Explorations in Afghanistan.

For a period of forty years it has been known that interesting Buddhist remains existed in the Jellalabad Valley, although little or no attention has been givin to their investigation. Mr. William Simpson, having been quartered for some months in the valley, with the force under General Sir Samuel Browne, has been able to visit most of the remains in that region and to make sketches of them, and the results of his investigations are given by him in a paper published in a recent number of the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. These Buddhist remains, says Mr. Simpson, are little more than mounds. Here and there the crumbling remains of a stupa may be seen, and fragments of walls can be traced in the heaps. The immense quantity of these mounds is astonishing; and, as it is known that these Buddhist establishments were monasteries, the extent of the remains seems to indicate in the past a population of ascetics alone far greater than the population of the present day. In the Buddhist period, the country must have been under a high state of civilization, where wealth abounded and art was cultivated. The vestiges of art still remaining show that the religious structures of the time were large and important. A style of architecture was followed in which sculpture was largely practiced, and in which the effect was heightened by the use of color and gold. The structures connected with the practice of the Buddhist faith were "viharas," or monasteries, places in which each monk had his cell, and with buildings for worship. One prominent form of the ritual was connected with structures which are now known as "topes" or stupas. "Dagoba" and "chaityа" are also terms used to designate the same kind of structure. The Afghanistan topes, unlike those of Sanchi, Bharut, and Amaravati, have a square base. It is ornamented with a cornice and pilaster; large and imposing stairs are made to ascend to the plattorm formed by it above on which the circular part of the tope stood. Among the topes in the Jellalabad Valley which are not quite reduced to the condition of mounds, the Greek influence is very distinctly marked in the architecture. The capitals are all Corinthian; and the more ornamental structures have series of Corinthian pilasters with base mouldings and friezes. Regarding the monasteries little can be said, for scarce a vestige of them now remain. All throughout Afghanistan there is an immense number of caves. At Bamian, about a hundred miles north of Cabul, there is what may be called a city of caverns. At Hada, and at almost all the groups of topes, there are numerous caves associated with them. Nearly all of these, as a rule, are about the same size. They are merely arched recesses in the rock, about twelve feet high; of the same width, and about twenty feet long. That they were decorated with color is shown by the traces still visible in the decorations in a small group at Hada. Enough is left also to distinguish panels, in rows, with heads of Buddha or Buddhist saints with the nimbus. At Darunta there is a very large and remarkable group of caves. The rock above had monasteries and topes of an extensive character upon it. The most intersting of these caves are in a perpendicular cliff overhanging the Cabul river. Mr. Simpson concludes his paper with a short account of the excavations made by him at the Anin Posh tope, near Jellalabad. Of this structure nothing is left but the lower part of the square base; and there is only a small portion remaining of the first course of the circular part of the tope, which is eighty feet in diameter. The base is 100 feet square, and ornamented with Corinthian pilasters. There had been an inclosure all round the tope, forming a courtyard about 500 feet square. Through this the principal gateway entered from the south, in a line with the original stairs on the south and north side of the tope. This approach was evidently an important construction. There was further evidence of what it had been in the remains ot colossal figures, which were brought to light. The size of these may be judged of by the size of the feet, which were twenty-three inches long and which were all that remained of the statue to which they belonged. On digging a tunnel into the center of the tope, the internal wall was found to be composed of stones and slates, so arranged as to produce a diaper or checkered pattern—a style of masonry peculiar to all the remains of the Buddhist period. In his excavations, Mr. Simpson was forunate enough to come upon the cell, which was formed of layers of slate, and was a perfect cube of sixteen inches. In this repository, which constituted the sanctum, in honor of which the monument had been raised, and to which the ritual relics of the Buddhist were directed, there were found two handsful of dark looking dust, which were probably part of the ashes of some noted holy man of the time, deposited after cremation—the rule of the Buddhist priesthood. On top of the ashes lay a golden relic holder, octagonal in form, about four inches long, and set on each of its faces with stones. Among the ashes were twenty gold coins seventeen of them Bactrian or Indo-Scythian and three Roman. These coins, which were in splendid condition, and the relic holder, were no doubt deposited as offerings along with the ashes at the consecration ceremony of the shrine. The coins are only a negative evidence toward the date of the tope; but from them it is certain that the latter is not older than the second century. How much later it may be is rather a difficult question as yet to determine.

