

A Trill for Tennis.

Now Lawn Tennis is beginning, and we'll set the balls spinning, O'er the net and on the greensward with a very careful aim; You must work, as I'm a sinner, if you wish to prove a winner, For we're getting scientific at this fascinating game.

You must know when it is folly to attempt a clever "volley," Or to gild the ball when "serving" it an aggravating twist; Though a neatly-made backhand may arouse a rival's dauber, You'll remember when you try it that it's very often missed.

Though your play thrown in the shade is by the prowess of the ladies, You must take your beating kindly with a smile upon your face; And 'twill often be the duty of some tennis-playing beauty To console you by remarking that defeat is not disgrace.

For you doubtless find flirtation at this pleasant occupation Is as easy as croquet; when you're "serving" by her side, You can hint your tender feeling, all your state of mind revealing, And, when winning "sets" together, you may find you've won a bride.

—London Punch.

ROYAL MINIATURES.

The Rare Collection of Portraits Preserved at Windsor Castle. (English Illustrated Magazine.)

The collection as it now exists owes its preservation to the wisdom of the late Prince Consort, who, seeing these priceless historical treasures scattered about on the walls of the different palaces, exposed to every kind of danger from damp, sunlight or neglect, brought them all together and deposited them in the royal library, where both he and the Queen took the keenest delight in arranging them in due order in the drawers of a cabinet specially constructed for their reception in the room where the other principal treasures of art are stored. One peculiar interest therefore of this collection lies in the fact that in nearly every case these miniatures remain in the custody of the descendants of those for whom they were originally painted, and in its thus presenting an almost unbroken series of authentic portraits of the royal family from the time of Henry VIII. to the present day, for though photography has almost entirely obliterated and destroyed the art, and few now practice it, yet the Queen still remains its constant patron, and year by year portraits of members of the royal family and others of note and renown are added in their places to continue the long and storied line. Of the great nature and scope of the collection it may be noticed that naturally its chief importance consists in its series of English royal portraits. This is admirably supplemented by a large and increasing series of foreign sovereigns, after whom we find the nobles and famous men and women of this country and of others arranged in classes and according to dates. The number amounts to very nearly 1,000 and the whole collection forms one of the greatest as well as one of the most interesting of the treasures belonging to the Crown.

For and About Women.

An American girl has just been admitted to the special school of architecture in Paris.

The female members of the Connecticut Salvation Army wear jerseys, upon which is the inscription: "Dead to the world."

Charitable ladies of London are in the habit of going to the tradesmen with whom they deal and soliciting goods for charitable purposes, which they present in their own names.

A lady at Newberry, S. C., the other day found a gold ring in a potato which she cut in two for dinner. The tuber was a large one and grew in her garden, but how the jewel came there is a mystery.

London society papers are shortly to have an increase made to their number by the issue of one devoted to marriages, the title being "Orange Blossoms: a Marriage Chronicle and Social Review." The new paper is to give photographs of the brides, and "will lend its influence to the maintenance of the institution of marriage."

The general tendency among Eastern nations to regard women as soulless animals does not aid the effort for their education, but wherever Christian missionaries and foreign influence have penetrated the neglect has been largely overcome.

A lady at Plant City, Fla., went out to gather some plums, and while picking up the fruit from the ground was bitten on the hand by a moccasin snake concealed in the grass. Every means known was used to save her life, but without avail, and she died in a very short time.

A vacation school for girls has been opened in Boston. The sessions, which will be held every day, excepting Saturday, will be three hours long. The usual studies will not be pursued, but house-keeping, carpentry, knitting, weaving, modelling in clay and object lessons to the younger girls will be taught.

Dangerous to be at Large.

Gentleman—There is some mistake in this gas bill.

Gas Collector—No, sir, the bill is all right. It is according to the meter.

Gentleman—It's very strange; I certainly burnt more gas than that last month.

Gas Collector—Wh-what's that, sir?

Gentleman (emphatically)—I say I certainly burnt more gas than that last month.

Gas Collector (turning pale and edging toward the door)—Very well, sir, very well. Don't get excited, sir; keep quiet; calm yourself. Everything will be made all right, I assure you, sir.

The collector then bounced down the stairs and shouted for help. Four policemen responded, and moving cautiously up the stairs they secured the maniac and got him safely to an insane asylum. But little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—Charles Reade's London publisher says that once the novelist, as they were travelling together, pointed to a piece of water in the distance, and said: "That's where Christie Johnston caught the herrings." He regarded this incident of his own invention as reality, so sincere was he in his work.

Bishop Hellmuth, Suffragan of Ripon, England, and formerly Bishop of Huron, arrived from England on Saturday afternoon upon a visit to his sons, and will remain in London for some time.

A "DYNAMITE MAN."

