PLAIN LANGUAGE. BY TRUTHFUL JANE.

Which I wish to repeat ; And my language is plain, That in ways of deceit, And in tricks that are vain, The "Girl of the Period" is lively,
Which the same I would rise to explain

Lilly White was her name, And I need not deny, In regard to the same, What that name might imply; But her cheeks were provokingly rosy, And bewitchingly penciled her eye.

Twas in Lent, the third week, With most penient skies,
Which it might be inferred,
Lilly White was likewise;
Yet she humbugged Johannes, my lover,
in a way I shall always despise.

Which she had a small game
Called by some hide and seek;
'Twas flirtation. The same
She thought sinful and weak;
But she smiled as she ogled Johannes,
With a smile that was saintly and meck.

Yet the game it advanced, In a way I detest, And my sorrow enhanced At the state of John's vest, Which heaved like a wave of the ocean When the same has a turbulent breast

But the tricks that were played But the tricks that were payed
By the Girl of the P.,
And the progress she made
Was alarming to see,
Till she twirled on her left-hand forefinger
What Johannes had promised to me.

Then I looked up at John. And he looked not at me; And I rose with a groan And said, What do I see? We are ruined by harmless flirtation And I went after the Girl of the P

John, amazed, did not speak; For the floor was bestrewed, In the height of my pique, With the "cards" Lilly White had been play-In the same game she thought "sinful and

Of those "exquisite charms" I laid bare in a trice
"Padding," "paniers," and "forms"
Of most cuming device; And there fell with her tresses so alry,
What is frequent in hair—rats and mice.

Which is why I repeat, And my language is plain, That in ways of deceit, And in tricks that are vain. The "Girl of the Period" is lively, Which the same I am free to maintain. -Cleveland Herald

#### Ancedotes of Rufus Choate.

Rufus Choate and Chief-Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, often indulged in wordy combats, and wit was generally expended by both sides. Choate was once arguing a cause before the Chief-Justice, (who was one of the homeliest men ever elevated to the Bench.) and, to express his reverence for the conceded ability of the Judge, said, in yielding to an adverse decision :

"In coming into the presence of your Honor, I experience the same feelings the Hindoo does when he bows before his idol. I know you are ugly, but I feel you are great!"

It is said that Choate had a command of language, and his brain teemed with a wealth of diction truly marvelous. When Judge Shaw first heard that there was a fresh edition of Worcester's Dictionary out, containing 2,500 new words, he exclaimed, "For heaven's sake, don't let Choate get hold of it."

Choate, in an important assault and chief mate of the clipper-ship Challenge, on the stand, and badgered him so for about an hour that Dick got his salt water up, and hauled by the wind to bring the keen Boston lawyer under his batteries.

At the beginning of his testimony, Dick said that the night was as "dark as the devil, and raining like seven hells."

Suddenly Mr. Choate asked him: Was there a moon that night?"

"Yes sir."

"Ah, yes! a moon-" "Yes, a full moon."

" Did you see it?" "Not a mite."

"Then, how do you know there was

"The Nautical Almanac said so, and I'll believe that sooner than any lawyer in this world." "What was the principal luminary that

"Binnacle lamp aboard the Challenge." "Ah! you are growing sharp, Mr. Barton.

"What in blazes have you been grinding me this hour for-to make me dull?" "Be civil, sir. And now tell me what

latitude and longitude you crossed the equator in?"

Sho'-you're joking." " No, sir, I am in earnest, and I desire you to answer me." "I shan't."

"Yes-I can't." "Indeed! You are the chief mate of

"Ah! you refuse, do you?"

a clipper-ship, and are unable to answer so simple a question?" "Yes, 'tis the simplest question I ever

had asked me. Why, I thought every fool of a lawyer knew that there ain't no latitude at the equator."

That floored Rufus .- Bench and Bar.