Ice Made by Means of Ether.

It is well-known that ether can be made to vaporize so speedily as to produce intense cold, and if, when covered with water its evaporation be assisted, it will escape so quickly as to lower the temperature of the water to freezing point. Hence ether is often used in preparing freezing mixtures; and a machine has lately been constructed for making ice by means of the remarkable property to which we have briefly alluded. The apparatus consists of an engine and air-pump combined on the same bed-plate, a refrigerator, an ether condenser, a circulating pump, and one or more ice-boxes according to the quantity required—a steam engine supplying the motive power. The two inlet passages of the air-pump are connected by a copper pipe, from which branches another copper pipe that places them in communication with the refrigerator, which is a felt-covered vessel of cylindrical shape, the tubes being made of copper and riveted to brass end-plates. The two outward valves on the other side of the air-pump communicate with the ether condenser, which is similarly constructed to the refrigerator. The tubes communicate at each end with metal chambers, one of which serves as a receptacle for the air that enters the condenser. The whole is immersed in a wooden tank, through which a stream of water constantly passes for cooling and condensing the ether vapor. A vacuum is maintained by the air-pump in the refrigerator, vaporizing the ether at a low temperature. This operation causes an absorption of heat, which reduces the temperature of the strong brine that is made to circulate through the tubes and ice box. The ice box is a tank of red deal varnished inside, with partitions with holes in them to allow a slow circulation of the brine. Zinc moulds of different widths, according to the shapes of the blocks of ice required, are filled with pure water and suspended between the partitions.

SCIENTIFIC.

Jacobsen's Method for Photo Printing.—Prepare a carbon picture in the usual manner upon a sheet of glass, and surround the picture with a wooden frame which exactly fits round the sheet of glass. Then pour into the frame a mixture (not too hot) one part of gelatine, one part of gum arabic, and two parts of glycerine. When the mass has stiffened in the frame, carefully remove the latter from the former with a knife, and with equal care invert the gelatine plate, with which the carbon picture will now be incorporated. To ink the picture use a ground glass roller, and the inking process proceeds most favorably when done upon a smooth, elastic support like that used for rolling letter press forms. The printing ink, which must be very thick, is previously dissolved in oil of turpentine or in benzole, and some of the solution, without the addition of varnish, is poured upon the plate and distributed over it by the glass roller. The plate being inked, a sheet of uncoagulated albumenized paper corresponding in size to the picture is laid upon it, and an India-rubber roller passed softly across the paper, which is then lifted off the plate. The albumenized paper, which absorbs moisture readily, should not be allowed to lie too long upon the plate for fear of the albumen dissolving off and dirtying the plate. It is not necessary to damp the plate with water, as it posessess sufficient moisture to allow of a dozen impressions being taken. Of course this moisture is exhausted at last, but the plate is sufficiently hygroscopic to absorb enough moisture from the atmosphere in the course of a few hours to allow of printing being resumed. While in other lichtdruck processes the image is sunk into the plate and the ink has to sink into the shadows, this method has the advantage of furnishing a relief which facilitates printing. By this process, also, round objects, such as bottles and vases, can be printed—possibly with colors, which could be burned in.

Endless Rails.—The idea of making a train lay down and take up its own rails as it moves along is not a new one, but an interesting realization of it is now to be witnessed in the Jardin des Tuileries, Paris. The system is that of Clement Ador. The rails on either side of the carriages consists of a series of joined pieces of rail, with flat supporting pieces; they enclose the system of wheels, passing down over the front and up over the end wheels, and all the wheels have two flanges to prevent any derailment. In front the trains of rail are guided by two distributing wheels, which are governed by the traction, so that on pulling obliquely, right or left, the endless way automatically follows the same direction. At the end of the first train, again, are two taking up wheels, provided with differential motion to meet the difficulty of going in curves, which involves an extension of the rail on one side and a contraction of that on the other, so that whatever the curve (to six or seven metres' radius) the way is regularly put down and lifted. From the mechanical point of view one is struck with the smallness of the force required to move a train thus arranged. In the Jardin des Tuileries the train consists of three carriages, capable of containing in all thirty children, and often full. These are drawn by two goats, which work thus for seven hours. The total load is about 1,000 kilogrammes, or rather more than a ton. To draw a like weight in three carriages on ordinary roads would require a dozen goats, four for each vehicle. (This is the number harnessed to the small carriages for children in the Champs Elysees.) The economy of carriage, then, is incontestable. The normal speed is four miles, per hour. The system is, of course, not designed for passenger traffic, but for goods, and in many places, with bad roads or none, might be very serviceable.

