

Glass

America is learning from France and England the effect of museums of art on industrial and commercial interests. The last few years have largely added to our public and private acquisitions, and the immediate result has been marked in our advanced manufactures and trade. The Museum of Art in Philadelphia has acquired several collections of glass which form a series of illustrations of the development of its invention down to modern times. The entire collection in the Museum ranks among the finest and most complete exhibitions of the history of this industry now known. While certain European collections are richer in specific departments and periods of manufacture, the New York collection is richer in others, and few museums now show as full and continuous a history of the subject. The invention of glass is commonly attributed to the Phoenicians. Very ancient discoveries of glass in Egypt have been made, and this attribution, and it will remain uncertain until further discoveries settle the question. The Phoenicians, whether discoverers of the art or not, did not until a late period make useful articles to contain liquids. The earlier products for some centuries seem to have been confined to what we call pastes, mostly in small objects, signets, and amulets. There are a very few glass bowls and other useful objects in the Cesnola collection known as Phoenician, because found in Phoenician tombs, and these are all thick, heavy glass, contrasting with the light and graceful work of the Greeks. They are, however, of a late period. Phoenician glass in paste, the early products, are among the treasures of the Hurium Temple in the collection. These pastes were in large part imitations of stones, especially of Lapis Lazuli, one of the most esteemed of the ancient precious stones. Down to the fourth century of the Kurium Temple and the burial of its recently found treasure chambers it is probable that no glass had been made for household use or ordinary purposes of utility. Herodotus, writing about B. C. 450, seems to have known of glass only as a costly paste in gems, and the absence of other examples among the great variety of objects in the Kurium vaults confirms the deduction which had been made before, that it was not till some time after this date that useful articles were made by the Greeks. During the four centuries preceding the Christian era these wonderful Greeks utilized the art of producing glass of variety in form, color and purpose. By far the most valuable collection of Greek glass now known is that in the Cesnola collection, which thus illustrates the history of the manufacture, from the early days to Roman times. Here the Chauvet collection, presented by Mr. H. G. Marquand, takes up the history, appearing on the Cesnola collection in a few early specimens and giving examples of Greek, Roman and medieval European works. This collection consists largely of choice and beautiful examples, and exhibits practically the skill of glassmakers in various times.

The Roman passion for engraved gems revived the use of pastes with impressions or casts of stones and other engravings, and the popularity of these resulted in the transmission to and through the Byzantine imperial period of the art of making and using opaque colored glass for mosaics and other purposes. Among the King gems are examples of the Roman pastes which are indispensable illustrations of glass history, and their medieval successors are in the Chauvet collection in a few excellent specimens. No modern chemists have furnished to glassmakers any richer colors than those which the ancient chemists had found and the ancient makers used. But no workmen ever attained such wonderful skill at freedom in the manipulation of the ductile material, and no chemist produced such varieties of colors and shades as did the late medieval and cinquecento manufacturers. Glass in their hands became a conglomerate atmosphere, with all the hues of cold mornings, golden middays and gorgeous sunsets; atmosphere with floating clouds and wreaths and tints of smoke, drifting frosty iridescence and lurid effects of approach storms. Grotesque, fantastic and beautiful shapes were produced at will, the material obeying in the hand the sudden thought of the artist, and preserving it as fresh as the pen in fingers of swift thinker and writer. The collection presented to the Museum by Mr. J. J. Jarves shows a large number of examples of this art of the old Venetian glassmakers and their modern pupils and imitators, and to these must be added a small collection of charming old pieces presented some time ago by Mr. Marquand. Mr. Jarves has published in *Harper's Magazine* for January a valuable article on the Venetian manufacture. These various collections, grouped, cover a history of one manufacture, through a period of more than two thousand years; and while there is in this, as in all such collections, ample room for the addition of specimens more fully illustrative of the fabric and places and styles of work, the accumulation from various sources which is now brought into one museum must be regarded as an extraordinary result.