### Fearfal Suffering of a Shipwrecked Crew.

We have to record (says the Figi Times) one of the most miraculous escapes from death at sea, in many forms, that have ever been made public. The bark Dashing Wave, a successful China tea clipper, is down as missing. Captain Van-dervord was the master of the vessel, and in the great case of the United States from him, we learn the following parversus Innis, twenty-one years ago?"

He left Foochow on July 29th, bound for Sydney; and on the night of August 31st, the weather being thick, and squalls coming down at intervals, Captain Vandervord took in maintepgallantsail at 10 P. M., and went below to lie on the sofa in the cabin; at 10.30 he went on deck again, and was just in time to see a small island right ahead; he shouted to the man at the wheel to put the helm down, and the vessel had nearly come around, when her keel touched on the reef which surrounded the island. Half an hour after taking the bottom, the copper came over the weathersides in sheets, and the foremast sunk eighteen inches; the mainmast was cut lars were put into the market on Tuesaway, but the ship began to break up fast. The island proved to be Wake Island, small and uninhabited, surrounded taken up, and the bends rose to three by a reef, rendering it impossible to land if there is any wind blowing at all. Captain Vandervord says it is ten miles | fered at Amsterdam, and not only taken, out of the position given in the chart, but two millions more asked for. The 10 degrees 30 minutes north, 167 de- results are said to be unprecedented.

grees east. The crew took to the longboat, and Captain Vandervord secured chart and nautical instruments, but, strange to say, no compass was saved a case of colonial wine, a bag and a half of bread, and two buckets, were put in the boat, but no water; and for thirtyone days the thirteen men were in the open boat, without seeing land or a ship, or receiving any assistance what

They left the wreck, the morning ter, and, with a sail made of blankets sewn together and fixed to an oar, began their weary journey in search of some inhabited island. Their sufferings

may be imagined.

For the first five days they had not drop of water, and the captain served one bottle of Cawarra daily between the thirteeen. That saved their lives. After that time, they had rain, and caught water, but, except at the time it was actually raining, only a half pint of water each day, was served out, with a handful of bread. To the credit of the men and their commander, there was no insubordination, no attempt to obtain more than their share of the scanty provisions and precious water; silently but resigned, they passed day after, day with the sun pouring down on their unshelteredheads. Everyday, Captain Vandervord got the boat's position by means of his instrument; but when the weather was dull, they went in all directions, for want of compass, especially on cloudy nights. It was the master's intention to make for the Kingsmill group, but the current was against them, and then a course was steered for Ascension Island, and, had any of of the party been able to row, they might have reached it; but weak as they were, all they could do was to keep their boat before the wind with the blanket-sail. After thirty days of suffering, their mouths parched, tongues swollen — wet with grateful showers, scorched by a tropical sun-they sighted Strong's (Ualan) Island, the easternmost of the Caroline group. Here the castaways saw a canoe outside, taking produce from the island to another, and, had they been able to get some provisions, Captain Vandervord would have kept on, and tried to make one of the islands of the Marshall or Gilbert groups, adjacent. The boat refused to trade with them; when they went inside, and were received by the king with the utmost hospitality; he took the captain and mate to live with him and assigned quarters to the men in the town.

The Pulse. The pulse of a healthy grown person ceats seventy times in a minute; there may be good health down to sixty; but if the pulse always exceeds seventy, there is a disease—the machine is working too fast; it is wearing itself out; there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself, as in consumption, when the pulse is always quick, that is, over seventy, gradually increasing with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches one hundred and ten, or one hundred and twenty, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over seventy for months, and if there is even a slight cough, the lungs are affected. Every intelligent person owes it to himself to learn from his family physician how to ascertain the pulse health; then by comparing it with what it is when ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of the case, and it will be an important guide to the physician. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child; as, now and child of seven years about eighty; from twenty to sixty years it is seventy beats There are pulses all over the body, but where there are only skin and bone, as

at the temples, it is most easily felt. The wrist is the most convenient point. The feebleness or strength of the beats is not material, being modified by the finger's pressure. Comparatively, [rapidity is the great point; near death, it is a hundred and forty, or over. A healthy pulse imparts to the finger a feeling as of a woolen string; in fever it feels harder, like a silk thread; if there is inflammation, which is always dangerous, it beats fast, spiteful and hard, as if a fine wire was throbbing against the finger. When the pulse beats irregularly, as if it lost a beat, then hurried to make it up, there is something the matter with the heart. But however unnatural you may think the pulse is, do not worry about it; take nothing except by the advice of an intelligent physician.

