

The Juniata Sentinel.
ESTABLISHED IN 1846.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.
Bridge Street, opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Juniata
MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., MARCH 22, 1871.
VOLUME XXV, NO. 12



Sentinel
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR:
WHOLE NUMBER 1253

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square.....	\$ 4.00	\$ 6.00	\$10.00
Two squares.....	6.00	9.00	15.00
Three squares.....	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth col'n.	14.00	20.00	25.00
Half column.....	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column.....	30.00	45.00	80.00

SHORT ITEMS:

Hearts may agree though heads differ. He who opposes honesty never had any.

Perry county is going to build a new poor house.

The French under Napoleon entered Berlin in triumph, in 1806.

Tyrons has a new paper called the *Critic*. It is small but promising.

Peach trees are in full bloom in Little Rock, Arkansas.

There is said to be 6,000,000 dogs in the United States.

What Columbus did—a notion crossed him, and he crossed an ocean.

Anburn, Maine, makes about two million pairs of shoes per year.

Many a child has been made deaf for life by a brutal mother "boxing the ears."

Texas has fifty thousand inhabitants, and 2,000,000 head of cattle, exclusive of cows.

Seven hundred persons have emigrated from Jackson county, W. Va., to Rice county, Kansas.

Over 450,000 valentines were deposited in the London post-office, on St. Valentine's day, this year.

The production of the gold mines west of the Rocky Mountains is estimated a little less than \$50,000,000 a year.

In Kansas the farmers don't want any fences; they cost more than they are worth.

A Furnace company, with a capital of \$200,000, will establish iron works near Mount Holly, Cumberland county, Pa.

A man worth \$500 in Washington by eating a quail for breakfast for thirty consecutive mornings. Sounds easy that, but just try it.

Mosby has opened a bank at Warren, Va., but not in the way he used to open banks in the war.

The pain of a wasp sting is relieved almost instantly by applying lean fresh meat. This remedy has been recommended for rattlesnake bites.

The People of the United States support about 61,000 clergymen at an average expense of about \$700 a year.—*Cheap*.

The New Jersey Railroad Company have tendered free transportation for wheat, oats, beans, etc., contributed as seed in aid of suffering France.

A clergyman in Illinois, who recently preached a sermon against drinking, was afterwards caught in the street by a school keeper, and severely beaten.

"Fools caught with lighted cigars in their mouths will be shot." is an inscription frequently seen on the sign-boards around the wells and works in the oil regions.

Some rough boys in New York, pelted two Italian street music boys with stones, when one of the Italians stabbed his assailant named Pat Murray, inflicting a fatal wound.

The Chinese believe they have three souls. At death one of these passes to judgment, one goes with the corpse to the grave, and the other remains at the family shrine.

Mr. Greeley, on being asked by a Pennsylvania farmer why he didn't write a new work entitled "What I Don't Know of Farming," it is said to have replied that life is too short.

A cow in Bucks county, Pa. about twelve years ago, swallowed a leather nail punch. Recently she was slaughtered, and the stomach being opened, the punch was found unimpaired, and in it about a dozen nails.

It is the queerest thing in the world what Charlotte Smith, of Rockport, Mass., can want of her runaway husband, whom she describes in an advertisement as a "a little man, badly crippled in one leg, one leg shorter than the other, false teeth, and bald head."

The Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin calculates that there are ninety places in that city where liquor is sold, their sales averaging a gallon a day each. This would give, it estimates, an annual sum of \$179,712, or nearly \$12 a head for every man, woman and child in the place.

During the past summer a little girl, aged about five years, a daughter of Mr. John Christ, residing near Straunstown, Berks county, repeatedly told her parents that when the snow came she was going away. During the snow which fell in January the child took sick and died, and when she was buried the earth was covered with snow more than twelve inches in depth, thus fulfilling her presentiment.

The flashy owner of a crow-bait span was complaining to some bystanders that he did not know what was the matter with his horses; he had tried everything he could hear of, Condition Powder, and to no purpose; they would not improve in flesh. A stable boy of Irish persuasion, whose sympathies were aroused by the story, comprehended the situation, and modestly asked, "Did yees iver try corn?"