The Museum needs what are very difficult to obtain—illustrations of Saracen work. The Arabian civilization probably derived the art through Persia from the Greeks and Phoenicians, and it seems also probable that the medieval glassmakers of Venice derived the art from the Arabs. The Museum will doubtless in time acquire these, and what is now lacking, full illustration of the use of glass for windows and this chiefly in stained glass, an art in which modern artists have never equalled the men of the dark ages. Among the collections are specimens of glass made in Egypt and in other countries. These were named. What has been done by other people can be and probably will be done again. American skill, industry and money are more and more directed toward beautiful products as objects whereon to employ capital and labor and sustain trade, and the practical benefits of museums of art are thus realized. At the same time the mere beauty to the eye of these glass products is a sufficient reason for their collection and exhibition. It is a good investment of money for one who has it to expend it in things of beauty, in old glass art and nature must work together to produce the highest beauty. While in ancient and modern work the splendor of color in this translucent fabric attracts and pleases the eye, it is a melancholy fact that no art has ever attained either the gorgeousness or the delicacy of color and tone which the old Greek glass has taken on in the process of disintegration and decay. Modern glassmakers have made but a faint approximation in their efforts to imitate the fiery iridescence which natural causes have given to the bowls and goblets and cups of the old Greeks of Cyprus.

Prof. G. de Heimsen, the distinguished Russian geologist, has issued an elaborate report on the little-known coal fields in that empire. It appears that the production of coal a year in Russia is now larger than it is usually estimated. It amounted last year to 200,000,000 pounds, or 32,000,000 English tons. The mines at Kamenskoe are said to be the starting point of a vast region in Siberia rich in coal seams.

AGRICULTURE.

HOT WATER FOR PLANTS.—It has long been known that the roots of plants encased in earth would stand water so hot as to be quite uncomfortable to the hand. M. Willermoz, in the *Journal of the Society of Practical Horticulture*, of the Rhone, France, relates that plants in pots may be treated with hot water when out of health, the usual remedy for which has been repotting. He says when ill-health ensues from acid substances contained or generated in the soil and this is absorbed by the roots, it acts as a poison. The small roots are withered and cease their action; consequently the upper and younger shoots of the plant turn yellow, and the spot which the leaves are covered indicate their morbid state. In such cases the usual remedy is to transplant into fresh soil, clean the pots carefully and secure good drainage, and often with the best results. But the experience of several years has proved the value of the unfailing efficacy of the simple treatment, which consists in watering abundantly with hot water at a temperature of about 145° F., having previously stirred the soil of the pots so far as might be done without injury to the roots. Water is then given until it runs freely from the pots. In his experiments the water first came out clear; afterwards it was sensibly tinged with brown, and gave an appreciable acid reaction. After this thorough washing, the pots were kept warm. Next day the leaves of *Ficus elastica* so treated ceased to droop, the spread of the black on their leaves was arrested, and three days afterwards, instead of dying, the plants had recovered their normal look of health. Very soon they made new roots, immediately followed by vigorous growth.

CHEESE FACTORY FLOORS.—Cheese factory floors are generally places prolific in foul odors. The whey spilled upon them gets into cracks and crevices, or into the grain of the wood, which becomes soft from wetting, and soon sours and rids, to fill the room with uneasy fumes. These do the double mischief of affecting the health of the occupants and the quality of the cheese they manufacture. In the workman they produce a feeling of lassitude—a sense of dullness, heaviness and exhaustion as if excessively fatigued, though the work has only been moderate and light. In the cheese, they produce a flavor corresponding with the characteristics of the fumes from the floor; and when pretty intense, the cheese acquires a sort of sour and metallic taste, as if the milk had stood in rusty vessels. To avoid these disagreeable effects, the floor should be made perfectly tight, and inclined to a fixed fire of depression, so that all slops shall be quickly drained away, and, as soon as the work of the day is over, the whole floor should be wetted over with a weak solution of copperas water, which should be kept on hand and dissolved in advance, to be ready for use. Copperas is one of the most powerful antiseptics and disinfectants known, and a very weak solution only will be necessary. It will preserve the floor as well as disinfect the room.

SEED POTATOES.—Dampness undoubtedly favors the growth of the potato disease, and therefore, where there is any chance at all of the disease existing in the roots, they ought to be stored as dry as possible. Those which are to be kept in this case will be especially seen to in general of seed potatoes. Since the potato beetle came among us, it is clear that we have had the very best results from early planting, and by the use of the earliest varieties. Now these early kinds are more easily affected by warmth than the late ones. They sprout easily, and coldness is therefore, more essential for them. Some people think that it makes but little difference whether seed potatoes sprout or not before planting. We have known people to tear off sprouts several inches long, and cut up the tubers in full faith that they will sprout again and be none the worse for it. They do generally grow, but there is little doubt that they are constitutionally weaker and much more liable to disease than those which do not sprout until ready to go in the ground.

