling water, to which ammonia or washing soda has been added, till it feels slick to the touch. Stir the socks rapidly round and round in it with a wooden paddle, fish them out in a minute or two and wash as you do the rest. You will be simply amazed to see how much dirt they have lost. Remember not to let them stand too long.

Mere lapse of years is not life. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence.

HOW TO CARE FOR THE FEET.

Attend to Them Assiduously Through the First Hot Weather.

The boots and shoes for summer wear should be a half size larger than those worn during winter. If possible, shoes should be worn in warm days, as they leave the ankle free and the circulation better. If boots must be worn, they should not be very high, and extremely pointed toes and really high heels should never even be thought of by any one who values peace of mind and comfort. The leather for summer should be light, but not too thin, and brown in preference to black.

The evil effects of tight lacing will be very soon realized by the woman who has tender feet. The undue compression adds tenfold to the pain, and very often the ankles, even of young girls who are silly enough to sacrifice their well being for the sake of having a waist of 18 inches, are so swelled and inflamed by the end of the day that they are utterly shapeless.

Soak the feet well in tepid water to which a little ammonia has been added, and as the water gets cold pour in a little more hot to keep up the temperature. After drying the feet rub them gently and thoroughly with the following mixture:

Add one ounce of the best linseed oil to the same quantity of limewater, shake the bottle in which the ingredients are until a mixture about the thickness of cream is produced; then pour in half a dram of spirits of camphor, shake again, and it is ready for use. The feet, after being rubbed, should be wrapped in soft linen for a little while and then powdered with boracic acid before the stockings are replaced. In the event of the feet and ankles being in a very inflamed condition, after soaking them, as I have described, apply an arnica lotion, which will soon allay the discomfort. This is made by adding 20 drops of tincture of arnica to half a cupful of tepid water. Saturate a piece of lint sufficiently large to envelop the entire foot with the lotion, cover it with a piece of oiled silk and rest for an hour or two.

We can finish nothing in this life; but we may make a beginning, and bequeath a noble example.

EVERY MONTH.

* PUBLISHED MONTHLY. *

Subscription, 20 cents per year, in advance.
Single copies, 2 cents.

JOHN B. SUTCLIFFE,

PUBLISHER. EDITOR.

155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES:

¼ inch,	\$0.15	2 inches,	\$0.80
½ inch,	.25	4 inches,	1.40
1 inch,	.45	1 column,	2.50

Less than the above space, 6 cents per line; 8 words to line; 12 lines to the inch; set in nonpareil. The above rates are for one insertion. Advertisements must be paid for in advance. Write for discounts on continued advertisements.

The Publisher reserves the right to refuse any advertisements which he considers are of an objectional nature.

All matter intended for our next issue must be received before the fifth of September.

Address all Communications to
P. O. Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

If this paragraph is marked with a cross in red ink, it means that your subscription has expired. Please renew.

Entered at P.O. Holyoke, Mass., as 2d. class matter.

PRINTED BY J. A. HUDSON, HOLYOKE, MASS.

VOL. 1. AUGUST 15, 1894. NO. 8.

EDITORIAL.

With this number of our journal, we come before our readers with a change in the reading matter, which we think is an improvement over past issues. There is still lots of room for improvement however.

Did you ever notice that there is always some special event that the news-papers devote a large space to. Not long ago the great railroad strike took up a good share of the peoples' attention. Now comes the report of a declaration of war between Japan and China. It is likely to draw other great powers into the controversy. Several engagements have taken place between the troops of the two nations, resulting in great loss of life.

History is being made in great big chunks these days. When air ships are used as a means of destroying cities, etc., which is an advertised thing of the near future, it will be time then for unfriendly nations to make friends with each other.

PUBLISHERS NOTES.

We have decided not to publish the names of agents who canvass for us, hereafter; with the addition of new agents each month it would soon take up a large space to print their names.

Advertisers must in the future send advertisements direct to the publisher.

We always desire good agents to canvass for subscribers for EVERY MONTH. To those who mean business and who send us a 2 cent stamp, we will send our terms, which are very liberal.

We have made arrangements so that we can offer *The Shut-In Friend* with our journal for 30 cents; you receive the two papers for one year. Chas. T. Zepp, the publisher of *The Shut-In Friend*, has been unable to walk or talk for 25 years. Those who subscribe for his paper will be helping a worthy man, and at the same time get an interesting paper. It is published at Melrose, Md.

Do you want your head examined? See Prof. Heath's adv. on cover.

One of the greatest inventions of the age is Tracene. You should have it. See adv. on last page of cover.

BEATTY'S ORGANS AND PIANOS.

Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, the great Organ and Piano manufacturer, is building and shipping more Organs and Pianos than ever. In 1870 Mr. Beatty left home a penniless plow boy, and by his indomitable will he has worked his way up so as to sell so far, nearly 100,000 of Beatty's Organs and Pianos since 1870. Nothing seems to dishearten him; obstacles laid in his way, that would have wrecked an ordinary man forever, he turns to an advertisement and comes out of it brighter than ever. His instruments, as is well known, are very popular and are to be found in all parts of the world. We are informed that during the next ten years he intends to sell 200,000 more of his make; that means a business of \$20,000,000, if we average them at \$100.00 each. It is already the largest business of the kind in existence. Write to Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey, for catalogue.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We desire to exchange with all papers. Any of the papers that do not come regularly to our office, will be dropped from our exchange list.

Publishers who desire to discontinue their publications, can have the unexpired subscriptions filled out at very reasonable rates by applying to the publisher of this journal.

We give below the names of the new exchanges received since our last issue.

Herald, Eagle, Amateur, Letter Box, Philatelic Comfort, Our Visitor and Youth's Blade.

Our Visitor, is the name of a new 4-paged paper from Armourdale, Kan. George Griffith, Editor and Publisher. This exchange came before our last issue, but was overlooked.

Eureka, San Francisco, Cal., looked like a new exchange, we hardly knew it. Enlarged in form, embellished with a new heading, and printed on superior paper, it is quite taking. With the above exchange came a copy of *The Buzzwheel*. The July 4th issue was a 16-paged paper or paperette, size of each page $1\frac{3}{4}$ by 2 inches, the smallest yet. It is published by J. Hamilton, one of the publishers of *Eureka*.

The Eagle, a new exchange from New Galilee, Pa., is a large 8-paged paper. A. H. Hoopengardner, Editor and Pub.

Brilliant Sparks, of Menominee, Mich., is very taking this month. The cover is printed in two colors. The reading matter is very entertaining and instructive.

The Little Hero, Little Falls, Wash., has improved its appearance by the addition of a new heading.

The Amateur, is the name of a new 4-paged monthly journal for boys, published at Portland, Me.

The Shut-In Friend, published at Melrose, Md., as enlarged with the second number.

The Herald, a 4-paged weekly from Manchester, Iowa, is on our desk. It claims the largest circulation of any amateur weekly paper published in America.

The Sun Directory, Brooklyn, N. Y., has enlarged to 8 pages. The July number is a marked improvement over past issues. A Stamp column is a new feature.

Our Texas exchange, *The Decatur Star*, Decatur, Texas, has added two more pages to its already largesize. The reading matter in the July number is very good. Your bump of humor must be pretty well developed Bro. Kenball.

Almost a Square Meal.



"Hey, Johnnie, go home and bring de whole family to dis winder. Yer kin fatten ou de smell."—Life.

Too Far.



Aunt Maria—Carrie, don't you think you are a little forward with Mr. Suitor?
Carrie—Why, aunt! What have I done?

Aunt Maria—You took off your glasses in his presence, Carrie, last evening, and you have known him hardly a month.—Boston Transcript.

Knew His Business.

Jinks—For goodness' sake, man, are you crazy?

Blinks—Little scheme of mine, old fellow. You see, I promised to call for my wife over at the church fair.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Natural to Infer.

Dimpleton—Look here, that animal you sold me is too lively.

Horse Dealer—Aren't you a married man?

Dimpleton—Yes. What has that to do with it?

Dealer—I supposed, of course, you wanted a horse your wife couldn't drive.—New York Herald.

HOW TO COOK MEATS.

A Plan by Which to Obtain the Best Culinary Results.

Broiling, roasting and boiling are today the commonest ways of dressing meats for food.

The first lesson is necessarily the care and management of the stove.

One will boil corned beef in water at 212, its maximum temperature, while another whose observation has been cultivated to study effects obtains better results at 180. The former wastes part of the gelatin and albumen, while the latter has learned that as albumen coagulates at the lower temperature very little waste occurs, and the meat is not toughened.

On the same principle of action the gas stove and the charcoal fire are so perfectly controlled that the broiling of steaks, chops and sausages may be accomplished with the least loss of fat and the best results in the work.

The frying pan requires perhaps more skill than any other utensil of the kitchen, since control of heat is everything. For veal cutlets, sweetbreads, calves' liver and any other delicate cooking the proper degree of heat to cook through the flesh and to give the right tint of color are of primary importance. No less important is it that heat be moderate in its action on the egg and bread crumbs coating the cutlets, since if the temperature be too high our savory dressing of the cutlet will be toughened and indigestible. The stew, hash and meat pie call for quite as much, if not more, judgment and skill than the other methods of cooking.

Stewing must be conducted slowly and on the same general plan as boiling.

Hashing meat is a fine art.

Meat can never be twice cooked without injury to the article; hence the process of hashing should be a warming only. Perhaps the best way is strong steaming until it is completely warmed through. This completed, the hash may be best treated with a piquant catchup of mushroom or tomato and then be quickly served.

Some of weaknesses are born in us; others are the result of education: it is a question which of the two gives us most trouble.

Subscribe! Advertise!

"How to Hold the Boys," was the title of a lecture recently given in Boston. No instruction is needed as to how to hold the girls. Besides, there is much more pleasure in experimenting than in theorizing in regard to the latter.—Ex.

The Impertinent Baboon and the Athletic Crocodile.

I.



II.



III.



IV.



—Life.

"I think," said the minister, who was visiting a parishioner, "that it is easier to coax children than to drive them. Gentle words are more effective than harsh ones.

"I think so, too," said the lady. Then she raised the window and shouted to her boy:—

"Johnnie, if you don't come in out of that mud puddle I will break your back."

CHOICE RECIPES.

How to Prevent a Black Eye.

There is nothing to compare with a tincture or strong infusion of capsicum annuum, mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage or gum arabic and with the addition of a few drops of glycerin. This should be painted all over the bruised surface with a camel's hair pencil and allowed to dry on, a second or third coating being applied as soon as the first is dry. If done as soon as the injury is inflicted, the treatment will invariably prevent the blackening of the abused tissue. The same remedy has no equal in rheumatic, sore or stiff neck.

How to Prepare Browned Tomatoes.

Take large round tomatoes and halve them, place them, the skin side down, in a frying pan in which a very small quantity of butter has been previously melted; sprinkle them with salt and pepper and dredge well with flour. Place the pan on the hot part of the fire and let them brown thoroughly; then stir and brown again, and so on until they are quite done. They lose their acidity, and their flavor is superior to stewed tomatoes.

How to Make Coconut Icing.

Beat the white of an egg rather light and into it a teacupful of powdered sugar. Add 2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and a cupful of grated cocoanut. Spread on the cake and sprinkle grated cocoanut over it.

How to Make Vinaigrette Sauce.

Put into a vessel 6 hard boiled egg yolks rubbed through a sieve, smooth nicely while beating with a spoon and incorporate slowly 2 gills of good oil, 2 spoonfuls of cold veloute sauce, a little vinegar, mustard, pepper, chopped parsley or chives.

How to Make Orange Chips.

Cut the oranges in quarters and carefully squeeze all juice through a sieve. Soak the peel in water, and the next day boil until tender. Drain and slice the peel, put it into the juice, weigh as much sugar and put all together into a broad earthen dish. Place over the fire at a moderate distance, often stirring till the chips candy and then put them in a cold room to dry. They will not be sufficiently dry in three weeks.

How to Make Ordinary Cloth Waterproof.

In a pail of soft water put a half pound of sugar of lead (the acetate of lead) and a half pound of alum. Stir this at intervals until it becomes clear, then pour it off into another pail and put the garments therein and let them stand for 24 hours. Then hang up to dry without wringing. Garments treated thus can be worn in the wildest storm of wind or rain without the wearer getting even damp. The rain hangs in globules upon the cloth, and cloth that is waterproof is better and more healthy than rubber goods.

How to Attend to Blankets.

Never wash blankets. Air them as often as possible, and if possible for 24 hours. Shake them well whenever a bed is vacated, and until put back on the bed let them hang open wherever they can best get the air. Once a year or less send them to the cleaner, and they will stand several years of use if treated in this way. Never turn down bed coverlets and leave the blankets exposed. The rough surface is a ready receptacle for dust, etc. Blankets, no matter how well washed, become harder and heavier. Lightness, cleanliness and warmth without weight are the secrets of comfortable rest.

How to Attend to a Lawn.

The beauty of a lawn depends largely on the neatness with which it is kept. Dead leaves, rubbish and refuse of all kinds should be kept from disfiguring its surface. Lawn rakes are made of bent wire, which take up everything which may be scattered over the grass without in the least injuring its roots, as is done by an iron toothed rake. A lawn mower is also necessary. For small yards one with a narrow cut will do, but on larger grounds one with a wider swath is advisable, as it greatly expedites the labor of properly caring for the lawn.

Do not spread coarse fertilizers over the lawn, as the fertilizing properties are dissipated and wasted in winter by the action of the elements. Very little nutriment from it reaches the soil, and as a protection it is valueless. In the spring scatter bone meal or some such concentrated fertilizer over the soil as soon as the grass shows a tendency to begin to grow.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Any questions or queries from our subscribers on any legitimate subject, will be answered in this column. If you desire a personal reply to your question, be sure and inclose a 2 cent stamp in your letter for return postage. Make your letters short and to the point, write on one side of the paper. We shall sign the initials of the name of the writer, name of town and state.

A. R., Salem, Mass. Salt water as a lotion for weak eyes, is highly recommended.

J. R. S., Holyoke, Mass. There is no hair dye we care to recommend to you. You will find a recipe for what you want in another part of this paper.

R. J., Hartford, Ct. Any carpenter will make it for you at a small cost. You can purchase for a few cents a good sized piece of marble at any stone yard where they make monuments. It will serve your purpose fully.

T. W. H., Hartford, Ct. Benzine is what printers generally use. You can purchase lye at any drug store. Mix with water, a tablespoonful to a quart of water is sufficient.

J. R., Hartford, Ct. The Kelsey Press Co., Meriden, Ct., make the press you want. Write for catalogue. The printing of name and visiting cards will pay you best.

Any questions not answered this month will be answered next month. Some questions require considerable research.

Sad, but True.



A bashful man's impressions of a fashionable restaurant.—Life.

In Doubt.



"Lizzie, you're a woman o' the world, and what I'm a-askin you is in strick conference, o' course. Jim, there, has offert me his hand. (In a hoarse whisper) Do you think a woman could be happy with a man with legs like his'n?"—Life.

Part of the Bird.



The Young Housewife—Have you any nice chickens?

The Poulterer—Yes, ma'am.

The Young Housewife—Well, send me a couple in time for dinner, and I want them with the croquettes left in. Do you understand?—Chicago Record.

Arithmetic.

Americans need to study arithmetic. If your income be \$20 per week and your expenses \$19—result, happiness. If your income be \$20 and your expenses \$21—result, misery.

HEALTH HINTS.

How to Relieve Moist Hands.

Ninety grains of eau de cologne and 15 grains of belladonna is an excellent lotion, after the use of which dust with powdered alum.

How to Relieve Pimples.

Bathe the face occasionally in a soothing lotion composed of a weak solution of borax and warm water. At night use very warm water, and when thoroughly dry rub in a little of some good face ointment.

How to Destroy Bad Odors on the Breath.

A cup of black coffee will destroy the fumes of the malodorous onion. The "fad" of having peppermints and wintergreen cream candies on the table is good, as one of these will destroy the odor left by wine. It would be quite safe to use as a mouth wash and gargle after each meal a glass of water in which has been put a few drops each of camphor and myrrh. A bit of orris root might be carried in the pocket for use when necessary, for it, as well as stick cinnamon or ginger, will disguise unpleasant odors.

How to Steam the Face.

Have a kettle of water boiling hot on the range. Take a newspaper, fold down the middle, pin two of the ends behind and put it on like a big hood, letting it come well over the face in front. Rub the face thoroughly with any good cold cream and sit by the range and hold your face as close as possible to the steam. Keep turning the head so as to steam all parts equally. After 15 or 20 minutes perspiration will freely set in. Don't rub off this grease and perspiration with a towel, but scrape it with a silver bladed knife, as a man shaves. After all is removed bathe the face with warm water in which a few drops of sweet scented benzoin have been poured. If outdoor air is to be faced, wash the face first in cold water to prevent chapping; otherwise rub a little cold cream under the eyes, over the eyebrows and behind the ears. Lie down and take a nap for rest after the proceeding.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

HOW TO ORDER BABY'S DINNERS.**A Help For Anxious Mothers In Catering For Their Little Pets.**

Beef broth with vermicelli; bran or whole meal bread and the best butter obtainable; lightly boiled lamb chop, minced and seasoned with salt; spinach boiled tender and mashed through a puree sieve, served plain with cream or in broth; baked potato, with salt; orange tapioca for dessert. Fruit juices may be used freely as a drink.

Chicken broth with rice; broiled tenderloin steak with salt (no butter); spaghetti plain; brown bread with butter; asparagus tips with cream sauce or stewed celery; cup custard for dessert.

Mutton broth, with white meat of chicken cut into very small pieces; potatoes stewed in milk; cauliflower or spinach; bread and butter; orange float for dessert.

Beef tea; stewed squab; boiled rice; bread and butter; Bermuda onions stewed very soft in milk; junket with egg for dessert.

Onion soup made with milk; roast beef rare and minced boiled spaghetti with dish gravy; spinach or stewed celery; bread and butter; rice pudding for dessert.

Strained vegetable soup; stewed lamb, rejecting all fat; mashed potatoes; spinach or stewed tomatoes, the latter strained and thickened with barley flour or stale bread crumbs; bread and butter; junket made with the essence of pepsin for dessert.

Beef broth; boiled or broiled fish, with or without egg sauce; boiled macaroni with milk; boiled asparagus tips; stewed celery or Bermuda onions; gelatin with whipped cream for dessert.

How to Cook Trout For Breakfast.

Clean, wash and dry the fish, roll lightly in flour and fry in butter or clarified dripping. Let the fat be hot. Fry quickly to a delicate brown and take up the trout the instant they are done. Lay for a moment upon a hot folded napkin to absorb whatever grease may cling to their speckled sides. Then range them side by side on a heated dish, garnish and send to the table. Use no seasoning except salt, and that only when the fish are fried in lard or unsalted dripping.



Bobbie Bingo (at his mother's dinner party)—This is the first dinner mamma would let me sit at the table with the company.

One of the Guests—Then you are not very well acquainted here, are you, Bobbie?

Bobbie—No, sir. I don't even know who all this silver belongs to.—Brooklyn Life.

Brilliant.



Briggs—Do you think Miss Yardly is very bright? She talks only in monosyllables.

Griggs—She knows enough to say "No."—Detroit Free Press.

His Iron Constitution.

I.



"Seems ter me yer holdin your nose up mighty high."

II.



III.



IV.



—Life.

Matthew Henry tells of a couple who were both passionate naturally, but who lived very happily together by simply observing this rule: Never to be both angry at the same time. Take turn about.

A Test.



Mrs. Ludlow—Please say I'm not at home. By the way, Marie, are you quite sure that the water is the right temperature for baby's bath?

Marie—Oh, yes! Sure, I always know, ma'am. If it's too hot, he'll turn red, and if it's too cold he'll turn blue.—Vogue.

Wanted It Verified.



He—I heard a fellow say the other night that he thought almost any one could kiss you.

She—The wretch! Did you knock him down?

He—No; I thought I would call and see you about it first.—Brooklyn Life.

When In Rome.

"When in Rome, do as the Romans do." Never! There is no liberty in the man who, when in Rome, does not as he ought to do, but as the Romans do. There is no independence or manliness in that man. Doing as the Romans did ruined Rome.

MADISON C. PETERS.

J. A. HUDSON,
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 HOLYOKE, MASS.



A FEW
 PRICES.



6s 4s 3s

Bill Heads, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25 per 1,000.

Letter Heads, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Note Heads, \$2.00 per 1,000.

Envelopes, \$1.75 to 2.25 per 1,000.

Business Cards, \$1.50 to 2.50 per 1,000.

The best of stock used.

Write for estimates on any kind of printing you may want.

I have a few second hand cuts for sale, send stamp for proofs and prices.

BOYS AND GIRLS, READ.

The Cousin's Correspondence List is the thing you ought to join, if you wish to correspond for fun, improvement or matrimony. The best plan known. All Lists sent in sealed envelopes, and protection guaranteed. 10 cents, (silver) entitles you to a membership. Send age, weight, full name and address. Enclose 2 cent stamp for full information and book telling all about it.

Sent sealed. Address,
 The Cousin's List, Purity, Va.
 (Franklin Co.)

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Designer

AND

Engraver,



Write or call for
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Marble Building, - Holyoke, Mass.

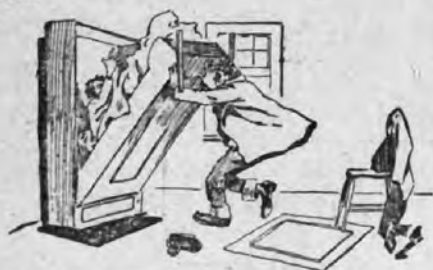
BIG

Bundle Reading Matter, send 2 ct. stamp.
 200 Circulars mailed on trial, only 10 cts.
 Joseph Jancecki, Aarwood, Michigan.

A Cinch.



Citizen—You're a thief! Get out of here immediately, or I shall call the police.



Burglar—Oh, shut up!



Burglar—Us fellers struck luck when these folding beds were invented.—Truth.

Meat and Drink.



Westchester Willie—Wot did yer get over dere, Tommy?

Tuckahoe Tommy—Oh, I got a bite from the dog. What did you get?

Westchester Willie—I got a horn from the bull.—Truth.

Beatty's Organs Are the best. Write for Catalogue, Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Under the above heading, we will insert notices of a business character for ½ cent a word. No display; set in solid nonpareil.

FOR SALE. Two small fonts of type, nearly new. Send stamp for proofs and prices.

Printer, care of EVERY MONTH,
155 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE. A 10 syrup, 3 draft Soda Fountain; second-hand. Have also stamps, coins, curios, etc. for sale. Columbian Fountain Pen Co., 291 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

Beatty's Pianos In use Everywhere. For Catalogue, Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

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I desire to exchange Philatelic and other papers for used Columbian stamps of higher value than 2 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. G. Hoffmann, 488 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.

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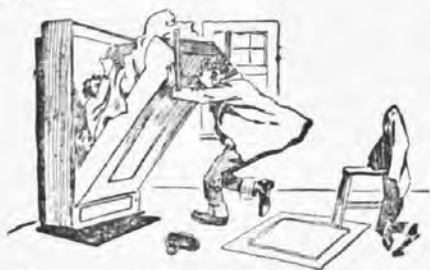
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His Limit.



Teacher—I'm a-standin here to show you how to waltz. I don't purfess ter perpare yer fur a ballet.—Life.

Uncertain.



Bell—What day are you to be married?

Nell—The dressmaker hasn't decided yet.—Truth.

Not Even Angry.



Mrs. L.—And so you went to that horrid, vulgar burlesque first?

Mr. L.—Yes, dear, but I—

Mrs. L.—That's all right. I only want to know if you saw any good ideas for my new bathing costumes.—Life.

A PAPER THAT WILL PLEASE YOU.
Sample Free.
News-Letter, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Unique in its stories,
Crisp in its Editorials,
Charming in Appearance.

The COLUMBIAN ERA is sure to please you. It is an 8 to 16 page Magazine, for Young People. Issued monthly. 20 cents per year. Send for sample copy.
The Columbia Era, Hinsdale, Ill.

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If you are send a full description of yourself and join this club. You will get all the nice correspondents you want, and the kind you want.

How do you like our plan?

You write to the parties not to us. All you have to do is to say what kind of a person you wish, and we send you the names of 15 such. Out of these, you are apt to get a congenial correspondent; if not we send you as many more names as you want.

If you have tried news-paper advertising you know how unsatisfactory it is. Ours is the only plan that gives satisfaction to all parties. By our plan your name is also sent to the opposite sex, and you will receive many nice letters for one whole year.

There is no grander accomplishment then to be able to write nice, witty and sensible letters to your friends or sweethearts. Gents, 25 cents; Ladies, 30 cents. All our members write that they are having a nice time with their correspondents, and you are sure to be well pleased too. They were many marriages in this club last year, and more are sure to follow. Come in with us now, if you don't care to marry you will have a large amount of fun.

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Tracene, the greatest invention of the age. Will reproduce pictures from news-papers, etc., in one minute. Thousands of pictures may be copied and all will appear to have been copied by an artist. You may have a drawing book and copy them in that, and they will look as though you had drawn them, so perfectly like a drawing will they appear. Every man, woman, and child see pictures in the daily papers that they would like to preserve. All can do it, and do it in one minute by using "Tracene." You see the picture of some friend in the news-paper, or see some comic pictures which you wish to preserve or send away to some distant friend. The old way was to cut the picture out, but in doing that you spoiled your book or paper. With "Tracene" all you have to do is to take a copy, and the original picture remains uninjured. Send at once for complete outfit which will be sent postpaid to any address for 25 cents. Agents wanted. Send 2 stamps for sample pictures copied with "Tracene."

AGENTS SUPPLY CO.,

Box, 3351,

Boston, Mass.

When you write to Advertisers mention this journal.

***** VOL. 1. ***** SEPT. 1894. ***** NO. 9. *****

Every Month



A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE.
TO INSTRUCT AND AMUSE.

PUBLISHED AT HOLYOKE, MASS.

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Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

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The names and addresses of every amateur job printer and publisher in the U. S. If you are one of the above, write your name and address on a postal card and mail to Typograph, care Every Month, Lock Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

Out of Sight.



Little Girl—You bad cat, where's my bird?

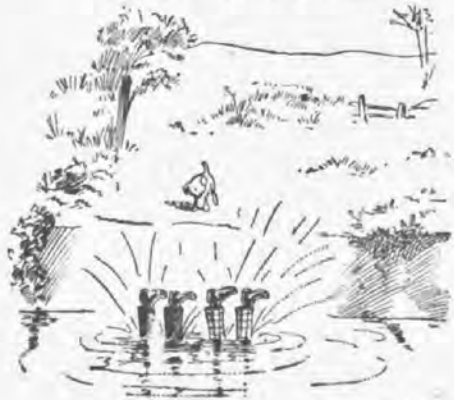
Cat—Oh, he's just gone inside.—Life.

A Mystery Solved.



"Clara, it's the likes o' them wot makes so many of us young ladies ole maids. The fellers gets a-skeered o' the milliners' an the dressmakers' bills.—Life.

"Falling In With a Friend."



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VOL. 1.

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NO. 9.

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Bend to the breeze. 'Tis the lesson the grasses
Teach us each day in their lowly estate.
Better to bend 'neath the storm as it passes
Than to be broken by pitiless fate.

Bend but a little, the cloud will pass over;
Then in the lull you can lift up your head.
Straighten yourselves like the grass and the clover;
Better be bruised and be living than dead.

"Stand like a rock!" That may do for a hero
Covered with mail and well used to his lance,
But there are mortals, too many, as we know,
Weakened by failure, coerced by a glance.

"Never give up." It is easy to say it
When all your weapons in order are found,
Courage grows fast when we need not display it;
All can be brave when the lions are bound.

"Nothing succeeds like success," that is certain,
True as the gospel in these latter days.
Put out the footlights and ring down the curtain
If you have nothing that people must praise.