A Substitute for Gutta-Percha.—According to the *Polytechnic Review* a rival to india-rubber and gutta-percha has been found in a new elastic gum which has been named Balata. This is the Milky sap of the bully-tree, that flourishes on the banks of the Orinoco and the Amazon in South America. The operation of winning the gum is similar in every respect to that employed with caoutchouc and gutta-percha. It resembles gutta-percha so closely in its general properties that much of it is shipped from Guiana and sold yearly for gutta-percha—although it has many points of superiority. It is tasteless, gives an agreeable odor on being warmed, may be cut like gutta-percha, is tough and leathery, is remarkably flexible, and far more elastic than gutta-percha. It becomes soft and may be joined piece to piece, like gutta-percha, about 120 degrees Fah., but requires 270 degrees Fah., before melting (higher that guta-percha). It is completely soluble in benzole and carbon disulphide in the cold. Turpentine dissolves it with the application of heat, while it is only partially soluble in anhydrous alcohol and ether. It becomes strongly electrified by friction, and is a better insulator of heat and electricity than gutta-percha, on which account it may find considerable application for electrical and telegraphic uses. Caustic alkalies and concentrated hydrochloric acid do not attack it; but concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids attack it as they do gutta-percha, which it closely resembles in all other properties.

Glass Insulators with which most lightning rods are provided are useless. If there is a path of least resistance from the lightning rod to the ground through the house the discharge will take this path without regard to the glass insulators. The ordinary lightning arrester in telegraph offices is an illustration of this. The discharge leaps across the short air interval provided between the telegraph wire and an earth connection, this air interval could be replaced by a plate of glass and the spark would still leap through it. All lightning rods should be connected with the system of gas pipes and steam heating apparatus, furnaces, and large masses of metal about a house, and then carefully grounded in moist earth. The best ground can be obtained by connecting the lightning rod with the water pipes if there are such about the house.

Results Tell the Tale.

What may we reasonably infer from the success of a medicine which is sent far and wide, not only in the land of its discovery, but in foreign countries, which has met with the indorsement of medical men, the annual preparation and shipment of which employs a small army of employes, and the outlay upon which, in various ways, is simply enormous. We must, if candid, award to such a remedy the meed of well deserved success. Such a medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading American remedy for fever and ague, liver complaint, dyspepsia, debility, nervousness, rheumatism, and various other physical troubles. It early took precedence among tonics and alteratives, and has steadily maintained it. Persons of a weakly physique state its recuperative properties to be remarkable, both in degree and the matter of promptitude, and the bilious give a particularly good account of its effects.

AGRICULTURE.

HORSE CATARRH OR COLD.—This disease may be considered under two points of view, either as an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities, accompanied by slight fever; or as an ephemeral fever of three or four days' duration, complicated with this condition of the nose. The latter is perhaps the more scientific definition, but for common purposes it is more convenient to consider it a simple catarrh or cold. There is invariable some degree of feverishness, sometimes very considerable, at other, so slight as to be easily passed over. Usually the pulse is accelerated to about fifty or sixty, the appetite is impaired, and there is often sore throat with some cough. On examining the interior of the nostrils, they are more red than natural, at first dry and swollen, then bedewed with a water discharge which soon becomes thick, yellow and in some cases purulent. The eyes are generally involved, their conjunctival coat being injected with blood, and often some slight weeping takes place, but there is always an expression of sleepiness or dullness, partly to the general impairment of the health. The disease is caused in most cases by a chill either in or out of the stable, but sometimes, even in the mildest form, it appears to be epidemic. The treatment will greatly depend upon the severity of the disease; usually a bran-mash containing from six drachms to an ounce of powdered niter in it, at night, for two or three consecutive doses, will suffice, together with the abstraction of corn, and if the bowels are confined, a mild dose of physic should be given; such as six drachms of finely powdered barbadoes aloes, two drachms of ginger, and one pint of linseed oil (raw). Should the disease extend to the bronchial tubes, or the lungs, a competent physician must be called in.

DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup gives by far the best satisfaction and takes the lead of all cough preparations on our shelves—Carpenter & Palmeter, Jamestown, N. Y.

FECUNDITY OF GRAIN.—A single plant of corn, either wheat, barley, or oats, by being allowed proper time and ample space for the full development of its roots, leaves and branches, is naturally capable of producing eighty ears or four thousand fold. Anomalous, however, as this may appear, yet it is certain and as strictly true, that not fifty-fold, or one perfect ear, is obtained from each grain planted throughout the entire breadth of the United Kingdom; and it would require a countless number of ifs, and buts, to prove the contrary, though but few words to substantiate the truth of this assertion, namely, "That were it so, as a necessary consequence 100 bushels per acre would be an average crop, viz: fifty times as much as is sown, say at two bushels only per acre as seed for wheat, barley and oats; but it is a fact, not too much to affirm, that scarcely half this much—incredible as it may appear at first sight—is actually obtained; about 32 to 50 bushels per acre being a fair average crop of all kinds of grain, so estimated by the most able and trustworthy statisticians."

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

LAMPASS IN HORSES.—Lampass is an imaginary disease, being nothing more than a swelling and tumefaction of the bars in the roof of a horse's mouth, communicated thereto from inflamation of the gums when the animal is shedding his molar teeth, and often projecting so far as to be on a level with the upper incisor teeth, and become so painful as to prevent the animal from eating. At times, however, it appears in aged horses, the process of growth in the teeth of the horse continuing during the whole life of the animal; but in a majority of such cases the swelling will soon subside without any medical treatment, a few mashes and gentle alteratives being all that is necessary to relieve the animal. In the case of a young animal a few slight incisions across the bars with a sharp penknife will relieve the inflammation and cause the swelling to subside. The brutal custom of burning down the bars with a red-hot iron is as unnecessary as it is cruel, and should therefore never be practiced.

SAID THE Nurse to the Doctor: "Sure sir, I only know of one good medicine for the Baby, and that is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup."

EFFECTS OF DEW UPON PASTURES.—The heavy dews which are usual in late summer and early fall, and the light hoar frosts which occur as the cooler weather arrives, are unwholesome to cattle and sheep. It may be that the well known effect of dew in this direction gave rise to the old-fashioned idea that due was in itself injurious and caused various diseases. There is nothing in the character of the dew itself which is hurtful; but it is the filling of the stomach with wet herbage that is unwholesome. The stomach becomes distended with the products of the decomposition of the wet mass, and in time the animals suffer. Danger may be avoided by keeping the stock, especially young animals, from the grass until the dew has dried off. The danger is not so serious until the shorter days and longer nights of the fall cause an excessive deposition of dew, when care should be exercised.

To find the number of tons of hay in long or square stacks, the following is given as the rule: Multiply the length in yards by the width in yards, and that by half the altitude in yards, and divide the product by 15. To find the number of tons in circular stacks. Multiply the square of the circumference in yards by four times the altitude in yards, and divide by 100. The quotient will be the number of cubic yards in the stack. Then divide by 15 to get the number of tons.

MRS. WISE.—No doctors' bills for the past year, and less than five dollars for medicine, and eight in the family.

MRS. JONES.—Would that I could have a like experience with my family

MRS. WISE—You can, if you will make Simmons' Liver Regulator your household remedy, From the youngest to the oldest, we take the Regulator whenever we feel Dyspeptic, Bilious, Feverish, or out of sorts, and it always relieves the Stomach, regulates the Bowels and quiets the Nerves.