### Anecdote of Henry Clay.

It is known that Mr. Clay was remarkable for his recollection of faces. A curious incident of this wonderful power is told of his visit to Jackson, Miss., in the year 18 -. On his way the cars stopped at Clinton for a few moments, when an eccentric, but strong-minded old man made his way up to him, ex-claiming, as he did so, "Don't introduce me, for I want to see if Mr. Clay will know me. "Where did I know you?" said Mr.

Clay.
"In Kentucky," answered the keensighted, but one-eyed old man. Mr. Clay struck his long, bony finger upon his forehead, as if in deep thought. Have you lost that eye since I saw you, or had you lost it before?" inquired Mr.

Clay. "Since," said the man. "Then turn the sound side of your face to me that I may get your profile." Mr. Clay paused for a moment, his thoughts running back many years. "I have it," said he. "Did you not give me a verdict as juror, at Frankfort, Ky.,

"I did! I did!" said the overjoyed old man. "And is not your name," said Mr. Clay, "Hardwicke?" "It is, it is," replied Dr. Hardwicke, bursting into tears. "Did I not tell you," he said to his friends, "that he knew me, though I have not seen him from that time to this. Great men never forget faces." - Bench and Bar.

A marvellous event in financiering took place in London two or three weeks since. Bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company to the amount of nearly four millions of dolday morning. Before the Stock Ex-change closed that day every dollar was per cent. premium. On the same day about two millious of the bonds were of-

The Great Tichborne Trial in England.

For romantic interest and extraordinary incident the story now being told in the English Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury, in the great case of Tichborne agt. Lushington, can scarcely be surpassed by any novel. The question involved is the plaintiff's identity with Roger C. D. Tichborne, who left England in 1853, and was supposed to have been lost at sea. If his claim is established, he will come into possession of a baronetcy and a vast estate; while, if he should fail, he may well be regarded as the most remarkable impostor of modern

Questions of personal identity are almost always interesting, and are generally of much importance to the parties immediately concerned; as, for instance where the wrong man is hanged by reason of his close resemblance to the real criminal, as has unquestionably happened more than once. But such case rarely excite. he same degree of public interest as is manifested when, as here, the claim to a title and a great estate is disputed, on the ground that the claimant is an impostor.

The Tichborne trial was begun on the 13th of May, before a jury of eleven by consent of the counsel on both sides, who comprise some of the ablest men at the bar. Thus far only the plaintiff's evidence has been heard; but it is of such a character as almost to justify the remark of one of the witnesses that the claimant is "cither Sir Roger Tichborne

or the devil." About some of the facts there is no controversy. It is certain that Roger C. D. Tichborne, the son of Sir James D. Tichborne and Lady Harriet F. Tichborne, was born in January, 1829; that he was brought up in Paris, where his father and mother then resided, under the care of a French tutor named Chatillon, the family being Roman Catholics; that in 1845 he was sent to school in England; that he entered the British army as an officer of the Carbineers in 1849, and was stationed for a while at Dublin with his regiment; and that in 1853, from some cause which is not clearly explained, he left England, proceeded to Havre, and there embarked on a sailing vessel called the Pauline, bound

for Valparaiso. While an officer in the army young Tichborne was rather slim, about five feet eight inches in height, and having been educated in France his English was decidedly foreign in accent. His departure to South America can be attributed only to the unhappiness which he experienced in his home relations owing to the miserable life which his parents led together; to the ridicule he encountered in the army owing to his deficient education, and which led him to sell his commission; and to his love