Business Cards.
LOUIS E. ATKINSON,
Attorney at Law,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.
Office, second story of Court House, above Prothonotary's office.

ROBERT MCNEEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Office on Bridge street, in the room formerly occupied by Ezra B. Parker, Esq.

ALEX. K. MCCLURE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
114 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DR. P. C. RUNDIO,
DRUGGIST,
PATTERSON, PENN'A.
August 18, 1869-71.

THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Office hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Office in building, two doors above the School, on Bridge street.

B. C. SMITH, M. D.,
HOMOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Having permanently located in the borough of Mifflintown, offers his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.
Office on Main street, over Reider's Drug Store.

Dr. R. A. Simpson
Treats all forms of diseases, and may be consulted as follows:—At his office in Liverpool, Pa., every SATURDAY and MONDAY appointments can be made for other days.
At John H. Lipp's residence, Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa., April 24, 1871, till consulting be pronounced.

G. W. McPHERSON,
Attorney at Law,
601 SANSON STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
aug 18 1867-ly

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,
JAMES M. SELLERS,
144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Bonds, Penions, Back Pass, Horses Claimed, etc., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected.

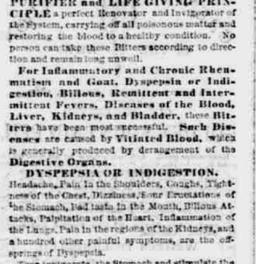
New Drug Store
IN PERRYVILLE.
D. R. J. APPLEBAUGH has established a new and improved Store in the above-named place, and keeps a general assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Also all other articles usually kept in establishments of this kind.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, Confections (first-class), Notions, &c., of the best quality. The Doctor gives advice free.

BANKS & HALLIN,
Main Street, Mifflintown, Pa.
DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Chemicals, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Lamps, Candles, Cigars, Infant Brushes, Perfumery, Hair Oil, Cigars, and Stationery.
LARGE VARIETY OF PATENT MEDICINES, selected with great care, and warranted from high authority.
BOTTLED WINE AND LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.
PRESCRIPTIONS compounded with great care.

The Guyper Market Car
Runs to Philadelphia every Monday and returns every Wednesday loaded with
POTATOES, CABBAGE, FRESH FISH,
Oyster in the shell, or opened, to suit purchasers. Orders from merchants solicited. Goods carried at fair rates.
S. H. BROWN,
April 13, 1870.

WILLIAM WISE,
Mifflintown, Pa.
Agent of the CELEBRATED AMERICAN ORGANES for Juniata county. These are the best ORGANES now made. Suited to all circumstances. Prices ranging from \$100 to \$1000.
Also, Agent for FIRST CLASS PIANOS. All instruments sold warranted for five years, aug 2 1870-11.

Miscellaneous.
The Great Medical Discovery!
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS,
Hundreds of Thousands
Beware of cheap imitations.
WHAT ARE THEY?
MADE OF PURE FRUIT, WINE, AND SWEETENED WITH PURE SUGAR.
FOR THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
FOR THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
FOR THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!



THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK.
Made of Pure Fruit, Wine, and Sweetened with Pure Sugar.
FOR THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
FOR THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
FOR THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

Groceries and Provision Store.
Main Street, Mifflintown, Pa.
THE undersigned, having removed his store from East Point to the building recently occupied by Enos Bergy, as a flour and food store, on Main street, opposite the Post Office, would hereby announce to the citizens of Mifflintown and surrounding country that he has on hand a full and well selected assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
As follows: Straps, Teas, Coffees, Flour and Feed, Meats, Salt, Coal Oil, Buckets, Drones, Fancy and Common Soap, Spices, Rice, Crackers, Coffee Essence, Starch, Corn Starch, Vinegar, Soda, Baking Soda, Lamp Glass, Lamp Wicks, Brushes, Indigo, Combs, Hair Oil, Furniture, Groves and Bowlers, Suspenders, Trunks, Mattresses, Notions, &c., &c., and in fact a good assortment of everything usually kept in a grocery and provision store. Also, a large stock of **BOOTS**, and a **Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Trunks.**
The highest quality of goods in exchange for Butter and Eggs—Prompt payee, thirty days.
CORNELIUS BARTLY.