FEBRUARY should be quite a busy month with the gardener in preparing for the coming season. Besides the hotbeds there are many things to be done to put them in a proper state for repair. It is true the ground is not often in a condition to go upon, on account of the moistness of the soil on the one hand or hard frozen on the other. But neither will interfere with the preparation of pea-bushes, bean-poles, putting new handles in rakes, hoes, forks, &c. and mending lawns, supports for plants, raspberry, and blackberry stakes, grape trellises, &c. These should be all ready to use when the time comes without a moment's delay, and they will prove a great assistance in pushing things forward at a time when work is pushing the gardener. Pruning of grape-vines, where it has not already been done, is of course in order; and so with apple and pear trees. Grape-vines should be left sprawling over the ground after pruning, in order that they may sprout low and produce new leaders for the following year.

COFFEE GROUND FOR FOWLS.—It is well known that in many Eastern countries, and especially in Arabia, where we get our very best coffee, Mocha, (unless we except the African, of which there is but little yet in the market), the entire bean is used, and in some instances the pericarp, or outer covering of the bean, also. The reason of this is that when the infusion is made and drawn off only a portion of the nutritive properties are extracted. What we get is chiefly the caffeine and refreshing elements of the bean which are retained to diminish the wear and tear of the animal frame, while we too often throw away the major part of the positively nutritious substances which remain in the grounds. The chief of these is legumine, (vegetable casein), but there are others, smaller quantity, such as sugar, gum, fatty matter, etc., all of which, if saved and given to our poultry, would be eaten by them to advantage.

Now is an excellent time to put in order tools and all kinds of farm implements that may have become damaged during the summer and fall. The rust which collects on steel tools in damp weather can often be entirely removed by submerging them in kerosene oil for two or three days, which loosens it, and if not of too long standing can easily be rubbed from the steel with a rag. Rust that will not yield to this treatment can be rubbed off with emery paper.

A good way to serve cysters to tempt the appetite of an invalid is to make a stew wherein cream is substituted for milk; salt it well, then line a small vegetable dish with thin slices of buttered toast, and pour the stew in.

LAKE curtains that shrink when they are washed can be lengthened by letting out the hem and facing with thin muslin.

PROFESSOR Kiley says that kerosene oil is so rich to insects in all stages, and the only substance with which we may hope to destroy their eggs.

DOMESTIC.

VENISON STEAK.—To wash a venison steak is to ruin it. When you slice the steaks from the haunch they ought to be clean. The outside cut may be soiled from transportation; then you may rub it clean with a damp towel. A venison steak should be broiled on a clear hot fire, well salted and with a very little pepper, and eaten plain with a very little hot butter in the dish. A good sauce is made with two teaspoonfuls of currant jelly, a mustard-spoonful of celery seed, and some of the gravy from the venison steak, served as hot as possible. Hot plates—very hot ones—are a necessity for game of all kinds, and most especially venison.

The following directions for mixing mustard may be found useful: The water used should be previously boiled, and should have become nearly cold. Hot water destroys the essential qualities of the mustard, while a mixture of cold water is likely to ferment; vinegar should not be used. It is best to make one day's supply at a time. Put in a teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter of a pound of melted butter, and three eggs beaten very light. Prepare four oranges by removing the rind and every particle of waste pit, divided into small pieces without breaking the skin. In each spoonful of butter put a piece of orange and fry a golden brown; sift powdered sugar over as soon as taken from the pan.

ORANGE FRITTERS.—One pound flour, one pint of milk, with a teaspoonful of salt in it, and a quarter of a pound of melted butter, and three eggs beaten very light. Prepare four oranges by removing the rind and every particle of waste pit, divided into small pieces without breaking the skin. In each spoonful of butter put a piece of orange and fry a golden brown; sift powdered sugar over as soon as taken from the pan.

