Agricultural.

Living Stoves.—What sight more pleasant than a row of sleek, well cared for, healthy animals in Winter? Outside the thermometer stands close upon zero; inside, the temperature is so comfortable that we can well dispense with our overcoat. From whence comes this genial warmth? No coal or wood is consumed to raise temperature. The problem is easily solved. Here are fifteen stoves not constructed of iron or stone, but of flesh and blood, and in these stoves hay and grain are burned constantly, and hence the heat. It is the warmth radiated from the animals that we feel, and this comes from actual combustion, produced by the play of vital or chemical forces within the organisms. A large per cent. of the food supplied adds neither to our store of milk or flesh, but is burned to produce animal heat, and in winter the amount of food must be increased to compensate for the loss by direct radiation from the surface, and through the respiratory organs.

No greater mistake can be made by farmers than to house their animals in cold open sheds or barns. It is not only extremely cruel, but the worst possible policy, looking to material interest alone. A shivering cow can give no milk nor gain any flesh. Every function is disturbed and waste goes on rapidly. To feed a cow or other animal in the cold, open air is about as foolish and wasteful as to place a stove out of doors, fill it with fuel, and expect to receive benefit by warming the atmosphere generally. Animals need protection and warmth as well as human beings, and none but careless, unthrifty farmers will deny it to them.

At a meeting of a farmer's club, recently held at Cobourg, Canada, the secretary gave some account of the origin of oats and the countries where they grow. Its native country is unknown, but most probably it came from Central Asia. There is no mention of oats in the Old Testament; we are told that Solomon fed his horses and dromedaries on barley. Oats were, however, known to the Greeks, who called them *Bromos*, and to the Romans, who made use of them as provender for their horses, early in the Christian era. The oats are better suited to a moist than a dry, and to a cool rather than to a warm climate, though their fields of cultivation do not extend quite so far north as that of the coarser kinds of barley. In Scotland, oats are grown to the north point; in Norway their culture extends to north latitude 56 degrees; in Sweden to latitude 63 degrees 30 minutes; in Russia these polar limits appear to correspond with those of rye; south of the parallel of Paris, oats are little cultivated. In spain and Portugal they are scarcely known, yet they are grown with considerable advantage in Bengal.

Lime and Salt Mixtures.—Professor Johnson recommends for fertilizing purposes to mix one bushel of salt and two bushels of dry lime under cover, and allow the mixture to decompose gradually, thus forming an intimate chemical union of the two materials. For this purpose the mixture should be made at least six weeks before use, or still better, two or three months, the heap mentioned being turned over occasionally. This salt and lime mixture, when applied at the rate of twenty or thirty bushels per acre, forms an excellent top dressing for many crops. It acts powerfully on the vegetable matter of soils; fifty-six bushels applied to a turnip crop have produced as large a crop as barn-yard manure. It is also very destructive to grubs, and other insects in the soil. Like salt, it attracts moisture from the air, and is useful against droughts. Its decomposing power is remarkable, and if three or four bushels of it are mixed with a load of swamp muck, the latter will be reduced to powder.

Mr. Stall, who has lately conducted a series of experiments with a view to hastening the ripening of fruits, announces that this result may be obtained by lessening the depth of the earth about the roots of the fruit-bearing trees. As an instance, it is stated that the ripening of pears upon an early tree was hastened by simply removing the earth for a circuit of fifteen feet about the roots, the soil being left the depth of but two or two and one-half inches above the roots. The theory is, that by thus almost exposing the roots, they receive more warmth from the sun, and these, by the frequent application of water, are more active in supplying the life-giving sap to the fruit above. Interesting as these results appear, we confess that we are hardly prepared to indorse them, and yet the repetition of the experiment may so readily be accomplished that any interested reader might with little difficulty aid toward the establishment, or, if need be, the demolition of this new theory of growth.

How to Test the Richness of Milk.—Procure any long glass vessel—a cologne bottle or long phial. Take a narrow strip of paper, just the length from the neck to the bottom of the phial, and mark it off with one hundred lines, at equal distances; or, if more convenient, and to obtain greater exactness, into fifty lines, and count each as two—and paste it upon the phial, so as to divide its length into a hundred equal parts. Fill it to the highest mark with milk fresh from the cow, and allow it to stand in a perpendicular position twenty-four hours. The number of spaces occupied by the cream will give you its exact per centage in the milk without any guess work.—*Miss. Agriculturist.*

The *Ohio Farmer* says: "Mrs. Aurora Love, of Jackson township, in Jackson cownty, took a pig that was thought to be dying, and fed it from a sucking-bottle and raised it. When she first took charge of it, it weighed twelve ounces. From its offspring she has had 1,500 pounds of pork, sold one sow and pigs for five dollars, gave one sow to one of her children, and has several left that will weigh over one hundred pounds each.

How to Clip a Fowl's Wing.—A correspondent of the *Poultry World* gives the following mode of clipping a fowl's wing:—My way is *not* to cut the quill or shaft of the feather at all; only trim the feather partly off with a pair of scissors, except about one inch at the end. It shows but little when the wing is closed, and does not disfigure the fowl, but lets the wind through, so as to prevent any flying.