for a wild, roaming life. It is alleged in behalf of the claimant that Roger Tichborne, accompanied by a servant named Moore, reached Valparaiso in safety, and thence went to santiago, where Moore fell sick and was left behind by his master, who expected to continue his voyage in the Pauline. After residing a short time at a place called Melipilla, he abandoned this idea and made a journey across the continent of South America. Returning to Santiago, he met Moore again, and then made his way to Rio Janeiro, where he embarked on the Bella, a vessel bound for New York.

Roger Tichborne was on board the Bella ning, when perhaps only a small part of when she sailed. The Bella was lost at the factory's machinery is in motion, is battery case at sea, had Dick Barton, slow or fast pulse, and the very case in the stand and badgered him so for fant's pulse is one hundred and forty; a Roger had shared their fate. His father's all the machinery in this neighborhood, will was proved, and the next of kin, twenty to sixty years it is seventy beats whose guardians appear as defendants a minute, declining to sixty at four score, in this suit, took the property.

Whose guardians appear as defendants the same purpose, would give a suffi-

On the proposition that one was saved from the wreck of the Bella, and that that person was Sir Roger Tichborne, is based the plaintiff's claim in this great suit. He says that two boats left the vessel; that he was in one of them; and that after floating about in it for three days, he was picked up by an American vessel and taken to Melbourne, where he landed in July, 1854.

then at its height; out Sir Roger-assuming that the claimant is hea good horseman, went to work at breaking horses, instead of digging gold. He was very fond of horses, and met with properties, that almost all the articles much success, remaining for some time in the service of a gentleman named can be made with the sap of this Guinea Foster in Gippsland, and changing his name to Thomas Castro, that of a friend he had made in Chili. He was married in 1865, and has had two children.

In the mean time a sailor who had solicited alms of Sir Roger's mother, Lady Tichborne, at Tichborne Park, in England, saying that he had come from Australia, told her that he had heard while there of some persons shipwrecked on the Bella having been picked up and brought to Melbourne. This was in 1858. Lady Tichborne attached considerable importance to it, although her husband did not; but after his death, and in 1863, she advertised the fact and for information concerning her lost son in England, Australia, and elsewhere The advertisements came to the notice of the claimant, and led to his return to England with his family in 1866.

How far does the alleged Roger Tich borne of 1866 and of to-day resemble the Roger Tichborne who sailed from Havre in the year 1853? He is very much stouter, his height differs little, if at all, and he is utterly unable to speak French, which was the language of his childhood.

But the evidence of his identity is exceedingly strong. His mother—since dead—recognized him and acknowledged him as her son. Mr. Hopkins, the family solicitor, who had known the young man very intimately, recognized him. A cousin, who had previously made up his mind that the claimant was an arrant impostor, succumbed at the first interview, and recognized him. Moore, the servant who went out in the Pauline, identified him. The regimental tailor knew him as the man for whom he had formerly made trousers; and fourteen former officers and privates in the Carbineers swore to his identity.

The claimant's lack of education has een much commerted on. A lady who had known young Mr. Tichborne before 1853, when French was his favorite tongue, testified that while dining with the claimant since his return she spoke a few words in French, when he evinced his knowledged of what she said, prov-ing that he had not wholly forgotten the language. Almost every witness thus far has de-

scribed the manner in which he tested

the claimant's memory as to incidents

which it seems scarcely possible could

be known to an impostor; and in every

instance the statements made by him

have coincided with the recollection of

the questioner. From the N. Y. Sun. Since his return the claimant has been passage from the opening speech of Sergeant Ballantine will show

"Commissions were issued both to Australia and Melipills. I may say that Where else should a man be most highly from that you cannot doubt that Sir Roger Tichborne has been largely supported, and that a large number of persons implicitly believe in his story, and have been ready to help him in money as well as in countenance. Sir Roger Tichborne started with the South American commission; but after they reached Rio it became a question whether they should cross the Cordilleras or go round by Cape Horn. Sir Roger had naturally a strong objection to a sea voyage, dom inquired after. The same bad and while the other members, afraid to taste is likely to affect the decisions in indertake the risks of crossing the Cordilleras, went by the sea, Sir Roger started by that route, and had reached Cadova, a place on the frontier of the mountains. There he became extremely ill, and, in consequence, he was obliged to return to England without making his way across the Cordilleras. As a singular episode in this extraordinary case, I may mention that the diligence in which he had taken his place was stopped in the Cordilleras, and every

but it certainly was a very remarkable fact that every traveller in the diligence in which it was known the claimant intended to cross the mountains should have been murdered on that journey.

Almost all that can be said of the defence is, that it will rest upon the as- large do we want them? It takes about sumed death of Sir Roger Tichborne on the occasion of the shipwreck of the Bella. Although we have as yet heard only one side of the case, and not the whole of that, it is certain that if the

Of course we cannot know what was

person in it murdered."

Compressed Air as a Motive Power.

claimant is not Sir Roger Tichborne, he ought to be in some doubt as to his per-

sonal identity by the time the trial is

A Portland (Me.) correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says: The experiments which Mr. Robert Spear has recently made in this city upon compressed air as a motive power have made a very considerable sensation among men of all classes, mechanics, manufacturers, capitalists and inventors. It is evident that in certain branches of manufacture a complete revolution must follow upon the general introduction of this simple and economical substitute for steam or water power. Whether engines of very high pressure can be sucstill a debatable question among our in- size of the chicks. The introduction of essfully worked by this new agency is telligent mechanicians. Mr. Spear has invented a governor which as easily controls the pressure as the governor of a steam-engine. He claims that air can be compressed in the reservoir to an extent double the power of the engine that compresses, thereby saving a very large per cent. in fuel; that the pipes can be extended to an almost indefinite extent, and the obstacle of friction, which previous experimenters have found almost impossible to deal with, is by a simple invention of Mr. Spear's entirely overcome. The necessity of long lines of shafting in large shops is thereby obviated, and each workman becoming as it were his own engineer, the work of Now there is no doubt that the real keeping a large engine constantly runand that the water power at the Lower cient power for a manufacturing city of

hundreds of thousands of inhabitants. A shrub known by the name of balata, which abounds in Guinea, affords a juice which is found to be superior, for many purposes, to gutta-percha, and of pe-culiar value as an insulating material for enveloping telegraphic wires. The milk or juice coagulates quickly when The Australian gold excitement was exposed to the air, and almost instantaneously when precipitated by alcohol, which also dissolves the resin of the balata juice. It is believed by those who have investigated its nature and now manufactured from gutta-percha plant, and it has the advantage of being without any disagreeable smell. When worked up it becomes as supple as cloth, and more flexible than gutta-percha, and it appears to possess equal strength and durability.

> "Johnny," said one of the boys to a bereaved friend, who had just lost his father, "yer behaved well at the funeral." 'Oh, pshaw !" replied Johnny, with the air of one whose merits were only half recognized, "you should have seen me at the grave.'

The woman that maketh a good pudding in silence is better than one that maketh a tart reply.

> New York Murkets. -

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour—Superfine & bbl., \$5.85 a \$6.00; extra State. \$6.35 a \$6.00; extra Wostern and St. Louis, \$6.65 a \$2.25; Southern shipping extras, \$6.55 a \$7.15; extra and double extra Wostern and St. Louis, \$6.65 a \$9.25; Southern shipping extras, \$6.53 a \$7.15; southern trade and family brands, \$7.50 a \$7.50; a \$7.15; southern trade and family brands, \$7.50 a \$7.50; rye flour, super and extra \$5.00 a \$1.50; rye flour, super and extra \$5.00 a \$1.50; rye flour, super and extra \$5.00 a \$1.50; goth meal, Western and Southern, \$1.50 a \$1.50.

GROCERIES—Coffee was rather more firm; Rio, 13 a 160; Lava, 180; a 150; and Maracaibo, 145 a 165; Lava, 180; a 150; and Maracaibo, 145 a 165; Lyon Green and Southern, \$1.50 a \$1.50. For Carolina, and 7 a 74c, for hangoon, Molasses is dult and nominal at 40 a 85c, for Now Orleans. Sugar was fairly active and steady; fair to good refining, 95 a 95c. Refined irregular; hard, 154 a 155c; soft white, 12 a 125c; and yellow, 164 a 115c.

GRAIN—Wheat was a shade firmer for spring, but other wise dult and heavy; sales at \$1.54 a \$1.54 a \$1.55 for No. 2 spring to arrive and on the spot; white Western nominal at \$1.54 a \$1.55; and amber winter, \$1.65 a \$1.67. Oats dult and heavy, at 65 a 67c. for Western and 67 a 60c for white Oldo. Rye unsettled. Corn opened firm, but closed weak; sales at 73 a 76c, for Western mixed, and 78c. for Western white, with 6c. yellow nominal at 76 a 77c.

SUNDRIES—Rosin was steady at \$2.60 for strained. Spirits turpentine was steady at \$2.60 for strained. Spirits turpentine was steady at \$2.60 for strained. Freights were duit; wheat, to Liverpool by steam, 75cd. and by sall, 64d.

Puovisions—Pork was active and firm. Sales at \$15.37 a \$15.57 for prime and \$1.50 for prime and sin 50 a \$14 for prime meas. Beef is quiet at \$2 a \$16 for prime meas at \$14, and a jobning business at \$15, 50 for prime and sin 50 a \$14 for prime meas. Beef hams, \$2.16 a \$2.57 for prime and choose steady and fairly active.

Cottos—The market on the spot was more active and \$1.5

#### FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

LARGE TURKEYS AND TURKEY engaged until now in collecting the evi- BREEDING. - A passion for extra size is ence for this suit; and through what one of the weaknesses of the American perils he had to proceed, the following mind. Fat men's clubs show the national drift. In what other nation would it be possible to associate men simply on their averdupois merit? considered, because he could show the most adipose matter laid upon his bones? In the decisions given at our fairs, weight is not only an important item, but the one thing needful. In a scale of one hundred points, weight would be the equivalent of fifty, in the minds of most judges. It is the big swine, the big pumpkin, and the largest fat ox that takes the premium. Economy of fattening, or the process of production, is selour poultry shows, unless the managers insist upon a more wholesome standard A large, well-developed bird, of maximum size, is desirable. A monster is not, for any conceivable purpose, except to excite wonder and draw the crowd. We raise poultry chiefly for the table What the producer wants in his stock is good quality of flesh, early maturity, and capacity to make the most flesh out of a given amount of food. A turkey, weighing fifteen pounds, is just as good for the table as one weighing thirty; and most housekeepers would prefer n the counsel's mind when he said this; them under twelve pounds. In most markets the lighter weights would bring the higher price. It is only in the region of large hotels and boarding-houses that the very large birds bring an extra price. For what object, then, do we want large breeding birds, and how three years for a turkey to attain his largest weight. If at twelve months a gobbler reaches thirty pounds live weight, at two years he would reach thirty-five, and at three years forty, or a little more. But it is rare to get a male bird above forty pounds, and then it is generally by some process of stuffing that destroys his stamina and oftentimes his life. This weight is excelled sometimes; but about the time one thinks he is almost sure of a forty-five pounder, the prodigy sickens and dies. It may be assumed, then, that forty pounds is about the limit to which a vigorous turkey-cock may be safely carried, and from half to two-thirds of that weight is the last safe limit for the bens. With breeders of this size, and a little under, we will get large, strong chicks, that will economize food, and mature earlier than the offspring of common-sized birds. No bird yields more quickly to treatment than the turkey. The influ-ence of a large-sized gobbler in a flock is improducted wields in the increased is immediately visible in the increased wild blood increases the hardiness of the young. A larger proportion of the eggs will hatch, and a much larger numher of young will be likely to grow up. With a little painstaking it is quite easy to breed any desired shade or pluraage.