Extraordinary Story of Mr. E. C. Nathan, of Alabama—In Constant Danger of Explosion—The Doctors Puzzled and His Friends Dismayed—Suppose It Should Spread!

(N. Y. Telegram.)

The possibility of imbragating human nature with certain abnormal physical or psychic qualities has long been conceded. In the nature of things, continued or habitual tendencies in one direction are very likely to distort or warp the system, and, as association begets or changes character or habit, so physical contact might, in time, derange or alter the physical nature to agree with the peculiarities of the active agent employed. It is, in fact, just the same as in the instance of man and wife, who, when peculiarly sensitive and sympathetic, gradually, as years of association roll on, become like each other in tastes, habits, manner and, at last, even in personal appearance. In this way, and under the same law of sympathy, we can imagine a man working in tobacco to have his nature changed in one way, and one whose business it is to handle sulphur to be affected in another. And only in some such manner as this can we account for the following surprising case:

A MIGRATORY PRINTER.

Mr. E. C. Nathan, who is the brother-in-law of the present Mayor of a notable Southern city, and belonging to a family in which there never had been observed any physical or other tendencies calculated to lead up to the extraordinary conditions to be described, was a printer by trade, and three years ago was the possessor of rude and even boisterous health and spirits. At that time he became inspired with the not infrequent spirit of adventure of the type, and set forth on a journey, half for fun, half to see what might turn up in the way of business. Chance led him to Brownsville, Texas, and hearing interesting tales of the excitement attendant on the construction camps of the Mexican Central Railroad, he crossed the Rio Grande and soon became interested and a worker in the construction force.

HE TAKES TO BLASTING.

It happened that Mr. Nathan had been placed in positions in which he had learned to handle explosives and had developed a curious taste for work of that nature. So it happened that he was soon employed in blasting and became a recognized authority, consulted whenever dangerous or difficult blasts were to be exploded. At length he was appointed superintendent of a gang of 35 men, and all the hardest and most dubious work was given him to manage; and as he was personally fearless and intrepid, he was always first in every operation, scorning to send his men where he would not go himself. He became so reckless in the handling of nitro-glycerine and giant powder that the "greasers" viewed him as having a charmed life, and followed him with admiration wherever he went. To Mr. Nathan was assigned the task of blasting out two tunnels on the road, having to burrow through the mountain by the use of repeated charges of the powerful explosive used, the party following the blasts as the tunnel penetrated into the mountain.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE.

It followed that the gases which were constantly collecting, and the fine explosive material with which the atmosphere became impregnated, naturally had their effect upon all the party. But upon Nathan this effect was astounding. Beginning with headaches, his entire nervous system became shattered by degrees, his arms and legs swelled, his lips turned blue, and he ceased to be master of his own physical powers. Soon his legs refused to obey the direction of his will, and when Mr. Nathan would attempt to move in one direction they would proceed to travel in another. It was the same way with his hands. If he attempted to take off his hat he would find himself scratching his knee, and a blow aimed at the rock in which he worked was more than likely to reach his companion who stood beside him. There was, in fact, no unity of purpose or discipline among his members, each one working apart and at its own sweet will.

A HUMAN EXPLOSIVE.

But this was not all. The unfortunate young man had by this time become so charged with the very essence of the powerful explosives he had employed, that his mere presence soon demonstrated its capacity to create a small explosion wherever he went. If he entered a railroad cutting where there was loose earth lying about, or pulverized rock, the bystanders would be thunderstruck to see the fine particles fly away at his approach, while a slight, dull explosion would occur at different points. Not only was this the case, but the marvellous property was exercised upon inanimate objects of all kinds. He dared not enter a store where crockery or hardware was sold, for instantly there would be the most lively commotion upon shelves and counters. Articles would leap into the air and fall to the floor to be smashed to pieces; glass-ware, which seemed peculiarly sensitive, would fly into small bits at his approach.

BUT NOT A MAGNET.

It was not attraction that was exerted by Mr. Nathan—quite the contrary. Repulsion and a tendency to disintegration seemed almost to inspire the pots and pans in a hardware store or the bottles in a druggist's with mortal fear, and they would strive to fly from him in apparently abject and ludicrous consternation. He was forced to leave Mexico, and, by advice, went up to St. Louis, where he consulted the most eminent physician of that city. By him it was at once discerned that Mr. Nathan had that rare quality of sympathy with explosives which had drawn all their powerful qualities into his own system. "Why," said the doctor, "if I were to bring you in connection with a galvanic battery, you would explode—precisely like a charge of dynamite, or as a spark of fire would explode a powder magazine. The worthy physician, enthusiastic in science, was even anxious to make some small experiments with Nathan to establish the soundness of his theory, but to this his patient strenuously objected. Failing to obtain relief he travelled South by easy stages, and is now in Atlanta, Ga., in charge of a well-known surgeon, who claims to have met and cured a similar case in his practice. But, thus far, Nathan has completely baffled him and the situation of the unfortunate "dynamite" man is painful in the extreme.