Bend to the breeze. 'Tis the lesson the grasses
Teach us today; 'tis a lesson of love;
Bend till the storm of adversity passes
And the glad sunshine is once more above.
—Clara B. Heath in Good Housekeeping.

SPIRITS AT SEA.

By CHARLES B. LEWIS (M. QUAD).

[Copyright, 1894, by Charles B. Lewis.]

Within the past two years no less than four haunted houses have been "discovered" in and about New York city, and in every case newspapers have published columns of particulars, and hundreds of people have blocked the streets o' nights in hopes to see a ghost appear at a window or glide about on the roof. This in the metropolis of America and among the most enlightened people in the world. And yet you are so inconsistent that you will smile at the idea of a haunted ship. A landsman will hug a mystery to his bosom if it happens on land, but transfer that same thing to the sea, and he will call it a sailor's yarn. Nevertheless I am going to relate the adventures of three haunted ships, and odds the difference

to me whether the reader scoffs or believes.

In the year 1852 there was launched from a dockyard in the port of Bristol, England, a sailing ship called the Good Times. She was built for a merchant of that town named John Cunningham, and her first voyage was made to Rio de Janeiro. She was put down as a "lucky ship." Not a man was hurt while she was building. She was launched 15 days ahead of contract time. She was named by the daughter of a duke. She saved eight days on the round voyage and cleared \$18,000 for



HE USED A BELAYING PIN.

her owner. She ran through a gale in which five other ships were lost and was not damaged to the amount of a dollar. On her return the ship loaded at Liverpool for the Cape of Good Hope, having the same captain and mates, and she was hardly clear of the land before the sailors discovered that she was haunted. It was on the third night out, I believe, that a muffled voice was heard crying out under the main hatch. All the sailors agreed that the words were, "Oh! my!" "Oh! my!" and they had every reason to believe that a stowaway was aboard.

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Nothing was done that night, but the next morning the hatch cover was removed and a search made for the stow-

away. He could not be found, and the voice had cried out only between midnight and daylight. After half a day's search it was concluded that the man or boy was dead, and the cover was replaced and little more said about it. At midnight again the voice began to cry out. On this occasion the captain was called, and indeed every one in the ship was aroused later on. It was agreed by all hands that the voice came from under the main hatch. All were agreed as to the words. All were positive that there was a stowaway down there. From the sound of the voice one might believe the person crying out to be within a foot of the deck. Next forenoon there was another search. The *Good Times* was loaded with coal in the lower hold and a general cargo in the first, or between decks. The lower hold was easily searched. After four hours' search among the general cargo nothing was discovered. Every place where a man or boy could hide himself was explored, and when that search was ended other parts of the ship were investigated, but nothing was brought to light by which the mystery could be solved. The captain gave out that the sounds were produced by the cargo—bales or boxes rubbing against each other—and the crew affected to believe him until midnight of the third night came around. Then the sounds came as before, and even the mates were awed and mystified.

What I am telling you was printed in a hundred English newspapers. It was agreed by all that the noises were heard only between midnight and 4 o'clock a. m. It made no difference what tack the ship was on, whether the wind blew hard or not, whether the sea was rough or smooth. After five or six nights the crew were so thoroughly upset that a demand was made on the captain to put into port. He not only refused, but with the menace of mutiny hanging over him every hour he took the ship to the cape.

One sailor brooded over the mystery until he went insane, and the chief mate was of little account during the last half of the voyage. Mates, steward, cook and sailors left the ship at the cape, and when arrested they made public the story and went to jail sooner than return aboard. But for the help of a man-of-war the *Good Times* could not have been sailed home. The same cries

were heard every night during the same hours on the return voyage, and upon her arrival home the ship was doomed. When unloaded at the cape, no stowaway was found. When inspected, no solution of the mystery could be arrived at. After a few months she made a voyage from London to Jamaica, encountered the same mystery and returned home in ballast and was finally dismantled and sold for a storeship. When her mainmast was taken out, it was found to be a trifle loose in its casing. It was generally believed by riggers that its working caused the noises, but she had the reputation of being a haunted ship and was doomed. Had a crew been found to man her she would have been hard put to find a cargo, as shippers have their "notions" about these things as well as sailors.

On the 2d day of March, 1862, the bark *Schuykill* of Philadelphia, bound from that port to Bordeaux, France, encountered an English brig named the *Speedwell* in the bay of Biscay with a signal of distress flying. The weather was fine, the brig seemed to be all right aloft and aloft, and there was considerable curiosity concerning her as the American ran down and sent her mate aboard. Only the captain, whose name was Maddox, was found aboard, and he was so indignant that it was half an hour before he could tell a straight story. The *Speedwell* had a cargo of coal for Gibraltar. She was also a new craft, this being her third voyage.

While lying in the Downs at anchor at night the crew had been frightened by a moaning in the fo'castle. Everything there had been overhauled, but at intervals of about five minutes the sounds were repeated. The chief mate was sent for, and he investigated and reported to the captain. The latter treated the matter with contempt, and when the sailors turned out of the fo'castle, preferring to pass the night on deck, he drove them back with a capstan bar. The moans not only continued all that night, but throughout the next day, and an official examination was at length made. It was agreed that the disturbing noise was that of a human being suffering great pain, and it was natural to believe that a stowaway in the forehold had been hurt by a box or bale falling on him.

After two days and nights a search was made, but nothing could be found.

Then it was laid to the cargo, and had the captain been a man of policy he might have held his crew to the end of the voyage. He cursed where he should have argued, and he used a belaying pin where mild words would have answered better. Neither mates nor crew knew anything of his previous history, and by and by they got the idea that the ship was haunted by the ghost of a sailor he had murdered. At dark on the night before the Schnylkill came up mates and all went away in the longboat and left the captain alone. He stormed and raved and brought out his pistols, but they went just the same and were picked up by a French coaster and landed at Brest. The mates were subsequently arrested in an English port and severely punished. Sailors from the American bark navigated the Speedwell into a French port, where she got another crew and reached Gibraltar, but all deserted there, and the story of the ghost became public. The brig was sold for a song and went to Australia, but her ghost followed her, and when I saw her in 1868 she was a rotting hulk lying on a sand bank in the river below Melbourne.

In June, 1868, I ran away from the Marblehead whaler Josiah Bemis in the port of Port St. Louis, island of Mauritius. A week after she had sailed there came into port a ship called the Golden Horn, owned by an English firm in Bombay. She had touched at a port in Ceylon and was bound for Liverpool, and the crew had forced the captain to put in at St. Louis on account of the ship being haunted. Very little of the story had leaked out when the six of us who had deserted the whaler shipped aboard of her. The captain and both mates were English, and there were two English sailors in the fo'castle. Of the 13 men forward there were five Portuguese. The cook was a negro and the steward an Irishman. Of those arriving in the ship at Port St. Louis only the captain and first mate remained. Cook, steward and all others were new hands. The Portuguese are a queer lot, given to dreams, signs and all that; but, as for the English and American sailors aboard the Golden Horn, no ship ever carried a more intelligent lot. Four of the Americans were educated young men who had shipped for a whaling cruise in a spirit of adventure. The captain and both mates were above the ordinary, and even the cook was a man of considerable

education who had been driven to sea by hard luck ashore. I tell you this because we had a mystery aboard, and superstition played no part in it.

Such of us as had heard the gossip about the ghost from the old crew had forgotten it when the Golden Horn was three or four days out. She was a fast craft, well found in every particular, and there was nothing to find fault with. One night as I was acting as lookout on the bows, and the hour being between 1 and 2 o'clock, I turned my face aft for a moment and saw a man standing about five feet away. I was in the cap-



THE SHADOW PASSED TO THE RAIL.

tain's watch, which is really the second mate's watch, and Mr. Leslie, the second mate, was pacing the quarter deck, as I could see. It being a quiet night, with all sails full, the other men of the watch on deck were lying about to catch a wink of sleep, but ready to spring up at a call. I at first thought the man to be the captain, though it would be strange if he came forward.

Looking closer, I saw that he was a total stranger. He was a tall, heavy man and had on oilskins, though the night was fine. If masquerading was not almost a crime on shipboard, I might have thought it the cook or steward dressed up to play a joke. I could see the man at the wheel and the mate, and I looked about and counted the men in the watch. Then I advanced upon the stranger, and he backed up a few feet, glided to the port rail and swung himself over and out of sight. I listened

for the splash, but none came. I climbed upon the rail, but no one was in sight. I was still looking and wondering when Mr. Leslie came forward, and when he had heard my story he admitted that it was the ghost that had driven the other crew away. The spook had been seen by every man who stood watch from midnight to 2 o'clock, but by no one else and at no other time.

I promised to say nothing to any of the men, and I kept my word, but next night it was seen by the lookout just as I had seen it, and after two or three days more the thing was out. The Portuguese flunked at once and almost threatened mutiny, but the others of us, assisted by the officers, went coolly at work to solve the mystery. Not one of us was a believer even in dreams. Had the ghost been seen only on moonlight nights we should have thought it the shadow of something aloft, but it came when there was no moon. As it always appeared in one particular spot, we had three men of the watch sit down there. It came just the same, but could be seen only by the lookout. We stretched ropes across the deck, but the shadow passed to the rail and over just the same. We stretched a net along the rail, but it went through the net as a puff of smoke would. We lighted the decks, and we even extinguished the binnacle light for a few minutes, but it made no difference. On one occasion every man in the ship stood on the spot and swung his arms and sought to grasp something, but the ghost came and stood and disappeared just the same.

At Cape Town the Portuguese cut sticks, and four English sailors were shipped. We were now all English speaking and all white men except the cook. We were determined to "lay" that ghost, and for at least 20 nights after leaving Cape Town we experimented. Not one of us was afraid, but the whole thing was considered a lark. Do what we would, that shadowy figure appeared. It came as we lay becalmed, and it came as we were lying to in a gale. No man saw its face; you simply saw a man there. As you started forward he stepped back and then to his left. There was no sound of feet, no noise at the rail. From forehead down to throat was a darker spot in the shadow, as if veiled. The arms seemed to hang down, but you also lost sight of the hands in the shadow. Captain,

mates, steward, cook, every man aboard went on lookout and saw the ghost. We took the ship into port, but no one wanted any more of her. The story got out, and for six months she was idle. Then she got a charter for Australia, was spoken 22 days out and never heard of again. Do I think it was a ghost we saw? Of course not. It was an optical delusion, but we were not lucky enough to discover the key to it. As it could be seen from only one spot forward, it is certain that it was reflection, but had the ship not been lost the "ghost" would have driven her to the boneyard after that voyage.

All Was Beauty In the Olden Days.

In those rose and lavender scented days in the beginning of the century all men were chivalrous and all women beautiful—at least so we are led to believe by art, by romance and by our grandmothers. Whoever had a grandmother, or maiden aunt, or elderly female relative of any degree, for that matter, who was not a beauty in her youth? And if we can trust these sources of information there were no winters in those days, no clouds, no broken hearts. There was no poverty, no misery. Our ancestors were gay and debonair, dressed like Brummels and Recamiers and drank tea out of old fashioned china—which, by the way, was not old fashioned then—in shady arbors, or whispered poetry and high flown compliments in garden walks between trim hedges of clipped box.

And they were always in love, too—at least the men were. The girls, I am told, were arrant flirts. But then it was a graceful, philosophical sort of love that relieved itself in tender verse and was as happy in being trampled on as in being smiled on. We believe all this, because the old ladies that we know have had so many love affairs and never strike a tragic note in telling of them, but sometimes laugh till the tears fill the cracks and crevices around their eyes as spring rains fill dry ditches. "Yes," we think and sigh, "all was comedy and sunshine then." —Nannie A. Cox in Century.

Bear through sorrow, wrong, and ruth,
In thy breast the dew of youth,
On thy lips the smile of truth!

—Longfellow.

OUR WHITE SLAVES.

REV. MADISON C. PETERS VISITS THE
SWEATERS' SHOPS.

**Wretched Tollers Who Labor Ninety Hours
For One Day's Pay—Their Misery Is "a
Subject For Tears of Compassion"—Amend
the Factory Laws.**

So I returned and considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun, and behold the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter, and on the side of their oppressors there was power, but they had no comforter.—Ecclesiastes iv, 1.

I had read so much in the daily papers about the "sweating" system on the east side in New York city that I determined to see for myself if these things were true. In company with a labor agitator and a newspaper man, both of whom thoroughly understood the system, I started on my trip of investigation. The reporter and the writer were introduced to the contractors by the labor man as factory inspectors. That the contractors did not know that we were not factory inspectors proves that the inspectors do not inspect.

The factories are out of the way places, bedrooms, rear lofts and subcellars. In many instances the employed live, work and sleep huddled together in these shops.

NINETY HOURS FOR \$4.

Ten years ago there were only 10 sweaters' shops in New York, but now there are 50, and work that brought \$5 and \$6 then realizes only \$1.50 now. Hardly any one will believe the truth unless he has seen it. If the philanthropic people of this city could visit these places, they would soon band together for their abolition. These people have suffered so long, they have borne so much, that the wonder is that they are as moderate as they are. Can you imagine the feelings of a man who has to work 80 to 90 hours a week for \$4? There are 16,000 operators in garments for women and operators in cloaks for children. There are 24,000 clothing makers. There are 12 Hebrew papers published for this population. Some of these papers are socialistic. These men look about them, and so great are the contrasts in society that their faith is shaken.

The contractors are generally men

from the ranks of the immigrants. They hire a loft or two bare rooms for about \$18 per month, get a pile of clothing from the manufacturer, who tells the price he will pay for each completed garment, and then they hire their hands. The market is overstocked with labor, and there are hundreds ready to take the place at any price. Nowadays the cloak is the product of 15 poor refugees, each making a part, huddled together under the foulest physical conditions, working from 15 to 18 hours a day as fast as their feet and hands can go. I don't think I found among the sweaters' employees an operator 40 years old. They die or are struck down by disease long before that time.

A SWEATER'S DEN.

But you must now take a trip with me to a sweater's den on Mulberry street. The entrance is narrow and squalid, up three flights of ladderlike stairs, through a door, rickety and grimy. Taking us for officers, we were hailed, "Vat you vanta?" "These gentlemen," said our spokesman, "are factory inspectors. You must answer any question they put to you." We are in a small, poorly ventilated loft. The windows are black with dirt from poisonous fluff from garments. The air is stifling, the ceiling low, the heat intense. To work as prisoners for crime would have been a respite for these sad faced foreigners.

The following figures were obtained from the "boss sweaters" themselves and are therefore reliable:

For making overcoats.....	75 to \$2 50
For making business coats.....	32 to 1 50
For making trousers.....	25 to 75
For making vests (per doz.).....	\$1 00 to 3 00
For making knee pants (per doz.)	50 to 75
For making calico shirts (per doz.)	30 to 45

A large percentage is taken from this list of prices by the boss sweater as his profit, and after deducting the cost of carting, which the workman pays, it can easily be imagined how hard and long men and women must labor to obtain the ordinary necessities of life. For knee pants, for which the "boss" gets 65 cents a dozen from the manufacturer, the "sweated" get only 35 cents. Almost everywhere we found children hard at work. As I thought of the joyous childhood up town filled with innocent pleasure, and then contemplated these slaves of the needle, working from 12 to 18 hours a day in a miserable hovel for \$1.50 to \$4 a week, and then

to sleep in a room with a dozen men and women, herding together like cattle, I said: What a subject for tears of compassion! This injustice, oppression and suffering! What a theme for the reformer or the novelist! These inhumanly long hours! These starvation wages!

AMEND THE FACTORY LAWS.

Philanthropists, investigate this system which grinds human creatures' lives into dust! How long shall this injustice continue upon these helpless foreigners, giving the lie to American freedom? Out upon this corrupting farce! Down with this entirely abominable system! Let our factory law be so amended as to strike directly at tenement factories and make a new law forbidding the toiler to labor 15 to 18 hours a day for the wages of a day, and a blow will be struck at this system from which it will never recover. Our duty is solemn and pressing. The words of the late Cardinal Manning to the committee of the house of lords, when investigating the sweaters' dens in London, are applicable here today, "If the hours of labor, resulting from an unregulated sale of a man's strength and skill, shall lead to the destruction of domestic life, to the neglect of children, to turning wives and mothers into living machines and fathers and husbands into creatures of burden, the domestic life exists no longer, and we dare not go on in this path."

Too Smart.

Richard--By the way, how do you and Miss Smart get along?

William--Oh, that affair is all over!

Richard--You don't mean it?

William--You see, I'd made up my mind about a week ago to bring matters to a crisis. So I began by saying that I had a question I wanted to ask her.

Richard--Yes.

William--She tossed her head and said any fool could ask questions.

Richard--And you?

William--I merely told her perhaps it would be just as well, then, to let some fool ask my question.—Exchange.

An idle word may be seemingly harmless in its utterance; but let it be fanned by passion, let it be fed by the fuel of misconceptions, of evil intention, of prejudice, and it will soon grow into a sweeping fire that will melt the chains of human friendship, that will burn to ashes many cherished hopes, and blacken more fair names than one.



WHAT OUR OWL SAYS.

That the loss of their reputations would mean mighty good luck to some men.

That it takes two to gossip. The person who listens can throw no blame on the one that tells.

That there are two sides to every story, and some of them have four and a ceiling.

That when flatters meet, the devil goes and takes a vacation.

That if you want to take a quick rise in the world, you should get on an elevator, and go up.

That a Georgia man raised a cucumber weighing thirty-five pounds. That is nothing. I know of a boy that weighs one hundred pounds, who was raised in the middle of the night by a small green apple that weighed but two ounces.

How to Remove Stains From Marble.

Mix into a paste, with the necessary quantity of water, an ounce each of powdered soda, pounded pumice stone and powdered chalk. Spread the mixture over the marble, leave it on from 12 to 24 hours, then wash it off with soap and warm water and polish with an old silk rag. Or make a mixture of the thickness of cream with strong soft soap and quicklime, spread it over the marble for 24 hours and wash off and polish as above. Any stains that do not give way to these remedies will require a competent marble mason.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Any questions or queries from our subscribers on any legitimate subject, will be answered in this column. If you desire a personal reply to your question, be sure and inclose a 2 cent stamp in your letter for return postage. Make your letters short and to the point, write on one side of the paper. We shall sign the initials of the name of the writer, name of town and state.

A. R., Hartford, Ct. There will be 66 leads to the pound; 13 pica ems long, 6 to pica leads. About 4 pounds will be sufficient.

E. B., Phila., Pa. Too late for last issue. Spirits of Ammonia, 2 drams; Water, 1 pint. Rub thoroughly into the scalp once a week, then wash the hair with clear water. Rub a little bay rum into the roots of the hair, after it has been washed and dried with a towel, to prevent taking cold.

J. A. P., Pittsburg, Pa. Apply to your doctor. We give no advice in such cases.

H. G. H., New Orleans, La. 1. It is printed by J. Hudson, this city. 2. It is still in existence, being published at Phila., Pa.

T. H., Staunton, Va. 1. Population in round numbers about as follows:—

Corea, 16,000,000; Japan, 41,000,000; China, 375,000,000. 2. It will take a few years probably, but the resources of the Chinese Empire are practically unlimited.

A. T., Staunton, Va. Some of your questions are answered above. 1, 2, see above. 3. The law went into effect in 1874. The government gives nine bushels of rice annually to each person over seventy or under fifteen years of age unable to work and to foundlings until they reach the age of thirteen. Latest official reports give about 1 in 3,000.

“The Uninterrupted Roar of the Firey Trumpet of the God of War” is the name of a Chinese daily newspaper just started in New York by Yung Kwai, a graduate of Yale.

Advertise! Subscribe!

HOW TO MAKE A MICROPHONE.

A Simple Instrument by Which a Fly Can Be Heard to Walk.

Within the telephone is a wonderful little instrument called a microphone. By its means sound can be magnified to unheard proportions. The microphone is a very simple instrument indeed. Three ordinary round nails and a square piece of wood will form a very good microphone. Two of the nails are laid parallel to but not touching each other. The third nail is laid across the first two, which are connected in circuit with a battery and a telephone receiver. The nails of course are laid on the flat, square piece of wood, which acts as a sounding board and transmits to the nails any vibration which may take place upon it.

Every sound is reproduced exactly as it is made, except that it is much magnified. When a fly performs its toilet, the rasping of the hind legs against the wings or the rubbing of the antennæ may be distinctly heard. The buzzing of the insect makes a terrific noise.

When, for instance, a fly, confined in a pasteboard box, attempts to walk around his prison, the vibration caused by his movements is conveyed through the sounding board to the nails, which, in their turn, interfere with the perfect passage of the electric current as it travels across the places where they rest upon each other. A large vibration produces a correspondingly large sound in the telephone, and so on down to the smallest degree of minuteness.

The principle of the action of the instrument depends on the interruption of an electric current which passes through the telephone. The apparatus for this interruption is so delicately poised that any sound will cause a vibration accurately reproduced in the telephone. The method given above is the very crudest form in which a microphone may be made. Those which are manufactured for commercial or experimental use are very exact affairs—delicately adjusted and arranged to work with screws at the highest point of efficiency.

A yellow puppy, with a brick tied around his neck, was accidentally drowned at the foot of Buena Avenue night before last.—Item from a Chicago paper. The puppy probably couldn't swim.

EVERY MONTH.

* PUBLISHED MONTHLY. *

Subscription, 20 cents per year, in advance.
Single copies, 2 cents.

JOHN B. SUTCLIFFE,

PUBLISHER. EDITOR.

155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES:

¼ inch,	\$0.15	2 inches,	\$0.80
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1 inch,	.45	1 column,	2.50

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The above rates are for one insertion. Advertisements must be paid for in advance. Write for discounts on continued advertisements.

The Publisher reserves the right to refuse any advertisements which he considers are of an objectional nature.

All matter intended for our next issue must be received before the 28th of September.

Address all Communications to
P. O. Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

If this paragraph is marked with a cross in red ink, it means that your subscription has expired. Please renew.

Entered at P.O. Holyoke, Mass., as 2d. class matter.

PRINTED BY J. A. HUDSON, HOLYOKE, MASS.

VOL. 1. SEPTEMBER 10, 1894. NO. 9.

EDITORIAL.

We shall open a stamp department in the Oct. number of this journal. Information of value to both collectors and dealers in postage stamps will be published. The Editor of "EVERY MONTH" who has had several years experience both as a collector and dealer, will have personal charge of this department. The information we shall publish will be of more value to young collectors than older ones. The field of literature is pretty well filled with philatelic publications for the advanced collector.

The Purcell Envelope Company has located in Holyoke. Mr. Purcell as our readers doubtless are aware, was the successful bidder for the government contract to furnish stamped envelopes to the U. S. Government for four years, commencing next month. This company will employ about 300 people, and will produce about 3,000,000 envelopes each working day. Holyoke is to be congratulated on the accession of this valuable industry to her business interests.

The Holyoke Water Power Co., (this city) are employing a large force of men excavating for the foundation of the new dam, which will be built across the Connecticut river at this place. The new dam which will be built a short distance below the present structure, will take about three years to build and will cost when completed about \$2,000,000. It will be 1020 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 30 feet in height from the river bed. It will be built entirely of stone, grey granite being used for the facing, the blocks being cemented and heavily bolted together. The interior will be filled with rock that abounds in the vicinity.

We shall give more information about the above in future issues of this journal; and we are quite sure that what we shall publish about the "Paper City" will interest both our local and out-of-town readers.

The country just reviving from a long business depression, is now afflicted with a continued drought. This portion of the country has been especially troubled with a lack of water, both for manufacturing and domestic use. It is to be hoped that dame nature will soon open her flood gates, and fill up the sources of our water supply before the cold weather arrives, or a very serious state of affairs will ensue.

NOTES BY THE PUBLISHER.

Subscribers should remember and send their old address when they move, as well as the new one.

The Oct. number of this paper will be issued on the fifth; all matter for that issue must be received by the 28th of this month.

This exchange notice came to late for our regular column. Model Racing Yacht, Valkyrie Model, thirty one inches long, seven inches wide on deck; will exchange for Hawkeye, Kodak or other magazine camera. C. S. Redding, 611 So. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

We recently received a sample outfit of that wonderful invention "Tracene." After a thorough test we can recommend

it to our readers. It will do all what is claimed for it. Publishers and printers will find it a valuable adjunct to their printing office. You may see a letter, you would like to reproduce, you copy the letter on wood with "Tracene" and with a sharp knife you can do the rest. See adv. an 2d page of cover. There is money for agents in "Tracene."

When you want a Piano or Organ, get Beatty's.

A surprise will certainly greet you, if you answer the adv. on 4th page of cover labeled, A Surprise.

You certainly get something for nearly nothing when you take up the offer of "Luck" on 4th page of cover.

BEATTY'S ORGANS AND PIANOS.

Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, the great Organ and Piano manufacturer, is building and shipping more Organs and Pianos than ever. In 1870 Mr. Beatty left home a penniless plow boy, and by his indomitable will he has worked his way up so as to sell so far, nearly 100,000 of Beatty's Organs and Pianos since 1870. Nothing seems to dishearten him; obstacles laid in his way, that would have wrecked an ordinary man forever, he turns to an advertisement and comes out of it brighter than ever. His instruments, as is well known, are very popular and are to be found in all parts of the world. We are informed that during the next ten years he intends to sell 200,000 more of his make; that means a business of \$20,000,000, if we average them at \$100.00 each. It is already the largest business of the kind in existence. Write to Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey, for catalogue.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We desire to exchange with all papers. Any of the papers that do not come regularly to our office, will be dropped from our exchange list.

Publishers who desire to discontinue their publications, can have the unexpired subscriptions filled out at very reasonable rates by applying to the publisher of this journal.

We give below the names of the new exchanges received since our last issue.

Star, Circular 'Distributors' Friend, Detroit Puzzler and Starlight.

The Amateur, Portland, Me., has added a neat cover and two more inside pages.

The Public Advertiser, York, Pa., is at hand, enlarged to 8 large pages. Bro. Smith must have fallen heir to a fortune.

Luck, is a new venture from Brooklyn, N. Y. It is a very neat 8-paged paper, much above the average of most of the papers that reach this office, Werhan Bros., 507-10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. are the Publishers.

The Eagle, New Galilee, Pa., comes with a magazine form this month; it is certainly much more taking than the old form.

The August number of *The Knapsack*, Pittsburg, Pa., comes to us in enlarged form and neat appearance.

The Virginia News, Manchester, Va., has enlarged to twice its former size. The Publishers are intending to publish it weekly ere long.

Pleasure, Delmont, N. J., comes to us with an enlarged form.

The Detroit Puzzler, is a new exchange from Detroit, Mich. It is a neat 4-paged paper devoted to puzzles. Editor and Publisher, Lily M. Millar.

The August number of *Our Visitor*, of Armourdale, Kan., is a decided improvement on the July number.

There are other exchanges we would have liked to review, but want of space forbids it.



Is the above a picture of a diver?

Certainly not. It is one of the "finest" on his way to make an arrest in the Pole-town district.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Under the above heading, we will insert Exchange notices for subscribers free of charge. Limit, 30 words.

I desire to exchange philatelic papers for used Columbian stamps of higher value than 2 cents. Send stamp for list of papers. J. B. Sutcliffe, 155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

I desire to exchange my "Creole Packet" for one hundred lightly canceled Columbian stamps. Three or more varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. G. Hoffman, 488 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.

We shall open a Stamp Dept. in this journal next month. Stamp collectors who are subscribers to this journal will find in the above dept. a valuable medium to exchange their duplicate stamps.

BICYCLE STAMPS.

The "bicycle stamp," which was brought into existence in San Francisco by the recent strike, is likely to be much prized by stamp collectors. For more than a fortnight San Francisco was practically cut off from all railroad communication, and a bicycle mail service was gotten up by the agent of a bicycle manufacturer between that city and Fresno, a distance of about 210 miles. It continued for four days, when the blockade was raised. Stamps and stamped envelopes were hastily designed and several hundred printed, the stamps being sold at 25 cents apiece and the envelopes at 30 cents. Of the 380 letters carried, 315 were stamped and 40 were sent in stamped envelopes. Used specimens are already commanding a high premium in San Francisco, the papers of that city say, as high as \$5 being paid for the stamps, while the used envelopes are expected to bring from \$5 to \$10 each.