WANTED!
I Will Exchange Greenbacks for
500 Cards of good Chestnut Oak Bark, if delivered soon at Patterson, Perryville, or Thompsonstown R. R. Station.
Also, 5000 good sound hewed Locust Posts, 5000 Round Board Fence Posts. Also,
Will Pay Cash for Railroad Ties.
I Will Buy all Kinds of Lumber.
Go where you can sell your Lumber, Bark, Posts, &c., for CASH, as you can buy more for \$9 in cash than you can for \$10 in trade.
I have also a full supply of
DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHERS AND WRINGERS
on hand, which I will sell cheap for cash. Also five Horse Hay Forks, the best now in use, which I offer at reduced prices.
J. B. M. TODD,
may 31, 1870

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.—The undersigned has been to inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Coal and Lumber. His stock embraces in part, Stone Coal, Smith Coal and Lime-burners Coal, at the lowest cash rates. Lumber of all kinds and quality, such as White Pine Plank, two inches, do 1 1/2 White Pine Boards, 1 inch, do one-half inch, White Pine Worked Flooring, Hemlock Boards, Scantling, Lath, Riving Lath, Plastering Lath, Stringing, Striping, Sash and Doors. Coal and Lumber delivered at short notice. Persons on the East side of the River can be furnished with Lumber from Coal, &c., from the above yard at Tyson's Lock, aug 15-ly. **GEORGE GOSHEN**

Executor's Notice.
Estate of Elizabeth Bell, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Bell, late of Fayette township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Fayette township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN N. MOORE, Executor.

Poet's Corner.
SUNBEAMS.
BY BELLA C. BARROWS.
It's the sunbeams, not the shadows,
That remind me of those friends
Whom I hope to meet in heaven,
Where the sunlight never ends.

Shall I tell you when the memory
Of the dear ones "gone before"
Comes on rays of God's own sunshine,
Arching sorrow's dark gulf o'er?
It is when the morning sunbeams
Chase the shadows from the earth,
And the whole creation wakes,
To a new and glorious birth—
It is when the ardent sunbeams
Kiss the dew from lily leaves,
As a mother tear drops kisses
From her little one who grieves—
It is when the dancing sunbeams
Play upon the quiet stream
That, unconscious, smiles in answer,
Like an infant in its dream—
It is when the mellow sunbeams
Fall athwart the woodland shade,
And the birds list to the echo
Which their own sweet notes have made.

It is when the golden sunbeams
Ridely pain the western sky,
And the changing tints of cloud-land
Quickly burn, then quickly die—
It is when the falling sunbeams
Mark the hour of closing day,
And the shadows dark and darker,
Fall upon my lonely way—
That the thoughts of those I cherish,
And whose absence I deplore,
Come into my soul like sunlight,
And I see the clouds no more.

