Odd Things by the Sea.

Here we have a little crab, who backs into his house when we pick him up and presents us with his fist, How came a crab in a mollusk's shell? The next shell we pick up contains its rightful inhabitant. It makes no attempt at escape, but as we touch it a broad and soft disk, the so-called foot of the creature, is retracted safely into the shelter ot the outer whorl of the shell. Clearly the crab is an interloper. Did it devour the defenseless owner and builder of the marine residence, or did it walk around house-hunting, find an empty shell and quietly appropriate it? One of our party stoutly maintains the former, but the other, who at least can say that he has watched their actions hundreds of times, has picked up large quantities of various kinds on different shores, and has read extensively on the subject, holds firmly to the latter, though he has not proved the point by keeping a number alive. The claws of the crab are not fitted to draw out an obstinately retracted mollusk, and empty shells are plentiful enough. For a moment the crab remains quiet in the shell, but being naturally of an active disposition, and not feeling itself hurt, though inconvenienced by the absence of water, it soon protrudes its feet and begins a perambulation upon the hand, dragging the shell behind it. An examination shows a pair of large claws terminating in pincers and not used in locomotion, followed by two pairs of longer but more slender ambulatory legs. Behind this point the shell hides the animal but if, when its attention is devoted to walking, we give it a sudden pull we shall succeed in detaching it from its tolerably firm hold upon the interior of the shell and shall find that the hinder part or abdomen of the little creature is soft and twisted on one side—that in fact it is unprotected by hard plates such as defend the long abdomen of its larger distant relatives, the crayfish and the lobster.

Here, then, we have the secret of its parasitic habit. It is to protect its soft body that the crab endues itself with the cast-off shell of a univalve mollusk. As yet we have seen but six legs, and we know that crabs, lobsters and shrimps have ten—whence their name—Decapoda—ten-footed. The two hinder pairs are present, but they are small, and by their pincer-like ends capable of holding firmly to the columella of the shell. The creature's hold upon the shell is increased by a pair of claspers at the end of the abdomen, taking the place of the swimmerets of the sixth segment of the abdomen of a lobster. The lobster has a pair of swimmerets on each segment—in this little crab most of the appendages are aborted, while the sixth pair are changed in function—a good example of the manner in which, throughout the realm of animated nature, the same organ is made to serve different uses by means of modifications in structural detail. A familiar example of this is the fore limb of a vertebrate animal, fin in a fish, wing in a bird, flipper in a whale, foot in a quadruped, hand in a man. But to return to our crab, which, during this digression, has fallen upon the sand and is making good time towards the water. Crabs that, like these lively little ones, inhabit shells, are known as hermit crabs, sometimes as soldier crabs. Bernard l'Hermite the French call them. This species has the right chela or first pair of legs larger than the left and belongs therefore to the genus *Eupagurus*. There are many sorts, with various differences in their limbs and other parts, forming numerous genera and species. Among their new relatives is the huge robber crab of the East India Islands—a fellow more than a foot long, a dweller in the crevices of the rocks by day and a devourer of fallen cocoanuts by night.

But another tenant of the sand bank now makes its appearance. Close to the surface, but in a circular hole, we notice a white fleshy something. We clear away the sand and try to pull it out, but it holds firmly to its burrow and we only succeed in crushing the delicate valves of the shell. Not far away is a second, which becomes our prize with ease, since, seized by an ambition to walk around, it has come up entirely out of its hole and lies prone upon the sand. A long tube, the siphon, hangs from one end of the long, narrow and exceedingly tender brownish shining shell, while from the other depends an elongated firm and fleshy organ, the foot of the mollusk. We have a perfect specimen of *Solon ensis*, the razor shell or razor fish, so called from the length and narrowness of the blade-like valves. The word *ensis* means a curved sword or scimitar, and is applicable to this species, but not to all razor fishes, many of which have straight shells. Through the siphon, when the animal was under water, a constant current passed, inward through the lower of the two tubes into which it is divided, outward through the upper or that nearest to the hinge of the shell. This water supplies the long lines of gills with oxygen and keeps them moist, so that they can perform their respiratory function; and it also brings nourishment, in the shape of animalcules, to the toothless, lipless mouth that lies *perdu* near the foot. On the inside of the empty shell can be seen, under the ligament that unites the valves, the long narrow mark of the anterior muscle, and near the opposite end the more rounded mark of the posterior one. These two muscles close the shell at the creature's will. A more careful search and more heedful digging reward us with two or three more specimens, but they are not numerous, for the colony is near the town and the mischievous small boy has been at work, pulling them up for fun and leaving them to die.