How to have "one of the sweetest and tenderest radishes you ever saw" is thus told by a writer in *The Western Rural*: "First let your radish get about the size of your little finger; then take a knife and cut off the top just below the green and split it down about half an inch. Then put in one good seed and squeeze it together; then cover it a little with dirt.

Jamestown (corrupted into jimson) weed, is an effective remedy for snake bites, and will cure them even some days after they are inflicted. The weed should be applied in the form of a poultice. In the absence of any other remedy, cauterizing the part with a live coal is good, especially for horses and cattle.

Scene in a Fort Wayne dry goods store—Lady: "How much for this print?" Gentlemanly and obliging clerk: "Nine cents, mum." Lady: "Nineteen cents! I'll give you eighteen." Clerk: "Nine cents, mum; you misunderstood me." Lady: "Oh, nine cents! I'll give you eight."

Scientific.

Simple Tests for Minerals.—One of the first tests to which a mineralogist submits a specimen is a test of hardness. Hardness is expressed in two ways; By the degrees from one to ten, or by comparison with familiar substances, which are able to scratch it or which it is able to scratch; so we must begin with a

SCALE OF HARDNESS.

1. Talc, laminated light green variety, which is easily scratched by the nail.
2. Gypsum, crystallized. Not easily scratched by the nail; does not scratch a copper coin.
3. Calcite, transparent. Scratches and is scratched by a copper coin.
4. Fluor spar, crystallized. Not scratched by a copper coin; does not scratch glass.
5. Apatite, transparent. Scratches glass with difficulty; easily scratched by the knife.
6. Orthoclase, white, cleavable felspar. Scratches glass easily; not easily scratched by the knife.
7. Quartz, transparent. Not scratched by the knife.
8. Topaz. Harder than flint.
9. Sapphire. Harder than flint.
10. Diamond. Harder than flint.

With a knife, piece of glass and a copper coin, the hardness is soon determined, and a clue to its name and value obtained.

The minerals which, like quartz, are not scratched by the knife are seldom of value as ores. Their principal uses in the arts are as ornaments, or in cutting and polishing: for example, diamonds, agates, beryls, garnets, topaz, tourmaline, and corundum. The most remarkable exception to this is capiterite, an oxide of tin, with a hardness 6 to 7, infusible and insoluble, but which gives the blowpipe reaction for tin.

Ores of metals are usually heavy; and with a small pair of accurate balances, the specific gravity is easily taken. Suspend the mineral freely by a horse hair, from one end of the beam or scale pan, and weigh: next allow it to hang freely in a tumbler of water and weigh again; divide its weight in air by its loss of weight in water, and the result is its specific gravity.

The acid test is also easily applied. Effervescence indicates a carbonate, and is frequently some form of limestone. Iron ores usually dissolve in warm acid, especially if pulverized. So too most other ores of any commercial value are dissolved more or less rapidly by acids and heat.

Coating Fabrics with Tin.—Linen and cotton goods may be covered with a thick and flexible film of tin, which gives to them a very silvery appearance. The method to be adopted is as follows: Ordinary commercial zinc dust is rubbed up with a solution of egg albumen to a thin paste, and applied to the goods with a brush or roller. When dry, this coating is fixed by coagulating the albumen with steam, and the fabric is then placed in a solution of bichloride of tin. The tin is precipitated upon the zinc in a very finely divided state. The stuff is then washed with water, and, after drying, put through the finishing machine, when the tin comes out with a brilliant luster. A very beautiful effect may be produced by printing different designs in this way, or applying the material with stencil plates, and its use may be extended to decorations. It is even possible that this strong, elegent, and waterproof material may yet replace tin foil for packing certain articles.—*Scientific American.*

Poisonous Cobalt Compounds.—According to some experiments of Siegen, the compounds of cobalt are to be reckoned among poisons. This savant experimented with the nitrate and chloride of cobalt, and found that one sixth of a grain of either substance would kill a frog in half an hour, and five grains killed a strong rabbit weighing over 3 lbs. in three hours. The poison seems to act directly upon the muscles of the heart. A frog was poisoned whose heart had been previously exposed, and its contractions became from 50 to 25 per cent less frequent; and after five minutes it stopped, and mechanical scratching failed to produce any farther contractions. With rabbits 1·66 grains produced a strong dyspnœa, and the pulse fell from 178 to 128 per minute.—*Scientific American.*

A New Method of Measuring the Velocity of Light, consists in observing one of the planets, as Venus, both when approaching and receding from the earth, with the spectroscope. Two lines on opposite ends of the spectrum are measured with regard to their displacement, both in approach and recession. If the lines of red and violet rays move with the same velocity, the displacements would be the same. When they move with varying velocities, the difference gives an approximating measure of the velocity of the light.—*Scientific American.*

Testing Sulphate of Alumina.—Sulphate of alumina frequently contains an excess of acid which injures it for use in dyeing. Whether the sulphuric acid be present in excess is easily ascertained by stirring the pulverized salt into alcohol, which dissolves the free acid but not the salt. It is then only necessary to filter the solution and test for acid with litmus. The amount of sulphuric acid can also be obtained volumetrically. Pure sulphate of alumina produces with a decoction of campeachy wood a dark violet or purple color. If free acid be present, the color is browner.—*Scientific American.*

Hydraulic Fireworks.—At the Peterhoff Palaces, Russia, they have spray wheels mounted on posts, after the manner of the firework wheels. The spray wheels are driven by water pressure, and on turning they throw out beautiful streamers of water, which, when illuminated by sun light, or at night by colored lamps, present a most beautiful appearance.