The new two-cent internal revenue stamp which, under the new tariff law, must be attached to every pack of playing cards, is only for temporary use, until the regular stamp is ready for issue. It therefore promises to be exceedingly rare, and the stamp collectors are all buying packs of playing cards in order to get one.—Transcript.

Getting Out of It.



General Common—Have you heard de news from Washington?

Major Wealer—Naw. What is it?

General Common—Fellys wid \$4,000 a year has got to pay de income tax.

Major Wealer—We must perjure ourselves!—Chicago Herald.

Studying Under a Footer.



—Yale Record.

HE'S COMING TOMORROW.

He's coming to see me tomorrow,
What do you suppose he will say?
I fancied he looked at me strangely
When he bid me goodbye yesterday.

I'm awfully nervous and shaky,
And there's not the least reason why.
It's a shame to be quite such a baby
When one is so aged as I.

He says he is coming tomorrow,
There's nothing at all strange in that,
For many's the time he has been here,
And we've had a jolly good chat.

He's coming to see me tomorrow,
What of it? I'd like him to tell.
I'm sure he can come when he pleases,
Or never—'twould suit me as well.

Tomorrow he's coming, tomorrow,
And he was here one day ago.
I never did see such a fellow.
What ails him is more than I know.

I'm sure I cannot imagine
What 'tis he's so anxious to say,
But he's coming to see me tomorrow—
I wish he were coming today!
—Persis E. Darrow in Housekeeper.

How to Cure a Sick Headache.

Just take a tablespoonful of red pepper, mix it with vinegar to a thick paste and spread upon a cloth, cotton or linen, bind upon the forehead with a handkerchief from temple to temple, then take about two grains of red pepper in a teaspoonful of vinegar and swallow it. The mixture on the forehead will burn, but will not blister, and in the course of 10 minutes the headache will disappear under the stimulating effects of this remedy, leaving the patient feeling as if such distressing things as sick headaches were unknown to the human family.

The Sunday Picnic and the Inevitable Shower.



A Scheme That Failed.

I.



The Dog—I'll frighten the life out of that kid.

II.



III.



"What'er matter, doggy?"

How Purple Became the Royal Color.

Purple was selected as the color for royalty because of its enormous cost and rarity. The only purple known to the ancients was the Tyrian purple, which was obtained in minute quantities only from a Mediterranean species of shellfish called the murex. In the time of Cicero wool double dyed with this color was so excessively dear that a single pound weight cost a thousand denarii, or about \$175. A single murex only yielded a little drop of the secretion; consequently very large numbers had to be taken in order to obtain enough to dye even a small amount of wool. Among the nations of antiquity there were some with whom it was death for any one except the sovereign or supreme judges to wear garments dyed with Tyrian purple. Upon the accession of Julius Caesar a law was passed forbidding any private person to wear it.

Entertaining a Small Party.**How to Recognize and Drive Out the Russian Thistle.**

The Russian thistle made its appearance in this country a few years ago in the wheat raising region of the northwest. The damage already done by it is estimated at several millions of dollars, and the thistle is rapidly spreading over new territory and being more destructive in the region already infested. It is spread by the wind, by the transportation of flaxseed and by the railroads.

The plant is an annual, easily killed at any time during the growing season. It produces no seed before the middle of August or 1st of September, and the seed is short lived. It therefore offers exceptionally good opportunities for being checked or even exterminated. For any effective measure, however, there must be concerted action throughout all the infested area. Sheep are very fond of the Russian thistle. By pasturing on the young plants they may be kept down. All the remedies are directed to destroy the plants before they produce seed. The building of wire fences to stop the rolling plants is a remedy strongly advocated by some. Under no conditions whatever should the cheaper grade of seeds be sown without recleaning.

Not a Success.

I.



"He would make a good looking pointer if his tail was only straight."

II.



III.



A man is like a chicken; he will leave a plate of meat to run after another chicken with a bone in its mouth. A woman does the same thing.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

How to Remove the Smell of Paint.

The simplest remedy is to open doors and windows and let in plenty of fresh air, but in many houses and in flats the air thus brought in is not enough. Large vessels of fresh water put in each room will soon be found to have a sort of film settled on the top and should then be changed, thus carrying much of the smell.

How to Make Tartar Sauce.

Put the yolk of one fresh egg in a bowl or a deep soup plate. Commence stirring this about gently, always one way; then gradually stir in a quarter of a tablespoonful of dry mustard. A box-wood spoon or fork is the best to stir it with. After you have stirred this for one minute take a bottle of French olive oil, and drop by drop stir it in. As it gets very thick, thin with a few drops of Tarragon vinegar or lemon juice, continuing the stirring all the time. Repeat this process till you have as much mixed as you need. The yolk of one egg will use up a pint bottle of oil. Add to this half of a medium sized red onion, a sprig of parsley, 3 tablespoonfuls of capers, all chopped very fine. Stir well together, add a dash of red pepper, and you have a perfect tartar sauce.

How to Make the Shells For Eclairs.

For chocolate eclairs put an ounce of butter—about half a tablespoonful—in a saucepan with 6 tablespoonfuls of boiling water. When it begins to boil, stir in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of flour, possibly a teaspoonful more. What you want is a slightly cooked paste that is very stiff. It is much easier to pour the boiling water and butter into the flour, stirring briskly, than to reverse the order of things.

After you have made the paste thus, take from the fire and break in 4 eggs, one at a time, beating each in very thoroughly.

The éclair pans come in sheet iron. Grease lightly and pour in the mixture. They must not brown, only cook, and will bake in about 15 minutes in a quick oven. Cut each one open at the side and put in chocolate filling as described for cake. When cool, ice each one with chocolate icing all over. Let them dry separately; then pile pyramid-wise on your cake plate.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF A STOVE.

Clean Each Different Part According to the Metal Therein.

The various parts of a stove require careful treatment if it is to be kept shining and bright. Once a month is often enough to apply blacking to a stove, provided the kitchen is kept clean. If something is spilled on the stove, it should be cleaned off at once and not allowed to burn in. A heavy flannel rag should be kept on hand for this purpose. In case of a very obstinate grease spot a very little kerosene may be used. Where sirup or anything of a sugary nature is spilled it is probably the best way to let it burn to a char and then take it up.

It is unavoidable that a little grease should fall on the stove in broiling unless there is a regular broiling arrangement attached to the stove. In such a case the grease must be wiped off the instant the broiling ceases with a heavy flannel cloth kept for the purpose. Otherwise it will burn in and make an ugly and unseemly stain.

In blacking the stove at the monthly blacking remove the nickel work. This is easily done, as it is merely screwed on. Black the stove thoroughly, dampening the blacking if convenient with a little coffee rather than water. After applying the wet blacking with one brush to a small portion of the stove polish it off with a dry brush, and after the whole stove has been polished in this way rub and polish it with a chamois kept for the purpose or a clean cotton cloth. This last process removes the dust of the blacking. No patent blackings which have been invented to do away with the labor of polishing can be recommended as durable. They require to be continually renewed and do not take the place of the old fashioned blacking.

After the stove has been fully blacked and polished the nickel work should be cleaned bright with whiting and put back in place. If the stove has ground polished edges, as most of the best stoves have, do not polish them with blacking, but clean them bright with sapollo.

A lump of soda laid over the drain-pipe will prevent the pipes becoming clogged with grease; also flood the drain-pipe once a week with boiling water, in which a little soda is dissolved.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

How to Keep Cut Flowers.

The prettiest flowers soonest fade, but the frailest cut flowers can, with a little care, be kept several days. Put fresh water on them and clip the stems. Drop a pinch of salt and a few bits of charcoal to feed the remaining vitality. At night put them outside of a window to keep them cool.

How to Clean a Straw Hat.

A real Italian leghorn hat may be cleaned with a nailbrush and castile soapsuds. Rusty black hats may be renovated with the liquid polish used for ladies' shoes. White or yellow hats may be bleached by washing them in clear water and placing them in a box with burning sulphur, the fumes of which, uniting with the water, form the acid which bleaches.

How to Care For Wet Shoes.

First wipe off gently with a soft cloth all surface water and mud. Then, while still wet, rub well with paraffin oil, using flannel for the purpose. Set them aside till partially dry, when a second treatment with oil is advisable. They may then be deposited in a conveniently warm place, where they will dry gradually and thoroughly. Before applying French kid dressing give them a final rubbing with the flannel, still slightly dampened with paraffin, and the boots will be soft and flexible as new kid and be very little affected by their bath in the rain.

How to Make a Mixture For Cleaning Men's Clothes.

A pint of deodorized benzine, a half dram of sulphuric ether, a half dram chloroform, a dram of alcohol and a very little good cologne. It is used for cleaning coat collars and outside garments. Apply with an old piece of soft black silk. For neckties—and it can be used on those of light colors as well as black—apply with a piece of white silk. In washing soiled black goods put a tablespoonful in a gallon of warm water. The mixture is supplied by the druggist and is not expensive.

How to Clean Willow Furniture.

The work may be done most advantageously on a sunny, breezy day in

summer. First brush away all dust that may have accumulated in the crevices and then scrub thoroughly with a stiff brush, warm soft water and white soap. Wipe dry with a soft cloth and place the furniture in the sun and wind to dry quickly. If it is desired to bleach the wood, procure a covered box that is large enough to contain the piece of furniture, and after the latter has been washed and while it is still wet place it in the box, set a dish containing a small quantity of burning sulphur upon the bottom of the box and close the lid tightly. In about half an hour the article will have been nicely bleached and may then be removed from the box.

How to Clear the Voice.

Methods of many singers differ as to the care of the voice, but for others' benefit it is well to know some of them. Gallmeyer, the famous soubrette, treats her throat before each performance to a good rubbing with rum and glycerin. Labatt, the great Swedish tenor, ate two salt pickles before going on to sing. Wachtel used the yolk of an egg with sugar. Many drink beer, champagne, soda water or punch. Walter, the tenor, drinks cold coffee without cream, and Geistinger relies on a glass of grog. Xelia Trebelli, the famous contralto who died not long ago, always drank lemonade before she went on the stage. Kinderman chewed dried prunes during the intervals, and Southeino swore by a pinch of snuff before each aria. Some singers will not smoke at all on the day they expect to sing, while others claim that a cigarette before the curtain rises puts them in best voice.

How to Fry Smelts.

Rinse them thoroughly; then lay them all out on a piece of coarse linen folded in two or three times and cover them with another piece folded in the same way. Pat with your hands until the fish are perfectly dry; then dip each one separately into an egg that has been beaten to a foam and after that into fine cracker dust in which there is a liberal sprinkling of salt. Lay them carefully on a platter and let them stand in a cool place for an hour; then drop each one into a kettle of hot fat and let them fry till a golden brown.

Serve on a platter on which is laid a fringed napkin. Decorate with sprigs of parsley and bits of lemon.

A woman at Lafayette, Ind., wanted to rid an alcohol barrel of the odor. She dropped a live coal into the bung and she won't be in walking order before January 1. Nine-tenths of the barrel hit her at once and the remainder smashed in the windows.

Undermining Their Health.

I.



II.



III.



IV.



"Harry, you have taken the largest peach. You should remember that Doddie is the eldest."

"That's not my fault."—Judy.

In a Shipyard.



"I say, McCarty, an is this slot fur droppin a penny in?"

"Yer off. It's fur droppin a cent-a-board. D'ye moind that?"—Texas Siftings.

Studio Talk.



Stump—I've just come from the academy. Smear has sold his head.
 Dryer—What did he get for it?
 Stump—Two fifty.
 Dryer—All it's worth. There's nothing in it.—Scribner's Magazine.

A Close Call.



Jocular Missionary—Now, that's a man after my own heart!—Life.

Not What He Meant.



Hostess—Have you a partner for this dance, Mr. Green?

Mr. Green (who has just chosen one)
 —I'm afraid I have!—Punch.

* ADVERTISEMENTS *

Reader, when you write to Advertisers
 please mention Every Month.

BIG Bundle Reading Matter, send 2 ct. stamp.
 200 Circulars mailed on trial, only 10 cts.
 Joseph Janecki, Aarwood, Michigan.

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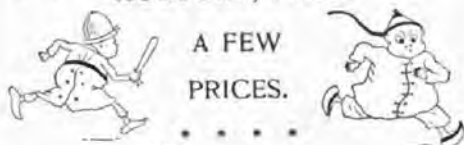
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Write for estimates on any kind of
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 hand written Memorials for your deceased
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 16 Plymouth Place, Holyoke, Mass.

She Was There.



Gertrude—I heard that Mr. Brush paid me a very nice compliment today.

Carrie—Yes? What was it?

Gertrude—Why, he said that among the most beautiful young ladies at the dance was Miss Gertrude Crandall.

Carrie (cuttingly)—Yes, I noticed you among them.—*Brooklyn Life.*



Mistress—Hopkins, I saw a nursemaid in the park this morning allowing a policeman to kiss the baby. Now, I hope you will remember that I have the strongest objection—

Hopkins—Oh, ma'am, I'm sure no policeman would ever kiss baby when I was there!—*Pall Mall Budget.*

• ADVERTISEMENTS •

Reader, when you write to Advertisers please mention *Every Month.*

Beatty's Organs Are the best. Write for Catalogue, Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Under the above heading, we will insert notices of a business character for ½ cent a word. No display; set in solid nonpareil.

FOR SALE. Two small fonts of type, nearly new. Send stamp for proofs and prices.

Printer, care of EVERY MONTH,
155 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

The Gode —

Made arrangements so that we can offer *The Shut-In Friend* with EVERY MONTH, for one year for 25 cents. *The Shut-In Friend* is published at Melrose, Md., and it is a very interesting paper for Shut-ins.

We have also made arrangements so we can offer *The Columbian Era*, a very interesting magazine for young people, published at Hinsdale, Ill., and EVERY MONTH, for 25 cents. Sample copies of the above papers will be sent to any one on request.

Address office of EVERY MONTH for the above offers.

Do you want to make a little spending money in your spare time? If you do, send your name and address with a 2 cent stamp to . . .

"EVERY MONTH,"

L. Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

✠ WE HAVE HAD ✠

Some calls for the June and July numbers of EVERY MONTH, which contain the illustrated article on

✠ SWIMMING ✠

We will mail the two copies to any one for the small sum of

✠ FIVE CENTS ✠

Studio Talk.



Stump—I've just come from the academy. Smear has sold his head.
 Dryer—What did he get for it?
 Stump—Two fifty.
 Dryer—All it's worth. There's nothing in it.—Scribner's Magazine.

A Close Call.



Jocular Missionary—Now, that's a man after my own heart!—Life.

Not What He Meant.



Hostess—Have you a partner for this dance, Mr. Green?
 Mr. Green (who has just chosen one)—I'm afraid I have!—Punch.

• ADVERTISEMENTS •

Reader, when you write to Advertisers please mention Every Month.

BIG Bundle Reading Matter, send 2 ct. stamp, 200 Circulars mailed on trial, only 10 cts. Joseph Jannecki, Aarwood, Michigan.

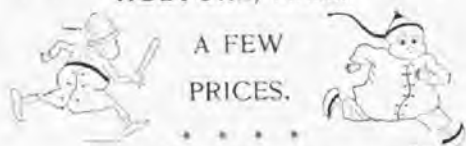
BEATTY'S

CELEBRATED
ORGANS AND PIANOS.

For Catalogues, address
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A PAPER THAT WILL PLEASE YOU.
Sample Free.
 News-Letter, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

J. A. HUDSON,
 "THE PRINTER."
 HOLYOKE, MASS.



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PRICES.

6s 4s 3s

Bill Heads, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25 per 1,000.

Letter Heads, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Note Heads, \$2.00 per 1,000.

Envelopes, \$1.75 to 2.25 per 1,000.

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The best of stock used.

Write for estimates on any kind of printing you may want.

I have a few second hand cuts for sale, send stamp for proofs and prices.

➔ **A** Regular 25 cent Match Sale for 10 cents. For particulars send 2 cent stamp. Box 135, Sampson, Va.

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Memorials AND **Testimonials**

Now is the time to get the very latest hand written Memorials for your deceased relative or friend. Simply forward a postal card, and receive full information from **WALTER THORPE,** 16 Plymouth Place, Holyoke, Mass.

She Was There.



Gertrude—I heard that Mr. Brush paid me a very nice compliment today.

Carrie—Yes? What was it?

Gertrude—Why, he said that among the most beautiful young ladies at the dance was Miss Gertrude Crandall.

Carrie (cuttingly)—Yes, I noticed you among them.—Brooklyn Life.



Mistress—Hopkins, I saw a nursemaid in the park this morning allowing a policeman to kiss the baby. Now, I hope you will remember that I have the strongest objection—

Hopkins—Oh, ma'am, I'm sure no policeman would ever kiss baby when I was there!—Pall Mall Budget.

• ADVERTISEMENTS •

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Beatty's Organs Are the best. Write for Catalogue, Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

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A Surprise

If you use Visiting Cards,
you should send for my
Surprise Package,
10 cts. silver brings it.

ADDRESS C. H. Coffin, Camden
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\$500,000 Beatty's Organs at Bargains.
For Particulars, Catalogue.
Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

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Small Papers
To Order
IS OUR SPECIALTY.

Agents, Novelty Dealers, Stamp Collectors or any one wishing to advertise his business or gratify his literary taste can make the publication of a small paper profitable. Send stamp for terms and samples. Address

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LUCK

Is a paper that will interest you. In order to increase its circulation extensively during the coming months, the publishers make the following very remarkable offer—an offer which is certainly worth your attention.

Upon receipt of only 20 cents, we will send LUCK from now until January, 1896, (16 months in all) and to each subscriber we will also send by mail post-paid, a large, handsome engraving, representing one of the world's most famous paintings, well worth framing, and a copy of King Solomon's Mines, by H. Rider Haggard, containing 64 large double column pages.

Remember, we make the above extraordinary offer solely to increase our subscription list. If you accept it, and you are not thoroughly satisfied with what you get, we will cheerfully return your money. Can anything be fairer? Address all letters:

WEHMAN BROS., Publishers,
Clerk 1, 507 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIANOS Organs at Panic Prices; this month. Catalogue Free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

Designing * Engraving
Printing

M. J. DOYLE

Removed from Marble Building to
129 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

Mr. Oldboy's Mistake.



Just put your foot on this stone and—



!!!
—New York World.

A Stumper.



L'Enfant Terrible—Can you move your brain, auntie?

Her Aunt—No, dear, of course not.

L'Enfant Terrible—Then how do you change your mind?—Pick Me Up.

VOL. I.

OCT. 1894.

NO. 10.

Every Month

20
CENTS
PER YEAR



* A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE. *
TO INSTRUCT AND AMUSE.

PUBLISHED AT HOLYOKE, MASS.

• ADVERTISEMENTS •

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→ **TO** Introduce into every home we
will send our Picture Copying
Outfit to any address Post-paid
for only 25 cents. Agents wanted, send stamp for
particulars. Agents Supply Co., Box 3351, Boston,
Mass.

Are You Blue?

For 5 cts, we will send you a Box of
Bluelets, 4 Boxes for 15 cts.; 12 Tablets
in a box, 1 Tablet will do a washing.

N. E. Medical & Novelty Co.,
(GG) 10 B. Blue Hill Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

→ Publishers send adv. rates.

Young Collectors

Send 6 cents in stamps for my (Beginner's) Packet
of 25 well Mixed Foreign Stamps, well worth the
price. John Gordon, 221 Franklin St., Holyoke, Mass.

→ Stamp Papers send sample copy and rates.

✦ AUCTION ✦

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and the stamps will be sent. Look out
for this space next month.

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22—2 cent; 7—10 cent.

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Lot 5. 10 copies of the Reliable Coin &
Stamp Guide. The above books are 5x7
inches in size, contain 50 pages and 400
illustrations, they are being retailed all
over the country at 25 cts. per copy.

We have placed a reserve price on the
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She—And so they are married! Was
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Life.

No Free Scholarships.

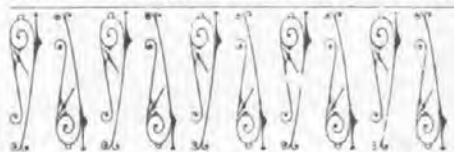


The Girl—Are you a Yale or Har-
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The Young Man—Neither. I got my
education in Wall street, but I often
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me to have gone through college.

Old Bonder—Perhaps so, young man,
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Free for a few minutes work. Watch-
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Every Month

VOL. 1.

HOLYOKE, MASS., OCTOBER, 1894.

NO. 10.

A WOOD SONG.

A sylvan path, a forest aisle,
Romantic, dim retreat,
Where love may stroll a quiet mile
And hear no passing feet.

A day in May, when sunbeams fall
Asleep upon the ground,
When soothing minstrels faintly call
To dreams of bliss they've found.

A weary heart bowed down with care,
Indifferent to woe,
Seeking a breath of solace where
The sweet crabapples grow.

But not the breeze, the bloom, the birds,
Conjured his soul that day,
A gentle maid of simple words
His sorrow charmed away.

—George E. Bowen in Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE WRECK.

As the violent storm of the other night has thrown us on the Corsican coast, let me tell you a terrible story of the sea, of which the fishermen of the place often speak at eventide, and about which chance has enabled me to learn strange particulars.

It was three years ago. I was sailing the Sardinian sea with seven or eight sailors of the coast survey. It was a rough voyage for a novice; we did not have one good day through March. The wind was furious, and the waves never calmed. One evening as we were flying before the tempest our vessel came for refuge to the mouth of the strait of Bonifacio, among some little islands.

Their aspect was not alluring. They were great bald rocks, covered with birds, some bushes of lentisk, a few tufts of absinthe and here and there in the slime decaying pieces of wood. But, my soul! it was better to pass the night among these sinister rocks than to be on a frail old bark, half decked, where the blast came in as though it were quite at home. So we contented ourselves.

No sooner had we disembarked than the sailors lighted a fire for the fish

soup, and the captain called me, pointing to a little inclosure surrounded by a white wall almost lost in the mist at the end of the island. "Will you come to the cemetery?" said he.

"A cemetery, captain! Where are we?"

"On the Lavezzi islands, monsieur. The 600 men of the frigate *Semillante* are buried here at the spot where she was lost 10 years ago. Poor fellows! As they don't receive many visits, the least we can do is to go and say 'bonjour' to them, so long as we are here."

"With all my heart, captain."

How sad it was, the cemetery of the *Semillante*! I see it still, with its little, low wall; its iron door, rusty and hard to open; its silent chapel, the hundreds of black crosses hidden by the weeds. Not one wreath of immortelles, not one souvenir—nothing! Ah, the poor, abandoned dead! How cold they must be in their chance tombs!

We staid a moment kneeling. The captain prayed aloud. Enormous gulls, the only guardians of the cemetery, circled over our heads, mingling their hoarse cries with the wailing of the sea. The prayer finished, we came sadly back to the corner of the island where the bark was anchored. No time had been lost during our absence. We found a great fire flaming in the shelter of a rock and the soup smoking. Sitting down in a circle, with our feet to the flames, soon each had on his knees a bowl of red pottery, in which were two slices of black bread covered plentifully with the broth. The repast was a silent one. We were wet, we were hungry, and then the nearness of the graveyard!

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"How did it happen?" said the good Lionetti, with a heavy sigh. "Alas, no human being can tell! All we know is that the *Semillante*, laden with troops, left Toulon the evening before in bad weather. During the night it grew worse—wind, rain and a terrible sea, the like of which was never seen before. In the morning the wind fell a little, but the sea was worse, if possible, and with it the devil's own fog, so that one could not have distinguished a beacon light four feet away. Those fogs, monsieur! You have no idea how deceitful they are. But I also have an idea that the *Semillante* must have lost her helm in the morning, for the captain even in a heavy fog could hardly have made such a mistake. He was a well tried mariner. We all knew him. He had commanded the Corsican station for three years and knew the coast as well as I, who know nothing else."

"At what time do they think the *Semillante* perished?"

"It must have been at noon—yes, monsieur, noon—but, forsooth, with that fog that noon was worth no more than a night as black as the jaws of a wolf. A life saver of the coast told me that the same day toward half past 11, having gone out of his cabin to fasten his shutters, the wind whirled away his cap, and at the risk of being carried off himself by the blast he commenced to crawl along the beach on all fours after it. You see the douaniers aren't rich, and a cap costs. Well, it seems that our man, lifting his head, saw right near him through the fog a great ship scudding along under bare poles toward the Lavezzi islands. This ship went very fast, so fast that he had hardly time for a good look. Everything leads to the belief that it was the *Semillante*, because a half hour later the shepherd of the island heard— Why, here comes the shepherd himself. He will tell you. Bonjour, Palombo. Come, warm thyself. Have no fear."

A muffled man, whom I had seen for some minutes prowling around our fire, and whom I had taken for one of the crew, because I did not know that there was a shepherd on the island, approached us timidly. He was an old leper, three-quarters an idiot and a prey to I know not what other scorbatic evil, which made his lips horrible to behold,

so swollen were they. They explained to him at length what we were talking about. Then, lifting his dreadful lips with his finger, the old man said that on the day in question, about noon, he heard from his hut a frightful crash on the rocks, but as the island was covered with water he could not get out to sea. It was not until the next morning that on opening his door he had seen the beach covered with driftwood and corpses, left there by the waves. Insane with fear, he had fled to his boat to go to Bonifacio for help.

Tired with having said so much, the shepherd sat down, and the captain went on with his story.

"Yes, monsieur, it was this poor old fellow who came to warn us. He was crazy with fright, and ever since his brain has been off the track. To tell the truth, there was cause enough for it. Imagine 600 hundred corpses in heaps on the sand, mixed with great timbers and strips of sail. Poor *Semillante*! The sea had crushed her into crumbs with one blow. Palombo with difficulty got enough wood to build a fence around his hut. As for the men, nearly all were horribly disfigured and mutilated. It was pitiful to see them clinging together in bunches. We found the captain in a gala uniform, the chaplain with his stole. In a corner between two rocks there was a little cabin boy with his eyes open. One might have thought him alive; but, no, it had been decreed that not one should escape." Here he stopped.

"Careful, Nardi," said he; "the fire is going out."

Nardi threw two or three tarred logs on the embers, which quickly blazed again.

Lionetti continued: "The saddest part of the story is yet to come. Three weeks before the disaster a little cutter, which was going to the Crimea, like the *Semillante*, was wrecked in the same way in nearly the same place, only this time we managed to save the crew and 20 soldiers who were on board. We took them to Bonifacio and kept them there at the station with us for two days.

"Once thoroughly dry and on foot again, it was goodby, good luck. They returned to Toulon, from which port they embarked again several days later

for the Crimea. And imagine on what ship! On the *Semillante*. We found them all—all 20—lying among the dead just where we are now. I picked up myself a handsome brigadier, with a long blond mustache, a stripling from Paris, whom I had taken to my own house, and who made us laugh all the time with his stories. To see him there crushed me. "O holy mother!"

Thereupon the good Lionetti, much moved, shook the cinders from his pipe, and rolling himself in his cape wished me good night.

For some time longer the sailors whispered among themselves. Then, one after the other, the pipes went out. No one spoke. The old shepherd hobbled away, and I was left alone to dream away the hours in the middle of the sleeping crew.

Still under the influence of the lugubrious tale which I had heard, I tried to rebuild in my fancy the poor departed ship and the story of this agony of which the sea gulls were the only witnesses. Several details which had struck me—the captain in gala dress, the chaplain's stole, the 20 soldiers—helped me to imagine all the scenes of the drama. I saw the frigate leaving Toulon in the night. She loses sight of the port. The sea is bad, the wind high. The captain is a valiant officer, and every one on board is undisturbed. In the morning a mist rises from the sea. They commence to be uneasy. All the crew are on deck. The captain does not leave the bridge. Between decks, where the soldiers are shut up, it is dark; the air is close. Some are ill, lying on their knapsacks. The ship pitches horribly. It is impossible to stand up. Sitting on the floor, talking in groups, they cling to the benches. It is necessary to shout to be heard. Some begin to be frightened. Listen, then. Wrecks are frequent in the waters. The sailors are there to say so, and what they say is not reassuring. Their brigadier, too, a Parisian who always talks wildly, makes their flesh creep with his jokes. "A wreck! Oh, a wreck is amusing, very. We will be well out of it after our iced bath. Then they will take us to Bonifacio to eat blackbirds with old Lionetti."