Miscellaneous Reading.
IN A COUNTERFEITER'S DEN.
Breaking up of the Fifty Cent Stamp Operators—Presses, Plates, and Money Seized.
About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a Tribune reporter saw Colonel Whitley and two of his officers entering a cluttered front of the secret service department in Bleeker street, and saw a carriage dash off in the direction of the Bowery. Confident that something calculated to entail disaster upon some of the rogues of New York was in the wind, the reporter gave chase and caught the party near third avenue and Fourteenth street. Mousing a box, unknown to the detectives inside, he was swiftly whisked away. A command from the colonel, the carriage stopped in front of the five-story tenement house No. 221 East Twenty-fourth street, near Second avenue, the detectives alighted and entered, followed at a short distance by the reporter.
The premises are peculiarly constructed. Behind the tenement house, and separated from it by a small yard, is a two-story, double brick house, to which access is only obtained by the passage way through the larger building and the yard. On one side of the wooden stoop is a room used as a wash-room by the inhabitants of the tenement house, and the other is a small, dark room, dingy and covered with cobwebs. Outside the window, which reaches to the ground, is a small pine board conveying the intelligence (in printer's ink) that the establishment is a "Printing Office." Passing through the wash-room into a passage way, a glass door is the only obstacle to the interior of the "office." This was quickly opened by a skeleton key, and the whole party, with which by the time the reporter was associated, walked into the den of the Quinby gang of counterfeiters. None of the proprietors were in a fact that may be attributed to their incarceration in Ludlow street jail, but their materials for "making money" were clearly manifest. In the centre of one side of the room stood a small hand-press, and upon a couple of empty flour barrels were scattered pots of colors, cans of oil, and the like. In a closet at the back of the room were piled up packages of counterfeit 50 cent currency, well executed and neatly tied up. The plates were nowhere to be found, though the detectives were satisfied that they were concealed about the premises. Axes and hatchets were brought in to requisition, and an onslaught made upon the flooring. In a few minutes a loose plank, and underneath was found four plates, two bed-plates, and a transfer roller.
The bed-plates are first engraved, the impression is taken from them on the transfer roller, from which any number of printing plates may be made. The plates were steel, and the engraving remarkably well executed. The presses, rollers, paper, ink, colors, and oil were quickly transferred to a car in attendance, and the plates and money to the carriage, and in a few minutes the raiding party was back in the Secret Service Office.
The Colonel considers this the most important haul of the season. About a week ago he effected the arrest of the gang, ten in number. From information derived from some of the gang who were frightened by the prospect before them, the Colonel made up his mind that the plates were in New York, and set about finding them with the success detailed.—*New York Tribune*

FOOD OF THE CHINESE.
Omnivorous to a degree, there is not a creature or plant which industry can procure, capable of being eaten with safety, that is not used for food—dogs, cats, rats, sea slugs, sharks, fies, grubs found in sugar cane, dried silkworms, earth-worms, mysterious roots, leaves, and tendrils—all are consumed by high or low. The flesh of wild horses is much prized; the larvae of the epix-moth, bears' paw, and other animal excreta, are considered delicious; and edible birds' nests, the work of the *Hirundo caelestis*, a swallow which builds only among the steepest precipices in the islands of Malaysia, stand high in importance at a mandarin's dinner; and deservedly so in a pecuniary point of view, as this delicacy cost at the rate of \$35 per pound. Sometimes served as an entree, it is more frequently converted into soup, and brought to table along with another, composed of mare's milk and duck's blood. The species of dog usually cooked is a small, delicate spaniel of dejected appearance, whose demoralized and wild Tartary cuts, generally exposed for sale by the same dealer; while the rats, large, plump, and by no means repulsive looking, are brought to market neatly prepared, and shrewed ready for roasting. In addition to the ordinary plan of netting fish, the Chinese adopt two other methods which bear the stamp of novelty, and are not recognized by Isak Walton in his instructions to the disciples of the "gentle art." Probably nowhere else would the idea occur to even the most impetuous fisherman to convert a dead countryman into a bait. Sailling along river or canal, the traveller occasionally sees in the dusk of the evening, among the lotus flowers and fringes of reeds which border the streams, four stout coolies vigorously shaking an object over a basket. A nearer approach reveals the usual sight of a corpse being dangled of the silver eels which have collected in it during the day. Where those exquisite beautiful fish abound the fishermen are on the alert to detain any remnant of mortality floating along by tying it to a stake. Nightly the shanking of the defunct proceeds, and is continued time after time as long as the remains cling together.—*Good Health*.

MATTER IN THE AIR.
At the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Dr. Sigeron has given an able and interesting lecture on *Microscopic Apparatus obtained from Special Atmospheres*, in which, as was to be expected he explained that in examining the air of factories and work shops, he found the atmosphere of each charged with particles according to the trade carried on. In an iron factory he found carbon, ash, and iron, the iron being in the form of translucent hollow balls one-two-thousandth part of an inch in diameter. In the air of a shirt factory, filaments of linen and cotton and minute eggs were floating; and in places where grain is threshed and converted, the floating dust is fibrous and starchy, mingled with vegetable spores; but according to Dr. Sigeron, the dust of a scutching-mill is more fearful than any, and as much pains should be taken to get rid of it as that of the grinding mills of Sheffield. In the air of type foundries and printing-offices, antimony exists; stables show hair and other animal matter; and the air of dissecting rooms is described as particularly horrible. All this is very disagreeable to think of; but while it manifests that we should be careful to purify the air we breathe, it teaches also that nature has given us a respiratory apparatus endowed with a large amount of self-protecting function.—*Health and Home*.

How to act in case of Poisoning.
The *Journal of Health* says: "What ever is done must be done quickly." The instant a person is known to have swallowed poison by design or accident, give water to drink, cold or warm as fast as possible, a gallon or more at a time, and as fast as vomited drink more; tepid water is best, as it opens the pores of the skin and promotes vomiting, and this gives the speediest cure to the poisonous article. If pains begin to be felt in the bowels, it shows that part at least of the poison has passed downwards; the large and repeated injections of tepid water should be given, the object in both cases being to dilute the poison as quickly and as largely as possible. Do not wait for warm water—take that which is nearest at hand, cold or warm, for every second of time saved is of immense importance; at the same time send instantly for a physician, and as soon as he comes turn the case into his hands, telling him what you have done. This simple fact cannot be too widely published; it is not meant to say that drinking a gallon or two of simple water will cure every case of poisoning; but it will cure many, and benefit all by its rapidly diluting quality."

In 1870 the iron ore shipped from Lake Superior mines amounted to 865,000 tons, equal to one third the product of the United States.

A WOMAN'S TRICK.
The author of "The Siege of Metz," a volume just published in London tells this story:
They tell a strange tale here, and one which I could never unfold plainly—
For many days past a buxom young dancsel came in and out of the lines at this point laden each morning with a full basket of vegetables, and returning each night with her basket empty, but apparently heavy. Her passport was duly signed, so there was no attempt made to stop her. Last night her basket was so heavy she could hardly carry it, and her back assumed rather more than a graceful Grecian bend under its weight. The courteous soldiers insisted on relieving her of her burden. It was heavy indeed. It was filled with those new chasport cartridges we had been so industriously making at Metz. Ofica have we found of late that the enemy's outposts had fired at longer ranges than usual, often have we found a chasport bullet at our feet or in our wounds. Arms we knew they had captured in great quantities here on this very spot, and at Sedan, but we often wondered where they found the ammunition. Little till then did we think that we had been making it for them, but they utilized our industry most pleasantly. As for the young woman, she was equal to the occasion. While the astonished sentries were unpacking her basket, she tumbled them and it over and sped away down the hill to Lantvalleire, and before they could recover themselves or their arms she was some distance ahead, dodging behind the legs of reeds which as usual yet line the roads outside the lines. An attempt at pursuit was prevented by the fire of the Prussian sentries, who, unlike our own, seem always to be wide awake at their outposts, and between anger and mirth we walked back to Metz again.

DEATH AND THE GRAVE.
A FABLE.
"I am hungry," said the Grave "Give me food."
Death answered:
"I will send forth a minister of awful destruction, and you shall be satisfied."
"What minister will you send?"
"I will send alcohol. He shall go in the guise of food and medicine, pleasures and hospitality. The people shall drink and die."
And the Grave answered:
"I am content."
And now the church bells began to toll, and the mournful procession to advance.
"Who are they bringing now?" said the Grave.
"And," said Death, "they are bringing a household. The drunken father aimed a blow at his wife. He killed the mother and her child together, and then dashed out his own life."
"And who," said the Grave, "comes next, followed by a train of weeping children?"
"This is a broken-hearted woman, who has long pined away in want, while her husband has wasted his substance at the tavern. And he, too, is borne behind, killed by the hand of violence."
"And who next?"
"A young man of generous impulses, who, step by step, became dissipated, and squandered his all. My agent turned him out to be frozen in the street."
"Hush!" said the Grave, "now I hear a wail of anguish that will not be silenced."
"Yes, it is the widow's cry. It is the only son of his mother. He spurred her love, reviled her warning, and a bloated corpse he comes to the. And thus they come—further than the eye can reach, the processions crowd to thy abodes. And still lured by the enchanting cup which I have mingled, the sons of men crowd the paths of dissipation. Vainly they dream of escape, but I shut behind them the invisible door of destiny. They know it not, and with song and dance and riot, they hasten to the O Grave! Then I throw my fatal spell upon the new throngs of youth and soon they too will be with the."—*Health and Home*.