Walking on we pick up what might pass for a rosary of peculiar pattern, a chaplet of flat pouches attached to a string. The whole affair is about a foot long. Can it be that a devout mermaid, while conscience-stricken for the havoc she had wrought by luring a ship to destruction, she counted her ocean beads, dropped them by accident into the waves? The flat pouches rattle as we pick it up. What if it is the rattle of some huge sea serpent, some rattlesnake of the Atlantic? At a shake some small object drops out, and we observe at the back of each pouch a small, roundish hole. The application of a lens to one of the objects that has fallen shows it to be a very small, but perfectly formed univalve shell. Open one of the capsules and count the contents. Sixty-six small shells. Multiply this by fifty five, the number of separate pouches forming the ocean chaplet, and we have a total of 3,630 little shells. This rosary is the string of egg capsules formed by pyrrhula caurica, a large univalve mollusk or yaskropod, the shell of which we have previously picked up and have safe in our bag. Each of these little shells is the product of an egg and would have grown to a conch several inches long had not the fateful wave thrown it upon the beach to perish and had it escaped all the devourers that he in wait for tender baby mollusks.

LEIGH HUNT was asked by a lady; at dessert, if he would not venture on an orange. "Madame," he replied, "I should be happy to do so, but I am afraid I should tumble off."

AGRICULTURE.

RATS IN POULTRY YARDS.—An Illinois correspondent writes on this subject: Procure an old eighteen-gallon beer or any other cask, "not smaller," which will hold water; knock one end out and cut a piece of board of the shape of the cask to lodge on the top standing end wise. Then cut a nine inch diamond-shape, with a key-hole saw, out of the center of the piece lodged on, and balance it properly with two stout darning-needles, at each side of the diamond, which will work up and down freely if correctly done, and make a level top, then bend a piece of stiff wire in an arch about one foot high, directly over the diamond and suspend in the center of it the bait out of the rat's way so that they can see and smell it well. Also place four gallons of water in the cask, and grease the sides, and in the center, place a brick or stone only sufficient for one rat to sit on with comfort half an inch above the level of the water. The first rat landed, finding itself like Robinson Crusoe on an island, commences squeaking, and draws all his friends and relations. The strongest rat lives the longest, as they all fight for this position as they drop one by one into the tub, and drown each other. The rats should be fed for a few days on the top of the cask to give them confidence, and the balance made firm for that period. I have seen as many as a dozen caught in one night by this wholesale drop. As a rule, where poultry are over-fed there are plenty of rats.

SKIM-MILK AND FLAXSEED FOR CALVES.—Skim-milk and grass alone will raise good calves if the milk is abundant and not allowed to get too sour. When too sour it causes calves to scour, and thus counteracts its good effect. Skim-milk is well adapted to raising heifers for the dairy, as it is rich in albuminoids and phosphate of lime, to give a strong muscular and bony development. A little more oil would improve it, and for this purpose flaxseed is a cheap addition, effectually replacing the cream skimmed off. The large percentage of oil it contains prevents constipation, as well as scouring. Flaxseed should be boiled in four times its bulk of water, and it then forms a gelatinous mass. A little of this—say a tablespoonful of the jelly—mixed with warm skim-milk is enough for a calf from one to three weeks old. As the calf grows older this amount is increased. If oil meal is used it should be linseed meal and not cotton meal for calves. Cotton-seed meal is not so easy of digestion is rather constipating—thus adds to this quality in skim-milk. With the skim-milk and flaxseed we raised grade Jersey heifer calves to five hundred pounds weight at six and seven months old last seasun. It is doubtful if they would have been better fed on new milk. When the milk becomes short linseed meal may very profitably be added.