Suddenly a crash. What is it? What can it be?

"The helm is gone," cries a dripping sailor who goes running between decks. "Bon voyage!" shouts that madman,

the brigadier. But no one laughs now. A great tumult on the bridge. The fog prevents their seeing one another. The sailors go and come, groping along frightened. The helm is gone. It is impossible to guide the ship. The *Semillante*, adrift, flies before the wind. It is at this moment that the douanier sees her pass. It is half after 11. Just ahead they hear, like the roar of cannon, the breakers! The breakers! It is finished. There is no hope. They are going straight on the rocks. The captain goes down to his cabin. He comes up in a moment to take his place on the bridge in his full uniform. He wishes to meet death in brave attire.

Between decks the soldiers, in mortal terror, gaze at one another without a word. The sick try to sit up; the little brigadier laughs no longer. Then the door opens, and the chaplain with his stole appears on the threshold.

"To your knees, my children!" All obey. In a ringing voice the priest begins the prayer for the dying.

Suddenly a fearful shock, a great cry, upstretched arms, clinging hands, wild eyes, before which the vision of death has flashed. Miserere!

It was thus that I passed the night dreaming, bringing back through 10 years the souls who had perished in the poor ship whose debris surrounded me. Far away in the strait the tempest raged. The flame of the fire bent under the blast, and I heard our bark thrashing and straining at her moorings at the foot of the rocks.—Romance.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

REV. MADISON C. PETERS SAYS IT IS
A PATRIOTIC DUTY.

The Part Ministers Have Taken In Politics
Commended—Large Cities Are a Menace
to Civilization—Where the Blame Lies.
A Prophecy.

This united effort of all the churches, this virtuous outbreak against municipal corruption, this earnest endeavor to wipe away foul political stains from our fair escutcheon, is a grand display of patriotism. This conflict between the criminal classes on the one hand and the people on the other is a conflict

as stern and puts as severe a strain upon patriotism as was ever endured upon the battlefield amid the glitter of cold steel and the rattle of musketry.

Thanks to the pulpit and the press, the rightful creators and conservators of public opinion, a flood of daylight has been thrown upon New York city's government. The evil has been brought out. The monster has been dragged from his den for all New York to gaze at him and hate him and kill him if they can.

MINISTERS IN POLITICS.

The part of the ministers in politics is the patriotic spirit of the Roman. He was charged with violating the laws of his country. Fresh from the fight, covered with the blood of a battlefield, where he had led his country's armies to victory, he replied, "I have broken the laws, but I have saved the state." And so the ministers of religion, throwing all the laws of spurious delicacy to the winds, will be able to say, "We have broken its laws, but we have saved the city from the panderers to vice and successfully delivered the rising generation, who, all unconscious of their danger, are being caught in the mantraps of the city that now flourish either through municipal complicity or municipal stupidity."

As a rule, all our largest cities are the worst governed. Popular government in nearly all our cities has degenerated into a government by a "boss." Think of thousands of our citizens going to the polls led by a "boss!" Who is this "boss" whom the ambitious must court? Is he a man who earned the confidence of his fellow men by the purity of his life, his integrity, competency and probity in public trusts, his deep study of the problems of government? In the light of notorious facts these questions sound satirical.

The city is a menace to our civilization, and as our cities grow larger and more dangerous the government will become more corrupt, and control will pass into the hands of those who themselves most need to be controlled. It is the patriotic duty of every good citizen to be interested in municipal as well as state and national politics. No man can abjure politics and be either a good citizen or a good Christian.

It was one of the singular regulations of Solon which declared a man dishonored and disfranchised who in civil dis-

putes took no part with either side.

In the colonial days there were portions of New England in which votes were sent to householders, and if they did not use them they were fined.

The word idiot is of Greek extraction and meant with the Greeks a man who cared nothing for the public interest. Victor Hugo said, "Every honest man ought to be a politician." Charles Sumner often declared that "the citizen who neglects his political duties is a public enemy." Edmund Burke said, "When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

Every good man in politics wields a power for good. Every good man not in politics is to blame for political corruption, because by neglecting his plain duty he adds to the strength of the enemy. It behooves you as Christians to realize that the good of humanity is bound up in the destiny of America, so as to carry it continually in your hearts and devoutly pray for it. It behooves you to lay hold of every privilege, with self sacrificing patriotism to perform every duty of a citizen. Do not allow yourself to be driven by any party lash into a compromise of your convictions. Let it be known that with you principle amounts to something; that character counts; that transcendent party service cannot count upon your suffrage.

"The low fellows of the baser sort" have developed political trickery and corruption to the highest perfection in our cities, and the cities determine our state and national elections. Does not this fact contain an ominous augury for the future of our republic? Unless there is an immediate grand rally of the good citizens that will drive out of our politics these imported godless masses, sunk in ignorance, lost to the profession of religion and even to the decent habits of civilized society, the prophecy that the ocean was dug for America's grave; that the winds were woven for her winding sheet, and that the mountains were reared for her tombstone will be fulfilled.

Matters are not so far gone but that they may be averted. A great French general, who reached the battlefield at sundown and found that the troops of his country had been worsted in the fight, accosted the commander. Having

rapidly learned how matters stood, he pulled out his watch, turned his eye on the sinking sun and said, "There's yet time to gain the victory." He rallied the broken ranks. He placed himself at their head, and launching them with the arm of a giant in war upon the columns of the foe snatched victory from the jaws of death. There is time yet also to save the city, but there is no time to lose. There is no time to lose!

The Poor.

Are you doing anything for the poor? You pity them, do you? For how much do you pity them?

MADISON C. PETERS.

How to Select a Husband.

For a man's birth look to his linen and finger nails and observe the inflections of his voice. For his tastes study the color of his ties, the patterns and hang of his trousers, his friends and his rings, if any. For his propensities walk round and look carefully at the back of his head, and, remember, never marry a man whose neck bulges ever so little over his collar. If you want a successful man, see that he has a neat foot. He will move quicker, get over obstacles faster than a man who falls over his own toes and trips up other folks with 'em too. For his breeding notice his conduct to his mother and sisters and his usual behavior to the female sex. All this being satisfactory, the marriage tie may be considered.

How to Act in a Case of Fainting.

Fainting is caused by an interruption of the supply of the blood to the brain. The head must be lowered immediately. Laying the person down will sometimes revive without other measures. The head may be allowed to hang over the side of the couch for a few moments. Hold smelling salts to the nose and apply heat over the heart to stimulate its action. Open a window to admit plenty of fresh air and unfasten the clothing to permit circulation of the blood. Where unconsciousness is prolonged a mustard plaster may be placed over the heart. If the breathing stops, begin artificial respiration. Don't try to give stimulants, as the patient, if unconscious, will be unable to swallow.

Written for Every Month.

SOCIAL PURITY.

BY MOLINEAUX.

There are at the present day a number of questions which are constantly presenting themselves, or by force of circumstances, even come upon the surface of our active every day life.

The question of Capital and labor is a vital one as is shown by the eagerness with which the people noted the progress of the late strike in Chicago. The number of strikes that are constantly occurring in different parts of the country tends to show the disaffected feeling that is rampant between the forces of Employer and Employee.

Then again in some of our daily papers, the reader will often notice articles and editorials which discuss the "Woman's Suffrage Question." Some are sarcastic and say "that John would have to mind the baby while Mary went to vote," etc.; while others espouse their cause, inferring, that as woman is man's equal in nearly every respect, therefore she should have the same number of privileges, be that as it may.

The time will surely come when the differences between Capitol and Labor will be amicably adjusted to suit both parties. Neither does it need a very large telescope to see, that in the near future, woman, with the education she is getting to be the possessor of, will know whether or not she can better humanity's cause by her voting.

There are other questions of great consequence, both social and political, but there is one of national import, its importance is often underrated, and it is not given the prominent position which it ought to hold, for it is not only important at the present time, yet in the future it will be more so.

The subject of Social Purity, is a large one, and it is only possible for me to give an inadequate portion of an idea, referring to a part or phase of it. On the whole it is not much thought of, either by the masses or the classes of people, with the exception of (if I could use the term) the

"sensibly educated" class; oh, but the reader might think, that in this land of free schools and large institutions of learning the percentage of "educated" people must be very large, so it may, but in no land is there a superabundance of common sense. There are people gifted with great reasoning powers, if only they had the education—it is no use trying to prophesy the results, but I think they would have helped to swell the number of "clean thinkers." Social Purity concerns most of all the individual. While the person will affect the society in whose midst they are placed, they also affect the nation at large indirectly. How often sin will present itself, or a person is brought into contact with it, at a very early age. I have noticed boys, who barely across the line of youth, have seemed to be dissipated in habits of filth and vice. If to look into the matter closely from a sociological point of view and ask "why is this?" we would find that apart from environment, there is the cause of impurity in the parents, and until the laws of heredity and prenatal influence are more thoroughly and deeply understood, this state of things will exist either in a greater or lesser degree. It is a recognised fact that parents who wish for clean and healthy children, must be so themselves. In some of our large cities, those who are acquainted with the "seamy" side of town life, know to some extent how that filth and vice, breed filth and vice. If it is so on a large scale, it will be exactly imitated on a smaller one.

Again, how often there are actions done in ignorance of nature's laws, which if the party concerned had only known the consequences that would inevitably follow, no violation of the law would have taken place. It is necessary for healthy children, that the parents should acquaint their progeny with those things that are right and proper for them to know.

While we have been considering the personal issue of this great subject, by looking around us, it presents itself in a broader and more emphatic manner.

Anyone, who has followed the course

of the Lexow Committee that is at present sitting in New York, must have been surprised at the terrible amount of corruption unearthed and being found in the Police Department of that city.

When we know how drinking, swearing, gambling and cigarette smoking have such a hold upon the youth of the present day, surely it ought to call forth every manly effort for the suppressing of these evils. Oh that we could be more pure in thought, in words, and in deeds,

If we could, let our actions show that we are trying to make the world better, by our living in it. Can we not emphasize upon our minds, those beautiful lines of Longfellow's, that say:

"Life is real, Life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returneth,
Was not spoken of the soul."

* * * * *
"Then let us be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor, and to wait."

Would it not be a help along the line of Social Purity, if we could bear in mind that this life is but a span, a brief season, which will be followed by an eternity.

Both Knocked Out.



Bicycle Wheel—You look as if you had been on a terrible racket.

Tennis Ball—You look a little tired out yourself.—New York Herald.



WHAT OUR OWL SAYS.

That a delicate way of calling a man a liar is to say he flirts with the truth.

That no really good man ever wants to climb a tree to be looked at.

That he who wants to make a fool of himself will find many to help him.

That he who undertakes to live by his wits, will find the best chances already taken.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Any questions or queries from our subscribers on any legitimate subject, will be answered in this column. If you desire a personal reply to your question, be sure and inclose a 2 cent stamp in your letter for return postage. Make your letters short and to the point, write on one side of the paper. We shall sign the initials of the name of the writer, name of town and state.

H. G. H., New Orleans, La. We suppose you refer to the *Shut-In Friend* and the *Columbian Era*; we send you a sample copy of each.

J. K., Hartford, Ct. Write to a printer's supply house. Owl-line is what you want.

W. T., Phila., Pa. These are the list prices at the present time: *Columbian* stamps used, 4 cent, 4 cts.; 10 cent, 10 cts. The 1 dollar stamp is priced at \$7.50, used or unused.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Under the above heading, we will insert Exchange notices for subscribers free of charge. Limit, 30 words.

I desire to exchange my "Creole Packet" for one hundred lightly canceled Columbian stamps. Three or more varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. G. Hoffmann, 488 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.

To Exchange. Model Racing Yacht, Valkyrie Model, thirty one inches long, seven inches wide on deck; will exchange for Hawkeye, Kodak or other magazine camera. C. S. Redding, 611 So. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

Marvelous.



'Arry (to Marriet)—Oh, I s'y, what seeds them must be to grow a lamppost!

How to Make School Cake.

Beat together until foamy the yolk of an egg, a cupful of white sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Add a cupful of sweet milk, a pint of flour into which has been sifted 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and the beaten white of the egg. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. Butter a piece of white paper and put in the bottom of cake pan. Bake in a hot oven.

EVERY MONTH.

* PUBLISHED MONTHLY. *

Subscription, 20 cents per year, in advance.
Single copies, 2 cents.

JOHN B. SUTCLIFFE,

PUBLISHER. EDITOR.
155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

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¼ inch,	\$0.15	2 inches,	\$0.80
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1 inch,	.45	1 column,	2.50

Less than the above space, 6 cents per line; 8 words to line; 12 lines to the inch; set in nonpareil.

The above rates are for one insertion. Advertisements must be paid for in advance. Write for discounts on continued advertisements.

The Publisher reserves the right to refuse any advertisements which he considers are of an objectional nature.

All matter intended for next issue must be received before the 25th of October.

Address all Communications to
P. O. Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

If this paragraph is marked with a cross in red ink, it means that your subscription has expired. Please renew.

Entered at P.O. Holyoke, Mass., as 2d. class matter.

VOL. 1. OCTOBER, 1891. NO. 10.

EDITORIAL.

And still the rivers and ponds remain low in this part of the country. Why not hire one of those rain makers who have been so successful (?) in the west.

Holyoke is well supplied with newspapers, and the wonder is how they all manage to exist. Three daily and several weekly as well as weakly, supply the people with news. The people of this city are an intelligent class however, and are well up in current affairs.

The following was taken from *Puck*, of Sept. 2d 1891:

UNDER MCKINLEY WAGES.

Warden.—Governor, if the law isn't changed pretty soon, we shall have trouble in this prison.

Governor.—Of what do the prisoners complain?

Warden.—Of being compelled to compete with outside labor.

Say *Puck*, just label the above "Under Wilson's wages," and it will fill the present bill O. K.

NOTES BY THE PUBLISHER.

Owing to circumstances we could not very well control, this issue of EVERY MONTH is very much below its usual typographical excellence.

NOTICE. We have made arrangements to fill out the unexpired subscriptions of *Luck*, which was published by Werhan Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subscribers to the above publication will receive EVERY MONTH for the same time that they would have received *Luck*. We find that a number of the subscribers to *Luck*, were already subscribers to EVERY MONTH, their subscriptions will be continued to the full time of both subscriptions. We have also inserted several advertisements in this issue of EVERY MONTH that were intended for *Luck*. Other interests decided Messrs Werhan Bros. to discontinue their bright monthly.

ADVERTISERS! For the next two months, Nov. and Dec., we will insert advertisements in this journal at 50 per cent below our regular rates. Cash must accompany advs.

The Nov. issue of this journal will be issued about the 1st. All matter for that issue must be received by the 25th of this month.

Joseph F. Janecki, Aarwood, Mich., the well known circular maller, and publisher of *The Little Novelty Agent*, informs us that he has discontinued his mailing agency.

Reader, look through our advertising columns, you may find something you want.

BEATTY'S ORGANS AND PIANOS.

Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, the great Organ and Piano manufacturer, is building and shipping more Organs and Pianos than ever. In 1870 Mr. Beatty left home a penniless plow boy, and by his indomitable will he has worked his way up so as to sell so far, nearly 100,000 of Beatty's Organs and Pianos since 1870. Nothing seems to dishearten him; obstacles laid in his way, that would have wrecked an ordinary

man forever, he turns to an advertisement and comes out of it brighter than ever. His instruments, as is well known, are very popular and are to be found in all parts of the world. We are informed that during the next ten years he intends to sell 200,000 more of his make; that means a business of \$20,000,000, if we average them at \$100.00 each. It is already the largest business of the kind in existence. Write to Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey, for catalogue.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We desire to exchange with all papers. Any of the papers that do not come regularly to our office, will be dropped from our exchange list.

Publishers who desire to discontinue their publications, can have the unexpired subscriptions filled out at very reasonable rates by applying to the publisher of this journal.

We give below the names of the new exchanges received since our last issue.

Newsboy, Sunday Herald, Home Sunshine, Happy Homes, Monthly Times, Monthly Miscellany, and Nameless.

The Newsboy, San Francisco, Cal., is on our desk for the first time. It contains 8 pages of interesting reading matter.

The issue of Sept. 15 of *The Massabesic Gem*, is the last for this year. It is published during the summer season only.

The Sunday Herald is a new exchange from Galveston, Texas. It is an enterprising paper, published every Sunday.

We have received a copy of the June number of *Home Sunshine*, Hancock, N. H. Neat and clean, 8 pages.

Happy Homes, Harlem, N. Y., an 8 paged paper of good size. Well filled with readable articles.

The Monthly Times is a new exchange from San Francisco, Cal. Like the majority of papers from the above place it is a credit to its publishers. Good paper, finely printed, and well edited.

A new exchange is *The Monthly Miscellany*, Edited by Wm. Brown, Bainfield House, Gibson Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland. Should be pleased to receive a few copies of more recent date than those sent Bro. Brown.

The Nameless, a neat little monthly from Prairie Du Chien, Wis. is a new one.

Although EVERY MONTH does not profess to be an amateur publication, still it takes considerable interest in papers that are distinctly amateur.

The Irrepressible Cyclist.



Edwin (to Angelina)—Lovely weather, isn't it? I can't understand anybody not enjoying themselves a day like this.
—*Pall Mall Budget.*

A Mystery.



Nursemaid—I wonder whatever is making baby cry so!—*Sketch.*

A MISS.

I



II



Chicago has 1450 fire alarm boxes.

A gallon of alcohol can be made from a bushel of sweet potatoes.

There is one milch cow in this country to every four inhabitants.

About 22,000 persons are annually killed in Africa by snake bites.

How Women May Make a New Vocation.

In the present age of much traveling and many trunks the nightmare to the expectant tourist is the inevitable packing. Let some bright and refined ladies who must seek their own livings make trunk packing a study. Learn to utilize space and to pack safely, and, above all, study the hat section of the trunk. The professional packer would not find it laborious, having made herself mistress of the art. The trunk must first be set upon a rest at convenient height, the intended contents all before the packer and a mental measurement and acquaintance with the capacity of the trunk be made. Many persons would gladly give \$1 each for packing of trunks, and the professional can do many in the day if not delayed by the employer.

How to Make a Simple Fire Escape.

An invention for this purpose consists of two iron brackets permanently fixed on each side of one's window, a stout ash bar and a strong rope with a slipnoose. On an alarm of fire being sounded just place the bar in the brackets across the window and coil the rope around it once for a child and twice for an adult. Place the slipnoose around the person's body under the arms and let them down easily. When all are out, the operator lets himself down in the same way, the end of the rope in his hand. If the slipnoose were a link belt with a safety, several could be let down at one time.

Not Useless.

"A looking glass out of place in a butcher's shop? Well, maybe it is, but if the cooks all look at themselves in it they can't see the weighing machine. See?"—*Fliegende Blätter*.

HOW TO PICKLE PEPPERS.

A Most Delightful Relish, Whether Stuffed or Unstuffed

Take large bell peppers and with a keen knife cut around the stem and remove all the seed. Lay the peppers in brine strong enough to float an egg. Be sure to put in the stems also. For those peppers which are to be made into mangoes add a tiny onion and a cucumber not more than half an inch long. To every two dozen of these peppers allow two quarts of cabbage. Put the cabbage in a bag under a press, first sprinkling it liberally with salt. You may also add three green tomatoes to the chopped cabbage before it is put into the press. Let the vegetables remain in brine and the cabbage and tomatoes in press for 24 hours. Then remove them. Take out those peppers intended for mangoes from the rest, selecting stems for each. Put the cabbage and tomatoes into a bowl. Add to them a tablespoonful of white mustard seed, 1 of celery seed and 2 of grated horse radish. Mix all these ingredients together and stuff the peppers with them, putting the tiny onion and cucumber before mentioned in each. Fit the stems back in their places and tie them on. Lay the mangoes thus prepared into a stone pot, then the rest of the peppers not to be stuffed, and after tying on the stems put in with the others. Wash the peppers as you remove them from the brine, so as they will be ready for the vinegar when they are stuffed. Pour boiling hot vinegar over them, adding 2 ounces of cinnamon and 1 of cloves to every 2 quarts of vinegar. Put a small weight, like a stone, in the mouth of the jar to keep them under the vinegar. Cover them closely and set them away to ripen for six weeks.

How to Care For Footgear.

If shoe buttons are always resewed through the holes originally made, they will not tear out. Kid shoes occasionally thoroughly rubbed with a little vaseline will wear longer than if blacked often. If a circular or oblong piece is cut from the legs of old hose and securely fastened to the wrong side of new ones at the knees, they will be far more serviceable. If the edges of the patch are not turned under, and it is cross stitched with strong cotton thread, it will not be noticeable.

Money a Matter of Time.

Fanny—Who is that handsome fellow?

Maud—My intended.

Fanny—Why, I didn't know you were engaged.

Maud—Neither am I.—Truth.

How to Generate Electricity From City Refuse.

By "refuse" is meant the contents of dust bins, slops, road sweepings, etc. A Frenchman has invented a combination of boilers, flues and steam producing apparatus that will burn refuse at a cost of a shilling a ton. The steam generated by burning the street sweepings and the contents of dust bins of a large city will be sufficient to run dynamos enough to light the city, so the lighting would cost almost nothing. This has been tried in a small village near London, and it has been estimated that London can light itself at scarcely any cost and save the usual expenditure of ridding the city of its refuse.

How to Play a Neat Trick.

Place a reel of white cotton in the inside pocket of your coat, and then, having threaded a needle with the beginning of the cotton, pass the needle through the front of the coat. Unthread the needle and leave about two inches of the cotton hanging, as if it were only a stray piece. The first person you meet will be sure to pick it off, and his astonishment, when he finds there is no end to it, will give plenty of innocent amusement.

Stamp Department.

For those interested in the collecting of stamps.

A FEW REMARKS.

The collecting instinct is very strong in the human race. Some people delight in collecting old china; others, coins, walking sticks, minerals, flowers, etc. But the collecting of postage stamps at the present time, is the *Ne plus ultra* of collecting.

Philately, is the scientific name by which stamp collecting is called. A *Philatelist*, is a stamp collector. Philately numbers its adherents by the hundreds of thousands in all parts of the world. Some of the most eminent men and women in all walks of life are followers of Philately.

There are hundreds of dealers in postage stamps, stamp albums, etc., that have thousands of dollars invested in the business; and a large number of periodicals are published exclusively for philatelists.

The majority of people imagine that stamp collecting is a thing for children only. "What is there in it?" they ask, etc. It affords its followers pleasure; it trains the powers of observation; it develops neatness and artistic qualities, a knowledge of engraving, colors, and if carefully studied it gives the collector a history of the different rulers, etc., of the world.

It costs but little to start a stamp collection, and the beauty of it, is, that nearly all of the higher value stamps constantly increase in value; take for instance the Columbian stamps that were in recent use in this country; some of them have increased in value from 5 to 1,000 per cent in the short space of a few months.

We should like to continue on this subject more fully, but space will not admit of it. This Stamp Department is published more for the young than the advanced collector, and we shall try and make it interesting for them. Interesting items always welcomed.

THE EDITOR.

CLEAN STAMPS.

Nothing adds more to the beauty of Postage Stamps in a collection, than that of cleanliness, and the young beginner with care and attention, can show to his admiring friends his small BITS OF PAPER to a greater advantage than if covered with mucilage and dirt as is a common occurrence. All used stamps with a few exceptions, which experience teaches should be placed in water, and allowed to remain long enough to thoroughly saturate the small pieces of paper adhering, and dampen whatever of dirty gum remaining on their backs; which then can easily be removed, in some instances a gentle rubbing between the thumb and finger under water, may be required to remove an excess of gum and dirt. As soon as the stamps are free from all foreign matter, they should be immediately placed on dry blotting paper, taking care to lay them face down, so that if any gum still remains it will not fasten the stamps while drying. If this plan is followed the Beginner will have a collection double the value, and more creditable than a collection of finger frescoes, as is a general thing.—*Parodia Advertiser*.



Skinny don't collect postage stamps, he don't see anything in them; but what he don't know about plants is'n't worth knowing. The above picture represents him investigating a plant he know's about. Continued next month.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

How to Use Bits of Soap.

The bits of toilet soap which are too small to be used when bathing are very useful for the purpose of cleaning oil-cloth and finger marks on paint. Put the little pieces in hot water and let them dissolve. This will not attack the varnish as that does which is made from common coarse soap. Keep a bowl in some convenient place to hold these bits of soap.

How to Get Rid of the Housefly.

Bunches of sassafras hung in the kitchen windows will keep them away, or brushing the window casings over with oil of sassafras will have the same effect.

Open the windows of the infested room, close the door and place a hot saucepan or frying pan in the middle of the room; pour in a cupful of carbolic acid; after a minute close the windows and leave the pan in for an hour or two before ventilating.

Screens are good, though they keep out some air. The screen must be dusted and have a weekly brushing with a whisk broom on both sides.

How to Make a Dress Model.

Take an old waist that fits to perfection and which buttons down the front. Button it, then sew the button-holes all tight and cut the buttons off. Then take a piece of cardboard the size of the neck and sew it in as a cover, and upon this raise a pincushion by means of rags and sawdust. The sleeves cut off at the elbow and tightly tie, and then invert the figure and tightly pack with sawdust. This must be allowed to settle for two days, and then again punch and pound until every crevice is rammed tight. Then another piece of cardboard is cut to fill the bottom orifice, and this is sewed in and the whole figure covered with muslin to prevent the sawdust leaking and to afford a good pinhold.

The model is now the exact shape of the individual the dress is intended for, and all needed to do is to place the model on the table, put on it a pair of corsets and fit the material over these. When the model grows "flabby," tighten it by forcing the sawdust out of the arms into the bust and refilling the arms with fresh sawdust.

How to Cleanse Silk Stockings.

Plain silk stockings may be washed as other silk underwear, but lace woven ones are best cleaned with benzine or naphtha. This is also true of those of delicate tints. Turn them wrong side out, shake them free of all removable particles, lay them flat in an earthen dish and flood them with naphtha. Agitate them rapidly for a minute or two; then turn them and wash the other side in clean naphtha. That just used, after settling a few seconds, may be passed away from the sediment of dirt and used to clean textiles less delicate. Hang the clean stockings to air until there is no smell of naphtha about them.

How to Broil a Lobster.

Select a young, heavy lobster. When ready, slip a sharp knife in between the body and tail shells, cutting down quickly to sever the spinal cord. Split down the back; then remove the stomach and intestines. Grease the broiler, put the lobster flesh down over the fire. Broil slowly for 20 minutes; then turn and broil the shell side for 10 minutes longer. When taken from the fire, brush over with bread crumbs moistened with melted butter. Season with salt and pepper; then place in a quick oven for 10 minutes to brown. Take out, sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve garnished with parsley and lemon. The claws should be cracked, broiled and served with the lobster.

How to Help Quick Drying of Clothes.

The quicker the drying, the better. To help this keep on hand a dozen bits of steel an inch and a quarter square and 18 inches long. Exactly midway screw in a good sized hook. To use these hang a shirt or a pair of drawers over a strip and button the neck or waistband. Then catch the hook over your line. Pull the garment in shape and leave it to dry. The hooks need not be more than six inches apart on the line, thus enabling you to dry half a dozen garments in less than the space otherwise required for one. It is also thus possible to dry each garment in shape and to avoid the wrinkles so hard to iron out of wool or silk without injury to the fabric. Use white silk underwear as above, with the addition of a little bluing and liquid gum arabic to the last rinsing water.

Not Refractory.