PARSNIP FRITTERS.—Scrape and wash the parsnip (pick out and throw away any little woody bits), boil them until they are tender, then wash them until perfectly smooth; for three large parsnips allow two eggs, one cup of rich milk, one tablespoonful of butter and three of flour; beat the eggs light, stir in the mashed parsnip, beating hard, then stir in the milk and butter, salt it well and fry in hot lard, just as you fry griddle cake or hot fritters.

To carve a turkey, place your fork in the lower part of the breast, so as to have the turkey at perfect command. If you understand your business, the entire carving of the fowl may be done without extracting the fork. First remove the leg and wing on one side, then the other wing and leg. Then slice off the breast, remove the "wishbone," the neckbone, and the neck itself. Then cut through the ribs, and the job is fairly done.

SUGAR BISCUITS.—Dissolve one teaspoonful of white sugar in a quart of new milk; then stir in a pint of lively yeast with sifted flour enough to make a stiff sponge; let it rise until very light, then work into the sponge three-quarters of a pound of melted butter, with sifted flour enough to make a stiff dough; work the dough thoroughly, cut into biscuits, let them stand on buttered tins to rise, sift sugar upon each, and bake in a quick oven.

The following is given as a cure for burns. Sprinkle the injured surface with the bicarbonate of soda—the common baking powder—and cover it with a wet cloth. When the burn is only superficial, the pain will cease instantly, and but one application is needed; where the injury extends deeper, longer time and more applications will be required.

BROWNED POTATOES.—Mash your potatoes with milk, butter and salt; heap as irregularly as possible in a dish, and hold a red hot shovel close to them. They will brown more quickly if you glaze them with butter so soon as the crust is formed by the hot shovel; then heat it again and repeat the browning.

POTATO SURPRISE.—Scrape out the inside of a sound, good potato, leaving the skin attached on one side of the hole as a lid. Mince up finely the lean of a juicy mutton chop, with a little salt and pepper, put it in the potato, pin down the lid, and bake. Before serving (in the skin) add a little hot gravy if the mince seems too dry.

BUTTER SCOTCH CANDY.—One pound of crushed sugar, three ounces of butter, put in a stew pan or kettle, and stir often to prevent burning. Try a little in water; if brittle it is done. Pour out on the top of a buttered pan, and mark in squares. They are as good as those you buy. A little grated lemon rind improves the flavor.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.—Take dry potters' clay, finely powdered, reater it lightly over the spot, taking care to cover the spot thoroughly with the powder. Hang the garment near the fire or expose to the sun's rays for an hour or more. Brush off the clay and all traces of the grease will have disappeared.

CLEANING TINSWARE.—An experienced housekeeper says the best thing for cleaning tinsware is common soda. She gives the following directions: Dampen a cloth and dip in soda and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. Any blackened ware can thus be made to look as good as new.

HELEN CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, one cup of sweet milk, a half a cup of butter, three eggs, two spoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda. Beat the whites of eggs separately. Bake half into fruit cake by adding spices and fruit.

TO WASH CALICO.—To prevent calico from fading while washing, infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of water; put the calico in this hot water, and leave it till cold. In this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing.

REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Take half a teaspoonful of blood-warm water, and dissolve sufficient salt in it so that it can be plainly tasted. Then pour in the palm of the hand and snuff into the nostrils. Two applications a day will soon produce good results.

SKIM MILK and water, with a little bit of glue in it, made scalding hot, will restore old rusty black pipe. If clapped and pressed dry, like fine muslin, it will look as good as new.

A PASTE made of whitening and benzoin will clean marble, and one made of whitening and chloride of soda, spread and left to dry (in the sun if possible) on the marble will remove spots.

When carpets are well cleaned sprinkle with salt and fold; when laid strewn with slightly moistened bran before sweeping. This, with the salt, will freshen them up wonderfully.

Two æsthetic couples were playing euchre, when one pair remarked, "we two are two," whereupon the other pair retorted, "we two are two too."

By experiments upon the absorption of radiant heat by gases, E. Lecher finds that a layer of carbonic acid 917 millimeters thick absorbs ninety per cent. of the luminous radiation. The carbonic acid of our atmosphere is, therefore, sufficient fully to account for the atmospheric absorption of the sun's rays.

A Nocturnal Ramble and What Came of It.