"I have used your family medicine, called Simmons' Liver Regulator, for several years, and find it the best medicine for a family to keep in the house. I can eat anything I wish at night, and take a dose after it, and sleep as sound and sweet as ever. I have not spent one dollar for my family for medicines in five years, only for your Regulator, and must say it does all it says it will. "J. A. NELSON, Merchant, Macon, Ga."

DOMESTIC.

COFFEE ICE CREAM.—This recipe is reprinted by desire. Make a custard, without any flavor, of a pint of cream and four yolks of eggs. Put into this a quarter of a pound of freshly-roasted mocha coffee berries; they should, if possible, be used hot. Cover up the stewpan closely with its lid, putting a napkin over to keep in the steam. Let the custard stand for an hour, strain and sweeten, and when cold put it into the freezing pot. Cream thus prepared will not take the color off the coffee, and when carefully made is very delicate and delicious. Coffee ice cream is also made with a strong infusion of coffee. To make the infusion, put two ounces of freshly ground coffee into a French coffee pot and pour over it a gill of fast-boiling water. When the water has all run through the strainer, take out the coffee grounds and replace them with two ounces of fresh coffee. Pour the coffee infusion in the bottom of the pot over these fresh grounds. Then pour the coffee infusion thus obtained into a pint of sweetened cream, and freeze.

Sing a song of hair oil,
Pocket minus chink,
Four and twenty editors
Spilling printers' ink;
Now the pen goes faster,
Wonder what they mean,
Guess they must be writing ads.
For the improved Carboline.

FUMIGATION IN ASTHMA.—Great benefit has lately been found to attend a proper process of fumigation in asthma. For this purpose the powder to be burned is composed of two and one-half parts of nitrate of potassium, one-half part of belladonna, and five parts of powdered stramonium leaves, intimately mixed with a small proportion—say one-half part pulverised white sugar, the latter being added to prevent the compound from burning too freely. The saltpetre may be dissolved in just enough water to form a saturated solution, which is mixed with the leaves, add subsequently the mass dried into a coarse powder, sugar being then added. A small quantity is placed on a brick or tin plate and ignited, when it burns, giving off a cloud of smoke. Good results follow also from spreading sheets over a clotheshorse, to confine the fames.

TWO ORGANS.—Regulate first the stomach, second the liver: especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.

A PRETTY DISH OF APPLES.—Take ten large apples, boil them till quite soft; peel and pulp them, mashing them till there are no lumps. Mix in half a pound of powdered loaf sugar, and beat them up for half an hour; then beat the whites of two eggs with a whisk, and mix with the apple; then mix with one half a small pot of red currant jelly, and with the other any essence or flavor which you may approve. Now, if it has been well mixed, one portion will be quite pink, and the other stiff and white. Then pile them on a glass dish, taking a spoonful of each alternately.

CHOPPED BEEF.—Two pounds lean, raw meat chopped fine, one teacup rolled crackers, one of sweet milk, one teaspoon salt. Put in a pan, cover another over it, bake one hour. It is improved by a dressing of bread or cracker crumbs spread over the top; wet the crumbs with milk or water, season with butter, pepper and salt. The scraps may be used for breakfast by taking a spoonful and covering it with mashed potatoes mixed with egg and fried in butter or suet.

The price of soap is rapidly advancing. A year's supply of DOBBINS' ELECTRIC bought now at old price will be a very judicious puachase.

THE KITCHEN.—If you find it necessary to have the floor bare, oil it well with linseed oil, and you will save many a weary hour. One thing always spoils the looks of a kitchen, and that is old clothes hanging in it. Make a cupboard. Curtain it, driving nails inside for all clothing which has to be kept in the kitchen. Paint all the woodwork in the kitchen, if possible. Lead color would be handsome. Do not forget that curtains are nice for the kitchen as well as the parlor.

GRILLED FOWL.—Take the legs of cold fowl, score them well, and rub in plentifully some French mustard, salt and cayenne; broil over a clear fire and serve with grill sauce. Take one gill of good gravy, add to it one tablespoonful of mushroom ketchup, one teaspoonful of French mustard, a few chopped capers and a little grated lemon-peel; add a little butter rolled in flour, a few drops of chili vinegar, simmer until quite hot, pour over the legs and serve.