TECHNICALITIES—AN ANECDOTE.
I once heard a pretty good thing in the S. J. Court, at Portland. The case was one of severe assault upon the first officer of a Yankee barge, by one of the crew, which occurred on shore. Judge S— was upon the bench. He was a small man; resting firmly upon his judicial dignity; a first-class lawyer; and, withal, inclined to be self-sufficient and crusty. No attorney at the bar ever ventured to take liberties with Judge S—. The principal witness in the present case was an old weather-beaten sailor, named Jack Miller, and a more perfect specimen of the unsophisticated son of the ocean I never saw. He was born on shipboard, and during a life of three-and-a-half years he had hardly spent twelve-month on shore. It was a study—those two men!—the Judge upon the bench, smooth as glass, and as polished, his white hair brushed down as though every particular silver thread had been laid in its appropriate place; while stern, unyielding dignity sat like frost upon him,—the old sailor upon the stand, gaunt and square-shouldered; his swart face scarred and corrugated like the shell of an alligator; his coarse, grizzled hair not unlike the bristly coat of a bear; while his whole mien and bearing was that of the man who made up his mind to take his chance, do his duty, and trust the result to Providence—as he had been wont to do all his life.
Now Jack was called to testify against his shipmate, as he had witnessed the assault, and had interfered to terminate it; but he was anxious to tell as little against his chum as possible; and, furthermore, to soften down and excuse what he did tell; and this led him to be a little rambling in his testimony. The Judge had been making notes with a pencil, and as Jack was wandering off into an unnecessary explanation, he lifted his head, and evidently forgetting for the moment the exact stand of the witness,—with his mind partially upon his notes,—he testified exclaimed:
"Come witness,—at *rem*,—ad *proposum*!—Don't wander so."
The witness stopped, and looked up at the Judge wondering. He repeated the abstract words to himself as neatly as he could pronounce them, and then, with earnest simplicity, asked:
"Yer Honor, what dose them words mean?"
"Never mind, never mind," returned the Judge, with an impatient wave of the hand, "they are technical terms, used in law, not for men in your position to understand. Go on—go on."
There was a titter in the court-room as poor Jack turned, rather crest-fallen, back to the examining counsel. Pretty soon the witness sought to explain that his shipmate, when he made the assault, was not himself. Said he, half to the counsel, and half to the jury:
"Tun were pooty hard on for it—He'd spliced the main-brace, an' doubled the tub; an' tapped the admiral, mo' n'—"
The little smooth head of Judge S— bobbed up at this point.
"Stop, witness! I don't comprehend. What do you mean by 'doubling the tub,' 'tapping the admiral,' and the other equally ambiguous expressions?"
Jack's face snapped just a single spark, and then his face was calm and serene as the bark of an old guard oak.
"Why, yer Honor," he replied with patronizing respect and deference, "them's tecknickal terms, used on ship-board, which it aren't expected at men in yer Honor's position would understand."
While his Honor was subsiding a titter broke loose in the court-room which would have swelled to a roar if the sheriff had not sternly bitten his lips, and loudly commanded, "Order!" s. c. jr.

BEES STINGS.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says that "a good absorbent" will ease the pain of stings. "The best absorbing substance that I have tried is lean fresh meat. This will relieve the pain of a wasp sting almost instantly, and has been recommended for the cure of rattlesnake bites. I have also used it with marked effect in erysipelas."
A young gentleman, after having paid his addresses to a young lady for some time, popped the question. The lady, in a frightened manner, said: "You scare me, sir." The gentleman did not wish to frighten the lady, and consequently remained quiet for some time, when she exclaimed, "Scare me again!"
A correspondent writes from London that Robert Browning has never made more than \$2000 from all his poems, and that but for a private fortune he would have starved to death.