"Some genius—we suspect him to be long to the jovial order of humanity—has said, 'The day to dream is dead.' We do not propose to dispute this worthy view of the matter, but present herewith the experience of a Philadelphia journalist, Mr. William H. Cunningham, 1712 North Twentieth street, one of whose nocturnal rambles he thus refers to, beginning his narration rather peculiarly, however: 'I am not a rheumatic, and have been troubled very little with bodily pains. Last Tuesday morning I experienced a very annoying stiffness of the neck, which grew worse as the day wore on. Toward evening it became very severe, and I could scarcely turn my head in any direction. Arriving home at tea time it was with difficulty that I could eat my meal. My wife wanted to rub my neck with St. Jacob's Oil, but I refused, saying I thought the affliction would soon pass away. Tea over, against the remonstrances of my family, I left home to ramble toward the new Chestnut Street Opera House, about two and a half miles from my residence. I started in the midst of a heavy snow storm, and remained at the theatre until the close of the performance, although I could feel my neck getting worse and becoming very painful. Leaving the play the trouble came to reach home. The storm continued; the car in which I was became blocked in nearly every square, a cold current of air swept through the car, and I did not reach my home until toward 2 a. m., by which time my neck had become absolutely rigid. Then I consented to the use of St. Jacob's Oil, which my wife applied two or three times before I awoke. I continued its use that day and by evening I was free from pain, and the next morning I amused myself by twisting my neck in any direction that suited me, and not a vestige of stiffness remained.'—Boston Herald.

Chloride of Gold.—The mode of procedure is to dissolve the gold, throw it down to obtain pure gold, wash the precipitate, and redissolve. A solution of the salt is then obtained. To dissolve the gold, a mixture of pure nitric and hydrochloric acids in the proportion of one to three is used. The usual manufacturers use an ounce of gold to four ounces of the mixture though in our own practice we usually find that that quantity is very good for the purpose as the draught from the fire take up the fumes, and the heat facilitates the dissolution of the metal. If such a place be chosen, care must be taken that no effluvia household knocks the vessel and its valuable contents over. In a few hours the gold will be dissolved. Should it not be, however, the liquid must be poured off and a fresh supply of acid put upon it, and a gentle heat again applied. When all is dissolved the liquid is next to be transferred to an evaporating dish, which should again be placed upon a sand bath and heated till the bulk of the liquid is driven away. It must not be made dry, or there will be a loss of gold by the production of an insoluble salt and, further, for the after operations it is desirable to have some quantity of acid present. The solution being thus brought to a small bulk it must be transferred to a precipitating glass, water added to reduce its strength, and a filtered solution of sulphate of iron poured in. For safety two ounces of sulphate may be added for each ounce of gold. A deep brown precipitate, sometimes appearing green when looking through the vessel, is then produced; it is pure metallic silver. This must be allowed to settle till the supernatant liquid is quite clear, and when this happens it may be poured or siphoned off, fresh pure water added, the precipitate stirred and allowed to settle, the fluid again poured off, and water added, etc., till all the silver is washed away. The precipitate then may be transferred to the porcelain holder again, and either heated to drive off the water or allowed to stand till the precipitate occupies a small space, when almost all the water may be removed. All that is now required is to redissolve this precipitate in the smallest possible quantity of acids and slightly to evaporate, when a solution of acid terchloride of gold, or chloride of gold and hydrogen, is at hand, and it may be kept, with a little water added, with far more convenience than if it were in the solid state.

In a Cincinnati daily we notice that Mr. Tim Gleeson, ex-member of the Council from the Fourth Ward of that city, says he suffered terribly with rheumatism all last winter and spring. He tried all kinds of liniments and medicines without any benefit until he used St. Jacob's Oil, the first application of which insured a full night's repose, and its subsequent use entirely cured him. It is a great remedy.—Akron (Ohio) Beacon.

Paper Hanging on Damp Walls.—A mode of hanging paper on damp walls has been patented in Germany. Lining-paper is painted on one side with a solution of salicine in spirit, of somewhat greater consistency than ordinary French polish, is hung with the side thus treated towards the damp wall. The paper-hanging is then performed in the usual way, with paste. Any other kind of resin easily soluble in spirit may be used in place of salicine. A layer of paper thus saturated with resin is said to be equally effective in preventing the penetration of damp. It is not stated how long lining-paper prepared in the manner described will adhere to a damp wall.