LAMB OR VEAL CUTLETS.—Wet in beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs, and fry in butter. Cook veal in the same way. Both need to be thoroughly cooked.

Origin of the Desert of Sahara.

A M. Largeau in 1874 visited the valley of the Igharghar, with the intention of branching off to Rhadames to study the commerce of that oasis and test the practicability of diverting to Algeria the caravans that come there by the central route from Soodan. He questioned the *chambas* on the causes of the drying of the great Saharan streams, and found that all agreed in saying that these dead rivers once ran full through a country more fertile than the Tell (the region north of the Atlas Mountain's crest), but could only explain it by legends more interesting than satisfactory. M. Largeau gives the following explanation of the change: "It is known that pastoral people have always been great destroyers of forests, for they need large spaces of clear ground to feed the flocks that form their wealth and to promote security against the wild beasts that lurk in forests. Even now the Algerian Arabs are seen firing the woods to enlarge the narrow limits imposed upon them by colonization. So, although the great Saharan streams have not been explored to their sources, yet it is known that they commence on the bare plateaux that are but the skeletons of heights once wooded and fertile. All accounts of the inhabitants of these regions agree on that point. Consequent upon the destruction of the forests the periodical rains were replaced by rare and short though violent storms, the waters from which, instead of soaking in as in past ages, slip by on the rocky masses, carrying away the rich surface mold, and bring about the drying of the springs, and, as a direct consequence, of the rivers."

WHILE waiting for a Cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure all stubborn Coughs and relieve any anxiety as to dangerous consequences.

HUMOROUS.

IMPECUNIOUS Person—"Jones, my boy, you haven't got half-a-crown about you that you don't want, have you?" Jones—"Well, if you promise faithfully to return it." Impecunious Person—"Thankee. But—confound it, this is a bad one." Jones—"Of course. You asked if I had one I didn't want. Should I be likely 'not to want' a good one?

A LITTLE boy being asked by another boy what he was doing now, replied, "I am cashier in a clothing store." "You cashier!" said the other in amazement. "Yes," said the little chap, "that's what the clerks call me. A hundred times a day they holler 'cashier!'" "Cash, here!" was what the clerks said.

MR. TEMPLAR: "Mrs. Gluppins, you are now old—let me implore you give up drink; set an example to your family, dash the venomed goblet from your lips, and refresh at that limpid stream, crystal, white and clear, soft as the balmy Summer breeze, pure as a mother's love—water! water!!" Mrs. G. "'Ees, sur, it be mighty convenient for bilin' taters in."

"GIVE me a sou, mister," said a Paris gamin, the other day; "I have had no dinner." "No more have I," answered the gentleman, who was rushing to his restaurant. "Well, then," said the boy, "give me two sous, and we'll dine together!"

MRS. PARTINGTON SAYS.—Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus unum* of medicines.

ALL a sleepy tramp has to do in Troy on cold nights is to hitch up his mosquito net any where along the track of the steam heating company's pipes and lie down to pleasant dreams and a comfortable midsummer snooze.

AN English coachman was asked to tie up a dog, and he resigned on the ground that it was the butler's duty. The butler declined and resigned, and after six servants had left the earl tied up the dog himself.

"No, sir," said an Albany man: "I'm none o' yer fellers as wastes his time learnin' other folk's languidges. I don't speak English; American is all the tongue I know."

POPE says that beauty draws us with a single hair. They don't nowadays. When a beauty gets so bald-headed that she has but one hair left she don't draw much.

To keep a resolution, base it firmly on good and sufficient grounds, and do not forget either the preamble or the resolution.

"DOES yes kape nothin' but dry goods here?" "Yes, ma'am." "Thin where will I be after goin' for a watered silk?"

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC and Pulmonary complaints, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties. Like all other meritorious articles, they are frequently imitated, and those purchasing should be sure to obtain the genuine "BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

IT is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a sewing machine needle than for a man to swear off at New Year's and keep his word.