TO PREVENT BROWNING ORCHARDS.—Last season, during the prevalence of the unusually hot summer weather, the pear trees in the orchard had the upper half of most of the leaves turn brown as if scorched. This indicated that the moisture from the leaves was being drawn faster than the roots could supply it. The best remedy seemed to be to keep the trees as cool as possible. When the hand was placed on the trunks it seemed warm. In the normal condition the bark seems cool, even on the warmest day. To cool this bark the tree was at once lime-washed. This seemed quite cool in comparison with the bark not white-washed. Though there were many succeeding hot days, there was no more leaf-browning. It was remarkable how well the trees kept through it all. This season the trees look wonderfully well. The bark of all the trees white-washed have a smooth, succulent, healthy look, such as all who know a healthy tree when they see it, love to look upon. This question of coolness enters largely into successful culture. It is because the injurious effects of high temperature in the soil is checked, which gives one of the great advantages to the culture of orchards

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PIAZZA PLANTS.—Plants set against walls and piazzas frequently suffer from want of water at this season, when even ground near them is quite wet. Draw away the soil around each plant so as to form a basin; fill in with a bucketful of water, allowing it time to gradually soak away, and when the surface has dried a little draw in loosely the soil over it, and it will do without water for some weeks This applies to all plants wanting water through the season. If water is merely poured on the surface, it is made more compact by the weight of water, and the harder the soil becomes, the easier it dries and the result is, the more water you give the more is wanted.

IN order to prolong bearing, peas should not be gathered indiscriminately, as is often done, but the oldest of the pods should be removed as often as possible after they have become fit for use, inasmuch as one pod allowed to get old will weaken the bearing properties of the plant more than as many young ones, therefore it is better to gather and throw away than allow them to remain on the plants after they are fit for use. In plucking the pods from the haulm, both hands should be used, so as not to break and damage the plants, picking only such pods as are moderately well filled, for if young and old be gathered together, they boil unequally.

AN Irish farmer who allowed his fowls to run upon his grass meadow, was asked at what he estimated the damage done by them to the grass, answered "Damage, man! why, none at all, on the contrary, they do a world of good; the grubs they eat, and manure they drop quite alters the character of the herbage after them. I have no better grass land than near my dwelling, which, as you know, swarms considerably with poultry.

THE cotton plant is destined to become of greater importance than ever. Farmers have learned that cottonseed meal is a good feed for most kinds of stock, and that after feeding, it makes the most valuable kinds of manure. It requires some care in using, and is better if mixed with at least half its bulk of wheat bran.

SOME poultry keepers make a good setter do double work, by removing her first hatch, giving them to some other hen, and then putting her on another setting. Where this can be done the number of chicks in the flock may be materially increased in a season.

DURING a great many rainy days in summer, stock are much more comfortable if allowed to run to the barnyard and shelter themselves under sheds and in the stables. But when they do this they should be fed as liberally as in winter, and, if possible, with green food, as good at least as they get in pasture.

AT three feet apart each way there are 4,860 hills on an acre. Potatoes yielding only one bushel to every thirty hills would give upward of 160 bushels per acre. That this is much above the average crop even in good years shows how great are the possibilities for improvement in potato growing.

PUT in a few sunflower seeds for producing an occasional feed for the poultry next fall and winter.

DOMESTIC.

GLYCERINE LEATHER COMPOSITION.—It is a well known fact that glycerine has found extensive application in tanning, as it has been proved that it adds materially to the elasticity and strength of the leather. Especially has it been found of great value in protecting leather bands of machinery from cracking and drying. The partially tanned leather is immersed for a considerable time in a bath of glycerine, by which the pores are filled, and such an elasticity and softness is imparted to it that it is rendered far more durable and lasting. In order to prepare a neutral guttapercha paste composition paste with glycerine, take from three to four pounds of lamp-black, half a pound of ivoryblack, cover up in a suitable vessel with 5 pounds of glycerine, 5 pounds of common syrup, and stir well, until the whole is intimately mixed and free from lumps. Four or five ounces of gutta-percha, finely cut, are to be put into a kettle, and after melting must be mixed with twenty ounces of sweet oil and dissolved, and two ounces of stearine acid. While still warm the gutta-percha solution must be incorporated with the syrup and lamp-black, and after this is done ten ounces of Senegal gum dissolved in one and a half pounds of water is also added. In order to impart an agreeable odor to the mass, a little rosemary or lavender oil may be added. In using, dilute with three or four parts of water. It gives a fine lustre to harness, makes the leather soft and elastic, and being free from acid adds very much to its durability.

A POUND PLUM PUDDING.—One pound suet, one pound currants, one pound stoned raisins, eight eggs, half of a grated nutmeg, two ounces sliced candied peel, one teaspoonful of ground sugar, half pound bread crumbs, half pound flour, half a pint of milk. Chop the suet finely; mix with it the dry ingredients; stir these well together, and add the well beaten eggs to moisten with. Beat up the mixture, and should the above proportion of milk not be found sufficient to make it of the proper consistency, a little more should be added. Press the pudding in a mould, tie it in a floured cloth, and boil for five hours, or rather longer, and serve with brandy sauce.

HARD MONEY CAKE.—Gold Part—Take two cups of sugar, a scant cup of butter, and work together to a cream, then add the yolks of eight eggs, four cups of flour and one tablespoonful of corn starch; one cup of sour milk, with a teaspoonful of soda in it, added the last thing, except the flavor, which may be lemon and vanilla. Silver Part—Take two cups of sugar and one of butter, four cups of flour and one tablespoonful of corn starch, the white of eight eggs, one cup of sour milk, teaspoonful of soda; flavor with almond or peach. Put in the baking pan alternately one spoonful of gold and one of silver.

DANDELION TEA.—Pull up six or eight dandelion roots, according to size, and cut off the leaves; well wash the roots and scrape off a little of the skin. Cut them up into small pieces and pour on one pint of boiling water. Let them stand all night, then strain through muslin, and the tea is ready for use. It should be quite clear, and the color of brown sherry. One wineglass should be taken at a time. The decoction will not last good for more than two or three days, and therefore it must only be made in small quantities.

POTATO croquettes are nice for supper, and are prefered by some people to the much praised Saratoga potatoes. Take two cups of cold mashed potatoes, two eggs, a lump of butter half the size of an egg, salt and pepper to taste and half a cupful of fine cracker crumbs. Mix well, roll with your hands on a kneading board in round cakes or long ones, scatter a little flour on the board, drop the cakes in hot lard and fry until they are brown.

MOCK MAYONAISE DRESSING: Beat 4 eggs very lightly (yolks and whites together), add 2 small tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard, 1 teaspoonful salt, ½ teaspoonful white pepper and a very little cayenne pepper, 1 tablespoonful butter(hard), and nearly a teacupful of sharp vinegar. Cook these ingredients in a custard kettle, stirring until they form a thick custard. Be sure and not curdle it.

MACARONI SOUP.—Six pound of beef put into four quarts of water with one large onion, one carrot, one turnip, and a head of celery, all boiled three or four hours slowly. Next day take off the grease, strain out the vegetables and pour into soup-ketttle. Season with salt to taste. Boil one-half pound of macaroni until quite tender and place in the soup. Pour over it—the last thing—and serve.

MACARONI AND TOMATOES: Peel and slice some fresh tomatoes. Stew them with butter, salt and pepper and a few spoonfuls of strong gravy or stock; add one rolled milk cracker. Pass the whole through a sieve and mix with the boiled macaroni. Cover the top with grated cheese and a sprinkling of fine bread crumbs. Place the dish in the oven just long enough to nicely brown.

POOR MAN'S FRUIT CAKE.—This cake is excellent as well as economical. Take one and a half cups of brown sugar, two cups of flour, one of butter and one of chopped raisins, three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sour milk, half a teaspoon of soda, half a cup of blackberry jam. Mix the sugar, butter and eggs together first, then the flour and milk and fruit. Bake in a moderate oven.

PINEAPPLE PIE.—One large pineapple, pared and grated, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, five beaten eggs, a little nutmeg; cream the butter and sugar. Beat in the egg yolks, add the pineapple and spice, lastly the whites of the eggs beaten to a froth. Bake without upper crust.