Birds and Ventriolism.—Many birds, according to Mr. E. E. Fish, appear to possess powers of ventriolism. A cuckoo, not a rood, can make his voice appear to come from a faraway away; the thrush, singing from a low perch, seems to be in the tree tops; the vesper sparrow and field-sparrow on the road-side fence, as if singing from a distant field. The robin has a similar power of throwing its voice, and the cat-bird can sing in a low, subtle sound or in a low, soft, sweet, and tender warble. The oven-bird, the smallest of the thrushes, singing from a distance, can throw its sharp, ringing notes in such a way as to cause the listener to believe that it is almost within reach.

There is but one thing to make the oyster soup at a railway station perfect, and that is oysters.

HUMOROUS.

A DEADWOOD man saw another reach for his hip pocket, thought the fellow meant to draw a revolver on him and so shot him dead. Then he found that the man was about to draw a flask to treat him, and he much regretted his hasty act. But he remarked that the last wish of the deceased should be carried out and took a drink from the flask. Such a touching example of respect for the wish of the deceased is seldom seen.

"Female Complaints."
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—I was sick for six years, and could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation and an internal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent smothering or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" and feel that I am well. Very respectfully,
DELLAH B. MOILLAN, Arlington, Ga.

"Is this a good country for sheep?" asked the traveler. "First-rate," said the settler, with great enthusiasm: "every man in the country owns four dogs and whenever you miss a sheep you know where he is gone." The traveler decided to take a cattle ranch and go in for Texas steers.

Little Johnny writes to know if there are some hen crows that lay the cans of condensed milk, and if so, where they get the cans from. Condensed milk, Johnny, is the product of kind that are put to pasture with bells about their necks, and the cans are made from the tinminabulation of the bells.

Cancers and Other Tumors
are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

An Austin clergyman, whose name we suppress on account of his sacred calling, was absorbed in thought a few Sundays ago, just before divine service began, when he was approached by the organist, who asked, referring to the opening hymn: "What shall I play?" "What kind of a hand have you got?" responded the absent-minded clergyman.

An Ohio woman while repeating nursery rhymes to her child, stopped in the middle of a verse, stepped into an adjoining room and shot herself. This little occurrence shows most conclusively that when repeating nursery rhymes we should never stop in the middle of a verse.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

This is the season of the year when mince pie comes to town, and the citizen comes down town after dinner trying to pry a raisin out of a hollow tooth with a buckskin mitten, and he stops in the drug store and orders another box of those powders for indigestion.

The best sermon in the world never yet reconciled the proud man, trying to curl his feet up out of sight under the pew, to the painful, obtrusive and evident fact that the wife of his bosom had used his blacking brush to polish the kitchen stove.

A Sure Cure for Piles.
Do you know what it is to suffer with Piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney-Wort. It cures constipation and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels and prevents recurrence of disease. Try it without delay. The dry and the liquid are both sold by druggists.—Globe.

A TOLEDO musician who tried, "just for the fun of the thing," to see how near he could bring his fingers to a revolving buzz saw without touching it, won't give any more lessons on the piano until he has a set of false ones made.

A PRETTY WOMAN in black passes the window. "Looks like a pretty young widow, doesn't she? Don't you like to see a pretty young widow?" "A pretty young widow is always a pleasing sight." "Yes; so long as she isn't yours."

PITTSBURGH, Mass., Sept. 28, 1878.
Sirs—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial.

Mrs. J. W. TULLER.
Sec. Women's Christian Temperance Union.
"I don't like that cat. It's got splinters in its feet." Was the excuse of the four year old for throwing the kitten away.

"Well," said an Irish attorney, "if it plaze the Court, if I am wrong in this, I have another point that is equally conclusive."

Let it be understood once for all CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will positively restore hair to bald heads and there is no other preparation under the face of the sun that can accomplish this work.

Teacher asked of a little boy, "What is a reptile?" "Don't know," said the boy. "Oh, yes, you do, something that crawls." "Oh, a baby."

A GAME cock ought to be good eating. Does not the poet say "the bravest are the tenderest?"

A. M. Doyle, of Columbus, Ga., says that from experience he knows "Sellers' Pills to be the best in use."

At last we have fathomed the depth of the mystery. The Keely motor is run by a "crank."