Mary Ann—How do yez loike yer new missus?

Bridget—Very foine indade. She's a purfict lady an niver sasses me.—Truth.

The Up to Date Waiter.



—Pick Me Up.

"Joining a Friend."



Heartfelt.



Josie—I was taken for 25 today, and I am only 18.

Julia—What will you be taken for when you are 25?

Josie—For better or worse, I hope.—Scribner's Magazine.

Where They Stopped.



"Why, Tom, they ain't nothink in his pockets but a Bible an a quarter of a dollar!"

"Put the Bible back, Jim, put it back. The money we kin keep, but do not let us sink so low as to forgit that the book is sacred!"—Life.

Plenty of Time.



First Coster—Well, if yew won't back fer I, I won't back fer yew. D'yew see that?

Second Coster—Orl rite, 'Arry, orl rite. Don't 'urry yerself. Only arter yew wid the paiper.—Judy.

Our Nobility.



Idle Ike—Walk right by dat feller sellin shoestrings widout noticin 'im.
 Lazy Luke—Why?
 Idle Ike—Cuz he ain't recognized by our set no more.
 Lazy Luke—How's dat?
 Idle Ike—Dis is de third time 'dat man's been caught tryin ter earn his livin.—Brooklyn Life.

Familiar.



She—I can't help thinking I've seen your portrait in the newspapers somewhere.
 He—Oh, no doubt. It's often been published.
 She—Then I am not mistaken. What were you cured of?—Pick Me Up.

*** ADVERTISEMENTS ***

Reader, when you write to Advertisers please mention Every Month.

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 Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

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Removed from Marble Building to
 129 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

A BIG 60 DAY OFFER

• On receipt of 25 cents •
 • postal note or 1 cent •
 • stamps, we will send •
 • any person who desires to represent •
 • us in their locality, a 50 cent hand •
 • stamp with name and •
 • address engraved on •
 • it. Write quick, this •
 • adv. may not appear again.
 Henry G. Kilbourn & Co.,
 Tileston Ave., Mattapan, Mass.

ORGANS Pianos at Panic Prices; great bargains. Catalogue Free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

Bargains

- 12 Fine Written Cards, 12 cents.
 - 26 Beautiful Written Copies, 15 cents.
 - 1 Set of Fancy Letters, 10 cents.
 - 1 Enlarged Crayon Portrait 14 by 18, postpaid \$1.25.
 - Fancy Pen Work and all kind of drawing to order. Send 2-cent stamp for full list.
- S. Marsh, Box A, Unity, Wis.

Too Reckless.

Undersized policemen should not be too ambitious in making arrests, because—



They are likely to suddenly find themselves in a somewhat embarrassing predicament.—*Brooklyn Life.*

From the Orient.

The Sultan—I am to be married next Monday and again on Friday next. Won't you grace, by your presence, at least one of my weddings?

The Shah—How provoking! Have weddings of my own for both dates.—*Life.*

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A Surprise

If you use Visiting Cards,
you should send for my
Surprise Package,
10 cts. silver brings it.

ADDRESS C. H. Coffin, Camden
Place, Minn.

\$500,000 Beatty's Organs at Bargains.
For Particulars, Catalogue.
Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

BIG Bundle Reading Matter, send 2 ct. stamp.
200 Circulars mailed on trial, only 10 cts.
Joseph Janecki, Aarwood, Michigan.

Memorials

AND

Testimonials

Now is the time to get the very latest hand written Memorials for your deceased relative or friend. Simply forward a postal card, and receive full information from **WALTER THORPE**, 16 Plymouth Place, Holyoke, Mass.

J. A. HUDSON,

"THE PRINTER."

HOLYOKE, MASS.

A FEW
PRICES.



6s 4s 3s

Bill Heads, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25 per 1,000.

Letter Heads, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Note Heads, \$2.00 per 1,000.

Envelopes, \$1.75 to 2.25 per 1,000.

Business Cards, \$1.50 to 2.50 per 1,000.

The best of stock used.

Write for estimates on any kind of printing you may want.

I have a few second hand cuts for sale, send stamp for proofs and prices.

A PAPER THAT WILL PLEASE YOU.
Sample Free.

News-Letter, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

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Reader, when you write to Advertisers please mention Every Month.

Beatty's Organs Are the best. Write for Catalogue. Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

wanted

The names and addresses of every amateur job printer and publisher in the U. S. If you are one of the above, write your name and address on a postal card and mail to Typograph, care Every Month, Lock Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

SEND 25 CENTS

For 12 Valuable Receipts for the Household; also for man and beast. When you once get them you will not part with them. N. E. Medical & Novelty Co., (G G) 10 B. Blue Hill Ave., Boston, Mass.

10,000 Agents wanted; full particulars for two cent stamp. Address Star Mailing Co., Altharp, Ark., Box 10.

P Letters copied in one minute with Tracene. So simple a child can use it. Complete outfit sent post-paid to any address for 25 cents. We pay agents \$1.50 per day. Agents Supply Co., Box 3351, Boston, Mass.

GENTS Do you want to correspond with some young and pretty girls? If so, send 10 cents for our list of those that will write to you. Ladies wishing correspondents will please send stamp and description to J. J. Smith, Dept. 2, 97 Spring St., Albany, N. Y.

Tele Habc

Made arrangements so that we can offer *The Shut-In Friend* with EVERY MONTH, for one year for 25 cents. *The Shut-In Friend* is published at Melrose, Md., and it is a very interesting paper for Shut-ins.

We have also made arrangements so we can offer *The Columbian Era*, a very interesting magazine for young people, published at Hinsdale, Ill., and EVERY MONTH, for 25 cents. Sample copies of the above papers will be sent to any one on request.

Address office of EVERY MONTH for the above offers.

Practice and Preaching.



Cholly (contemptuously) — Money? Bah! This continuous scramble after money that you see every day is positively disgusting.

Freddy—I agree with you, old chap. I think we ought to have a higher, nobler aim in life than the mere accumulating of wealth, and I—



Both—Hold on there! I saw that first!—Brooklyn Life.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Under the above heading, we will insert notices of a business character for ½ cent a word. No display; set in solid nonpareil.

FOR SALE. Two small fonts of type, nearly new. Send stamp for proofs and prices.

Printer, care of EVERY MONTH, 155 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

SEND 5 OR 10 CENTS

And receive a big bundle of reading matter. Every Month, Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

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Uninitiated.



Hicks—What queer terms are employed in our everyday language. Dryleigh speaks of the book he has written as a "work."

Wicks—It is obvious that you have never tried to read that book.—Answers.

From Headquarters.



Cora—That Jack Mashem you introduced me to the other night is awfully bold—kisses every girl he meets.

Her Brother (sternly)—Who told you?

Cora (blushingly)—Oh, I had it from his own lips.—Truth.

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At 1/4 Price

Gold and Silver Watches, Bicycles, Tricycles, Guns and Pistols, Cars, Buggies, Wagons, Carriages, Safes, Sleighs, Harness, Cart Tops, Skids,



Sewing Machines, Accordions, Organs, Pianos, Cider Mills, Cash Drawers, Feed Mills, Stoves, Kettles, Bone Mills, Letter Presses, Jack Screws, Trucks, Axles, Haycutters, Press Stands, Copy Books, Vices, Drills, Road Plows, Lawn Mowers, Coffee Mills, Lathes, Sanders, Dump Carts, Corn Shellers, Hand Carts, Forges, Scrapers, Wire Fence, Fanning Mills, Wringers, Engines, Saws, Steel Sinks, Grain Dumps, Crow Bars, Boilers, Tools, Bit Braces, Hay, Stack, Elevator, Rail Road, Platform and Counter SCALES. Send for free Catalogue and see how to save Money. 151 So. Jefferson St., CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Beatty's Pianos In use Everywhere. For Catalogue, Address Danie F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

✠ WE HAVE HAD ✠

Some calls for the June and July numbers of EVERY MONTH, which contain the illustrated article on

✠ SWIMMING ✠

We will mail the two copies to any one for the small sum of

✠ FIVE CENTS ✠

500 BOOKS, &c., FREE!

SEND 10 CTS. and we PRINT your full address on 1000 (3 color) GUMMED LABELS, 500 postpaid to you to stick on your letters, papers, &c., and 500 postpaid to 500 agency firms, publishers and manufacturers, who will mail you 500 sample books, novelties, pictures, magazines, papers, &c. Free with your printed address on each.

G. F. CURTIS, of the Wilmington, DE., writes as follows: "The FREE sample books, papers, &c. I received from the G. F. firm mentioned if bought would cost me \$25 to \$40. Am del. 'Wed.'" **Big Mail Co.** (478) Frankford and Girard Aves., Phila., Pa.



SEND 10 CENTS

And we will send you a Coin Book giving prices we pay, it may be of value to you as you may have pieces of money that are valuable.

N. E. Medical & Novelty Co., (GG) 10 B. Blue Hill Ave., Boston, Mass.

→ CIRCULARS ←

Mailed for 10 cents per 100. 1,000 circulars of four different kinds for 80 cents. TRY ME. E. F. Reinocli, Box 58, Sippo, O.

VOL. 1.

NOVEMBER · 1894

NO. 11.

Every Month

→ 20 ←
CENTS
PER YEAR

2 ←
CENTS
COPY



A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE.
TO INSTRUCT AND AMUSE.

PUBLISHED AT HOLYOKE, MASS.

Confident of It.



Mrs. Kingsley—Wasn't your husband out very late last night?

Mrs. von Blumer (sweetly)—Yes. But I felt sure he would be. He told me he was going to meet your husband.—Detroit Free Press.

Proof Positive.



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Young Collectors

Send 6 cents in stamps for my (Beginner's) Packet of 25 well Mixed Foreign Stamps, well worth the price. John Gordon, 221 Franklin St., Holyoke, Mass.

Stamp Papers send sample copy and rates.

♦ AUCTION ♦

The following lots of stamps will be sold to the highest bidder. The stamps are used U. S. stamps. All are in good condition. Send in your bid on a postal card, give a bid on each lot. On the 20th of this month we shall notify the highest bidder, who must remit amount of his bid, and the stamps will be sent. Look out for this space next month.

Lot 3. Contains 34 pieces U. S. Columbian stamps as follows: 5—1 cent; 22—2 cent; 7—10 cent.

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Lot 5. 10 copies of the Reliable Coin & Stamp Guide. The above books are 5 7/8 inches in size, contain 50 pages and 400 illustrations, they are being retailed all over the country at 25 cts. per copy.

We have placed a reserve price on the above lots.

Paper City Stamp Co.,
* Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

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AND WHAT IS MADE WITH THEM.

Compiled by **MARCIA L. WATSON**. 128 pages and 46 Illustrations. Price, 25 cents per copy.



Contains 113 different rules for making Black Insertion and Edging, Mechlin Lace, Broad Lace, Wide Diamond Lace, Pin Wheel Lace, Geneva Lace, Baby's Socks, Table Mats, Shoulder Cape for Lady, Wheat Head Lace, Shell Point Edging, Baby's Jacket, Bar Lace, Crazy Pattern Edging, Spider Web Tidy, Bettie Lace, Work Bag, Marguerite Edging, Fan Lace, Boots for Invalids, Easy Lace, Polish Boots, Knitted Ball, City Point Edging, Block Lace, Diamond Edging, Marlboro Lace, Saw Teeth, Leaf Lace, Oak Leaf Edging, Leaf and Trellis Pattern, Square Point Lace, Knitted Dress, Tam O'Shanter Cap, Medallion Lace, Beautiful Edging, Purse, Baby's Shirt, Silk Railroad Stockings, Braided Stitch, Wheel Lace, Infant's Bootie, Lady's Undervest, Lace for Pillow-Cases, Sheets, etc., Bed Spread, Victoria Opera Hood, Fancy Pattern for Back of Mitten, Lamp Mat, Bath Mittens, Tattling Lace, The Little Strawberry, Knitted Skirt, Honeycomb Pattern, Knee Caps, White Toboggan, Lady's or Gent's Mitts, Shell Edging, Fancy Mats for Vases, Raised Crocheted Pattern for Spread, Diamond Lace, Open Shell Lace, Knitted Half-Shawl, Deep Shell Lace, Smyrna Insertion, Poplar Leaf Lace, Star Lace, Sofa Pillow, Toboggan Cap, Cover for a Piano Stool, Ear Muffs, Deep Lace, Palm Leaf Lace, Oceania Lace, Narrow Edge, Normandy Edging, Knitted Boots, Braid and Crochet Edging, Crochet Slipper-Afghan Stitch, Princess Lace, Big Wheel Lace, Bed Sock, Mrs. V.'s Edging, Square for Quilt, Card Case, Daisy Wheel, Torchon Lace, Knitted Slipper-Honeycomb Pattern, etc., etc.

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Bulkeley Bigge (a charming fellow, but a bad dancer)—I can't think what all the girls are coming to! They've got no backbones. Five wanted to sit out a dance with me tonight!—Punch.

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"I've made up my mind to marry one of those two girls, but I don't know which. You see, I am in love with one, but she's got no money—nor have I. And the other—the plain one—is awfully rich. What would you do, old fellow?"

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BOYS! ÷ GIRLS!

START A STAMP COLLECTION.

100 Mixed used Foreign Stamps, 10 cts.
 Nice set of 6 unused American stamps, 12 cts.
 100 U. S. 10 c. Commemorative Bills, 10 cts. Stamps
 Wholesale or Retail. Give me a trial. Address
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CITY HALL, HOLYOKE, MASS.

Every Month

VOL. I.

HOLYOKE, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1894.

NO. 11.

NOTES ABOUT HOLYOKE.

The illustration on the opposite page, gives an inadequate idea of the beauty of Holyoke's City Hall. It is built entirely of gray granite, and being situated on an eminence on the corner of two of the principal business streets of the city, it makes a beautiful and imposing appearance; it is the admiration of all strangers who visit the city. The tower is provided with a clock and the time can be told from the four sides of the tower. The clock's faces are illuminated at night, so that the time can be read in the darkest night. A large bell hung in the tower strikes the hours; the bell is also used to strike the number of the box from which a fire alarm is pulled. The offices of the local government are located in the building, also the Public Library; headquarters of Co. D of the state militia; Police Court, etc. A large public hall takes up all the upper portion of the building. The Hall was built about 20 years ago.

Holyoke has sprung up from a little farming hamlet of 50 years ago, to one of the most pushing cities of the east. Situated on the Connecticut river about 100 miles from Boston and 145 miles from New York, and having excellent railroad facilities, it makes it a most desirable place for the manufacturer.

Holyoke is noted the world over for its immense water power, which is controlled by a great dam at this place, and which develops 30,000 horse power. Here are a few other things it is noted for:

It manufactures one-half of the fine writing paper made in the United States. It has one of the largest thread concerns; the largest envelope concern, also one of the largest blank book concerns in the U.

S. Its business houses and manufacturing industries are galore, and the excellence of their product is known the world over.

Holyoke has of course all the modern improvements, such as electric power both for street lights and manufacturing purposes; also electric street railroad, fine churches, business blocks, places of amusement, three daily papers, excellent educational institutions, and also one of the most efficient fire departments in the state. It has a large number of other interesting institutions, which we shall make mention of later.

The wonderful growth of this city can be realized by the figures of the census, taken at different periods. In 1845 there were about a dozen houses on the site of the present city. Population 1850, 3,245; 1855, 4,639; 1860, 4,997; 1865, 5,648; 1870, 10,733; 1875, 16,260; 1880, 21,915; 1885, 27,895; 1890, 35,674; 1894, over 40,000. A steady substantial growth, which promises much for its future greatness.

We shall give a few notes, etc., about Holyoke each month.

—o—

"Some people," said the tramp, as he sat in Prospect Park and picked his teeth with a match, "make me tired with their ignorance of the English language. If I ask a man for a dime he's almost sure to ask me if I want work. If I wanted work, I reckon I've got sense enough to ask for it."

—o—

"Look here," said a local man to his grocer recently, "those eggs you sold me yesterday were rotten." "Well, that wasn't my fault, how can I tell what is inside an egg, I'm a grocerman, not a mind reader."

ALWAYS BEAUTIFUL.

On the banks of the Orge, but a short distance from Belles-Fontaines, can be seen an elegant little chateau of modern construction, roofed with slate. Standing on the hillside, in the midst of grassy lawns and surrounded by low trees, the house attracts the attention of the few rowers who from time to time descend the Orge to Juvisy. Occasionally a fisherman in search of a good place to throw his hook has perceived on the heights above a woman, her face covered with a thick veil, and a young man who walked slowly beside her, leaning on her arm. At the slightest sound of an oar both disappeared around the bend of a path or behind a clump of shrubs. The people of Juvisy had vainly employed every effort to penetrate the mystery.

After having exhausted all imaginable suppositions the innkeeper and the grocer of Juvisy had decided that the young man was a maniac, whom his family had imprisoned in that property, bounded by a high wall on the side toward the road and by a river on that toward the fields. As for the woman, she was a relative or a hireling, and when a painter, returning from Belles-Fontaines, asked who was the owner of that sheltered, mysterious looking park, without the slightest hesitation they replied, "It is a madman who lives there."

On July 10, 1884, during one of those periods of heat which Senegambia envies us the Viscount de Montbrun left his small hotel in the Rue Varnot at 9 in the morning and walked down the Champs Elysees. M. de Montbrun was one of those Parisians who never leave Paris. "The sea," said he, "was made for fishermen and sailors. It has its beauties of course, but it is agreeable only one hour each day. As soon as it begins to ebb it uncovers a lot of pestilential mud, compared with which our great sewer is a bottle of cologne. As for the country, it is always just as hot there as in Paris, with this difference—you never know what to do with your evenings there." On all sides he saw hacks loaded with trunks.

The preparations for the approaching 14th of July festivities saddened his

heart, for the true Parisian is the inveterate enemy of public holidays and of all manifestations which disturb his repose.

"Where can I take refuge for three days?" thought M. de Montbrun. The year previous he had gone to St. Germain, and they had made just as much racket and shot off quite as many bombs there as at Paris. Montbrun then remembered that he had promised himself an excursion into Brittany before the pick of the demolisher had finished transforming that old corner of his country. To see again Vitre Fongeres, pass a day at St. Malo and then return would be just the thing. He would thus avoid the crowd and noise.

On the morrow Montbrun arrived at Vitre. It was Saturday evening. In provincial towns to fairly judge the beauty of their women it is necessary to take one's post on Sunday at the door of a church. That is why Montbrun stood as early as 8 in the morning before the splendid edifice dedicated to St. Martin waiting for mass to be over. Before leaving Paris he had thrown into a postbox a few words addressed to Mlle. Paula Saltimberi, an artistic dancer at the Eden theater. Paula was a superb girl, a native of southern Italy, with all the ardor of that climate beaming from her large, dark eyes. She had made her debut at Naples, and after a season at the Italian theater at Nice had displayed to the Parisians her irreproachable shape and varied graces.

Montbrun was then 28 years of age, a handsome man, well versed in theatrical doings, whose personal charms were augmented by an income of 60,000 francs a year. His admiration for the charming ballet dancer was at once reciprocated, and they were soon launched upon the waves of a desperate flirtation. But the young man's fancy was short lived. It was not long before the shallow attractions of the Italian beauty ceased to please him, and he longed to escape from her altogether. But Abel-lo's jealousy was puerile compared to hers. Montbrun was fairly afraid of her. He dared not tell her outright what the gradual decline of his attentions portended. He had simply dropped a note to her upon his departure for Vitre bidding her a long farewell and intimating that he might never see her again. As she believed that he had no means of procuring his address, he thought him-

self now well out of her way.

Mass was over, and people were beginning to come out of the church. Suddenly Montbrun was seized with admiration. Amid the crowd he had caught sight of the face of a young girl. Never in his most ardent dreams had he imagined aught so lovely as that face, with its ideal lines, its more than earthly beauty—beauty so calm, so serene, so radiantly pure that it seemed that of one of God's angels. He wondered if it were possible that such a creature existed. He held his breath as he gazed on her descending the church steps, smiling at an older woman who accompanied her, her mother doubtless. Instinctively Montbrun followed them from afar and saw them enter a small house of modest appearance. Taking the number, he returned to the hotel and asked for information.

"That beautiful girl? Mlle. de Larade. Her father was an excellent man. His family were rich before the revolution, but each succeeding generation had sold off little by little land and fields and woods to keep up their rank. Finally poor M. de Larade had taken refuge in a small building formerly occupied by his intendant. There he lived, as best he could, with his wife, nee Laroche-Glaieul, and his daughter Jeanne. He had probably not more than 1,200 or 1,500 francs income, but the ladies knew how to live on very little, while he, poor gentleman, had even given up taking snuff."

The viscount wrote to his notary at Paris, requesting him to at once send him a letter of introduction to a notary of Vitre and to apprise that gentleman that he, Montbrun, came of a good family, had the reputation of being a man of honor and was not without fortune, after which the notary of Vitre would effect his acquaintance with a family wherein he hoped to find happiness.

Everything happened as the viscount had arranged. He was presented to Mlle. Jeanne de Larade, found her all he thought, came again and again to her home and was finally accepted as her future husband upon certain conditions. Montbrun promised everything they wished. He was in an ecstasy of bliss during the few weeks which preceded the day fixed for his marriage.

In the midst of his dreaming he received through his notary—he had care-

fully concealed his address from all others—a letter from one of his friends, who wrote him that Paula Salimberì was seeking him in every direction and uttering direful threats.

At length the eventful day arrived. The contract had been signed. Two friends of Montbrun had come from Paris to serve him as witnesses, and on the 10th of September, at 11 in the morning, the guests left in carriages for the mayor's office. The viscount and two or three persons were speaking with a functionary at that office when they were startled by a piercing scream, followed by a long clamor of voices. Rushing to the windows, they saw a hurrying crowd, amid which a small group were massed about a recumbent form.

"What has happened?" exclaimed Montbrun, almost suffocated by apprehension.

"An unknown woman has thrown vitriol in the face of Mlle. de Larade. All one side of the poor child's face is badly burned and an eye destroyed. They are carrying her to her home."

Montbrun fell, rigid and unconscious, to the floor.

He tried vainly during the day to be received at the home of his betrothed.

"Tell him that he will never see me again!" she cried, shedding tears that, rolling over her raw wounds, burned her like fire.

The suffering of M. de Montbrun was intense. Consumed with fever, his heart seemed pressed in a vise.

A little later a small package was delivered to him.

The unknown woman, arrested immediately after the perpetration of her crime, stated that her name was Paula Salimberì; her motive, vengeance.

Montbrun shut himself in his bedroom and opened his parcel, which contained a small quantity of white powder. Folding a handkerchief into a bandage, he measured out two spoonfuls of the powder and spread it on the bandage, which he then placed over his eyes, tying it in a firm knot at the back of his head.

Two hours after he arrived at the home of M. de Larade in a coupe, from which the notary of Vitre helped him to descend.

"Do not come in," said Mme. de Larade. "It would kill Jeanne."

"Tell her that she may receive me

now," replied M. de Montbrun. "We shall be married as soon as she is able to leave the house. For me, her image will remain eternally what it was—I am blind."

M. and Mme. de Montbrun lead a retired life in their chateau at Juvisy. Jeanne adores the husband who for her renounced forever the sight of sky and fields and flowers. As for the blind man, he has kept intact the picture of an ideal maiden smilingly descending the steps of the Church of St. Martin. He is happy, for in the unending night to which he has condemned himself he sees her always young, always beautiful.—Translated From the French For San Francisco News-Letter.

MONEY ON THE BRAIN

IT CAUSES INDIGESTION AND PREVENTS SLEEP.

Better the Poor Man's Dinner With Contentment Than the Rich Dyspeptic's Royal Fare—What Girls Should Know—Good Advice For the Married.

Of course no advice will do the covetous man any good; he will heap up for some one else to scatter. If a man has money continually on his brain, he cannot have sound sleep any more than he can stand up when he is sitting down. Theophrastus thus describes the sleepless nights of the covetous man: "Lying in bed, he asked his wife whether she shut the trunks and chests fast, the cap case be sealed and whether the hall door be bolted, and though she say 'all is well' he riseth out of bed in his shirt, barefooted and barelegged, to see whether it be so, with a lantern searching in every corner."

You must have a tranquil mind, free from care, else you cannot sleep. The great majority of mankind are dissatisfied; they are always on the wing; they never settle; they never alight on any tree to build their nests. This tree is not green enough, and that is not high enough, and so they are always fluttering from one to the other. Oh, for the contentment! Like your little bird upon the tree, he hath fed himself tonight. He knoweth not where his breakfast is tomorrow. He setteth there while the

wind rocks the tree; he shuts his eyes, puts his head under his wing and sleeps and when he awakes in the morning sings:

**Mortals cease from toil and sorrow.
God provideth for tomorrow.**

Make less ado about your hardships and think more of your blessings. Those people who were never petted and fondled and spoiled by fortune have health of body given them in largest quantity. They sleep sounder on a straw mattress than fashionable invalids on a couch of eagle's down. The dinner of corned beef and cabbage tastes better to the man whose appetite is sharpened on a woodman's ax than wealthy indigestion experiences seated at a table covered with partridge, quail or venison. I tell you, I would not take that man's magnificent residence if with it I had to take the owner's gout. Nor would I take that man's money if I had to have the trouble he has in taking care of it. I sometimes go musing along our streets, and few faces look as if any joy had come down and sung in their souls. I can see lines of thought, of care and of fear—money lines, shrewd, grasping lines, but the happiest looking person is the poor old woman selling her wares on the street corner.

Successful men I see plenty, but few contented men; scores of handsome men and handsomer women, but few happy faces. We are rich or poor according to what we are, not according to what we have. Happiness consists not in multiplying wealth, but in subtracting our desires. Be content with such things as you have. If you have a quiet conscience and the love of God, what more do you want?

How to Prevent Sickness Caused by Motion on Land or Sea.

Sensickness, as it is always termed, is caused by a rolling about of the inner parts of the body—the vital parts and intestines—a shaking or disturbance. Now, a simple remedy for that dreadful malady is to get a couple of sheets of ordinary foolscap paper and place them over your breast and stomach, binding them on with a wide bandage of cloth, linen preferably, long enough to go quite around the body, all this, of course, under all clothing. This has been tried with good results by many.



WHAT OUR OWL SAYS.

That a friend without discretion is more to be feared than an enemy in armor.

That people who carry gold watches, especially ladies, are always looking at the time.

That it is not punishment but his deserving it that disgraces a man.

That when a girl is described as the picture of health, it isn't to be inferred that she paints herself.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Any questions or queries from our subscribers on any legitimate subject, will be answered in this column. If you desire a personal reply to your question, be sure and inclose a 2 cent stamp in your letter for return postage. Make your letters short and to the point, write on one side of the paper. We shall sign the initials of the name of the writer, name of town and state.

A. T. C., New York, N. Y. 1847—5 cent used, lists at 60 cents.

J. G., Pittsburg, Pa. Use varnish which can be obtained from any printer's supply house. Run the cover through twice, using the varnish the second time; this will give the gloss you want.

H. G. H., New Orleans, La. We prefer dealing with Scott Stamp & Coin Co., also prefer their catalogue, but the catalogues of both firms are the "standards."

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Under the above heading, we will insert Exchange notices for subscribers free of charge. Limit, 30 words.

Will exchange Philatelic and other papers for used Columbians of higher value than 2 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try a package. H. G. Hoffmann, 488 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.

To Exchange. Model Racing Yacht, Valkyrie Model, thirty one inches long, seven inches wide on deck; will exchange for Hawkeye, Kodak or other magazine camera. C. S. Redding, 611 So. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

His Victory.



"Oh, Mr. Longhead, I just saw Charley Greene eloping with your wife!"

"Good! Now I'm even with him. He sold me a horse last week."—Life.

Stellar Scintillation.

The theory is advanced by S. E. Christian, in Popular Astronomy, that stellar scintillation is caused largely by inconceivable numbers of small meteoric bodies, which are constantly passing between the stars and our earth. "Momentary occultations of the stars by these bodies, which are revolving outside of our atmosphere, would certainly occur if these bodies were numerous enough, and recent investigation seems to point to the fact that they are."