Water pipes are also conducted through the branches of artificial trees, and splendid effects produced by the discharge of water in fine jets from the many branches.—*Scientific American.*

Iron surfaces may be gilded by the use of sodium-amalgam: the iron is first rubbed with the sodium-amalgam, the surface of the iron thus becoming amalgamated, a strong solution of chloride of gold is then applied, and the whole heated until the mercury is volatilized; the gold surface which remains may then be highly polished; by a similar treatment with a silver or platinum solution, a surface of these metals may be obtained.

A curious instance of spontaneous combustion is reported from New Hampshire. A physician had prescribed linseed oil and camphor for a severe pain in the chest, and the patient complained of the heat soon after its application on cotton batting. In about an hour he protested he could bear it no longer, and before it could be removed it took fire, actually blazing up and burning the poor fellow's neck severely.

It is estimated that there are from 20,000 to 25,000 persons in Europe daily engaged in the preparation of hair, and the manufactur[illegible] of felt hats, in which processes they [illegible] exposed to mercurial poisoning. M. Hilairet has found that some neutral su[illegible]stances, such as molasses, dextrine or sugar, may be substituted for the [illegible]ercury, and the poisoning thus avoid[illegible]d.

To live long [illegible] is necessary to live slowly.

Domestic.

The Cooking of Chicken.—*Chickens to boil.*—Dress in the usual way, cut off the neck, legs, wings, and break the back in two; put into cold water till the animal heat is gone, then put into a kettle of cold water and boil till nearly done; salt and pepper and boil the water nearly out. If the fowl is not fat add a lump of butter when thoroughly done, and it is ready for the table. Or, a better way, after cooking as above, mix a spoonful of flour with one egg and a quart of milk; add to the chicken and boil one minute.

Fried Chicken.—Chickens must be young to fry well. If no larger than pigeons they may be fried whole; if larger, dessect as above, wash; rub salt on while wet, pepper and fry in butter or lard, keeping the dish covered. Mix one or two eggs with a spoonful of flour and a teacup of milk, and pour over the chicken when done, setting the frying pan in the oven long enough to cook the egg.

Roasted Chicken or Fowl.—In dressing do not scald enough to shrink the skin. Cut as little as possible in cleaning: remove the neck-bone as low as you can slip the skin down. Loosen the crop all around with one finger and draw it out at the neck. Hold something hard under and with a hammer break the bone an inch above the joint at which you cut off the leg, then you can easily remove it when it becomes bare and perhaps burnt by touching the oven. Rub salt outside and in while the fowl is wet; pepper, cut the neck, gizzard, liver and heart in small pieces; put in cold water enough to fill the bowl; boil half an hour, salt and pepper. Add as much stale bread sliced thin as the water will wet; put in a little butter, stir well and put into the chicken; sew up with coarse thread; fill the neck and tie it. Put into the oven, keep the bottom of the dripping pan covered with water, which dip over the fowl occasionally, and turn carefully twice. Chickens eight months old will roast well in an hour; old fowls require half a day; they had better be boiled. when done take out the chicken, dip off most of the oil and make a gravy by adding a spoonful of flour and a pint of rich milk. The above directions are good for turkey, goose or duck.—*Household.*

Baking Apples.—"I do not think," says a correspondent, "that housekeepers have cooked apples nearly as often as they should. There is nothing more wholesome for dessert than apples baked in various forms. They should be cored, put in a dish with a little warm water, each with a teaspoonful of sugar over it; bake until soft, and serve cold, with cream or good milk. Or make an apple float, by taking a dozen tart apples, stew and prepare them as if for sauce; when cold, add the whites of two eggs, beaten; then beat the whole until quite stiff; having made previously a soft custard with the yolks, using about a pint of milk. Or make an apple pudding, by filling the cored apple with nutmeg, sugar and butter; make a batter of one egg, flour and milk, and pour around the apples. Or pare, core and spice say ten large tart apples; bake until nearly done; put away to get cold; then prepare icing as usual. Pour off the juice, lay the icings on the tops and sides as thickly as you can; then return to the oven to just harden and set. To be eaten with cream, but if you haven't that, as the article is scarce nowadays, good milk will answer, if you can get it."