VEAL PIE.—Line a deep tin pan with a good crust. Parboil the meat and season high, first cutting it into small pieces, nearly fill the pan with water in which the meat was parboiled; sprinkle flour over, add a piece of butter, and cover with a tolerable thick crust. Chicken pie may be made in the same way.

CABBAGE FRIED WITH CREAM.—Chop a quart of cold boiled cabbage, fry it fifteen minutes with sufficient butter to prevent burning, season it highly with pepper and salt, and stir into it half a cupful of cream or of milk with a teaspoonful of flour mixed with it; let it cook five minutes longer, and serve it hot.

MILK CAKES.—One pound and a half of flour, two ounces of butter, a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder; roll out the paste thin and divide into flat cakes; bake in a quick oven.

HUMOROUS.

THE little daisy: Scene—Beneath the apple tree just back of the house. Farmer grinding his scythe. Small boy doing the circular work at the grind-stone crank. Sudden flutter of starched skirts around the corner of the house. "Oh, good morning, sir," from a bright eyed young lady. "Would you kindly allow us to pick a few bunches of those daisies in the lot yonder? They are so lovely." "Yes'm. You can pick 'em, the hull on 'em, if you like. And if you'll tear the pesky things up by the root and rid the place of 'em I'll give you board and clothes for all summer." "Why, don't you admire daisies?" And the farmer laughed a most unæsthetic, ringing laugh that made the young lady feel as though she had struck something uncongenial.

Proof Everywhere.

If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exactly like their own, in their own neighborhood, with proof positive that they can be easily and permanently cured at a trifling cost—or ask your druggist or physician.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880.

Hop Bitters Co.—SIRS:—I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me.

LEROY BREWER.

CRUELTY to a calf: He must have done something that made him unpopular with her. They were sitting "in the draft" on the front doorstep. "I have not quite made up my mind what profession to follow," said he running his fingers through his hair in a careless, Bohemianistic way. "If I should take to literature I should be a second Hawthorne." "Bunthorne, did you say?" The moon might have gone down at that moment for all the good it would do that couple. The seperation was forever.

My Good Woman,

Why are you so out of sorts, never able to tell folks that you are well? Ten to one it's all caused in the first place by habitual constipation, which no doubt finally caused deranged kidneys and liver. The sure cure for constipation is the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is also a specific remedy for all kidney and liver diseases. Thousands are cured by it every month. Try it at once.—*Toledo Blade.*

A COME-DOWN: Lady customer—"What are the strawberries to-day?" Tradesman, who thinks he has a grand order—'Two shillings a basket, madame." Lady customer—"And what are the beans?" Tradesman—"Three and six the bundle, madame." Lady customer—"Well, ahem! I like parsley when it's fresh, so you can send a bit every day and when it comes to a pennyworth just put it down to me." Tableau,

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Asthma and Hay Fever.

For the newest and most comprehensive treatise on "Asthma and Hay Fever; their cause and cure"—write to the L. A. Knight Company, 697 Broadway, New York City. Knight's Asthma and Hay Fever Cure is the most successful remedy yet discovered for these diseases. See testimonials in another column.

ACTUAL and possible: I heard an anecdote at Oxford of a porter encountering on his rounds two undergraduates who were without their gowns, or out of bounds, or out of hours. He challenged one: "Your name and college?" They were given. Turning to the other: "And pray, sir, what might your name be?" "Julius Cæsar," was the reply. "What, sir, do you mean to say your name is Julius Cæsar?" "Sir, you did not ask me what it is, but what it might be."

Relief from Gravel.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 20, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co: *Sirs*—Your safe Kidney and Liver Cure has given me permanent relief from gravel.

W. E. HAWLEY.

THE way to treat a man of doubtful credity is to take no note of him.

A "POWDER" Magazine—A druggist's shop.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

WILL CURE

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Cakner, Salt Rheum, Pimples or Humor in the Face, Coughs and Colds, Ulcers, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Dizziness, Headache, Nervousness, Pains in the Back, Faintness at the Stomach, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs, and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood it has no equal it has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon the complaints named are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

The Great Blood Purifier.

Dr. W. Ross Writes:

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON:

I have been practising medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for *Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness*, and all diseases of the *blood*, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for 7 years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

DR. W. ROSS. Druggist,
Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.