EVERY MONTH.

* PUBLISHED MONTHLY. *

Subscription, 20 cents per year, in advance.
Single copies, 2 cents.

JOHN B. SUTCLIFFE,

PUBLISHER. EDITOR.

155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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The Publisher reserves the right to refuse any advertisements which he considers are of an objectional nature.

All matter intended for our next issue must be received before the 25th of November.

Address all Communications to
P. O. Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

If this paragraph is marked with a cross in red ink, it means that your subscription has expired. Please renew.

Entered at P.O. Holyoke, Mass., as 2d. class matter.

VOL. I. NOVEMBER, 1894. NO. 11.

EDITORIAL.

We are living to-day in a social life which would if men and women did not break loose from it, hold them in slavery. The tendency at the present time is to follow what some one else says or does. Witness it in all grades of social, political, and business life. If the leaders in society of to-day said or did what was right, and acted according to the golden rule, no doubt it would be a good thing to do as they do. There is too much dependence on what a few leaders in our social and political life say or do; and there is no doubt that the cause of so much corruption at the present day is from this very thing, "following the leader."

It is a great thing to stand and act independently. The only true originality and personal independence is that which comes from close study of people and things, and by not being cajoled into what any one says unless you are sure that they are in the right. Investigate, study, and read for your own selves.

When the masses of people begin to think and act for themselves, then will the time come for better municipal government, better morals, and who knows if not the "Millenium."

The Pope Manufacturing Co., makers of the Columbia bicycle, have announced that the price of their wheels for next year will be \$100. This will be welcome news to those who desire to be the owner of a bicycle. The Pope M'fg Co., being the leading makers of bicycles in the country, their reduction will of course make other manufacturers follow in their footsteps. There will be a chance of obtaining a good wheel at a very low figure next year.

Bicycling has become the leading sport, and as a means of recreation it is not surpassed. It is one of the most healthful exercises known, if used in moderation. A moderate use of the bicycle will increase the lung capacity, strengthen the vital organs, and in fact make new beings of those who take up this healthful sport, and continue a regular and moderate use of it.

There are some devotees of the wheel however, like in every sport and recreation, who go too far. Especially is this so with those who have just become riders. They often ride to far and hard, and often bring upon themselves severe injuries, which are sometimes lasting. This has the effect of deterring many parents from allowing their sons or daughters from becoming riders. It should not be so, by all means invest in a wheel, if you can afford it, and learn yourself and other members of your family to ride.

Ask any physician who is a bicycle rider, his opinion as to the good effects of wheeling, and in nearly every instance he will have only words of praise for the wheel as an health promoter.

Thanksgiving day will soon be here, but in a great many cases the people will have very little to be thankful for. But be thankful for what little you have anyway.

NOTES BY THE PUBLISHER.

The Dec. issue of this journal will be published about the 1st. All matter intended for that issue must be received not later than the 25th of this month.

Any one who desires to obtain some useful articles for a few minutes work, should send 3—1 cent stamps for our large premium catalogue and particulars how to get the articles shown in it for a little work. Don't miss sending for it.

ADVERTISERS

We shall continue for some time to give a discount of 50 per cent from our regular rates to cash advertisers. Place an advertisement with us now, the holiday season is at hand, and it is the best time to advertise.

SAMPLE COPIES

If you receive a sample copy of EVERY MONTH, and you are not a subscriber, we extend to you an invitation to become one. Examine the sample copy we send you, and if you think you would like to receive it for one year, why just fill out the blank we send, and mail it with 20 cents to this office. If it does not interest you, won't you kindly hand it to some one whom you think would subscribe.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We desire to exchange with all papers. Any of the papers that do not come regularly to our office, will be dropped from our exchange list.

Publishers who desire to discontinue their publications, can have the unexpired subscriptions filled out at very reasonable rates by applying to the publisher of this journal.

We give below the names of the new exchanges received since our last issue.

Pencilings, Pet Philatelist, Stampic Exchanger, The Young Printer.

The Ashland Advertiser, Ashland, Ore., will suspend publication until June, '95.

Pencilings, first issue is on hand from San Francisco, Cal. It is devoted entirely to

amateur journalism. Neat and clean.

Vol. 1, No. 1, of *The Pet Philatelist*, is on deck. It is a small 8 paged and cover paper for stamp collectors. E. Moyer, Pub., Berlin, Ont., Can.

The Star, which has been issued by C. E. Wagoner, Galesburg, Ill., is now published by The Star Pub. Co., Dahinda, Ill.

The Oct. number of *The Shut-In Friend*, of Melrose, Md., is enlarged and very much improved over previous numbers.

The Young Printer, is the name of a new and neat 8 paged and cover magazine, for printers of high and low degree; loaded to the muzzle with interesting news for the printerman. John Gordon, Editor and Publisher, 221 Franklin St., Holyoke, Mass.

INK DROPS.

The following lines were sent in by one of our readers.

If youth did know,
What age would crave,
Many a penny he would save.

Thanksgiving day will soon be here,
And all the comic sheets
Will have the same old pictures of
The dreams of him who eats.
—Detroit Tribune.

How to Crystallize Flowers.

Arrange some basket forms of any desired pattern with pliable copper wire and wrap them with gauze. Into these tie to the bottom violets, ferns, geranium leaves—in fact, any flowers except full blown roses—and sink them in a solution of alum of a pound to a gallon of water. Wait until the solution has cooled, as the colors will then be preserved in their original beauty, and the crystallized alum will hold them faster than when formed in a hot solution. When you have a light covering of crystals that completely envelops the articles, remove carefully and allow it to drip for 12 hours. These baskets make a very unique ornament and long preserve their freshness.

A Real Scene.



SCISSORS AND PASTE POT.

Rumor hath it that 40 per cent of mankind are bow-legged. The percentage among women is not mentioned, probably because the feminine costume is not a dead give-away. Girls, beware of donning bloomers; if you do the percentage will be floating around in the newspapers.

Marie—I tell yer yer are false! False to the marrer of yer h'art! I've trusted you blindly, fondly until the pre ent moment, and now I loathe and despise yer!

Fleurette—Heaven give me power to restrain myself, or I'll knock the neck off her!—Life.

Jefferson and Grant.

Joseph Jefferson tells an amusing story of his memory for names. Some public characters remember names wonderfully. However modest the station in life, however commonplace the circumstances of the former meeting, however remote the date of it, immediately they meet any one whose name they once knew they greet him by that name, to the satisfaction of the modest one, and to the admiration of all hearers. Stories of such feats of memory on the part of great personages are familiar. Mr. Jefferson does not pretend to rival them in this truthful narrative.

He was going up in an elevator in a large building in New York. A quiet, gentlemanly looking person, who stood next to him, bowed. He returned the bow. The quiet man called him by name and made some polite inquiry about his health and his family. Mr. Jefferson tried in vain to "place" him. Finally he said:

"Sir, your face is very familiar to me, but though I remember that we have met I cannot call your name. Would you mind telling me?"

"My name is Ulysses S. Grant," was the bland reply.

"What did you do, Mr. Jefferson?" some one asked, when he told the story.

"Do? I left the elevator at the next floor for fear that I should ask him if he was in the war," replied the actor grimly.—New York Ledger.

The following is a will left by a drunkard of Oswego, N. Y.: "I leave to society a ruined character and a wretched example. I leave to my parents as much sorrow as they can in their feeble state bear. I leave to my brothers and sisters as much shame and mortification as I could bring on them. I leave to my wife a broken heart—a life of shame. I leave to each of my children poverty, ignorance, a low character, and a remembrance that their father filled a drunkard's grave."

What a sermon there is in the above! Boys, if you would leave a will like the above, by all means patronize the saloon.

Those who have burned the midnight oil in order to arrive at some conclusion concerning the hen and a half that laid an egg and a half in a day and a half may find the following a relief. "A certain family in Lincoln consists of one grandfather, two grandmothers, one father-in-law, two mothers-in-law, three mothers, two fathers, two daughters, one son, one daughter-in-law, one son-in-law, one granddaughter, and there are only six persons in the family."

Friendship is generally abused by those who profess it. It is to often supposed to carry with it an official right to that kind of candor which is also insolence. There can be no greater mistake. The more intimate our relations are with any one, be it in friendship or in love, the less should we strain the opportunity to say disagreeable or impertinent things. Intimacy does not absolve from courtesy though it is so often separated from it by un wisdom and the impetuosity of human nature.

How to Prepare Walls For Papering.

If walls have been previously papered, it is advisable to scrape off old paper, not only from a sanitary standpoint, but also to insure a perfect job.

To remove ordinary wall paper soak the paper by applying hot water with an old brush and then scraping with hand or pole scraper.

Heavy papers, such as leathers and felts, should be treated to a coat of hot paste thinned down to the consistency of cream. After a few minutes' soaking remove by scraping.

Whitewashed walls should be scraped after thoroughly wetting the walls with thin paste or water, then sized with strong sizing. If whitewash is not thick or scaly, a strong solution of vinegar will answer all purposes.

For damp walls we advise either one, two or three coats of shellac over the damp surface, or tinfoil, which is put up in sheets, can be tacked and pasted over the damp spots.

For varnished paper, mix about 2 pounds of common brown sugar or molasses to one-half bucket of water; then apply like sizing. This mixture is also good for oil painted walls. Scraping, however, is preferred to either.

For oil painted walls, dissolve 2 pounds of pearl ash in a bucket of water and apply like sizing.

For calcimined walls, wash walls and ceilings with a large sponge; then apply ordinary sizing. New walls should have a coat of weak sizing.

He Didn't Mind.

Mother—Miss Smithers, your school mistress, tells me she's always being obliged to scold you, Johnnie. I'm sorry to hear that.

Johnnie (considerately)—Oh, never mind, mother. It doesn't matter. I'm not one of those sensitive children, you know.

FACTS.

A million matches are used in Europe every 12 minutes.

Ireland's linen industry employs 100,000 persons.

The South produces over 60 per cent of all the cotton of the world.

There are 9,000,000 dwelling houses for France's 38,000,000 of population.

Over 130,000 bicycles are made annually in Great Britain.

There are 34,000 miles of wire in New York's underground conduits.

A millionth of a second can be measured by electricity.

One-third of the females of France are farm laborers.

There are 6,000 diamond cutters in the world and 8,000 dealers.

Aurora, Ill., was the first city in the world to illuminate its streets by electricity.

A horseshoe without nails has been invented.

A French chemist makes wine out of potatoes.

The greatest handle factory in the world is at Louisville, Ky.

Four-tenths of the operating expenses of an electric light plant are for coal.

The shrewd trade instincts of the American have made occasion for profit in the Oriental war. The Winchester Arms Company has sold 26,000 revolvers to private citizens of Japan.

A scheme to prevent runaways is to have a small electric battery in the vehicle with wires running to the horse's nostrils. When the animal bolts a press of the button will stop him instantly. It is said to have never failed.

Platinum has been drawn into wire so fine that eighteen strands of it twisted together could be inserted into the hollow of a human hair.

Stamp Department.

For those Interested in the Collecting of Stamps.

Written for Every Month.

STAMP COLLECTING.

As an amusement for young people, or the older ones, postage stamp collecting seems more deserving of popularity and encouragement than any other pastime whatever. Why? Because time or money spent in making a collection is not thrown away but gives something material to show for it, besides a vast fund of useful and valuable information. At the same time one is gaining a most beautiful collection of art specimens as a monument of one's perseverance and love of the beautiful; he is constantly learning what will be useful in life, and yet the study is so pleasing that one never thinks of it as work, and hence it is the most satisfactory manner possible of studying geography and history. How different is this from the many silly amusements which are rife at the present day, and which give no lasting benefits. It is impossible to name an amusement that can at all compare with stamp collecting.

Stamp collecting first became popular in England. From thence it came to America, and extended all over the world. It has its devotees in all climes.

Stamp collecting first became popular about 1860, and its progress since that time is something wonderful. No amusement could make such rapid strides into public favor the world over, unless it possessed extraordinary merit.

Some of the leading men and women of all countries are stamp collectors. A young man not many miles from Holyoke has a collection valued at about \$35,000.

No collector need fear to lay out money on his collection, because it will always bear a market value, which increases every year it is kept.

The stamp collector takes great pride in looking over his treasures from day to day. A well arranged and neatly kept

(Continued next month.)

Written for Every Month.

HOW TO START A STAMP COLLECTION.

Some of the readers of EVERY MONTH, have probably become interested in postage stamps, and would like to form a collection, but do not know just how to begin.

I will try and give some advice about starting a collection, and just what I would do myself.

First, provide yourself with a stamp catalogue, which will cost about 25 or 50 cents, and can be procured through any dealer in postage stamps. A catalogue contains a description of all the postage stamps issued by any country in the world. It is illustrated, so that you can easily tell what country any strange stamp you may obtain comes from. The catalogue also gives the current price of each stamp issued, or what has been issued, that are on the market for sale.

Second, purchase a blank book that contains about 200 pages, and is about 9 by 12 inches in size. The cost of such a book will not be more than 50 cents. I would not advise a beginner to invest in a printed album, as it will be a long time usually before you can fill the printed spaces provided for each stamp issued.

(Continued next month.)



(Continued from last month.)

But Skinny made a slight mistake this time.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

How to Care For Window Shades.

In replacing a window shade that has been torn from the roller use ounce tacks. Longer ones injure the spring.

Always fasten the round hole bracket on the right hand side of the window.

Place roller in brackets with shade rolled up.

To strengthen the spring draw the shade down a few revolutions, remove roller from brackets, roll up shade and replace.

If the spring is too strong, remove roller from brackets with shade rolled up, unroll a few turns and replace.

If the shade is tacked on properly, it will hang toward the window.

To fit a shade to a window with inside shutters measure inside molding next to shutters.

To shorten a roller for window with inside shutters measure from tip on spring side and allow half inch for roller end. It will then roll freely in the brackets.

Always see that roller is cut true, and that roller end is free from imperfections arising from casting.

To properly wind a spring roller for ordinary length shades 15 to 16 revolutions are sufficient.

In mounting a shade on spring roller place spring end to the left.

A piece of bread, not too fresh, will remove all dirt from shades. Never use oils.

How to Get Rid of Roaches.

The persistent use of borax will drive away roaches or water bugs. Everything must be kept scrupulously clean. Dust the borax in their haunts, particularly around the sink, water pipes and boiler. Leave it there until the next day's sweeping; then put around fresh borax, using it plentifully. Have no paper on the closet shelves. Wash the tops of doors and windows with boiling suds and rub, when dry, with a cloth saturated with kerosene. The bundle of kindling wood is a prolific source of water bugs in the house. Each bundle before it is carried in should be knocked violently down on the cellar floor or yard stones, while some one stands ready with a kettle of boiling water to prevent the escape of the bugs that run from it, but by far the better way is not to use it at all.

HOW TO SELECT MEATS.

Every Housekeeper Should Be Her Own Marketer.

In selecting the meats for the table keep in mind certain facts concerning the desirable cuts. When beef is good, it will have a fine, smooth, open grain, and it will feel tender when pinched. The lean should be of a bright carnation red and the fat white rather than yellow. The suet should be perfectly white. If the lean should be dark or purplish and the fat very yellow, do not buy the meat. See that the butcher has properly jointed the meat before it goes home. The pieces generally roasted are the sirloin and the fore and middle ribs. In small families the ribs are the most convenient pieces. A whole sirloin is too large except for a numerous company, but is the piece most esteemed by epicures.

Steaks may be cut from the ribs, inner part of the sirloin or rump. The round is generally corned or salted and boiled. It is also used for the dish called beef a la mode. The legs make excellent soup. The head and tail are also used for that purpose. The other pieces of the animal are generally salted and boiled or used when fresh for soups and stews when not too fat. If the state of the weather will allow you to keep fresh beef two or three days, rub with salt and wrap it in a cloth. In summer do not attempt to keep it more than 24 hours and not that length of time unless you can conveniently lay it on ice or in a springhouse.

How to Serve Gravy.

Many people dislike spoon food or sloppy dishes. If gravies are served, they should be put in boats and passed round the table. In helping sauces or melted butter don't pour it over the meat or fish. Put it on a vacant part of the plate and allow the guest to use it or not or pass the boat.

How to Remove Varnish.

The best way to remove varnish is with strong ammonia, not the kitchen ammonia. Apply with a small brush, so as to get it in all the crevices of the carving or molding. Give it time to eat off the paint and varnish, and if one coat does not do the work give it another. Then use a small sharp steel tool to scrape off the loosened paint and varnish.

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Written for Every Month.

STAMP COLLECTING.

As an amusement for young people, or the older ones, postage stamp collecting seems more deserving of popularity and encouragement than any other pastime whatever. Why? Because time or money spent in making a collection is not thrown away but gives something material to show for it, besides a vast fund of useful and valuable information. At the same time one is gaining a most beautiful collection of art specimens as a monument of one's perseverance and love of the beautiful; he is constantly learning what will be useful in life, and yet the study is so pleasing that one never thinks of it as work, and hence it is the most satisfactory manner possible of studying geography and history. How different is this from the many silly amusements which are rife at the present day, and which give no lasting benefits. It is impossible to name an amusement that can at all compare with stamp collecting.

Stamp collecting first became popular in England. From thence it came to America, and extended all over the world. It has its devotees in all climes.

Stamp collecting first became popular about 1860, and its progress since that time is something wonderful. No amusement could make such rapid strides into public favor the world over, unless it possessed extraordinary merit.

Some of the leading men and women of all countries are stamp collectors. A young man not many miles from Holyoke has a collection valued at about \$35,000.

No collector need fear to lay out money on his collection, because it will always bear a market value, which increases every year it is kept.

The stamp collector takes great pride in looking over his treasures from day to day. A well arranged and neatly kept

(Continued next month.)

Written for Every Month.

HOW TO START A STAMP COLLECTION.

Some of the readers of EVERY MONTH, have probably become interested in postage stamps, and would like to form a collection, but do not know just how to begin.

I will try and give some advice about starting a collection, and just what I would do myself.

First, provide yourself with a stamp catalogue, which will cost about 25 or 50 cents, and can be procured through any dealer in postage stamps. A catalogue contains a description of all the postage stamps issued by any country in the world. It is illustrated, so that you can easily tell what country any strange stamp you may obtain comes from. The catalogue also gives the current price of each stamp issued, or what has been issued, that are on the market for sale.

Second, purchase a blank book that contains about 200 pages, and is about 9 by 12 inches in size. The cost of such a book will not be more than 50 cents. I would not advise a beginner to invest in a printed album, as it will be a long time usually before you can fill the printed spaces provided for each stamp issued.

(Continued next month.)



(Continued from last month.)

But Skinny made a slight mistake this time.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

How to Care For Window Shades.

In replacing a window shade that has been torn from the roller use ounce tacks. Longer ones injure the spring.

Always fasten the round hole bracket on the right hand side of the window.

Place roller in brackets with shade rolled up.

To strengthen the spring draw the shade down a few revolutions, remove roller from brackets, roll up shade and replace.

If the spring is too strong, remove roller from brackets with shade rolled up, unroll a few turns and replace.

If the shade is tacked on properly, it will hang toward the window.

To fit a shade to a window with inside shutters measure inside molding next to shutters.

To shorten a roller for window with inside shutters measure from tip on spring side and allow half inch for roller end. It will then roll freely in the brackets.

Always see that roller is cut true, and that roller end is free from imperfections arising from casting.

To properly wind a spring roller for ordinary length shades 15 to 16 revolutions are sufficient.

In mounting a shade on spring roller place spring end to the left.

A piece of bread, not too fresh, will remove all dirt from shades. Never use oils.

How to Get Rid of Roaches.

The persistent use of borax will drive away roaches or water bugs. Everything must be kept scrupulously clean. Dust the borax in their haunts, particularly around the sink, water pipes and boiler. Leave it there until the next day's sweeping; then put around fresh borax, using it plentifully. Have no paper on the closet shelves. Wash the tops of doors and windows with boiling suds and rub, when dry, with a cloth saturated with kerosene. The bundle of kindling wood is a prolific source of water bugs in the house. Each bundle before it is carried in should be knocked violently down on the cellar floor or yard stones, while some one stands ready with a kettle of boiling water to prevent the escape of the bugs that run from it, but by far the better way is not to use it at all.

HOW TO SELECT MEATS.

Every Housekeeper Should Be Her Own Marketer.

In selecting the meats for the table keep in mind certain facts concerning the desirable cuts. When beef is good, it will have a fine, smooth, open grain, and it will feel tender when pinched. The lean should be of a bright carnation red and the fat white rather than yellow. The suet should be perfectly white. If the lean should be dark or purplish and the fat very yellow, do not buy the meat. See that the butcher has properly jointed the meat before it goes home. The pieces generally roasted are the sirloin and the fore and middle ribs. In small families the ribs are the most convenient pieces. A whole sirloin is too large except for a numerous company, but is the piece most esteemed by epicures.

Steaks may be cut from the ribs, inner part of the sirloin or rump. The round is generally corned or salted and boiled. It is also used for the dish called beef a la mode. The legs make excellent soup. The head and tail are also used for that purpose. The other pieces of the animal are generally salted and boiled or used when fresh for soups and stews when not too fat. If the state of the weather will allow you to keep fresh beef two or three days, rub with salt and wrap it in a cloth. In summer do not attempt to keep it more than 24 hours and not that length of time unless you can conveniently lay it on ice or in a springhouse.

How to Serve Gravy.

Many people dislike spoon food or sloppy dishes. If gravies are served, they should be put in boats and passed round the table. In helping sauces or melted butter don't pour it over the meat or fish. Put it on a vacant part of the plate and allow the guest to use it or not or pass the boat.

How to Remove Varnish.

The best way to remove varnish is with strong ammonia, not the kitchen ammonia. Apply with a small brush, so as to get it in all the crevices of the carving or molding. Give it time to eat off the paint and varnish, and if one coat does not do the work give it another. Then use a small sharp steel tool to scrape off the loosened paint and varnish.

How to Take Care of the Mouth.

Tobacco and chewing gum waste the saliva. Sauces and most relishes induce an excessive flow of saliva. Toward the end of the dinner the supply is weak, and the food, being insufficiently moistened, may cause indigestion. Then, too, the blood from which the saliva comes is made thinner and has less of the material needed for the repairs of the body. Nuts, all breads, particularly hot cakes and vegetables, need more chewing for perfect assimilation than meats. Keep the teeth clean and avoid exposing them to sudden changes. Swallow slowly, and so avoid choking.

How to Foot Stockings.

Taking the wornout sock, fold it on the seam, and where the heel verges into the leg begin to cut, and keeping half way between the two edges cut off the under part. Then cut open the heel seam, and spreading out the part cut away from the stocking make a paper pattern from which to cut out a new bottom of cloth.

Fold this in the middle and stitch together the rounded edges for a new heel. Then, unfolding, stitch the new bottom into the stocking, holding the former toward you as a seam was allowed in cutting the pattern, and it will be larger than the stockings. Woolen or cotton stockings past wearing should not be thrown away, as often one pair is useful in mending another.

How to Make a Napkin Holder For a Child.

Take a piece of plush 10 inches long and 2 wide, turn in a seam all around and line it with silk. Work an initial on each corner and sew in each end a little clasp, such as are used on garters for gentlemen's hose. Conceal the place where this is sewed on with a bow of narrow ribbon. Place the napkin in front of the child and hold it in place by the clasps, the strip of plush passing around the neck.

How to Cure Corns.

Linseed oil is a sure remedy for both hard and soft corns. If they are indurated and very painful, the relief it gives in a short time is most grateful. Bind on a soft rag saturated with linseed oil and continue to dampen it with the oil every night and morning until the corn can be removed easily and without pain.

How to Serve Poultry.

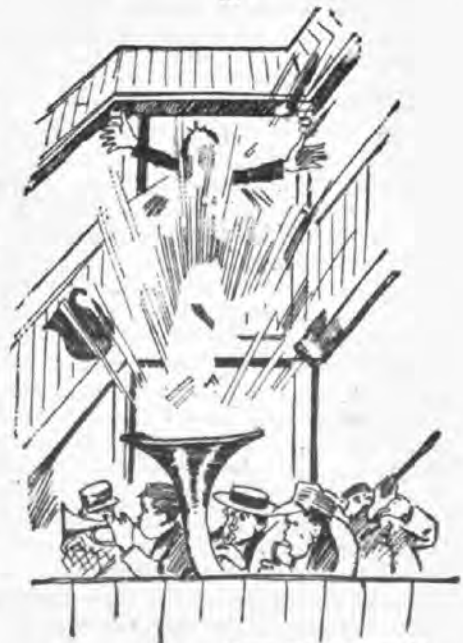
Do not ask the guests any questions. Each portion served must contain a piece of dark meat and a slice of white meat. If the preference of the honored guest is to be found out, discuss the favorite morsels.

A Boomerang.

I.



II.



—New York Herald.

HOW TO TREAT A BABY.

A Great Many Mothers Are Ignorant of Solemn Obligations.

Don't put a wee, helpless baby to bed between two grown people, for if it is not crushed to death the adults will absorb its vitality and leave it pale and lifeless. Don't let it sleep with its mouth open. Place it on its side, smooth out the pillowcase, and sleep will be longer and sweeter. Snoring is a bad habit, for which mothers are entirely to blame. Such people slept on their backs when a baby. This invariably brings colds and throat trouble.

Keep the baby's bib dry if you have to make 60 changes an hour. Give him not a scrap of meat before his third birthday. Save him from the kisses of his friends. Keep the sun out of his face and his head above the clothes.

Never pat a baby hard nor trot it violently, bringing the heel down with force. Better not to walk with a baby at all.

Never toss or jump it about or make loud noises as an amusement. Never give it an empty feeding bottle to suck or anything in its place. Do not unnecessarily put the finger in its mouth. Never try to make a baby eat by first patting the spoon in your own mouth.

How to Eat a Raw Egg.

Put the yolk of an egg into a dish with a teaspoonful of white sugar and a teaspoonful of orange or lemon juice and beat lightly together with a fork. Put the whites on a plate and add a pinch of salt. Then with a broad bladed knife beat it to a stiff froth. Now as lightly as possible mix all together in the dish. Transfer it to a clean tumbler, which it will nearly fill if properly made. It must stand in a warm place. Any fruit juice may be used in place of orange or lemon, or even brandy if the doctor has ordered it.

How to Whiten Rough Red Hands.

Keep the body clean by two warm baths a week. Take two cool baths a day to keep the skin in a healthy condition. Get the digestive organs in perfect order. Eat and drink temperately, get plenty of sleep and take moderate exercise. Make a lotion for the hands of rainwater, one-third as much glycerin and the juice of one lemon, to be used after washing.

Proof.

"Harry should go on the 'Halls.' He would make his fortune as a tight rope walker."

"How do you know?"

"He can kiss a girl in a canoe without upsetting it."—Pick Me Up.

He Felt Secure.

"Your money or your life!"

"Be gobs, all ther money about me is spint, an me loife is in ther hands of ther loife insurance, so shoot away, an good luck to yez."—Life.

One Explanation.

Gwendoline—I'm at a loss to account for the fact that Mr. Crandall has more enemies than any man I know.

Seward—I think he must go through life acting the part of a candid friend.



Willie Slimson—Mamma sent all her silver to the safe deposit vaults today.
 Mrs. Twilling—What did she do that for, Willie?
 Willie—She heard you were going to give a swell dinner.—Detroit Free Press.

Not of the Four Hundred.



Indignant Mother—Don't you ever dare to play with the cat next door again. You know very well that she has no license.—Life.

A Repulse.



He—Would you never consent to my filling your husband's place?
 Faithful Widow—Yes, if that could bring him back to me.—Life.

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A Surprise

If you use Visiting Cards, you should send for my Surprise Package, 10 cts. silver brings it.

—ADDRESS—
 C.H. Coffin, Camden Place, Minn

➔ **BIG** Bundle Reading Matter, send 2 cent stamp.
 Jos. Janecki, Aarwood, Mich.

Designing ∴ *Engraving*
Printing

M. J. DOYLE

Removed from Marble Building to
 120 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

FREE For a Few Minutes Work.

Watches, Printing Presses, Novelties, Etc.

Send 3-1 cent stamps for particulars to
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Walter Thorpe
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Crayon Portraits & Frames a Specialty. W. T. & Co., have removed from 16 Plymouth Place, to 120 Cabot St., Holyoke, Mass. With better Facilities, can guarantee Better Work. Try us and see.

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A Slight Departure.



Ethel—Mrs. Passeigh has a remarkably fresh complexion.

Maud—Yes. I never saw such a young head on such old shoulders.—Truth.

Precious.



Bingo—No, thank you, dear. I don't believe I care for any mince pie.

Mrs. Bingo—But, Henry, I have put in a lot of that brandy you brought home the other night.

Bingo (aghast)—What! Not that brandy I paid \$8 a quart for?

Mrs. Bin o—Yes, dear.

Bingo—Great guns! Give me the whole pie.—Truth.

We Have

Made arrangements so that we can offer *The Shut-In Friend* with EVERY MONTH, for one year for 25 cents. *The Shut-In Friend* is published at Melrose, Md., and it is a very interesting paper for Shut-ins.



An Inducement.



Irish Jarvey—Let me dhrive yer honor to Duncen Head.

English Tourist—I have seen that, Pat. I went there two years ago.

Irish Jarvey—Ah, your honor, shure they've added to the scenery since that toime!—Punch.

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Address—J. A. HUDSON,
25 Bond St., Holyoke, Mass.

3A 5a \$2.00

Miss 15

5A 6a \$1.95

VERY Handy. 12345

5A \$2.75

NEW 2

8A 14a \$1.15

SLEIGH BELLS, 112344

6A 8a \$2.00

ARts, 1894



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6A 8a \$2.00
ARts, 1894

A Tragedy of the Lawn In Three Acts.

I.



II.



III.



—Sketch.

A Persistent Creditor.



Mrs. Underhill—You make a great racket about my dressmaker's bill, but I never say a word about your tailor.

Underhill—Good heavens, Rita, you don't seem to realize that dressmakers have to be paid.—Truth.

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Reader, when you write to Advertisers please mention Every Month.

At 1/4 Price Gold and Silver Watches, Bicycles, Tricycles, Guns and Pistols, Cars, Buggies, Wagons, Carriages, Saws, Sleighs, Harness, Cart Tops, Skids,



Sewing Machines, Accordions, Organs, Pianos, Cider Mills, Cash Drawers, Feed Mills, Stoves, Kettles, Bone Mills, Letter Presses, Jack Screws, Trucks, Drills, Hay Cutters, Press Blanks, Copy Books, Vises, Road Plows, Lawn Mowers, Coffee Mills, Lathes, Benders, Dump Carts, Corn Shellers, Hand Carts, Forges, Scrapers, Wire Fence, Fanning Mills, Wringers, Engines, Saws, Steel Sinks, Grain Dumps, Crow Bars, Boilers, Tools, Bit Braces, Hay, Stock, Elevator, Rail Road, Platform and Counter SCALES.

Send for free Catalogue and see how to save Money. 151 So. Jefferson St., CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill

500 BOOKS, &c., FREE!

SEND 10 CTS. and we PRINT your full address on 1000 (2 color) GUMMED LABELS, 500 post-paid to you to stick on your letters, papers, &c., and 500 post-paid to 500 agency firms, publishers and manufacturers, who will mail you 500 sample books, novelties, pictures, magazines, papers, &c., Free with your printed address on each.

G. P. CURTIS, of So. Willington, Vt., writes as follows: "The FREE sample books, papers, &c., I received from the 500 firms mentioned, if bought would cost me \$20 to \$40. Am del. 'd." **Big Mail Co.** (478) Frankford and Girard Aves., Phila., Pa.



J. A. HUDSON,

"THE PRINTER."

HOLYOKE, MASS.



A FEW PRICES.



68 45 38
Bill Heads, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25 per 1,000.
Letter Heads, \$2.50 per 1,000.
Note Heads, \$2.00 per 1,000.
Envelopes, \$1.75 to 2.25 per 1,000.
Business Cards, \$1.50 to 2.50 per 1,000.

The best of stock used. Write for estimates on any kind of printing you may want.

I have a few second hand cuts for sale, send stamp for proofs and prices.

SEND 5 OR 10 CENTS

And receive a big bundle of reading matter. Every Month, Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

A PAPER THAT WILL PLEASE YOU. Sample Free. News-Letter, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

VOL. 1.

DECEMBER · 1894

NO. 12.

2
ENTS
COPY

Every Month

20
CENTS
PER YEAR



• A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE. •
• TO INSTRUCT AND AMUSE. •

PUBLISHED AT HOLYOKE, MASS.

• ADVERTISEMENTS •

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Send 10 cents, and we will insert your name in *Agents Directory* and send you *Our Happy Fireside* 6 months on trial FREE. You will get a large mail, and be well pleased.
FIRESIDE DIRECTORY,
(GG) 10 Blue Hill Ave.,
Roxbury, Mass.

Just What You Want

Your Name and Address will be set in neat type and printed on 50 of our xx no. 6, elegant

COMIC ENVELOPES

and sent by mail post-paid for only 20 cents, silver or stamps. Order quick!

Everybody wants them. A club of 6 orders for \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Address
Wernan Co., 507-10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

At 1/4 Price

Gold and Silver Watches, Bicycles, Tricycles, Guns and Pistols, Cars, Buggies, Wagons, Carriages, Safes, Sleighs, Harness, Cart Tops, Sledge,



Sewing Machines, Cash Drawers, Letter Presses, Press Stands, Lawn Mowers, Corn Shellers, Fanning Mills, Grain Dumps, Hay, Stock, Elevator, Rail Road, Platform and Counter SCALES.
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151 So. Jefferson St., CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS BOUGHT

Send Stamp for price-list.
Wm. J. Reed, 1827 N. Caroline St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Reasonable.



She—Why does the ocean make that moaning sound?

He—Probably one of the bathers stepped on its undertow.—Brooklyn Life.

The Foreign Idea.



American Girl—Oh, yes. My home was in California, but I went to school in Boston.

Interested Foreigner—Ach est! Did you go home at nights?—Life.

Young Collectors

Send 6 cents in stamps or my (Beginner's) Packet of 25 well Mixed Foreign Stamps, well worth the price. John Gordon, 221 Franklin St., Holyoke, Mass.
Stamp Papers send sample copy and rates.

A BEAUTIFUL MOONSTONE!

In its natural state, 15 Amateur Papers and other interesting reading matter, post paid only 10 cts silver.
The Hawkeye Concern, Mason City, Ia.

Every Month

VOL. 1.

HOLYOKE, MASS., DECEMBER, 1894.

NO. 12.

HOLYOKE NOTES.

The Purcell Envelope Co., which obtained the government contract to furnish stamped envelopes for the next four years, have decided to have the work done at Hartford, Ct., where the envelopes have been made in the past. The Purcell Co., as our readers are probably aware, recently located in Holyoke. They had running some 150 printing presses, also a number of envelope machines, cutters, etc., capable of turning out all the envelopes required by the government. A new building has just been completed that was to have been occupied by the Purcell Co.

Very strong inducements must have been offered to the company to induce them to shut down a plant so recently invested in. Between 200 and 300 young men and women were employed in various capacities in the mill, and they expected to have had a more permanent job than it has turned out to be. It is stated through the daily papers that a part of the plant will manufacture envelopes for commercial use.

A great variety of products are turned out by the manufacturing concerns of Holyoke. Paper of course comes first; some 25 or 30 large concerns being engaged in its manufacture. There are a number of concerns engaged in the manufacturing of Envelopes, Paper Tablets, and other paper specialties. Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Worsted and Thread mills are well represented by their immense buildings. Large concerns are engaged in the manufacture of Wire, Screws, Cutlery, Hydrants, Steam Boilers, Steam Pumps, Carriages, Bicycles, Belting, Wire Cloth, Lead Pipe, Rubber Goods, Steam and Gas Pipe, Blank Books, Boxes, Sealing Wax, Water wheels, Paper Making Machinery, etc.

FROM EVERYWHERE.

Japan has 206 locomotives.

Canada's debt is \$300,000,000.

Chinese eat 4,000,000 dogs yearly.

Japan has 39,600 physicians.

Germany makes paper stockings.

The Suez canal is only 88 miles long, but it reduced the distance from England to India by sea, nearly 4000 miles.

Coffee is taxed \$310 a ton in France, \$280 in Italy, \$200 in Austria, \$125 in Portugal, \$120 in Norway, \$100 in Germany and Spain, \$75 in Russia, \$70 in Great Britain.

A patent has just been taken out for glasses and mugs with a quicksilver thermometer, in order to enable the drinker to determine which temperature of the liquid will be most agreeable to his taste and the most beneficial to his health.

A cotton-picker, which may revolutionize the whole process of gathering cotton, has been invented by Eli Whitney, of New Haven, grandson of the famous Eli Whitney, who invented the cotton-gin. By means of this machine, which is called the Whitney harvester, the work of 100 men can be done by two men and two horses.

The largest plow in the world, perhaps is owned by Richard Gird, of San Bernardino County, Cal. This immense sod turner stands 18 feet high and weighs 36,000 pounds. It runs by steam, is provided with 12 12-inch plowshares, and is capable of plowing 50 acres of land per day. It consumes from one to one and a half tons of coal per day, and usually travels at the rate of four miles an hour.

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A great variety of products are turned out by the manufacturing concerns of Holyoke. Paper of course comes first; some 25 or 30 large concerns being engaged in its manufacture. There are a number of concerns engaged in the manufacturing of Envelopes, Paper Tablets, and other paper specialties. Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Worsted and Thread mills are well represented by their immense buildings. Large concerns are engaged in the manufacture of Wire, Screws, Cutlery, Hydrants, Steam Boilers, Steam Pumps, Carriages, Bicycles, Belting, Wire Cloth, Lead Pipe, Rubber Goods, Steam and Gas Pipe, Blank Books, Boxes, Sealing Wax, Water wheels, Paper Making Machinery, etc.

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• ADVERTISEMENTS •

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Your Name and Address will be set in neat type and printed on 50 of our xx no. 6, elegant

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USED POSTAGE · STAMPS BOUGHT

Send Stamp for price-list.
Wm. J. Reed, 1827 N. Caroline St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Reasonable.



She—Why does the ocean make that moaning sound?

He—Probably one of the bathers stepped on its undertow.—Brooklyn Life.

The Foreign Idea.



American Girl—Oh, yes. My home was in California, but I went to school in Boston.

Interested Foreigner—Ach so? Did you go home at nights?—Life.

Young Collectors

Send 6 cents in stamps or my (Beginner's) Packet of 25 well Mixed Foreign Stamps, well worth the price. John Gordon, 227 Franklin St., Holyoke, Mass.
Stamp Papers send sample copy and rates.

A BEAUTIFUL MOONSTONE!

In its natural state, 15 Amateur Papers and other interesting reading matter, post paid only 10 cts silver.
The Hawkeye Concern, Mason City, Ia.

Every Month

VOL. 1.

HOLYOKE, MASS., DECEMBER, 1894.

NO. 12.

HOLYOKE NOTES.

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BOUND BY AN OATH.

Mrs. St. Evremond, 3 Pandora Road, Shepherd's Bush, to Arthur Prius, Esq., Barrister at Law, Middle Temple, July 1, 1889:

DEAR MR. PRIUS—My dear child has acquainted me with your very flattering proposal, and I am grieved to the heart that I cannot say to you, "Take her and be happy." Had I foreseen the danger of your valued friendship for her ripening into love I should have told you earlier what it becomes my melancholy duty to say to you now—your career is an insuperable objection to the marriage. She can never become the wife of a barrister.

Of course I am aware that it is exceptional for an actress' mother to refuse her blessing on grounds like these—I know that it is my little Nellie's profession and not your own which is more usually esteemed an obstacle—but when you have heard my explanation you will admit its force and exonerate me, I am sure, from any suspicion of coldness or indifference.

I am bound by a deathbed oath!

When I married my late husband, he, like yourself, was at the bar. I was an unsophisticated girl at the time—in appearance much what my Nellie is today—but while she, as a popular ingenue, is in receipt of a substantial income, I was penniless and dependent on his support.

He had no influence; his struggles were pitiful.

I will not weary you with the tale of the misery we endured. His talent, given no chance to display itself, was, I have often thought, a misfortune rather than a boon. He, who should have taken silk at five and thirty and risen to the bench 10 years later, was forced to toil far into the night in order to earn a guinea fee. Conscious of his ability and oppressed by the sight of the wretchedness he had inflicted on the wife he loved and the daughter who had sprung from the union, he lost spirit and health. Morose and disappointed, his last illness came almost as a release, but before he died he made me take a solemn vow. It was that his child should never be given to a member of the legal profession.

You may reply that you are succeed-

ing; that your means are sufficient for a young couple's simple wants—that does not free me from my sacred undertaking. Mr. Prius, it can never be. And I trust to you, I appeal to your good feeling and your honor, to abstain from seeing my little Nellie any more. With kind regards and sincere regrets, I remain very truly yours,

MATILDA ST. EVREMOND.

Mrs. St. Evremond, 3 Pandora Road, Shepherd's Bush, to Captain Maurice Fairbrain, 111b, Jermyn Street, W., May 19, 1890:

DEAR CAPTAIN FAIRBRAIN—I have just learned from my child of the honor of your proposal, and let me say at once that I know no man to whom I would more gladly confide the happiness of her life. I am the more anxious that you should believe this assurance because I am compelled to tell you she can never be your wife, and I wish you to understand that I am helpless in the matter.

I am bound by a deathbed oath.

Let me explain: When I married my late husband, he, like you, was in the army. A young man and a young, unsophisticated girl, we fell in love at a country ball and wedded without a thought of consequences. He was handsome, popular and practically penniless, and it was not long before I discovered also that he was deeply in debt.

His father, who idolized him, freed him from his embarrassment, for the second time, I heard, but with his last effort the old man's powers of assistance came to an end, and in a year there were embarrassments again.

I will not detail the history of my poor husband's difficulties—the history of a young fellow placed in an expensive regiment and tempted to extravagance by the example of bosom friends, whose position made their companionship a curse. I will only say that in his last years, disgraced and broken hearted, it was to his mistaken choice of a profession that he always attributed his ruin, and before he died he called me to him and bound me by formal vow. It was that when his child was marriageable she should never be given to a military man. I shall always keep that sacred pledge I gave in the chamber of death—I feel that nothing can absolve me from it—and it is my painful duty to beg you not to approach my little

Nellie again. Sympatize with me in my distress. Captain Fairbrain, and believe me sorrowfully yours,

MATILDA ST. EVREMOND.

Mrs. St. Evremond, 8 Pandora Road, Shepherd's Bush, to Harley Haresfoot, Esq., Corinthian Theater, Piccadilly, Sept. 7, 1891:

DEAR MR. HARESFOOT—My child informs me that you proposed to her in the omnibus last night, and that you are anxious to marry each other without delay. I am compelled to tell you that your vocation makes it impossible. She can never be the wife of an actor.

I am bound by a deathbed oath.

Since my little Nellie is in the profession, too, this may astonish you, but I am speaking in accordance with her poor father's wish.

When I married my late husband, he, like yourself, was on the stage. Ours was not a happy union, I confess it frankly, yet we loved each other at the beginning dearly enough.

Dependent upon a precarious profession, we were forced to take what offers we could get—to accept separate engagements, to live apart, one in the north when the other was in the south, one wandering east when the other was traveling west. If we encountered each other at a railway station occasionally, we were fortunate. In that way we learned to do without each other, and coldness began.

Before he died we were reconciled, but we had both learned from experience a bitter lesson. On the morning of his death he signed me to approach and made me swear to protect my Nellie from my own unhappiness. I swore it in his own words. They were that she should never marry an actor.

You will see that, bound by a deathbed oath, I have no alternative but refuse my consent to your suit. But, with sincere regards, I am always your friend,

MATILDA ST. EVREMOND.

Charles Cophall, Esq., 999 Throgmorton Street, to Miss Nellie St. Evremond, Folly Theater, Strand, July 1, 1892:

MY DARLING NELL—I see your misgiving had foundation, for this morning's post brought me a polite note from your worthy parent signifying that she can never consent to our marriage.

Now, my sweetest girl, this seems to

me awfully hard lines! The fact that your poor father was a broker and went smash is, so far as I can see, no earthly reason why you should not make me happy or why I should not make you a good husband. Moreover, from what you say, your mother appears to have objected to every offer you have ever had. I can't say I am sorry she did so—if she hadn't, you wouldn't be free—but the tact remains that she refuses you to every one, and the inference is as clear as the noonday sun—out of London.

You draw \$8 a week, and you admit to being 25. Yet she treats you like a child, pockets your salary and allows you out of it a beggarly 10 shillings for chiffons and bus fares. How long will you permit such a rascally state of things to continue? You say you are sure she will never give you to me. I dare say not. She finds you much too valuable to part with! Be courageous and defy her! I love you with my whole heart, and I will not see your life wasted in this fashion. If you wear the accompanying flowers in the second act tonight, I shall understand that Mrs. St. Evremond is not coming to fetch you, and I shall be at the stage door when you leave. Ever your devoted

CHARLIE.

Miss Lydia Cophall, 49a Pembroke Square, W., to Miss Augusta Gusher, 2 The Grove, Kensington. July 18, 1892:

MY DEAREST GUSSIE—I am writing to you in despair. It will be the veriest line, but I should hate for you to learn the awful intelligence from any one but me. Charley is married. You know what I have always hoped—my brother and my bosom friend! But the dream is over. Indeed he has shown that he was never worthy of you.

He has married Nellie St. Evremond, the actress. Mamma is distracted, and I—well, you may picture me! He ran away with her (not mamma, the actress) and now has actually the effrontery to say he is happy.

Do come and have tea tomorrow and let us mingle our tears. Yours, quite brokenly,

LYDIA.

P. S.—The character of the bride may be imagined from the fact that her own mother cuts her in the street.—Black and White.

PRACTICE HUMILITY.

"HE THAT HUMBLETH HIMSELF
SHALL BE EXALTED."

**Pride is the Offspring of Want of Merit,
Says Rev. Madison C. Peters—Parents
Should Be Courteous to Their Children,
Tell the Truth.**

Pride is a virtue. Pride is also a vice. Without pride as a principle a man cannot be virtuous. The pride that is a vice is the overvaluing of oneself for some real or imagined superiority, producing haughty bearing and arrogance of manner.

It is related of the French family of the Duke de Levis that they have a picture of their pedigree, in which Noah is represented going into the ark and carrying a small trunk, on which is written, "Papers belonging to the Levis family." There are many men whose reputation hangs upon their having had a grandfather, and the only thing they do is talk about their noble ancestry.

DESCENT IS GOOD; ASCENT IS BETTER.

The peacock has graceful hues that put to shame the richest fabrics ever wrought in looms. Could he but look at his ugly feet his pride would soon abate. So with men. If there be beauty, rank, wealth, fame, talent, success or any other thing that will engender pride, there is also some counterpart to it to keep them humble. Some shrewd philosopher has said that if the best man had his faults written on his forehead they would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

Wordsworth asks:

What is pride? A whizzing rocket
That would emulate a star.

RAGGED ARISTOCRACY.

There is plenty of ragged aristocracy in the world—gaudy parlors and empty kitchens. Trying to be somebody when you are nobody is up hill work. Solomon says, "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." When once a philosopher was asked what the great God was doing, he replied, "His whole employment is to lift up the humble and to cast down the proud."

One of Æsop's fables says that there was a tortoise once that was very un-

happy because he had no wings and could not fly. As he saw the eagles and other birds having a good time floating through the air he said to himself, "Oh, if I only had wings, as those birds have, so that I could rise up into the air and sail about there as they do, how happy I should be!" One day, the fable says, he called to an eagle and offered him a great reward if he would only teach him how to fly. "I never shall be happy," said the tortoise, "till I get wings and fly about in the air as you do." The eagle told him he had no wings to give him and did not know how to teach him to fly. But the tortoise pressed him so earnestly and made him so many promises that finally the eagle said: "Well, I'll try what I can do. You get on my back, and I'll carry you up in the air, and we'll see what can be done."

So the tortoise got on the back of the eagle. Then the eagle spread out his wings and began to soar aloft. He went up and up and up till he had reached a great height. Then he said to the tortoise: "Now, get ready. I'm going to throw you off, and you must try your hand at flying." So the eagle threw him off, and he went down and down and down till at last he fell upon a hard rock and was dashed to pieces. Proud ambition to fly has cost many people their lives. "Be content with such things as ye have."

Pride is the offspring of want of merit. Humility is the child of wisdom. Solomon says, "Before honor is humility," and Christ says, "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

The stalks of wheat that hold up their heads so high are empty headed, and those which hang down their heads modestly are full of precious grain. The people who hold their heads so high do so because they have not sense enough to weigh them down.

Feltham says: "Of all the trees I observe that God hath chosen the vine—a low plant that creeps upon the helpful wall; of all the beasts, the soft and pliant lamb; of all the fowls, the mild and guileless dove. When God appeared to Moses, it was not in the lofty cedar nor in the spreading palm, but a bush—a humble, abject bush."

The bird that soars on highest wing
Builds on the ground her lowly nest,
And she that doth most sweetly sing
Sings in the shade when all things rest.

In lark and nightingale we see
What honor hath humility.

The saint that wears heaven's brightest
crown

In deepest adoration bends.
The weight of glory bows him down
The most when most his soul ascends.
Nearest the throne it self must be
The footstool of humility.

Courtesy to Children.

Many parents are wanting in courtesy to their children. They speak to them roughly, violently and insultingly, and so inflict painful wounds on their self respect. Do not needlessly refer to their faults and follies. Be considerate. Never allude to the personal defects to which they are already keenly sensitive. Do not needlessly interfere with their plans and impose on them unreasonable and fruitless sacrifices. Find as little fault with your children as possible and praise them as much as you can.

Tell the Truth.

Warburton says, "Lies have no legs and cannot stand," but they have wings and can fly like a vampire. Lies go by telegraph. Truth comes by mail one day late. Some one has said, "A big lie, like a big fish on dry land, will fret and fling, but will die of itself if left alone." The half truth lies are the most dangerous of all lies. In Siam, a kingdom of Asia, he who is found guilty of telling a lie has his mouth sewed up. If we had such a law, what a demand there would be for needles and thread!

GOD'S EVERGREENS.

CHRISTIAN LIFE EXEMPLIFIED BY THE PALM TREE.

**As the Tree Remains Unchanged In Seasons
of Rain or Drought, So the Righteous Ac-
cept Prosperity or Adversity—Be Brave
Under Trial.**

The righteous shall flourish like a palm tree.
—David.

The palm branches shoot upward, and there is none that grows out of the side, as in other trees. So the Christian seeks the things above, where Christ dwells. Rearing its stem and diffusing its shade as a shelter over the exhausted traveler, how beautifully does this tree exemplify the Christian who becomes a shade to

the friendless, the destitute and the afflicted! Like the palm, the Christian must become a shade to others.

The palm tree yields abundant fruit. "The dates hung from these trees," says a learned traveler, "in such large and tempting clusters that we climbed to the tops of some of them and carried away with us large branches with their fruit. Wherever the date tree is found in these dreary deserts it not only presents a supply of salutary food for men and camels, but nature has so wonderfully contrived the plant that its first offering is accessible to man alone, and the mere circumstance of its presence in all seasons of the year is a never failing indication of fresh water near its roots.

"A considerable part of the inhabitants of Europe, Arabia and Persia subsist almost entirely upon its fruit. They boast also of its medicinal virtues. Their camels feed upon the date stones; from the leaves and branches are made an astonishing variety of domestic furniture and utensils; from the fibers of the boughs are manufactured thread, ropes and rigging; the body of the tree furnishes fuel, and from one variety of the tree meal has been extracted and has been used for food." Are not thus the righteous pictured forth by this tree? Eyes to the blind, ears to the deaf, feet to the lame, clothes to the naked, food to the hungry. They are known, like the secret wells of the desert, by the living verdure about them—like the palm, whose "presence is a never failing indication of fresh water near its roots." Their presence is felt by the happiness they produce, the good seeds they sow, and the atmosphere of light and holiness, which diffuse a grateful fragrance through all with whom they come in contact.

The palm tree grows in the purest soil. It will not grow in filthy places. The righteous flourish best in a pure soil, "in the garden," the house of God, where the pure gospel is preached.

The palm tree when young is a very weak plant. It can hardly stand by itself, and therefore usually three or four are planted together, and by that means they strengthen one another. "They that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God." The righteous when first converted are as babes in Christ. Weak and feeble, they need the help and support of their brethren, but when planted together in

God's vineyard they strengthen one another, thus showing the excellency of Christian fellowship. "Strengthen ye the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees." Palm trees join and clasp and grow one to the other and by that means flourish exceedingly. So the righteous, being planted together in the same church in gospel fellowship, ought so to join, clasp and cleave in love to one another, so to become, as it were, one tree, and thus be made strong.

GOD'S EVERGREENS.

The palm tree is always green. It does not cast its leaves or fade. "And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season. His leaf also shall not wither, and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." The Lord's trees are all evergreens; yet, unlike evergreens in our country, they are all fruit bearers.

The palm tree is uninfluenced by those alternations of the seasons which affect other trees. Winter's copious rains do not rejoice it overmuch, nor does it droop under the drought and burning sun of summer. There it stands, with its tall and verdant canopy and the silvery flashes of its waving plumes, looking calmly down upon the world below and patiently yielding its large clusters of golden fruit from generation to generation. It brings forth fruit in old age. The best dates are produced when the tree is from 50 to 100 years old.

The plants of grace shall ever live;
Nature decays, but grace must thrive;
Time, that doth all things else impair,
Still makes them flourish strong and fair.

The young Christian is lovely, like a tree in the blossoms of spring. The aged Christian is valuable, like a tree in autumn bending with ripe fruit. In the old disciple we may therefore look for something superior, more deadness to the world, more disposition to make a sacrifice for the sake of others, more richness of experience and more confidence in God. Neither weight nor violence can make the palm grow crooked, but the more it is opposed the more it flourishes. So, if we bear up bravely under trial, we give evidence to the world that our piety is invincible and calm. Like the waves in the storm, the righteous are frequently tossed to and fro by the trials of life; but, like them, they are uninjured, for soon the tempest of suffering subsides, and the light of heaven sleeps upon their bosom.

How to Make a Bohemian Sandwich.

The filling consists of cottage cheese, olives and Worcestershire sauce, the proportions being a dozen olives to a large ball of cheese and the sauce to taste. Pit the olives and chop them fine; then mix with the cheese and seasoning.

How to Bake Tomatoes.

Tomatoes may be simply baked without stuffing. Peel them first, lay stem end down, cut a Greek cross on the top of each, season with salt, pepper and sugar, dot with bits of butter and sprinkle thickly with fine stale crumbs, adding a generous bit of butter on top of each.

How to Make a Rag Doll.

A rag doll can be as large and plump as an 8-months-old baby. Take an old ribbed wool shirt, a pair of mittens and a pair of infant's knecd leggings, such as baby wears first; then get some cotton batting and stuff tightly into the leggings, the shirt and the mittens. Make a round ball of the batting, covered with muslin, for the head; then sew the parts together as shown in the cut. Paint two blue eyes, a rosebud mouth and a tiny nose on one side of the round head; then put on a baby's cap and dress the dolly in some of baby's castoff clothes. You will then have a very durable doll, and one that will stand more nonsense than a real baby.

Anxiety.



He—Robinson is very anxious to marry again.

She—Why, I didn't know his wife was dead.

He—She isn't. That's the reason he is so anxious about it—she's with him now.—Life.



WHAT OUR OWL SAYS.

That when a tramp ask's for pie it would be a good idea to offer him a cake
—of soap.

That the best thing to do when you make a mistake is to make it teach you something.

That the reason marriage is a failure is because every man who is accepted finds himself miss-taken.

That there is a cook not 100 miles from Holyoke who is so good looking that she mashes the potatoes by looking at them.

That this is the way one woman compliments another: "She is just as sweet as she can be, but—"

That if a man saves money the world calls him a miser; if he spends it he is a spendthrift; if he loans it he is a sucker.

That a man's ears are placed in such a way that he can catch the things that are said in front of him. A merciful Providence never intends that he should hear what is said behind his back.

That some of the "speak easys" in this city are usually the loudest places in the place, on what is believed to be the still-est day.

That a man's convictions don't mean salvation when they're made by a jury.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Any questions or queries from our subscribers on any legitimate subject, will be answered in this column. If you desire a personal reply to your question, be sure and inclose a 2 cent stamp in your letter for return postage. Make your letters short and to the point, write on one side of the paper. We shall sign the initials of the name of the writer, name of town and state.

H. G. H., New Orleans, La. No, we never heard tell of any one having to procure a license for such a business.

J. H., Hartford, Ct. It is a violation of United States law to send a dunning communication on a postal card.

W. G., Phila., Pa. 1. Merrick Thread Co. 2. Holyoke Envelope Co.

S. P., Atlanta, Ga. The navies of the world rank as follows: Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, United States.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Under the above heading, we will insert Exchange notices for subscribers free of charge. Limit, 30 words.

Will exchange Philatelic and other papers for used Columbians of higher value than 2 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try a package. H. G. Hoffmann, 488 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.

To Exchange. Model Racing Yacht, Valkyrie Model, thirty one inches long, seven inches wide on deck; will exchange for Hawkeye, Kodak or other magazine camera. C. S. Redding, 611 So. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

One man can make 6,000 tin cans in a day by the aid of improved machinery.

Great Britain's capital in United States railroads is said to amount to \$500,000,000.

Japan sends us 40,000,000 pounds of tea annually.

New Hampshire cotton mills produce over 300,000 yards of cloth daily.

EVERY MONTH.

* PUBLISHED MONTHLY. *

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P. O. Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

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Subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly, should notify us by postal card.

Subscription Expires. If this paragraph is marked with a cross in red ink, it means that your subscription has expired. Please renew.

Make all orders, etc., payable to the Publisher, John B. Sutcliffe, 155 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

All matter intended for our next issue must be received before the 20th of December.

Entered at P.O. Holyoke, Mass., as 2d. class matter.

VOL. 1. DECEMBER, 1894. NO. 12.

EDITORIAL.

We wish all of our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. This greeting is rather early, but it will keep.

This number completes the first volume of EVERY MONTH. EVERY MONTH was started about a year ago as an amateur publication, the first issue consisted of four pages. We can hardly be called an amateur publication now, more likely a semi amateur.

Commencing with the next volume, EVERY MONTH will appear in a new form. It will consist of eight pages, each page 11 x 16 inches in size, with four columns to the page. In our new form we can give our readers about twice the amount of reading matter as we are now giving; our subscription price will remain the same. We shall continue to give matter that is instructive and helpful to all who take our little journal. We desire to thank those who have assisted us and encouraged us by their contributions and words of kindness, and what was more material, their subscriptions and advertisements. We trust that we may merit a continuation of the same.

Mr. Gordon publisher of *The Young Printer*, this city, has decided to discontinue that publication. Other interests have decided him to do so. The unexpired subscriptions of the above publication will be filled out by EVERY MONTH.

Our Stamp Department hereafter, will be placed under the care of a gentleman who can devote more time to it than the present editor. All young stamp collectors should subscribe to this journal now, and get the benefit of our Stamp Department.

Our subscribers should patronize our Xchange Dept. more liberally. Some of our readers may have a farm, horse, bicycle, books, etc. that they would like to "swap" for something else, it costs you nothing to insert an exchange notice in this journal. Perhaps you have something that you desire to sell. Subscribers can insert a "For Sale" notice in our advertising columns for 1 cent per line for each insertion, you can use as many lines as you desire at the above rate.

Advertisers will notice our low rates. We give a discount of 20 per cent to advertisers who place advertising with us for six months or one year, and that requires no change. The publisher reserves the right to reject any advertisements that are of an objectionable nature. Next issue out about Jan. 1st.

Don't miss the next issue. Any one who receives a sample copy of this number is requested not to delay but to send in their subscription at once.

We desire at all times good agents for EVERY MONTH. We give cash or premiums, send stamp for particulars.

SAMPLE COPIES.

If you receive a sample copy of EVERY MONTH, and you are not a subscriber, we extend to you an invitation to become one. Examine the sample copy we send you, and if you think you would like to receive it for one year, why just fill out the blank we send, and mail it with 20 cents to this office. If it does not interest you, won't you kindly hand it to some one whom you think would subscribe.

We recently received a paper from a friend in Philadelphia, that has a unique way of arranging some of its reading matter, we herewith reprint a paragraph that appeared in its columns:

"A paper or periodical should never be sent to a reader after the term of his subscription has rounded to its limit. We know an irresponsible publisher—type of only too many—who continue to send his publication right along to a patron, regardless of the fact that the contract between them has expired. In due time he draws upon his victim for money, and stigmatizes him as a deadbeat if he doesn't pay it. The publisher guilty of this gross imposition is a

Snyde and
Shyster,

And ought to be booted out of the profession that he thus belittles in the public Eye and Esteem."

The publisher of EVERY MONTH would like to hear from parties who are in the circular mailing business, and who would be willing to pay the postage on, and mail from 100 to 1000 circulars each month. We to place our advertisement on one side, and we to set up and print the advertisement of the circular mailer on the other side of the circular.

We should like to hear from responsible parties only. We use superior paper, and guarantee the best of workmanship on our circulars.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We desire to exchange with all papers. Any of the papers that do not come regularly to our office, will be dropped from our exchange list.

Publishers who desire to discontinue their publications, can have the unexpired subscriptions filled out at very reasonable rates by applying to the publisher of this journal.

We have space to mention only a few of our exchanges this month.

The Columbian Era, Hinsdale, Ill., has suspended. The publishers inform us that other duties decided them to discontinue it for the present. The above pub-

lication was one of the neatest, cleanest, and best edited of our exchanges, and we shall miss it.

In regard to the statement that appeared in the last issue of the above mentioned publication, which stated that EVERY MONTH would fill out the unexpired subscriptions of the *Era*, we would say that we have not up to the time of going to press, received any communication in regard to the above. We sent in our bid for filling out the unexpired subs. of the *Era*, six weeks ago, but have not heard from it since. They probably refer to some other publication.

The Shut-In Friend, of Melrose, Md., continues more interesting with each issue. It is especially interesting to people who are confined to the house through some physical infirmity. Any one who is a shut-in or a friend of shut-ins, should send for a sample copy of the above publication, it will please you.

Wizards of High Degree.

Russian Fins, or "Roosian" Fins, as Jacky has it, were, and are yet, wizards of high degree, says Lieutenant J. D. Jerrold Kelley in an article on "Superstitions of the Sea" in *The Century*. Hurricanes blew, calms beset, gales roared as they willed, and their incantations began to operate by the simple picking of a knife in the mast. If they wished to drive the rats out of a vessel, they shoved the point of a snicker snee into the deck, and every rat ran for the sharp blade and willy nilly performed hara kiri. No one ever saw in sailor lore a penniless Russian Finn, for by slipping his hand into his pocket he can always produce a gold doubloon—why a gold doubloon no one seems to know, but it is always that coin. His rum bottle, often consulted silently and alone, is never full nor empty—a gentle plashing of the tide—half tide bringing fat content, and woe be to the incautious mariner who bites the weather side of his thumb at him, for harm will surely follow.



This is the picture of a dead "Skin."

Stamp Department.

For those Interested in the collecting of Stamps.

Continued from last month.

STAMP COLLECTING.

collection presents so much that is curious and instructive that one never tires of admiring its gems of beauty, its strange contrasts, comparisons, etc.

Every encouragement to the advancement of this delightful pastime among our young people, or old, helps to advance that which is a most pleasing, never-ending amusement, and which, at the same time, gives unmeasurable instruction and benefit. Let parents and teachers give their proteges every encouragement when they evince an interest in stamp collecting.

Continued from last month.

HOW TO START A STAMP COLLECTION.

It gives a collector a dissatisfied feeling when he looks at all the blank spaces where he has no stamps. With a blank book however it is different, you can arrange your stamps to suit yourself.

Some collectors who use a blank book for an album, cut out every second or third leaf of the book, so that it won't bulge out when filled with stamps. The stamps can be arranged in various ways, in straight lines, ovals, circles, crosses, etc. Keep each country to itself, also try and keep the different issues together. Always use gummed hinges to attach your stamps to your album. It is also a good idea to write the year the stamp was issued in, above the stamps or under them.

I would not advice young collectors to collect all varieties of color, watermark, surcharges, etc. A great many shades of color are made by leaving stamps of some colors in the sun for a few days which changes them to quite a different color from what they originally were. Some of the surcharged stamps that are on the

market, were simply manufactured to sell to stamp collectors.

Third, now for your stamps. I will suppose that you are going to form a general collection, that is, postage stamps from all countries. Send to a dealer for 1,000 well mixed continentals, these are from European countries, and cost about 25 cents. Take and look the stamps over carefully and you will probably find 200 varieties, use your catalogue in classifying the stamps, you can then place the stamps in your album, taking care to place only the most perfect stamps you can find. The duplicate stamps you have you can exchange with your friends. Continue investing in packets and sets until you find it hard to get new varieties, you will then find the best way is to correspond with other collectors, and exchange duplicates; or you can obtain sheets of stamps on approval from Stamp Dealers. By all means subscribe to a good stamp paper, it will inform you about new issues forgeries, etc.



OUR DEAR GIRLS.

Maud.—"I hear that Mr. Jenkins has turned to a Philatelist."

Jennie.—"Shades of Bosnia, what is that?"

Maud.—"I asked Brother Will to-day what it was and he said 'a stamp fiend.' I suppose it is some new game or disease."

Highly Absurd.

Patsy—Why don't yer git a new pair o' pants, Chimm'?

Jimmie—Ah, go on! Does yer take me fer a dude ter have more den one pair at a time? Me mudder wants me ter wear dese out first.—*Brooklyn Life.*

How to Cook Corned Beef.

The best piece of corned beef is the round. Either boil it whole or divide it in halves, taking care that each piece shall have a portion of the fat. Wash it well, and if very salt soak it in two waters. Skewer it up compactly in good shape, wrapping the flap piece firmly around it. Tie it together with strong broad tape. Put it into a large pot, cover well with water and put over a moderate fire that it may heat gradually all through. Carefully remove all scum as it rises, and when no more appears keep the boiler closely covered, letting it boil slowly and regularly, with the fire at an equal temperature. Allow $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to a piece weighing 12 pounds and from that to four or five hours in proportion to the size. Many think it best to stew corned beef rather than boil it.

To stew it put no more water in the pot than will barely cover the meat and keep it gently simmering over a slow fire four or five hours, according to the size of the piece. In carving a round of beef slice it horizontally and very thin.

Our railroads carry 600,000,000 people a year.

United States contains 34,800 locomotives.

She Was Wise.

"It's pretty hard on me when, by not giving you any presents for a year, I have saved up enough to marry on."

"Yes, I know, but I never could be happy with such a man."—*Life.*

Renewed Interest.

Mrs. Twickenham—You have a new coachman, haven't you?

Mrs. Plankington—Yes. How did you know?

Mrs. Twickenham (who lives next door)—Our cook told us this morning she would stay another month.—*Truth.*

How to Make Chocolate Caramels.

Boil together a pound of white sugar, a quarter of a pound of chocolate, 4 tablespoonfuls of molasses, a cup of sweet milk and a piece of butter as large as a walnut. When it will harden in water, flavor with vanilla and pour on a buttered slab. When nearly cold, cut in squares.

How to Serve Ice.

Crack it in small lumps and fill a bowl, using a split spoon for transferring it to the glass of water. With a handsome cut glass bowl or even one of fine china the whole forms a pleasing adjunct to the service, and with carafes is very convenient as well.

How to Prevent Choking From a Fishbone.

A raw egg swallowed immediately will generally carry a fishbone down that cannot be removed from the throat by the utmost exertion and has got out of reach of the finger.

How to Remove Cinders From the Eye.

When traveling, always carry a tiny box of flaxseed for possible cinders. The instant a foreign substance is felt in the eye throw the head back and drop two or three flaxseeds on the ball of the eye and lift the upper lid and draw it down over them, so as to hold them in. There is no disagreeable sensation attached to putting the seed in, and the relief will come instantly. The moisture of the eye dampens the seed, and it gives out a mucous substance, which spreads over the eye and covers the grit. After awhile the seeds will begin to work out and will bring the offending particle with them.

How Sketching Should Be Done.

Begin by "blocking in" the whole figure, indicating the place and shape of the most marked shadows. Go over this, correct the outline and seize hold at once of the leading lines and prominent characteristics of form and posture. Next proceed to put in boldly the masses of shadows and darks, gradually working up from the most strongly marked to those of lesser importance. In sketching the face note its size and shape as compared with the rest of the head, and putting in the features look for those marked points which give individuality. Notice the angle between eyes and mouth and be careful about shaping the shadows under eyes, nose and lips. Notice the slants or directions of the various lines. In drawing feet note the projective slant of the plane upon which the figure stands, placing the foot accordingly, so that firmness and stability be suggested. Aim at simplicity. Try to suggest what you see with as few lines as possible.

How to Care For Eyelashes.

The first step toward obtaining fine lashes is to cure any trouble you may have with your eyes. The tendency to rub the eyes invariably results in thinning the lashes. Inflamed eyelids always bring about thin, short lashes. If the lids are inclined to be inflamed, a wash of 2 or 3 drops of camphor, a teaspoonful of borax and 2 ounces of water is valuable. A mixture of 2 parts water to 1 of witch hazel, allowed to simmer and applied very nearly hot, is also soothing to inflamed eyelids.

When these washes are being used to strengthen the eyes, the lashes may be rubbed every night with some greasy ointment to encourage their growth. Vaseline is probably the best thing to stimulate the growth and give a good dark color to the eyebrows and eyelashes.

How to Exercise a Piano.

A piano should, as a rule, not be used more than two hours a day to keep it in the best condition. More than this slowly saps the instrument of its best energy. Another thing is that a piano must be allowed to breathe. The fashion of smothering a piano in heavy draperies is as bad as putting it close against a wall. It should be placed a few inches from a wall. Never leave it open in damp weather, but always leave it open on clear, dry days, protected from dust. Keep a chamois skin over the keys when not in use.

How Pointed Shoes Injure the Feet.

The fashion of wearing pointed toes in boots and shoes has caused a very painful curvature of the toes, from which many people are at this moment suffering. The great toe is bent in and pushes one or more of the smaller toes out of position, raising them on one joint in a form which the doctors call "hammer toes." Surgeons have provided for this an apparatus which is to be worn all night, and if possible during leisure in the daytime.

This consists of a splint resembling a sandal, which fits along the base of the foot and is provided with tapes passed under and over the toes, so as to bend down the joint that has become raised. The cure is almost a painless one, and if persevered in may avert the operation of cutting the tendons underneath the toe.

"Bucking the Tiger."



—Life's Calendar.

How to Increase Flesh.

First avoid indigestion. The quantity of food we eat matters not; it is the amount which is digested and assimilated. A diet of lean beef that has been finely chopped and robbed of the connective tissues, made into flat cakes, lightly broiled and seasoned, and a tiny piece of well toasted whole wheat bread, with a cup of hot water, if persisted in for two or three months, will effect a cure. After that come back gradually to carbonaceous foods. Remember that the fats are more easily converted into fat than the sugars and starches, and all starchy foods must be well cooked. The light lunch at noon would be decidedly better, and then take your 6 o'clock dinner. After dinner rest plenty of time to digest and assimilate the food.

How to Make Currant Jelly.

Select freshly gathered currants which are not overripe and mash and squeeze them through a jelly bag. Put the juice into a porcelain lined kettle and stand over a brisk fire, let boil for 20 minutes, add a pound of sugar for every pint of juice and stir until it dissolves. Skim, bring to a boil, take from the fire, put in glasses and stand aside to jelly. A little of the liquid can be tried in a glass to see if done. A clear, light colored jelly can be made by using white and red currants. Let cool and cover.

The Coast Was Clear.



Paddington (trembling)—Is Mr. Mitford in?

Servant—No, sir. He went out 10 minutes ago.

Paddington (with beaming countenance)—Ah, will you kindly give my card to Miss Mitford?—Brooklyn Life.

A Public Spirited Practitioner.

"Doctor, they tell me you are attending that young man next door free of charge."

"Yes, and glad to do it. He's been practicing on a snare drum for the last six months, and now I have a chance to put an end to the nuisance."—Life.

How to Poison Mosquitoes.

Make a preparation of pennyroyal and kerosene. It is one of the best mosquito poisons in use. The odor is unpleasant at first, but the enemies never get used to it.

HOW TO TREAT TYPHOID FEVER.

The Digestive Apparatus Should Be Cleansed by Frequent Irrigation.

Water is for many things a simple but sure remedy. Dr. Elmer Lee of Chicago first proposed curing cholera in Germany about a year ago by cleansing the stomach by constant washing out with sterilized water. Sterilizing kills all germs in anything. The same doctor now proposes this treatment for typhoid fever and on this subject says:

"Fears were formerly entertained by me, as they are today by some of my contemporaries, that something would be burst by running a large volume of water into the bowels of persons sick with typhoid fever. No harm has ever been done, and neither is it likely to be done. Several hundred cases have been deluged by me with large quantities of water, and in no instance has the result failed to be beneficial. The fear of doing harm may be entirely and forever dismissed."

It is specifically stated that the temperature of the water used for cleansing and washing the bowels should always depend upon the temperature of the body. If there is high fever, the water is more agreeable and useful to the patient when it is cool—viz, 75 degrees—but if the patient is chilly or has a low temperature the water should be at blood heat, nearly 100 degrees. During the first week of illness the irrigation of the bowels should take place in the morning and again in the evening of each day. After this one douche of water should be given each day until convalescence. The co-operation of the patient is readily accorded. The treatment takes hold of his reason, which lends both hope and help to the management of the case.

Bathing the body is performed at regular intervals. The bathtub may be used when the patient is strong enough to be assisted to it. Where otherwise, sponging with cold water is very refreshing and useful to maintain strength and lower the heat of the body. As to the internal treatment, let there be no restraint in administering water. Torturing fever patients with thirst is happily being abandoned on all sides in medical practice.

Typhoid fever is in many parts of the country, and particularly in the high and well drained hilly and mountainous

regions, but too often the cause of widespread and fatal epidemics. There should be abundant opportunity to test the irrigation treatment, and it seems to merit careful examination.

HOW TO DO DRY CLEANING.

A Good Deal of Money Can Often Be Saved by Home Work.

Dry cleaning is for the most part no drier than the immersion in a tub of liquid will permit. The soap the cleaners use is made of palm oil. If the article to be cleaned cannot be put in water, it is dipped in a vat of benzine. Which is used depends upon the material, a piece of which is experimented with beforehand. Other garments not too complex are laid on a marble slab and scrubbed with palm oil soap. Many garments restored to natural color in laundries, supposedly by cleaning, are in reality dyed over. The dye is dissolved in a tub of water and the garment floated in and left to stand awhile.

Wool and silk garments in all fast colors, such as brown, blue, etc., and black are washed in soap bark, which takes out all the grease and seems to give a new body to the material. Soap bark restores black, however rusty or green. The secret of its use is to have it very strong. The laundries put two tablespoonfuls in nearly two quarts of water and boil it down to one quart, which they put in a bucket and add warm water. Sometimes in a bad case this strength is doubled.

If there is only one grease spot to be taken out, the part is covered with prepared chalk and laid between flannels with a warm iron on it. For rust cover the spot with salt and lemon juice poured through it, and after that warm water. This only applies to cotton.

Lace is washed in borax, soap and water, stiffened, if desired, with borax and pinned between flannels and pressed. Flannels are washed in borax, soap and tepid water and pulled the way of the warp and of the weft four or five times while drying.

It is easy enough to wash a madenp dress. The trouble is to iron it. The dyeing establishments are supplied with irons of endless variety, of all sizes and shape, down to the most minute. The problem is to iron a garment so that the ironing will not be suspected, and naturally this requires skill and care.

HOW TO TEND AN INVALID.**Dainty Ways Are Usually More Judicious Than Fine Food.**

As sick people do not eat a great deal, much should never be offered at a time. As soon as the patient is satisfied remove the dish from sight altogether. Never ask a sick person to take another mouthful when he has said "Enough." Better try again after a short while. Think out many little nourishing dainties, so as to vary the monotony. Beef tea should not be given when the system could stand a bird or a chop. A meal of many heavy or substantial dishes is bad for a patient even to see, as his appetite is at once destroyed. One solid, a few simple accessories and a sweet dish for dessert is an abundance. Concentrate quantity and be lavish in quality.

The invalid who is tired of taking her egg tonic mixed with sherry, and who dislikes the taste of a raw egg, may enjoy the egg disguised in a cup of coffee. Prepare the coffee to the taste with cream and sugar, keeping it very hot until ready for the egg, which must be beaten thoroughly in another cup and the prepared coffee added by degrees. Drink it hot, and it will be found not only palatable, but strengthening.

How to Cure Whooping Cough.

Cover the bottom of a kettle with water about two inches in depth. Add 3 teaspoonfuls of a saturated solution of carbolic acid and the same quantity of oil of eucalyptus. When nearly at the boiling point, allow patient to inhale for a few minutes every hour through the tube. This will be found excellent in the convulsive cough of the disease.

Antipyrine is a specific for the disease. One-sixth of a grain should be given for each month and $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains for each year of the child, given three times daily.

How to Serve Mint Creams at Dinners.

Alongside the finger bowl place a mint of wintergreen cream, pink or white. This is pretty, satisfying and refreshing. It is thought to aid digestion. These mints come in form of croquettes or can be formed in that way by sticking two together. They can be bought for 60 cents a pound, and this quantity will last a long while.

HOW TO PLANT AN ORCHARD.**Smaller Trees Closer Together Bear More and Better Fruit.**

The soil being in proper condition, for an apple orchard proceed as follows: Lay out the rows north and south, and on this line dig holes 15 inches deep, 3 feet in diameter and 15 feet apart, with the distance between the rows from 30 to 32 feet. By digging the holes so large the soil is pulverized and mellowed and in a great measure made impervious to drought and greatly helps the young tree the first year to make a good growth. Practice has demonstrated that the best method is to regulate the distance apart north and south 15 feet, as they shelter each other in heavy winds as well as shading each other's trunks from sun scalds. In California this system is adopted almost exclusively. There they plant and prune closer than we do, but we must come to it sooner or later. There is no sense in a big unshapely tree if a small, well pruned one will carry as much fruit and of a better quality, where one man can gather four bushels of fruit standing on the ground to five standing on a ladder, to say nothing of the orchard's ability to bear more continuously if close, intelligent pruning is made the rule.

To plant a peach orchard the holes should be the same size and the rows in the same direction 12 feet between the trees and 20 feet between the rows, for pears, the preparation the same; for spreading varieties, 15 feet distant in the rows and 25 feet between; for pyramidal varieties, 12 feet in the rows and 18 feet between.

How to Treat Children's Fancies.

Babies have their "notions" and whims, which are not always humored by their parents, but in this they are very often only patterning after their elders. One little boy is perfectly willing to go to bed in the dark room if he can take something along for company, and a little girl cannot sleep without her rag doll. The next night a clothespin may be the fetish and the following night a picture paper or broken toy. It is no harm to gratify these little whims. Often injury is done a sensitive child by denying them. Some mothers discipline all the life out of their children's hearts and in after years wonder at what they call their "lack of affection."

Rapid Lamp Lighting.

Passengers on the bridge cars in the early evening have noticed the tall, lanky individual who fills and lights the oil lamps in the cars. He stands about 6 feet 2 inches high and is very thin. His height is valuable to him in his present occupation in reaching for the lamps. This he does with the aid of a small box, while a shorter man would need a ladder.

The swiftness with which he works is marvelous. He says it comes of long practice. He will board a train coming in at the Brooklyn station before the last passenger has left the cars and will then busy himself with his oil can and box.

In each bridge car there are at least eight lamps, while some carry ten. This makes at least 32 lamps in a train of four cars. The lamplighter must fill every lamp in each car in the short time it takes to switch the train from one track to the other. He does not even have time to extinguish the light, but must pour the oil in while the lamp is burning.

This lightninglike work must be continued until every car is illuminated. He no sooner gets through with one train than another demands his attention, but he gets them all lighted without the least trouble.—New York Herald.

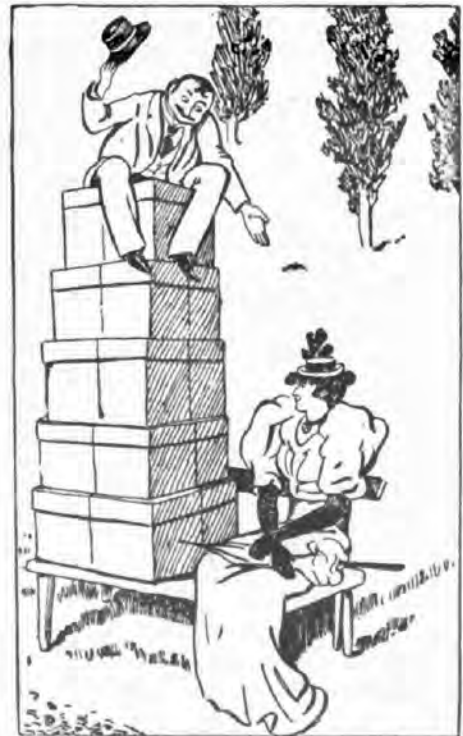
True Gallantry.



"Please, sir, will you make a little room for L.O?"



"Oh, of course, miss. Just wait a moment."



"Many thanks, sir." — Fliegende Blatter.

Priscilla—I want to get a gown to match my complexion.

Perdita—Why don't you get a hand painted one?—Brooklyn Life.

His Thoughts.



Jones—Well, my little man, what are you thinking about?

London Boy (who has never been out of Whitechapel before)—I'm thinkin it's time yer mother put yer into trousers.
—Punch.

The Real Trouble.



Miss Farebrother—Good gracious, Mr. Gashley, whatever has done this for you? Railway accident?

Mr. Gashly—No; tourist ticket. Europe in eight days, you know.—Sketch.

Wanted

The names and addresses of every amateur job printer and publisher in the U. S. If you are one of the above, write your name and address on a postal card and mail to Typograph, care Every Month, Lock Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

• ADVERTISEMENTS •

Reader, when you write to Advertisers please mention Every Month.

• FOR SALE •

Advertisements under the above heading, 1 cent per line, for subscribers only. Others 2 cts. per line. For one insertion.

- Cuts. Send stamp. J. A. Hudson, Holyoke, Mass.
- Postage Stamps. John Gordon, Holyoke, Mass.
- Type. Send stamp. J. A. Hudson, Holyoke, Mass.
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Type For Sale

Address J. A. Hudson, Holyoke, Mass., for the following bargains in Second hand Type.

3A 5a \$2.00

Miss 15

5A 6a \$1.35

VERY Handy. 12345

5A \$2.75

NEW 2

8A 14A \$1.15

SLEIGH BELLS. 112344

6A 8a \$2.00

ARts, 1894

✦ AUCTION ✦

We have 20 more copies of "The Reliable Coin and Stamp Guide." Send in a bid for them. We shall notify the highest bidder the 20th of this month. We received bids for the lots advertised last month, but the bidders have as yet failed to "pony up."

Paper City Stamp Co., Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

SEND 5 OR 10 CENTS

And receive a big bundle of reading matter. Every Month, Box 24, Holyoke, Mass.

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ARts, 1894

✦ AUCTION ✦

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