Fighting Bed Bugs.—A housekeeper says that four years since she moved into a house which was swarming with bed bugs, she whitewashed the ceiling, papered the walls and scoured the floors with boiling hot suds. Yet enough survived to establish good sized colonies in every bedstead. She then took a teaspoonful of quicksilver, costing ten or fifteen cents, which she beat up with the whites of two eggs, just as one would make frosting for cake, till the quicksilver was thoroughly mixed with the egg; this she applied with a feather to every crack and crevice where a bed bug could hide, after washing the bedstead in cold water, and repeated three or four times during the first summer. The result was, not a bed bug was seen for two years. As the bugs will not stay where quicksilver is applied, it is necessary to overhaul the building frequently, to capture stragglers who are seeking a more healthful abode.

Home.—Show me a loving husband, a worthy wife, and good children, and no pair of horses that ever flew along the road could take me in a year where I could see a more pleasing sight. Home is the grandest of all institutions. Talk about parliament, give me a quiet little parlor. Boast about voting and the reform bill if you like, but I go in for weeding the little garden, and teaching the children their hymns. Franchise may be a very fine thing, but I should a good deal sooner get the freehold of my cottage, if I could find the money to buy it. Magna Charta I don't know much about, but if it means a quiet home for everybody, three cheers for it.

About Pickles.—To keep them from becoming soft use alum. To a gallon of vinegar add one ounce of powdered alum. If the vinegar is put in bottles, tightly corked and set in a kettle of cold water, with hay or straw between them to keep the bottles from knocking together, and allowed to remain over the fire until the water boils, then removed and kept in the kettle till nearly cool, the vinegar will keep perfectly when used for pickles, but it should be added to them cold. Shreds of horse radish root will prevent all pickles from moulding.

Paste that will Adhere to any Substance.—Sugar of lead, 720 grains, and alum, 720 grains; both are dissolved in water. Take 2½ ounces of gum arabic and dissolve in two quarts of warm water. Mix in a dish one pound of wheat flour with the gum water cold, till in pasty consistence. Put the dish on the fire, pour into it the mixture of sugar of lead shake well, and take it off the fire when it shows signs of ebullition. Let the whole cool, and the paste is made. If the paste is too thick, add to it some gum water, in proper consistence.

To Color Black.—One ounce extract of logwood, one ounce of copperas, one-half ounce of verdigris; tie the verdigris in a cloth and boil. Dissolve the copperas in an iron kettle and soak the goods at a scalding heat three-quarters of an hour, stirring occasionally. Dissolve the logwood and add the water in which the verdigris is boiled. Dip the goods three-quarters of an hour, stirring frequently. This makes a beautiful black. Always use sufficient to cover the goods and stir easily. Rinse thoroughly.

How to Bleach Cotton Cloth.—To five pounds of cloth take twelve ounces of chloride of lime. Dissolve the lime in a small quantity of boiling water; when cold, strain it into a sufficient quantity of water to cover the cloth. This must first be boiled fifteen minutes in strong soapsuds, and rinsed well in clear water. Then put it in the lime-water from ten to twenty minutes, airing it well by lifting up and down. Rinse thoroughly in warm or cold water.

The railway tunnel of the West Side Railway, Hudson River, is now being pushed under the grounds of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. About 250 feet of tunnel have so far been cut.

Humorous.

A Cruel Husband.—A lady, of Croton, who had some trouble with her husband, determined to punish him. She had read in the papers of the revenge of a Pennsylvania woman whose husband had struck her, and she determined to imitate that female's action. When the Pennsylvania woman was struck she threw herself into a tragic attitude, and exclaimed, "Villain! nothing but death can wipe away the stain of your blow." Then she rushed out of the house, ran to the canal, and throwing her hat and shawl on the bank, flung in a big stone, which made a loud splash. She then hid in the bushes and watched with demoniac joy her husband and a party of friends grappling for the body.

When she thought she had sufficiently punished her lord she made her appearance, and was received by him with demonstrations of joy, and he begged her forgiveness, took her home and promised to be kind and loving to her forever. The other day the Croton woman had a battle royal with her husband. He didn't strike her—he was too manly for that—but he said such irritating things that she was driven to madness.

"Inhuman monster!" she shrieked, "I will never again rest beneath this roof. The river bed shall be my tomb—its waters my winding sheet."

Out she rushed to the river, which ran within a quarter of a mile of the house, threw her handkerchief on the bank—she had neither hat nor shawl on, and then she flung into the clear water a large stone. This done she hid in some trees and awaited the coming of the remorse-stricken husband. She continued to wait for about eight hours; but the remorseful man didn't come. Horrible thoughts began to agitate her mind. Perhaps he had killed the children and then committed suicide. She could not bear the suspense longer. It was dark now, and she quietly stole to the house.

There were lights in it, and everything looked as cheery and pleasant as usual. She crept to the window and looked in. There sat the remorse stricken husband, with his arm around the waist of a young lady neighbor, and he was saying: "Jennie, the old woman got her back up to-day, and she went off and drowned herself. Now, you see, I don't want to break up house keeping, and if you'll consent, why, we'll get hitched in two weeks. What do you say?