Vegetine

IS THE BEST

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

DRS. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK.

THOSE AFFLICTED WITH THE EFFECTS OF INDISCRETION AND MERCURIALIZATION should not hesitate to consult J. N. and J. B. HOBENSACK, of 206 North Second street, Philadelphia, either by mail or by person, during the hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 6 to 9 P. M.

Advice free. Whosoever would know his condition and the way to improve it should read "WISDOM IN A NUTSHELL."

Sent on receipt of three-cent stamp.

$47 A MONTH and board in your county. Men or Ladies. Pleasant business. Address, P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Box 96, Philadelphia, Pa.

275

Those answering an advertisement will confer a favor upon the advertiser and the publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal (naming paper

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INDIGNATION: "It is not only foolish but positively wicked for these men to attempt to coerce their employers," remarked the good Deacon Jones in reference to the strikers. "Why are they not content with what is given them, without attempting to ruin the business of the country just when the new crops are so promising and prosperity is everywhere ready to smile on this fortunate land? It's like flying in the face of Providence." The Deacon paused a moment, overpowered by the force of his emotions; but he recovered his speech again to say: "And while I think of it, John, you might as well mark up them potatoes another quarter."

Advice to Consumetives.

On the appearance of the first symptons—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs;—therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood purifier and strength-restorer,—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

DATES worth remembering: Gin cocktails invented by Confucius, in Cochin China, B. C. 800, Shampooing introduced by Barbarossa, 1222. Quail on toast first served by the Israelites, 65. Free lunches introduced by Joseph into Egypt, B. C. 400. Bricks first worn in the hat by Noah, B. C. 200. Bicycles first used by Ixion, 201. Weather prophecies invented by Ananias, B. C. 300, Aprons first worn by Eve, 1. Circulation discovered by Harvey, 1540; lied about by editors ever since. First great moral show started by Noah, B. C. 500.

Cancers and other Tumors.

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

ACROBATIC: A news item says that the best female circus rider in Russia is Dounedretisky, who "turns a double somersault through a hoop and carries her name, which is painted in the centre, along with her." To turn a double somersault through a hoop may not be very remarkable feat, but to get her name through without knocking off some of its corners is certainly an astonishing performance.

Fits, Fits, Fits,

successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Addresss, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N. Y.

"MAMMA," said a wee pet, "they sung 'I Want to be an Angel' in Sunday-school this morning, and I sung with them."

"Why, Nellie," exclaimed mamma, "could you keep time with the rest?"

"I guess I could," proudly answered little Nellie; "I kept ahead of them most all the way through."

Suffering Women,

There is but a very small proportion of the women of this nation that do not suffer from some of the diseases for which Kidney-Wort is specific. When the bowels have become costive, headache torments, kidneys out of fix, or piles distress, take a package and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.—*Watchman.*

"Hi! Hullo! Stop there," shouted Sozzle, as he ran along the sidewalk wildly gesticulating at a loaded Herdic.

"That 'buss is full, sir," said a bystander.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in *Hop Bitters.*

THE Charleston "News and Courier" is displeased withe the picture of the South given by Judge Tourgee in "A Fool's Errand," which is read there "with regret, if not Indignation.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "the Great Health Restorer."

THE authorship of "A Reverend Idol" is now attributed to Miss Lucretia Noble, of Wilbraham, Mass., who has contributed essays to various journals, but has never before written a work of fiction.

Mensman's Peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by all druggists.

WHY is a certain kind of window called a bay window? Because people go there when they look out to see.

Thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, have been sold, and from all over the land comes one universal cry, "Carboline, as now improved and perfected, is the best hair restorer ever used." Sold by all druggists.

PERHAPS the reason why the voice of truth is so rarely heard is because, living in a well, she is apt to have a cold.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice gophers, chipmunks cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

THE man who "retired from active pursuits" had on several occasions failed to catch a railroad train.

Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies cured of female weakness by taking her Vegetable Compound.

A FASHION note says there is a tendency to drop overskirts. This is appalling.

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all nerve diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE biggest thing on ice—The profit.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

for all these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

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