"MY little Lill, which do you love best, mamma or this big bag of candy?" "I love best mamma—who gives me this big bag of candy."

A DETROIT vagrant went into a police station the other day and asked the blue coats to give him a rest. So they gave him arrest.

IF you have a pretty daughter you will have a brain full of anxiety, and a house full of scented note-paper.

WHY is the pellet you give your sick wife like a thief? Because it is a pill for her.

A SHIRT has two arms, just as pantaloons have two legs, yet one is called a pair and the other is only one.

AN economical Louisville girl has knocked the bottom out of an empty cheese box and now wears it for a belt.

THE green seal keeps its head far above water, but not without corks.

INGRAIN eloquence—Cornstalks.

Where Sarah Was.

A Wayne County farmer had some wheat stolen a few nights since, and he was so sure that he knew who the thief was that he came into Detroit and secured a warrant for a certain young man living near him. When the case came up for trial in Justice alley, the defendant said he could prove an alibi. In order to do this, he had brought in "his girl," a buxom lass of twenty-two. She took the stand and swore that he sat up with her from seven o'clock in the evening until broad daylight next morning.

"People can very easily be mistaken," observed the plaintiff's lawyer.

"I don't care—I know he was there," she replied.

"What did you talk about?"

"Love!" she promply answered.

"What time did the old folks go to bed?"

"I give 'em the wink about ten."

"Sure he was there at midnight, are you?"

"Yes sir."

"Why are you sure?"

She blushed, looked over to her lover and laughed, and getting a nod to go ahead, she said:

"Well, sir, just as the clock struck twelve, the old man jumped out of bed, up stairs, and hollered down 'Sarah, yer mar wants some o' that catnip tea!' And we got such a start that we broke the back off the rocking-chair and went over backwards kerplunk."

"Then the jury must understand that you were seated on Samuel's knee?"

"I object," put in Samuel's lawyer, and his honor remembered the days of his youth and sustained the objection.

Hints to Butter-Makers

is the title of a valuable little pamphlet sent free to any address for one stamp. Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y. It tells you how to increase amount of butter from given amount of cream 6 per cent., improve quality of butter 20 per cent., make "gilt-edge" or golden colored butter the year round. Every farmer and dairyman should send stamp for it.

Consumption Cured.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it know to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.*

A LADY had a premonition that as soon as she printed her first volume of poems she would die. The premonition was fulfilled. We would earnestly call the attention of a large number of poetical young ladies and gentlemen to the fact that such things generally happen without any premonition at all.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particularss address as above.

VEGETINE.

For all Ladies

WHO ARE SUFFERERS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 28, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine for Female Weakness, and in justice to the medicine, and to all ladies who are sufferers from such complaints, I will recommend the Vegetine. I must say it has helped me very much; indeed, it is invaluable for such complaints. MARY E. MEREDITH, 160 Eastern Avenue.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.—Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels; headache and pains in the back cease; in fact, there is no disease or complaint where the Vegetine gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

VEGETINE.

It is What is Needed.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—For a long time I have been troubled with Female Weakness and a weak, sinking feeling at the stomach, and though the advice of a friend, I tried your Vegetine, and find it just what is needed. I can recommend it to all suffering from those complaints.

Yours, respectfully,
MRS. ANNABELLA HARWOOD,
312 Fourth Street.

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

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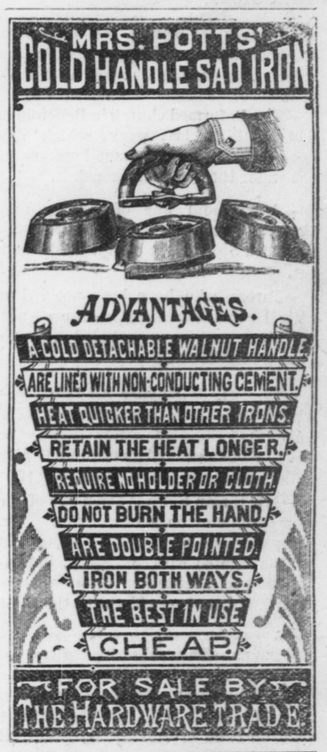

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