HEALTH AND HOME.
The *Journal of Health* says: "What ever is done must be done quickly." The instant a person is known to have swallowed poison by design or accident, give water to drink, cold or warm as fast as possible, a gallon or more at a time, and as fast as vomited drink more; tepid water is best, as it opens the pores of the skin and promotes vomiting, and this gives the speediest cure to the poisonous article. If pains begin to be felt in the bowels, it shows that part at least of the poison has passed downwards; the large and repeated injections of tepid water should be given, the object in both cases being to dilute the poison as quickly and as largely as possible. Do not wait for warm water—take that which is nearest at hand, cold or warm, for every second of time saved is of immense importance; at the same time send instantly for a physician, and as soon as he comes turn the case into his hands, telling him what you have done. This simple fact cannot be too widely published; it is not meant to say that drinking a gallon or two of simple water will cure every case of poisoning; but it will cure many, and benefit all by its rapidly diluting quality."

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FOOD OF THE CHINESE.
Omnivorous to a degree, there is not a creature or plant which industry can procure, capable of being eaten with safety, that is not used for food—dogs, cats, rats, sea slugs, sharks, fies, grubs found in sugar cane, dried silkworms, earth-worms, mysterious roots, leaves, and tendrils—all are consumed by high or low. The flesh of wild horses is much prized; the larvae of the epix-moth, bears' paw, and other animal excreta, are considered delicious; and edible birds' nests, the work of the *Hirundo caelestis*, a swallow which builds only among the steepest precipices in the islands of Malaysia, stand high in importance at a mandarin's dinner; and deservedly so in a pecuniary point of view, as this delicacy cost at the rate of \$35 per pound. Sometimes served as an entree, it is more frequently converted into soup, and brought to table along with another, composed of mare's milk and duck's blood. The species of dog usually cooked is a small, delicate spaniel of dejected appearance, whose demoralized and wild Tartary cuts, generally exposed for sale by the same dealer; while the rats, large, plump, and by no means repulsive looking, are brought to market neatly prepared, and shrewed ready for roasting. In addition to the ordinary plan of netting fish, the Chinese adopt two other methods which bear the stamp of novelty, and are not recognized by Isak Walton in his instructions to the disciples of the "gentle art." Probably nowhere else would the idea occur to even the most impetuous fisherman to convert a dead countryman into a bait. Sailling along river or canal, the traveller occasionally sees in the dusk of the evening, among the lotus flowers and fringes of reeds which border the streams, four stout coolies vigorously shaking an object over a basket. A nearer approach reveals the usual sight of a corpse being dangled of the silver eels which have collected in it during the day. Where those exquisite beautiful fish abound the fishermen are on the alert to detain any remnant of mortality floating along by tying it to a stake. Nightly the shanking of the defunct proceeds, and is continued time after time as long as the remains cling together.—*Good Health*.

MATTER IN THE AIR.
At the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Dr. Sigeron has given an able and interesting lecture on *Microscopic Apparatus obtained from Special Atmospheres*, in which, as was to be expected he explained that in examining the air of factories and work shops, he found the atmosphere of each charged with particles according to the trade carried on. In an iron factory he found carbon, ash, and iron, the iron being in the form of translucent hollow balls one-two-thousandth part of an inch in diameter. In the air of a shirt factory, filaments of linen and cotton and minute eggs were floating; and in places where grain is threshed and converted, the floating dust is fibrous and starchy, mingled with vegetable spores; but according to Dr. Sigeron, the dust of a scutching-mill is more fearful than any, and as much pains should be taken to get rid of it as that of the grinding mills of Sheffield. In the air of type foundries and printing-offices, antimony exists; stables show hair and other animal matter; and the air of dissecting rooms is described as particularly horrible. All this is very disagreeable to think of; but while it manifests that we should be careful to purify the air we breathe, it teaches also that nature has given us a respiratory apparatus endowed with a large amount of self-protecting function.—*Health and Home*.

HOW TO ACT IN CASE OF POISONING.
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