POSSIBLE USE FOR HIM.

Thus far he has isolated himself as much as possible from society. Naturally, his misfortune preys upon his mind, rendering him uncongenial to companionship. He occupies a room in which no small objects can stay a moment. For steel or iron his system has a profound aversion, and repels a pen-knife or a hair-pin with great force. For some persons he has a visible natural repugnance, and if brought into his presence they seem forced to fly from him. His most powerful force, however, strangely enough, is exerted upon gunpowder or dynamite. His system has become so charged with these deadly compounds, that it absolutely refuses to attract any more, and, on the contrary, on being brought within a few feet of either explosive at once fires it without contact. A number of museum proprietors have sought to engage Mr. Nathan for exhibition in their respective establishments, but without success; he absolutely refuses to be made a public show of, and becomes irritated and explosive on the mere suggestion. It is now rumored in Atlanta, however, that the agent of a secret organization of Irish patriots has visited him, and is meeting with more success. A sea voyage may therefore be arranged for the health of Mr. Nathan, and after a time we may hear of him in London.

The English Language in Scotland.

No one can tell exactly when the English tongue became the national language of the Scottish Lowlands. It was in use in Lothian from the sixth century; it certainly spread into Strathclyde as early as the eighth, but in all likelihood did not wholly supersede the native Cymric before the growth of towns in the twelfth century. The reign of Malcolm Ceanmor saw it introduced at the Scottish Court, but there is no reason to suppose that the influence of Margaret reached farther than the circle of her home and her personal friends. Outside of these Gaelic alone would be used both by her husband and his thanes; but the disposition to acquire a knowledge of the favored province of Lothian would grow stronger from year to year, although it might perhaps sustain a temporary check by the counter current of Norman-French which began to flow into Scotland from the time of David I. The Scotch-Norman nobles used French probably as long as their neighbors in England—i. e., till the middle of the fourteenth century. At the coronation of Alexander III. Latin forms were translated into French for the monarch's benefit; but the very necessities of their position would make it a matter of importance, to both the king and the foreign nobles, to acquire some familiarity with the vernaculars of the different parts of the kingdom. The growth of burghs and the increase of trade, through the influence of English and other Teutonic settlers, which have silently extended the area over which the English tongue was spoken. Though we have no data by which we can trace its progress from the sixth to the fourteenth century, when it first appears as a literary language, we may safely believe that during these eight hundred years it made continuous advances in the Lowland districts, and passed through the same phases of change which marked its history in the southern part of the isle.—John M. Ross, LL.D.

Divorced from Her Stepthater.

An extraordinary divorce suit has been decided by Judge Mann, of Brooklyn. The case was that of Martina Busselman against Louis Busselman. The plaintiff alleged that she was married to the defendant June 12th, 1880, by Justice Liver. One child, a girl about 3 years old, has been born to them. The plaintiff is 21 years old and the defendant 55 years of age. The complainant alleged cruel and inhuman treatment as a ground for the divorce asked. The defendant is a machinist, earning \$3 per day, and owns considerable property. A sensational feature of the case was not contained in the pleadings, however, and quite a commotion was caused in the court-room when the plaintiff herself, a comely young woman with handsome brown eyes and a face that wore traces of care and ill-usage, took the stand and testified that the defendant, her husband, was also her stepfather. Her story was that her mother had married the defendant and afterward obtained a divorce from him, but advised and compelled the plaintiff, who is her own daughter, and the defendant's stepdaughter, to marry the latter. The strange story excited a great deal of sympathy and was corroborated by several witnesses. Prominent attorneys state that the case is without a parallel in Wisconsin. For a man to marry the sister of his deceased wife, they say is uncommon enough, but for a man to marry the daughter of his divorced wife is incredible, especially when the latter counsels and aids the step. In granting a judgment of divorce in the case Judge Mann took occasion to advise the young woman, in case she married again, not to follow her mother's counsel, as the latter had shown herself unworthy of having a daughter. He awarded her the custody of her child and \$500 alimony.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A Kiss Not a Legal Consideration.

What is a kiss? The question can only be answered by experience; *solvitur osculando*. But it is easy after a decision in the Lambeth County Court yesterday to say what a kiss is not. It is not legal "consideration." A surgeon in Lambeth kissed a workman's wife; the husband valued the kiss at £5, and the surgeon gave him an I O U for that amount. A month after date an action was brought on this document, but the judge promptly ruled there was no consideration and gave a verdict for the defendant. Perhaps the lady was in court and the judge may have been influenced by that. For even the poets admit that there are "kisses and kisses"; the interesting question is whether yesterday's judgment was meant to lay down a general principle or whether every case must be decided on its own merits.—Fall Mall Gazette.

NEW YORK CITY would form a fine nureture-field for the cholera just now. The Fruit Inspectors on Saturday seized and condemned 18,000 pineapples, 6,000 coconuts 5,000 watermelons, and 4,000 bananas as too decayed to be fit for food.

Gait Freemasons have given \$20 to the Mayor for distribution among the poor.

A NOVEL CRECHE.

How British Manufacturers Treat Their Employees.

An encouraging account of the efforts which have been made by certain manufacturers to benefit their workpeople appears in the last report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops. At a large clothing factory in Staffordshire the operatives, some seven hundred in number, are provided with dining, tea and club-rooms, a kitchen, a savings bank and a surgery. A creche, or nursery department, has also been established. The creche consists of two apartments, one for a play-room, the other a cot-room, the latter being fitted with cradles, which are gently rocked by steam machinery. This, perhaps, is a use of steam never before contemplated in this country, but it is one that answers remarkably well. The mothers are charged one shilling a week for each baby left in the creche, and a matron has charge of the department and attends to the little ones during the day. The mothers are allowed to visit the creche for ten minutes in the middle of the morning and of the afternoon. The owner of the establishment has also provided perambulators, which he hires out to the mothers at a moderate rate, to prevent the arm-aching and tiring business of carrying the babies to and from the mill.—British Medical Journal.

Tamale.

They are sold steaming hot on the streets of San Francisco daily, and are very relishing, especially to the Spanish and Mexican population. The genuine "tamale" is of exclusive Mexican manufacture, and when ready for the market weighs about half a pound, and in appearance resembles a small ear of corn, husk and all. The ingredients of a tamale consists of cornmeal and lard, cooked chicken, cut fine and mixed with a paste unknown to outsiders, a pickled olive or two, and the whole is seasoned with a condiment known as "chili colorado," which is so hot that a red pepper is an icicle compared with it. All these ingredients being wrapped in two corn husks are secured with a string, then boiled for an hour or two, and the tamale is ready to be eaten. The restaurants and saloons have them always on hand, and it is said that one tamale eaten by a drunken man will bring him around perfectly sober in about ten minutes.—Johnstown Democrat.

Difference Between Woman and Man.

Man, observes the *St. James' Gazette*, although he had the pleasure of woman's acquaintance for nearly 6,000 years, is, or professes to be, entirely ignorant of her political temperament, and apparently knows very little about her beyond the fact that she was originally produced from one of Adam's ribs. Some interesting observations on this point were made by Jean Raulin in the beginning of the sixteenth century. "Observe the result," he preached; "man composed of clay, is silent and ponderous; but the woman gives evidence of her osseous origin by the rattle she keeps up. Move a sack of earth and it makes no noise; touch a bag of bones and you are deafened with the clitter-clatter."

Checkmating Love's Young Dream.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of Stamford, Conn., has devised an ingenious, though perhaps not very effective, means for subduing the rebellious spirit of his 17-year-old daughter. The father objected to her keeping company with young men, but his exhortations had no effect on the girl. On Friday last they quarrelled, and the parent in a rage seized a pair of shears and cut off his daughter's beautiful black hair, giving as a reason for doing it that he believed it would keep her away from the boys.

Greatly Surprised.

A few days ago a gentleman was watching the graceful motions of some goldfish, displayed in a window on Washington street, when his attention was attracted to a son of Erin whose clothes showed that he had but recently set foot on these shores, and whose actions betokened a free indulgence in the "crather." The Irishman gazed at the fish in open-eyed and open-mouthed wonder, and finally turning to the gentleman, exclaimed: "Begorra, sir, an' did yez ever see any red hirrings alive before?"—Boston Journal.

Parting with Friends.

Is one of the sad necessities of life, and often mark life's milestones as we travel the path from the beginning to the end. Strange to say, Dr. Scott Putnam has discovered a means by which old-time friends are separated and that without a single quail. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor promptly, painlessly and with certainty separates the oldest and most strongly cemented corns that can be found. It cannot fail, for Putnam is sure, safe and painless. Beware of any article offered "just as good," and take only Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor.

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Trying to admire that which you do not like accumulates failure and exhibits weakness.

THE CATERPILLAR PLAGUE.

Ravages of the Army Worm Among the Vegetables.

There is more cause to fear the ravages of the black caterpillars, which are at present devouring the thistles, than was expected. Reports have reached us that the insects, having eaten nearly all the thistles are now feeding on all kinds of vegetables. Mr. W. G. Fonseca, one of the old residents of this city, informs the *Sun* that the caterpillars were observed in immense numbers in 1867, when their voracity was not satisfied with thistles only, and they considerably damaged all kinds of vegetables. He says they never appeared before or since until this year.—Winnipeg Sun.



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