A CORN dodger—the man who wears easy shoes.

"Buchupaba."
Quick, complete cure urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. \$1 at druggists. Proprietary by express, \$1.25, 6 for \$5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

MERRISS, MORGAN & HEADLEY, Mutual Life Building, Third and Chestnut streets, have on hand a superb stock of extra quality Diamonds, which they offer at as low prices as the first quality. Perfect alike in color and shape, can be sold for.

On Thirty Days' Trial.
The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.
P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

"MAN and wife are all one, are they?" said she. "Yes; what of it?" said he suspiciously. "Why, in that case," said his wife, "I came home awfully tipsy last night and feel terribly ashamed of myself this morning." He never said a word.

"THERE," said Miss Dahlie, as she sealed a letter addressed to her lover, "that isn't very bright, but it will do for him. Lovers are all alike. If you only write to them they don't care a snap about what you say."

When you have a thing to do, do it; and when you have a cough to cure, cure it by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the safest and best made.

An old man who has been badly hurt in a railroad collision, being advised to sue the company for damages, said: "Well, no—not for damages. I've had enough of them; but I'll just sue them for repairs."

"You are now one," said the minister to the happy pair he had just tied together with a knot that they could never undo. "Which one?" asked the bride. "You will have to determine that for yourselves," said the clergyman.

Be Sensible.
You have allowed your bowels to become habitually constipated, your liver has become torpid, the same thing ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now be sensible, get a package of Kidney-Wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will be a well man.—Albany Argus.

A CHICAGO man has been sued by his mother-in-law for his wife's board. He could not have lived long in Chicago, or he would have got a divorce before the board bill became due.

A Professor Gunning, up in Michigan, is lecturing on "After Man, What?" A Fort Wayne editor, who has been there, rises to remark that it is "generally the sheriff or some woman."

SCITTO, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879.
I am the Pastor of the Baptist Church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of six of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. R. WARE, JR.
A DEVIL fish with arms thirty-two feet long has been caught on the banks of Newfoundland. What a cashier he would have made.

"THE Unseen Hand," is the title of a new book. Probably the other man didn't have anything better than a pair of trays, and didn't dare to call.

Allen's Brain Food
Cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, \$1—all druggists. Send for circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 618 First av. N. Y.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked the Sunday school superintendent. And the new boy said: "Not having any."

"MARRIAGE," said an unfortunate husband, "is the churchyard of love." "And you men," replied his wife, "are the grave-diggers."

What is more precious than good health? You can enjoy it if you will try "Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It never fails.

"How is your business?" asked one tailor of another. "Only so," was the reply. "How is yours?" "Mine is mending."

"MARK how plain a tale shall put you down," said the cow to the milk maid, as she switched her off the stool into the mud.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

"THERE is no accounting for tastes." Nonsense! What is the work of a book-keeper in an eating house, but accounting for tastes.

Baldwin still holds a long lead in the Newark "go as you please" embezzlement race.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
DIARY FREE FOR 1880, with improved form for recording the progress of the disease. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three Cent Stamps. Address, CHARLES E. HIRSH, 25 Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

ASTHMA CURED
German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief. In the worst cases, restores the patient to health; effects cures where all others fail. A permanent cure. Price, 50 Cents. Sold by all druggists. For full particulars, send for circular. Address, DR. R. SCHULZ, St. Paul, Minn.

Payne's Automatic Engines.
Established 1840.
Reliable, Durable and Economical. For Sale at a low price. Address, PAYNE & CO., 100 Broadway, New York.

SILVER WATCHES FREE!
Every week Solid Silver Hunting-case Watches are given away by The Boys' Companion. The names of those who get watches are published each week in the Boys' Paper in the World. Send 5 cents for a sample copy to
CHAMPION PUBLISHING
104 William St., New York City.

NO PAY TILL CURED.
Neural and Rheumatic CATARRH treated with a sure, permanent cure, without risk of failure or expense, until a cure is effected. Address at once to
DR. WM. HANCOCK, 250 Broadway, New York.

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A YEAR AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

ENGINES
(Trademarks & Patents) for sale. Address, THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

These answering an advertisement will confer a favor upon the advertiser and the publisher by sending them a card for the advertisement in this column (transmitting the paper).

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive