A Summer Romance.

The romance of Rye Beach, this summer is the engagement of Miss Sarah Brown, a beautiful young Pennsylvanian and an heiress as well, to Robert G. Miller, the son of a Rye Beach fisherman, and himself nothing more than a skipper of one of the hotel yachts which are rented for excursions by hotel guests. Miss Brown was one of a party that made several trips on the yacht which young Robert "skippered," and Robert saw a great deal of her, and went dead in love with her, though, of course, mindful of the great disparity of their social positions, he kept the secret of his love to himself, contenting himself with paying her extraordinary attentions during her trips on his boat. As for Sarah, she was extremely courteous to him. That was all. Well, the catastrophe that led to the engagement happeded like this: They are great hands for fish chowder down along the New England coast. Instead of serving a small plate of soup at the hotels, they set before each guest about a bucketful of codfish chowder, and, strange to say, the guests like it. Miss Brown is passionately fond of fish chowder and eats fabulously large quantities of it, and sometimes eats it so rapidly that she gets her mouth full of codfish vertebræ before she knows it. Recently she did worse. She got a very large piece of the backbone of a codfish down her throat, and was utterly unable to either swallow it or get it out. She was terribly frightened, and so were her friends who decided at once that a doctor must be brought from Portsmouth, ten miles away. Robert Miller chanced to be in the hotel office when the order was given for a horseman to be despatched to Portsmouth, and learning what the trouble was, insisted on being the man. So a very swift steed was saddled, and a second later Robert disappeared in a cloud of dust. In a couple of hours the Portsmouth doctor arrived, his horse white with foam and breathing fire from his nostrils, and the doctor, being a skillful fellow, soon extracted the bone. "Five minutes later," he remarked, "and I should have been too late. If that messenger had not been a hero, I should never have seen my patient alive." "A hero!" exclaimed the ladies. What do you mean? It was only Robert, the skipper." "What his name was, I know not; but I repeat it, he showed himself a hero, and saved this young woman's life by his heroism." "Explain yourself," cried the excited woman. So the doctor explained how Robert had fallen from his horse when about half way to town, dislocating one ankle and breaking an arm, but notwithstanding his injuries he had again mounted the horse and tied himself to the saddle, and driven on faster than before to make up for lost time. "Why, when he reached my office," said the doctor, "he had just strength enough to deliver his message and then he fainted dead away with pain and exhaustion, I left him in charge of my students and came on, for I knew that there was a case of life and death here." Well, when Miss Brown recovered her senses, being of a very romantic turn of mind, she lost them again, and fell in love with the man who saved her life, and she is to marry him as soon as he recovers sufficiently from his injuries.

Hunger and Thirst.

Some interesting experiments have recently been made by the medical faculty of Michigan University in order to determine the seat of hunger and thirst in the animal system. A dog was chloroformed, after having been fed a hearty meal, and while the musculo-membranous reservoir for food was largely distended, an incision was made through the abdomen, over the large curvature of the stomach, into that organ; then a silver tube, a quarter of an inch in diameter and an inch and a half long was inserted in the cut, the other end of which was then crooked up. The tube has half inch flanges at both ends, the inner flange serving to keep it in its place while the other flange closely shuts the exterior. The dog still lives with his stomach permanently on top; in fact, the operation in no way affects the health of the mastiff, although in undergoing the severe ordeal to which he is now sometimes subjected in the interest of science hunger compels him to eat about six times as much as formerly. The result of the experiment proves that the seat of hunger is not in the stomach, neither is the seat of thirst in the throat, but both reside in the system at large. The dog was permitted to eat a hearty meal, which was taken from him, via the tube in a few minutes; after recovering from his fright, he would eat an equally large quantity of food, and so on to any extent. Again, he has not been permitted to eat anything for say twenty-four hours. Food would then be injected into his stomach through the tube. Notwithstanding his stomach was already full, the animal would at once gulp down more food; but if sufficient time was given for the injected food to enter the system, he would then refuse all that was set before him. The conclusions arrived at from these experiments find confirmation in the fact, which has often been observed, that persons suffering from thirst, although the parching sensation is apparently limited to the throst, find immediate relief upon entering a bath or even from immersing the feet in water.

Easily Incurred, Terribly Obstinate,

Is rheumatism. Even at the outset, the ordinary remedies are frequently powerless to cope with it. This is more particularly the case when a tendency to it is inherited. It should be combatted before it becomes chronic. When the first twinges are felt, recourse should be had to Hestetter's Stomach Bitters, a depurent which expels from the blood those irritating principles which, by contact, cause inflammation and pain in the muscles and joints. Poisonous medicines which are usually administered for this disease, but which, in a slight overdose, may terminate it by destroying life itself, should be avoided, and this safe and more effective medicine used instead. Those disorders of the bowels, stomach and liver which frequently accompany rheumatic and gouty ailments, are invariably removed by this excellent botanic corrective.

AGRICULTURE.

Home Made Bone and Dust.—Take all the bones obtainable, either whole or ground, and place them in layers with three or four times as much stable manure—first, a layer of manure, then one of bone, and so on. Mix the whole thoroughly by shoveling, and cover with a few inches of fine loam to absorb any ammonia that may possibly be set free, and moisten occasionally with water or liquid manure. In from six weeks to six months an excellent fertilizer will result, similar in all essential particulars to commercial superphosphates, with the addition of the dung, and may be used with like effect and on the same crops, reckoning, of course, on the quantity of bone put into the combination, not on the amount of the compost itself. The time occupied by the operation depends on the fineness of the material used — ranging from "ground bone" to a whole skeleton of an ox or horse, and on the care taken in its management. The heap should be forked over often enough to prevent undue heating or "fire fangling," while the moistening keeps up a rapid decomposition. The cost of this will be the price paid for the bones, if anything, added to the labor—in all not more than one-half to two-thirds the cost of purchasing superphosphates. And in the home made product we have the security of a pure article. Of course this method cannot replace the phosphates of the market, but for the saving of waste bones, dead animals, etc., about the farm it is worthy of trial by the economical husbandman.

Hot Shoeing.—In the opinion of Dr. Eleming, the evils supposed to result from fitting the shoes hot to the hoofs of the horse are purely chimerical, Cold shoeing has had its advocates, but the process, in addition to being difficult and expensive, is held to be injurious from the fact that the rasp and knife have to be used so freely in order to obtain a fit. The hot shoe burns away the inequalities of surface, and readily adapts itself to the foot. Fusing the ends of the fibres of the foot destroys the spongy, absorbent properties of the horn and prepares it for the resistance of moisture. "Horn" writes Dr. Fleming, "is a very slow conductor of heat, and it requires a very prolonged application of the hot shoe to affect the hoof to any considerable depth. Three minutes burning of the lower face of the sole has been found necessary to produce any indication of increase of temperature by the thermometer on its upper surface. It is never required that the shoe should be applied longer than a few seconds." Dr. Flemming further explains that the action of caloric softens the surface of the horn, allowing the nails to enter more readily, and giving the farrier a better opportunity to imbed the clips and other inequalities. The shoe should always be applied at red heat, and never at black heat.

Feeding Large and Small Animals.—Abundant experience, says an exchange, if such proof were necessary, shows that there is more profit in feeding the larger breeds than there is with the smaller breed of animals, whether for milk or meat. Of course there are exceptions to this, as in all general rules, the small Jersey cow for example, which is expected to produce an exceptional product of high colored and finely flavored butter; but this does not effect the rule above stated. It is only necessary to consider that, when we feed two animals of 700 pounds each, we have to supply the demands of two sets of breath, circulating and muscular apparatus, which are considerably more extensive and expensive than those of one animal of 1,400 pounds.

Butter Making.—If we have made a discovery, or if somebody knew it before us, we will tell it all the same. As soon as the cream shows signs of "coming," pour into the churn two or three quarts of water—as near ice cold as it is possible—and the butter will gather a great deal quicker and come hard and firm. We tried the cold water on the start and found it made the cream too cold and kept the butter from coming, but put in at the last end it is a capital idea, and will save hours of churning in the course of the season. Butter will come in fifteen or twenty minutes, as a rule, if the cream is in the right condition and temperature.

Deafness From Tobacco Smoking.

Chewing is much less liable to cause these troubles than smoking, because the tobacco smoke comes in contact with a much larger surface than the saliva impregnated with tobacco. Cigarette smoking is the most injurious, because the smoke is so often blown through the nose, and at the same time enters the eustachian tube. The tobacco smoke is laden with fine particles, which gain access to the middle ear and irritate its lining membrane. While this does not admit of actual demonstration, it is rendered highly probable by the fact that disturbances of taste and smell are unquestionably produced in manner, and are frequently observed in habitual smokers. The long continuance of such an irritation gives rise to a chronic inflammation of the middle ear. The characteristic want of sensibility in the mucous membrane of the throat and nose of smokers who suffer from chronic angina is due to the benumbing influence of tobacco.

An Indian's Logic.

Sunday, 1763. Dined at Dr. Putnam's with Col. Putnam and lady, and two young gentlemen, nephews of the doctor, and Colonel—, and a Miss Schooley Putnam told a story of an Indian upon Connecticut River, who called at a tavern in the fall of the year for a dram. The landlord asked him two coppers for it. The next spring happening at the same house, he called for another, and had three coppers to pay for it. "How is this, landlord," said he; "last fall you asked two coppers for a glass of rum, now you ask three." "Oh," says the landlord, it costs me a good deal to keep rum over winter. It is as expensive to keep a hogshead of rum over winter as a horse." "Ah!" says the Indian, "I can't see through that; he wont eat so much hay; *may be he drink as much water.*" This was sheer wit, pure satire and true humor. Humor, wit and satire, in one very short repartee.

Important to Sufferers.

The greatest benefactor is one who relieves pain and cures disease. Dr. Silsbee has accomplished both by his miraculous discovery of "Anakesis," an absolute, easy, rapid and infallible cure for PILES in all stages of development. 20,000 sufferers testify to its virtue. It is a simple suppository, acting as an instrument, poultice and medicine. The relief is instant, and cure certain. Price $1.00 per box. Samples sent free on application to "Anakesis" Depot, Box 3946, New York. For sale by all first-class druggists.

SCIENTIFIC.

French washing.—A system of washing clothes has lately been introduced in some French towns which is worthy of special mention. Its economy is so great as greatly to reduce the cost. This is the process: Two pounds of soap is reduced with a little water to a sort of pulp, which, having been slightly warmed, is cooled in ten gallons of water, to which is added one spoonful of turpentine oil and two spoonfuls of ammonia; then the mixture is agitated. The water is kept at a temperature which may be borne by the hand. In this solution the white clothes are put and left there for two hours before washing them with soap, taking care in the meantime to cover the tub. The solution may be warmed again and used once more, but it will be necessary to add half a spoonful of turpentine and another spoonful of ammonia. Once washed with soap, the clothes are put in hot water and the blue is applied. This process, it is obvious, saves much time, much labor and fuel, while it gives to the clothes a whiteness much superior to that obtained by any other process; and the destructive use of the washboard or of pounding is not necessary to clean the clothes from the impurities which they contain.

Some years ago, Professor Tait of Edinburgh, when ill, noticed in waking from a feverish sleep that the flame of the lamp in his room assumed a deep red color. There was a ground-glass shade on the lamp, and the effect of intense redness lasted only about a second. His explanation of this was that the nerve fibrils of the retina with which green and violet are seen do not resume their activity when a person awakes quite so quickly as the red nerves. Professor Ogden N. Rood of Columbia College, New York, records some observations confirmatory of this view in the last number of Silliman's Journal, showing that temporary green color-blindness may be produced by nervous derangement and prolonged excitation. Twenty years ago he took chloform, administered by a dentist in Munich. "Upon regaining consciousness," he writes, "and raising my eyes to the face of the operator, I was a little surprised at not having previously remarked his unusually ruddy complexion, but the next instant saw that this was due to an optical illusion, for his hair appeared of a bright purplish-red hue. The singular appearance lasted perhaps a couple of seconds, when his hair resumed its natural color, which was white." Effects of a similar character have also been noticed by Professor Rood in his own convalescence from typhoid fever.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns.—Breech-loading fire arms were invented and used by several nations as early as the sixteenth century, and specimens of them are now to be found in the arsenals and museums in nearly all the capitals of Europe. Within the last hundred years many attempts have been made to improve the breech-loading systems and apply them to shot guns, but with only partial success until in 1836. M. Lefaucheux, of Paris, invented what is known as the Lefaucheux patent, and introduced cartridge cases made of paper and brass, or what is called the "Pin Fire" cartridge case. This cartridge case was a most important and valuable addition to the breech-loading systems, as it practically and effectually closed up the breech of the gun and prevented the escape of the exploded gases in that direction at the moment of discharge, and, consequently, caused a range and penetration of shot equal to that of good muzzle-loading guns.

In England these new inventions were not favorably received, and it was not until the large and excellent display of breech-loading guns, made by Lefaucheux and other Paris gunmakers, in the London Exhibition of 1851, attracted such general attention that the English gunmakers as a class began the manufacture of similar guns. During the past twenty-five years the most skilful gunmakers in England have given much time and ingenuity to perfecting breech-loaders, and many improvements have been introduced, which have resulted in producing the most perfect sporting guns ever made.

The double breech-loading shot guns, made by James Purdey & Sons, London, have never been equaled for finish, quality and power, but they are very expensive and only owned by sportsmen of fine tastes and abundant means. The guns made by Charles Lancaster, Stephen Grant, Westley Richards & Co., W. & C. Scott & Son, P. Webley & Son, W. W. Greener & Co., are less costly and within the reach of most sportsmen.

In this country the talents of inventors have been largely directed to improving breech-loading fire arms, in rifles and pistols particularly, and our readers are, no doubt, familiar with the names of Colt, Allen, Sharps, Rollin White (inventor of the original patent used by Smith & Wesson and known as theirs) Remington and others. The perfection attained in this country in the manufacture of metallic cartridges gave an immense impetus to the perfecting of breech-loading rifles and pistols, and the United States now stands at the head of all nations as the producer of the best and most effective rifled arms for military or sporting purposes.

By the application of machinery these arms have been made at the various private armories in immense quantities, finished so perfectly alike in all parts that every piece is interchangable in every arm of the same class and pattern; but as shot guns require to be made of so many various bores, weights, lengths, bends, qualities, &c., it was difficult to produce them by means of machinery. The Wesson Arms Co. and Ethan Allen & Co., about 1870, attempted this, but were only partially successful and soon abandoned it. Afterwards, by adopting a few fixed models as to bore, weight, &c., and a limited variety of styles of finish and quality, the application of machinery to such work became practicable, and most excellent shooting breech-loading shot guns are now made by Parker Brothers, Remington & Sons, Nichols & Lefever, Fox's Patent and Colt's Patent Fire Arm Manufacturing Company; the latter is the last and most successful in this line.

Hammerless breech-loading shot guns have been made for several years in England, and some handsome specimens were shown at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, but they are being slowly introduced into this country. They embrace an important improvement, however, and will gradually grow into favor as their merits become better known and they are reduced in price.

We recently had an opportunity to examine and compare modern breech-loaders of English and American manufacture, in great variety, at the old established house of Joseph C. Grubb & Co., Philadelphia, and we were both interested and surprised at the skilful workmanship, beauty of form, and great efficiency developed in this branch of industry. This firm has printed pamphlets, nicely illustrated, which they will send, without charge, to parties interested in such things; their articles are reliable and prices moderate.

DOMESTIC.

How to Can Fruit.—Glass and stone jars are the only kind to use—for the acids of fruit will not be healthful if preserved in tin—and they can be purchased very cheaply. Nearly all the fruits retain their flavor better if they are steamed instead of stewed, as they are not so much broken up. To four pounds of the fruit take one pound of lump sugar, as it is less subject to adulteration. Fill the jars within two inches of the top with the fruit; melt the sugar in very little water and turn it boiling hot upon the fruit; place the jars in a pan of boiling water, and let them steam about ten minutes, or until the fruit, by expulsion of the cold air, has been forced to the top of the jar; put the cover on at once, with a cloth, so as not to burn your hands, and screw it down tightly while in boiling water; set the jars on the table to cool, and if any bubbles appear in them take off the covers and boil again until the fruit is again forced upwards. Fruit canned in this manner will keep its flavor perfectly. Tomatoes can be preserved in stone jars with great success. Stew them for two hours in the jars, in the oven or in pans of boiling water, filling them up as the juice evaporates; then cover with a cotton cloth, and put in the large corks that came with them, so as to prevent the hot air escaping. Make a sealing-wax of one pound of rosin, two ounces of beeswax and two ounces of mutton tallow, all melted together. Put it on while hot, with a brush, covering the cork and sides of the jar completely. Keep in a dry, cool cellar.

On Driving Out Mosquitoes.—Mosquitoes can be driven away from room by the smoke of incense powder, burned on a hot shovel. When it is not easy to get fire, put a bit of gum camphor in a shovel, light it, and the gum will catch as quickly as alcohol. then sprinkle a tablespoonful of insect powder (pyrethrum) on the flame, let it take fire, and blow out the blaze, close the windows and let the smoke rise for five minutes. It will not injure walls or furniture, and does not harm human beings, though obnoxious to insects. Hanging a cloth on which a teaspoonful of carbolic acid is poured, at the head of the bed, will keep mosquitoes away, and the writer has repeatedly gained a good night's sleep by this means when others failed. Take care to place the cloth or sponge so that there is no danger of touching it with the hands in the night, as the acid burns like caustic. It is not generally known, as it ought to be, that the remedy for burns by carbolic acid is Canada fir balsam, spread on the part attacked.

To Destroy Red Spiders.—Fill a barrel nearly full of water, slake in it about a quarter of a peck of lime, and let it stand until perfectly clear. Hold the plants in the water, bottom up, for about five or ten minutes, then wash them with pure water. A little flour of sulphur dusted over and under the leaves is also efficacious. Separate those that are infested from those that are not touched; do so as soon as you discover them. They will always be found on the under side of the leaves. The plants should be taken from the window to a place where water can be used freely. Lay each on its side in the sink pour water over and upon it, and keep doing so as long as any red spiders can be seen. Doing this once or twice a week thereafter will be a good preventative of their return.

Wicked for Clergymen—"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made of valuable remedies known to all, that physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."
Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

Acid Drinks.—During warm weather, people troubled with biliousness crave acid drinks. This want may be met by the use of unfermented juices of fruit, mixed with water. A little tartaric acid added to water, just enough to make it pleasantly sour, is of service, of course omitting sugar if one would secure the best cooling effects, since all sweets counteract the intended good results of the acids. One should not drink for the mere pleasure of drinking.

Water Risings for Bread.—Take a quart pitcher and a spoon, scald them, fill the pitcher half full of boiling water; let the water cool to the temperature of good hot dishwater; stir in flour enough to make a batter as thick as for pancakes; add a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and as much soda; cover closely and set where it will keep warm, stirring occasionally. It will rise in five or six hours. Some prefer this to hop or brewer's yeast.

Suggestion is a privilege all can make use of, and we would suggest to the myriads of sufferers from Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Indigestion, etc., to use Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills, whose curative power over these diseases is gratefully appreciated by thousands. Price only 25 cents.

Imperial Gingerbread.—Rub six ounces of butter into three-quarters of a pound of flour; then mix six ounces of treacle with a pint of cream carefully, lest it should turn the cream; mix in a quarter of a pound of double refined sugar, half an ounce of caraway seed; stir the whole well together into a paste, cut into shapes aud stick cut candied orange or lemon peel on the top.

To Prevent Mould.—Mouldiness is occasioned by the growth of minute vegetation. Ink, paste, leather and seeds most frequently suffer from and by it. A clove will preserve ink; any essential oil answers the same purpose. Alum and resin are used to prevent bookbinders' paste from moulding.

Muffins.—Take one pint of bread dough from the pan which has been raised, mix an egg, half a cup of butter, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, a little nutmeg; beat it well, set to rise again. When light pour into buttered muffin cups and bake immediately. This quantity will make ten muffins.

Cheap Molasses Cake.—One cup of molasses, one of brown sugar, one of milk, one of raisins, one of butter, and five of flour, two eggs, two teaspoonsful of cream-tartar, and one of soda (or three of baking powder); spice to taste. Beat all well together. This is a delightful cake, and will keep fresh for three weeks.

The Annoyance and disagreeableness of Pimples and Blotches on the Skin, may be gotten rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Alterative, a safe and rational cure for all Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, &c.

HUMOROUS.

Didn't Want to Disturb His Wife.—A jolly, fun loving saloonist tells the following good story on himself:—A few nights ago he went home very early—in the morning, mind you—with his "keg pretty full," to employ his own phrase, and concluded not to alarm his wife, who was no doubt at that moment enjoying delightful repose; that sweet balm which Shakspeare tells us "knits up the raveled sleeve of care." Cautiously and noiselessly he entered the gate! Quietly he sat down on the graveled walk to remove his shoes and stockings! Stealthily he stepped upon the porch! With cat like agility he mounted a box standing near by and began crawling through the open transom over the door! Just as he had succeeded in pressing his body through the aperture, and managed to wiggle one leg after it, he lost his balance and fell to the floor with a thud as heavy as if a big bag of sand had been heaved through the hole. Naturally enough it aroused his wife in an instant, and springing to her feet she caught sight of her liege lord lying before her all curled up in a help.

"Why husband!" she exclaimed in affright, "what in the word is the matter?"

"Nossin, m'dear, jus' 'ought I'd come home t'yer."

"Well, but didn't you fall?

Yes'm; reck'n so. Didn't sit down (hic) anyway."

"Are you hurt, dear?"

"Guess not; I'm all here—reckon."

"How came you to fall, dear?"

"Well, ye-see, didn't want'o 'sturb ye rattlin' 'e door; so jus'sought I'd crawl through trans'um, don't-ye-see, an' I los' my balance. Dazwhazzemazzer."

"Why, my dear husband, you must have been tired and sleepy, for the door has been standing wide open all night. It was so warm I was compelled to open it to keep from suffocating.

And sure enough the door under the transom through which he had wedged himself was standing wide open! Looking around with a silly grin, he said:

"Za's a fact! Deuced good joke, (hic) ain't it? He! he! Z'wonder I didn't feel zat hole, ain't-'t?"

Cured of Drinking.—"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ills.

Of General Albert Sidney Johnston it is related that one day in Utah when his command was two days distant from a mailing station, he found that a captain had returned to the camp forgetting to post a letter which the General had intrusted to him. But all the commander said was: "I can imagine no excuse for such carelessness, Captain." Not long after, the General himself discovered in a Winter coat, which had been packed away, a letter, which a long time before he had received from the surgeon with the request that he post it. He had taken it to the station, forgotten to post it, and it had remained in the pocket for six months. The conscientious General first apologized to the surgeon, and then sent for the captain and said: "I beg your pardon for reproving you for an offence in which I myself set the example."

An exchange, recently, in alluding to a politician, call him a "well-known rigger." This the intelligent compositor transformed into a well-know nigger," while the proof reader, to tone it down a little, made it read, "the well-known negro," and now that politician, with blood in his eye, is anxiously inquiring for the whereabouts of that editor.

Where the farmer's wife has a large washing to do, she can save half her time and labor by using Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia). One pound of it is equal to three of any other.

Professor (to middle-aged student beginning the study of chemistry(—"Have you any specific object in view;" Middle-aged Student—"Specific object? I have no object at all, except that I don't want to be a confounded ignoramus when I enter the next world.

"Edwin, dearest," said Angelina, "why do they alway call a ship 'she?'" "Why, my dearest," replied Edwin; can't you guess? Why, because, you see, the rigging costs more than the hull." Angelina's little pout was delicious.

An Irish barrister, who was ready to take a small fee and who was ready to dine with anyone who invited him, said, pompously, in a cause: "I appear for the Crown, my Lord." "Oftener for the half-crown," whispered a wag.

Landlady (to Smith, who's just left his luggage at the station, and is hunting for lodgings): "Well, we are rather full just now, I must say, but I dare say we can manage to *take you in.*"

If you want your Bady to look bright do not put it to sleep with laudanum when restless, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

Paper collars may be going out. but we observe that a good many men continue to go out with them.

Here are two things a fellow can't do at the same time—hold a good-looking girl on his lap and keep from kissing her.

How could a lot of cattle be run into by a railway train! They must have herd it.

"I think your eel mean," said the young lady who did'nt like that kind of fish to eat.

The young man of the period is one whose career has come to a full stop.

That the Phonograph can "bottle up" the voice and pass it down to future ages, is indeed a wonder, but is not the restoration of a *lost* voice more wonderful? And yet Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery speedily restores a lost voice, cures hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis and consumption. Many ministers who had abandoned the pulpit by reason of sore throat and general debility, have, by the use of the Discovery, been restored to perfect health and strength. Sold by druggists.

The Umbrella Bird.—There is a bird that is wiser than man; it has lately been discovered, and is called the umbrella bird, as it has a covering like an umbrella, which it can never forget and can never have appropriated. The bird is a native of the islands of the South American rivers, being seldom if ever seen on the main land. In dimensions the umbrella bird equals the common crow of England, and but for the curious plume which adorns its head, and the tuft which hangs from its breast, might be mistaken at a distance for that bird. The general color of this species is rich, shining black, glazed with varying tint of blue and purple, like the feathers of a magpie's tail. When the crest is laid back the shafts form a compact white mass like an umbrella, sloping up from the top of the head and surrounded by the dense hairy plumes. Even in this position it is not an inelegant crest; but it is when it is fully spread that its peculiar character is developed. The shafts then radiate on all sides, from the top of the head, reaching in front beyond and below the tip of the beak, which is completely hidden from view.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will cure sore Eyelids, Sore Nose, Barber's Itch on the face, or Grocers' Itch on the hands. It never fails. 50 cents a box, sent by mail for 60 cents.
Johnson, Holloway & Co.,
602 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Experiments in Riga, recently made, show that woolen and cotton rags, yarn, etc., when soaked in oil, petroleum and refuse organic substances, and kept at a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees, burst into flame after longer or shorter intervals. Silk slowly charred away. The heat produced by chemical combination was the cause of the combustion. It is suggested to use a hydrogen lamp to give warning of the existence of poisonous gases in mines. Hydrogen burns in air, with an almost colorless flame, and the amount and kind of color when burning in an impure atmosphere will reveal with moderate accuracy the quantity and quality of the gas in time to give the requisite warning.

Roasted coffee is said to be a powerful disinfectant.

If you are nervous and depressed take Hoofland's German Bitters.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will cure all scabby or scaly diseases of the skin.

Oakland Female Institute,
NORRISTOWN, PA.
WINTER TERM WILL COMMENCE SEPTEMBER 9, 1879. For circulars address
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