-American Agriculturist. OILED FLOORS .- The Manufacturer and Builder says: Oiling improves a floor in several ways. Grease-spots, of course, will not affect the wood thus treated and much less scrubbing than is necessary for a plain floor will suffice to keep it clean. Moreover, the appearance is improved by the oil. Many of our native woods, prepared in this manner, become positively handsome. Finally, it gives the surface a harder texture, which makes it wear longer and more uniformly.

Paint costs more, takes longer to dry, forms a crust or coating upon the surface; while the oil penetrates the wood. Hence an oiled floor looks better than a painted one, especially if a little color, as Van Dyke brown, umber, or burnt sienna is added to the oil.

To prepare a floor in this manner take raw linseed oil, or some cheap oil not offensive in odor, and capable of drying; mix it, if desired, with some such transparent color as those mentioned above; and apply it with a common paint brush. Lay it on smoothly, so that it will strike in uniformly over the whole surface and not stand in spots This may be done at night, after the day's work; and the place will be ready for us again the next morning. As far as the oiled surface is concerned, it might be stepped upon at once without injury; but there would be danger in that case of tracking the grease to other parts of the house. A new coat of oil, applied in this way once or twice a year is sufficient to keep a floor in order. This treatment is to be heartily recom-

mended for the floors of kitchens, pantries, verandas, closets, bathrooms, and laborers' bedrooms. It is also a good plan in children's apartments, particularly in training them to do their own louse-work, to leave without carpet or matting that part of the floor where the bed stands, with a few feet around it, and to oil the wood. The floor under the bed can then be easily kept free from dust, and the sweepings can be readily removed; while washstands, etc., can be so disposed as to give the youngsters free scope for their ablutions, without injury to carpets.

In country-houses the plan might be carried still further. We recently had all the floors in a newly-built house oiled; and we think it wise economy. Many well-to-do-fam, 'ies in Europe have no carpets at all; and, though there are ome disadvantages in such a course, there are certainly some points gained. We think it gives cleaner houses, with less house-cleaning. Putting down, taking up, and beating carpets is the most vexations and laborious part of our domestic economy, as their cost and destruction constitute one of the great items of expense. Still we do not attack carpets-though, speaking of attacks, what a tax the tacks are !-we only say, where you don't need a car-pet, by all means oil your floor.

A school-boy, having very good-naturedly helped another in a difficult ciphering lesson, was angrily questioned by the dominie-" Why did you work his lesson?" "To lessen his work," replied the youngster.

"Grasshopper Jim" is the name by which an editor of Pertland, Oregon, is

IMPAIRED VITALITY .- When you feel as if the vital powers were giving way, strength gone, spirits depressed, mem-ory failing, appetite lost, exhaustion stealing over every sense and paralyzing every energy, then is the time to resort to that powerful ally of nature Dr. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BIT-TERS. The property they embody soon work a glorious renovation in the debilitated system and the clouded mind.

Tooth sohe proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet Johnson's Anodyne Linement, heat the face well, and lap a flannel wet with the liniment on the face, also put a little of the

liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.

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The system frequently gets out of order and should be at once egulated, else other troubles will ensue; when physic is needed take Parsons' Purgative Pills they are a safe, wholesome, and natural medicine.

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"Garnered Sheaves." Agents wanted. Address COLUMBIAN BOOK CO., Hartford, Conn. GIVEN AWAY Specimen copies of the new CET, mailed on application. Address J. HENRY SYMONDS, Box 57, Boston, Mass.

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