"She shan't do anything of the sort, and neither will you, you miserable, unfeeling, heartless wretch!" came from the wife and she dashed into the room. For a few minutes Jennie was tossed and tumbled about by the undrowned woman in the most horrid manner, and when Jennie retired from the house she looked as though she had been through a carding machine. The Croton woman doesn't intend trying any more sentimental experiments on her husband; but will hereafter do all her fighting in the old fashion. It need hardly be mentioned that her husband is not living in a state of perfect and unalloyed beatitude at present.

Brown's Wooden Wedding.—Brown, a young insurance friend of ours, says the Boston *Traveller*, had the fifth anniversary of his wooden wedding occur about a week ago, and his friends determined to celebrate his wooden wedding by a surprise party. Brown came in yesterday and told us how they succeeded. They commenced by sending a servant round with a team to take Brown and his wife out to ride at about seven. Then they began to come with presents and materials for supper. There was a little party of five came first, all laden—hands full. They all got nicely inside the garden gate, which shuts with a spring, when Brown's big mastiff, who is always left unchained in his master's absence, came round the corner and surprised them. One woman stepped on her dress, and in her fall so demoralized a fragile black walnut book-case she carried, that it was afterwards done up in a bundle and presented as kindling-wood. Another fellow got safely out of the yard, all but part of his pants, while old Smithers, who weighs 220 pounds, plunged wildly, with the eight-gallon pail of ice cream he carried, through Brown's glass hot-house in the corner of the yard, and surprised some $30 worth of exotics. Finally, they fixed things up and got into the house, and, as it was about time for Brown's return, they commenced laying the supper-table. They got down a tea set of rare china that a friend of Brown's in the trade had loaned him a week before, and broke two pieces, so that Brown has since been obliged to mortgage his hen-house and buy the set; and the comments of Mrs. Brown, when she saw the condition of the carpet, were sarcastic in the extreme. Finally, as a crowning touch, they tried to hang out Chinese lanterns, with the word "Welcome" on them, on the porch over the front door. They succeeded in hanging two lanterns, and when they had saved the house from the fiery fiend there wasn't porch enough left to pay for the trouble of trying to hang out any more. Then they sat down and waited for Brown and his wife to come home. We draw the veil over the scene that followed their return. Some scenes are too joyous to be described in cold, cold words.

Sputterings from Judy's Pen.—A House of Detention—A pawnbroker's shop.

How to Rise in the World—Go up in a balloon.

Club for Young Married Men—The Junior United.

Best Wine for Lawyers—A-tawney port.

A leading Article—An old maid's poodle dog's chain.

An Eye Calling—Helping the surgeons at the Ophthalmic Hospital.

Not a Teetotaller—One who must have his glass before he can do a day's work—a glacier.

One who always gets Bread when he Kneads it—A baker.

An eminent Scotch divine dining with the learned lawyers of the Edinburgh bar, appropriated to himself a large dish of cresses, upon which he fed vociferously. Erskine wishing to admonish him for his discourtesy, remarked, "Doctor you remind me of the great Nebuchadnezzar in his degradation." Just as the pat allusion was calling forth a lively titter, the reverand vegetable eater turned the laugh with the quick retort, "Ay, do I mind ye o' Nebuchadnezzar? Doubtless because I am eating among the brutes."

Won't Wash.—A contemporary carps at the following report extracted from a Yankee journal: "By the burning of an ice-house in Buffalo, 20,000 tons of ice are said to be 'reduced to ashes.'" It's only a misprint. The ice was melted, and so "reduced to washes."

Poor Sufferer.—Interesting Invalid—"Doctor, I want my husband to take me to Paris. Now, do tell me, what complaint ought I to have?" And that's what the bill was for.

No true woman will ask a man right after breakfast what he will have for dinner, or just before dinner put up a clothes-line.

The State geologist of Texas has had reported to him the discovery near the first station from Devil's river of a cave, the interior of which contains very remarkable painting and sculpture, apparently of Aztec origin.

If I were in the sun and you were out of it, what would the sun become? Sin.

Miscellany.

What Happened on Friday.

Some people will persist in denominating Friday as "unlucky," notwithstanding that it is the date of some of the most important and most "lucky" occurrences on the record of human transactions. Let us see; On Friday, Aug. 21, 1492, Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery. On Friday, Oct. 12, 1492, he first discovered land. On Friday, Jan. 4, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which if he had not reached in safety, the happy result would never have been known which led to the settlement of this vast continent. On Friday, March 15, 1493, he arrived at Palos in safety. On Friday, Nov. 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispaniola, in his second voyage to America. On Friday, June 13, 1494, he, though unknown to himself, discovered the continent of America. On Friday, March 5, 1496, Henry VIII. of England gave to John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American State paper in England. On Friday, Sept. 7, 1565, was founded St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest town in the United States, by more than forty years. On Friday, Nov. 10, 1620, the May Flower, with the Pilgrims, made the harbor of Provincetown; and the same day they signed the august compact, the forerunner of our glorious Constitution. On Friday, Dec. 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing at Plymouth Rock. On Friday, Feb. 22, 1732, George Washington, the Father of American Freedom, was born. On Friday, June 16, 1775, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified. On Friday, Oct. 7, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause. On Friday, Sept. 22, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare, which saved us from destruction. On Friday, Oct. 19, 1781, the surrender at Yorktown, the crowning glory of the American arms, occurred. On Friday, June 7, 1776, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams, seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent. Thus we see that Friday is not so bad a day, after all.

Stealing Heaven's Livery.—The gre t Alcoholless Remedy, Vinegar Bitters, is everywhere driving pestiferous rum potions out of the market. That famous combination of the finest medicinal herbs on the continent of America, is accomplishing such cures of diseases which affect the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the nervous systems, that the grateful masses have adopted it as their Standard Specific. The various rum bitters have gone down before this pure vegetable antidote like tenpins before a well-aimed ball. The people have at length discovered that all the spirituous excitants are worse than shams—that both morally and medicinally they are inimical to the well-being and safety of the community. It won't do. The handwriting is on the wall! They are weighed and found wanting. Rum remedies are defunct, and Vinegar Bitters, the Universal Antidote, reigns in their stead. 6

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of hat dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung difficulties.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address nov28-1y Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON. 194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Advertisements.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!
All styles, Silver Mounted and Walnut, new and second-hand. Securely packed for shipping.
COUNTERS, BARS, SHELVING, STORE FIXTURES, &c.
HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNITURE all kinds. The largest and best assorted stock, new and second-hand in the City.
LEWIS & BRO., 9-16-1y
1021, 1023, 1025 and 1027 RIDGE AVE., Phila.

This Cut illustrates the manner of Using

DR. PIERCE'S Fountain Nasal Injector, OR DOUCHE.

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, the Fluid is carried by its own weight, (no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required,) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Its use is pleasant, and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications.

Symptoms of Catarrh. Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, **$500 reward** for a case he can not cure. The Remedy is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 60 cents, **by all Druggists,** or either will be mailed by proprietor on receipt of 60 cents. **R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,** Sole Proprietor, BUFFALO, N. Y.

STATIONARY, PORTABLE AND
AGRICULTURAL
STEAM ENGINES.
General Agents for RUSSELL & CO.'S
Massillon Separators
AND
HORSE POWERS.
B. C. TAYLOR'S HORSE RAKES.
BURDICK'S HAY CUTTER.
AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS
FARM MACHINERY.
HARBERT & RAYMOND,
1835 Market Street,
4-10-6m PHILADELPHIA

J. W. SHERWOOD,
FLORIST.
BOUQUETS AND FLOWER BASKETS MADE TO ORDER.
Also WREATHS AND CROSSES FOR WEDDINGS AND FUNERALS.
Shrubs and Plants Constantly on Hand.
No. 109 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, below Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA.

BLANKS
NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Advertisements.

$10 Breslau Lots.

5,000 LOTS

Of 25x100 feet, for Sale in the

CITY OF BRESLAU,

at $10 per Lot,

2,000 Garden Plots

Of 10 Lots each, at $100 per Plot.

The City of Breslau

Is located on the South Side Railroad of Long Island, and is known to be the most enterprising place in the State, having three churches, schools, several large manufactories, hotels, stores, etc., etc., and a population of several thousand inhabitants.

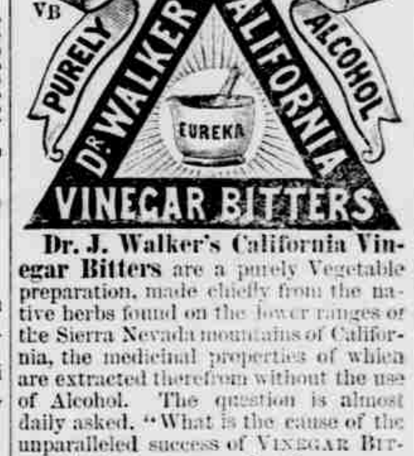
Every one Knows Breslau,

And those who don't, please call for particulars on THOS. WELWOOD, 15 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

REMEMBER, $10 PER LOT.

Title perfect and warrantee deeds given free of incumbrance, streets opened and surveyed free of extra charge. Apply to

THOMAS WELWOOD,
15 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, L. I.,
& No. 7 Beekman St., Rooms 5 & 6,
New York City.
Or to
EDWARD SALOMON,
612 & 614 Chestnut St.,
2-11-1y Philadelphia, Pa.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked. "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

KEARNEY'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is the only Known Remedy for Bright's Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children, etc.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, Etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by
KEARNEY & Co., 104 Duane St., N. Y.
to whom all letters for information should be addressed.

AVOID QUACKS AND IMPOSTERS.
No Charge for Advice and Consultation.
Dr. J. B. Dyott, Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study), either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating, or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms, and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.
Send for the *Guide to Health.* Price 10 cents.
J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
104 Duane St., New York.

WM. H. BONER & CO.,
MUSIC PUBLISHERS,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MUSIC,
PIANOS, ORGANS,
AND
MELODEONS.
No. 1102 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Advertisements.

DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

Can Dyspeptic Consumption be Cured? We answer, YES!

First. Remove all the unhealthy mucous that gathers about the walls of the stomach from indigestion.

Second. Produce an active condition of Liver and Kidneys without depleting the system.

Third. Supply or aid nature in furnishing the drain of some of the component parts that compose healthy fluids.

We, from thousands who have been cured, assert that a cure can be performed on this theory.

REMEDIES USED,

Apart from our Office Practice.

FIRST.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

Remove the fungus matter from the stomach, and restore it to a healthy condition.

SECOND.

THE PINE TREE

TAR CORDIAL!

Acts on the Liver, heals the Stomach, and acts on the Kidneys and Nervous System.

For further advice, call or write

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
232 North Second Street.

ADMONITION.

It is known to all readers that since Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART has followed the cause and cure of diseases, and the great value of TAR as a curative remedy, as directed by Bishop Berkley and Rev. John Wesley, that many have attempted to make a TAR preparation for THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. Be it known that Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Is the only remedy, from long experience, used by our most skillful physicians for Diptheria, Ulcerated Throat, Lung, Kidney, Stomach, Asthma, and General Debility, as well as for Coughs, Colds and Lung Affections.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
CONSULTING ROOMS AND STORE,
No. 232 N. SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE
NEW DISCOVERY
In Chemical and Medical Science.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. E. F. GARVIN'S
SOLUTION AND COMPOUND ELIXIR
OF
TAR

FIRST AND ONLY SOLUTION ever made in one mixture of **ALL THE TWELVE** valuable active principles of the well known curative agent,

PINE TREE TAR,

UNEQUALLED in Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

CURES WITHOUT FAIL.

A recent cold in three to six hours; and also, by its VITALIZING, PURIFYING and STIMULATING effects upon the general system, is remarkably efficacious in all

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

Including Scrofula and Eruptions of the skin, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver and Kidneys, Heart Disease, and General Debility.

ONE TRIAL CONVINCES!

DR. GARVIN'S
VOLATILE SOLUTION OF TAR
MEDICATED
FOR INHALATION.

A remarkably valuable discovery, which positively cures

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all Diseases of the NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS.

THE COMPOUND
TAR AND MANDRAKE PILL,

for use in connection with the ELIXIR TAR, is a combination of the TWO most valuable ALTERATIVE Medicines known in the Profession, and renders this Pill without exception the very best ever offered.

Solution and Compound Elixir, $1 per large Bottle; 50c. " small "
Tar and Mandrake Pills, 25cts per Box.
Medicated Inhalation, $5.00 per Package.

Send for Circular of **POSITIVE CURES** to your Druggist, or to

L. F. HYDE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS
195 Seventh Ave., New York.

FOR WHEAT AND GRA
USE BARNYARD MANURE,
with a liberal hand as far as your own supply will go.
THEN FINISH OUT WITH
BAUGH'S
RAW-BONE
Super - Phosphate.
It will pay well even at present prices of Produce.
19th Year of Constant Use.
QUALITY HIGHLY IMPROVED, AND STANDARD WARRANTED TO EVERY BUYER.
BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers.
STORES:
20 South Delaware Ave., Philada.
and
103 South Street, Baltimore.
7-11-3m

THEA-NECTAR
IS A PURE
BLACK TEA,
with the Green Tea flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 191 Fulton St., and 2 & 4 Church St., N. Y. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar circular. 8-23f

Eugene Schoening's

CELEBRATED

SWEDISH BITTERS,

OF PERUVIAN BARK.

The Recipe for this Bitters was found among the papers of a Swedish physician, a single man, who lost his life, when 104 years old, by a fall of his horse. Said recipe then had been kept a profound secret by his family for more than three centuries. During all this time they made frequent use of the Bitters, which rendered them a strong and long living set of people, enjoying excellent health. Originally the secret of preparing the Bitters and its wonderful effects, was obtained by one of their kin, while participating in the earlier expeditions of the Spaniards in America, after a solemn promise, never to divulge it but to the present oldest principal heir.

THIS GENUINE SWEDISH BITTERS

as it is now called, has since its coming into public use, effected thousands of astonishing cures of patients already given up by many physicians, and has proved itself such a powerful restorative and preservative Remedy, that it needs no further individual recommendation or praise.

HOW IT OPERATES.

The effect of the Swedish Bitters directs itself, in the first place, to the nerves of the digestive organs throughout their entire extent, but mainly to the stomach and the visceral tract. It normalizes their functions, and therefore, according to the nature of existing irregularities or removes obstructions and retentions of all kind, or stops Diarrhoea, Dysentery, or other anamolous discharges and effluvia. By regulating the abdominal organs, of which depend the nourishment, the conservation and the development of the human body—the Swedish Bitters invigorates the nerves and the vital powers, sharpens the senses and the intellect, removes the trembling of the limbs, the acidity, the vomiting nausea, and pains of the stomach, improves its digestive faculties, and is an excellent Prophylactic and Remedy against nervous Irritability, Flatulency, Cholic, Worms, Dropsy, &c. If taken in double doses, it operates as a sure aperient, but in a mild and painless way.

In consequence of these qualities of the Swedish Bitters it has become one of the most celebrated remedies against diseases of the organs contained in the abdomen, and of affections that befall mankind in consequence of said diseases. Thus the Swedish Bitters has an unsurpassed renown for curing Liver Complaints of long standing, Jaundice Dyspepsia, Disorders of the Spleen, of the Pancreas, of the Mesaraic Glands, and also disorder of the Kidneys, of the Urinary and Sexual-Organs. Besides these the Swedish Bitters cures those innumerable nervous, or congestive Affections and Diseases, which originate from said abdominal disturbances, as:—Congestion of the Lungs, the Heart, and the Brains, Coughs, Asthma Headache Neuralgias, in differ at parts of the body, Chlorosis, External Hemorrhoids and Piles, Gout, Dropsy General Debility, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy, &c., &c. Of great benefit the Swedish Bitters has also been found in the beginning of Gastric and Intermittent-Fevers.

But this is only one side of its inestimable power of *protecting those who use it regularly against all miasmatic and epidemic diseases.* The Swedish Bitters has by long experience in many thousand cases maintained its great renown of being the most reliable

PRESERVATIVE AND PROPHYLACTIC-REMEDY AGAINST

Typhus, Oriental Pest, Ship-Fever, Yellow-Fever,

AND

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The superior protective and sanative virtues of the Swedish Bitters against Malarious Fevers, Dysentery, and Cholera, were most apparently tested in the late wars by French and English physicians, who by prescribing the same to their respective troops, succeeded in reducing the morality list of epidemic diseases from 35 to 2 per cent.

DIRECTIONS

All persons who have to perform long and hard labor, and while doing it are often exposed to sudden changes of temper ture, or the draft of air, or obnoxious dusts, smells, or vapors, should not fail to use the Swedish Bitters, as a few drops of it, added to their drink, are sufficient to preserve them in inestimable health and vigor. Those who are accustomed to drink ice water during the summer, should never omit to add some Swedish Bitters to it.

Persons given to sedentary life should use the Swedish Bitters. It will neutralize the bad effects of their want of exercise in open air, and keep them in good health and good spirits.

To the Ladies the Swedish Bitters must especially be recommended. Because its use contributes most essentially to preserve the regularity of the physiological functions, peculiar to the delicate female constitution and thus proves an effectual barrier against those innumerable Nervous and Blood Diseases, which now-a-days have grown so frequent, as to be taken by many for Eve's natural inheritance.

But the Swedish Bitters does not only secure good health, it also effects the full development of the female body, and of its beauty by perfect forms and fine complection and color.

Thus the Swedish Bitters has become one of the safest and most efficient

COSMETIC AND TOILET ARTICLES,

Farmers and their Families, who have tried Swedish Bitters, prefer it to all similar articles. For them it proves beneficial in various ways.

In Summer, when their calling requires them to often endure the intense heat of the sun, while performing hard work, they are induced to be not sufficiently cautious in satisfying their burning thirst by water, or in eating fruit not yet ripe &c. Thus farming people are very liable to suffer from sun stroke, Fever, *Dysentery,* Cholera, &c., &c. The regular use of the Swedish Bitters makes these dangerous influences all harmless.

In Winter, during the time of rest, many country people, trying to indemnify themselves for past privations, are very apt to often overload their stomachs and thus impair their digestive organs—the roots of the tree. The use of the Swedish Bitters prevents diseases from that cause.

As a matter of course, in case of sickness, the patient should avoid food not agreeing with him or such, as is known, to be difficult to digest or so, suitable to the disease in question.

The rule: *"Be moderate in all you eat, drink or do,"* is strictly to be observed.

HOW TO TAKE SWEDISH BITTERS

The Swedish Bitters shall only be taken in the absence of inflammatory symptoms.

Grown persons take one tablespoonful three times per day, before or after meals, pure or diluted with water.

Persons under 20 years, two-thirds of that quantity
" " 15 " one-half "
" " 8 " one-quarter "

Children from 6 years upwards, one-eighth of that quantity.

Persons accustomed to chew tobacco, should abstain from it as much as possible, while using Swedish Bitters; they may substitute some flowers of chammomile or root of calamus, but then swallow the salvia, instead of spitting it away. In the same way smoking of tobacco should only moderately be practiced.

Persons afflicted with dyspepsia must not eat hot bread or cakes, or fat or salt meats, but should take moderate exercise in free air voiding all sudden changes of temperature, all intemperance in eating and drinking, and all undue mental excitement, by which they will contribute largely to the effectiveness of the Swedish Bitters.

N. B.—Should the Swedish Bitters not suit all tastes, it may be taken with some sugar, or can be diluted with some sugar-water or syrup.

Having acquired by purchase the recipe and the exclusive right of preparing the Only Genuine Swedish Bitters, heretofore prepared by Eugene Schoening, late U. S. Army Surgeon, we have, in order to frustrate fraud and deception, the name of E. Schoening burnt into the glass of each bottle and the envelope around it marked by E. Schoening's and by our own name. Bottles without these marks are spurious.

DENIEL & CO.,
No. 408 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
Price per Single Bottle, 75 cents. Half a dozen 4.00. Sold Wholesale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch Street, Philadelphia. For sale by all druggists.