

Oil Despatches.

Some idea of oil men, their manner of expression, their ambition, their likes and their dislikes, may be had from an article in the Petroleum Monthly for January, from which we make this extract:

On reviewing in November, 1871, while occupying my accustomed corner in the telegraph office at Titusville, I jotted down upon my paper cuffs and shirt bosom a few of the messages that were going and coming over the wires, which I give below as a sample of the "inner life" which an operator is familiar with, omitting real names and dates:

"Shall I let a thousand go to P. S. is the buyer, and will want more."

"What is Brown's well doing at Parker's? Run up the yield as she will bear, and I will buy in Bonnie's spot."

"Dear Theodore, come home quick—twins, market bust, and futures tumbling—bring home a codfish for breakfast."

"Brown's well doing 1,100 barrels a day by actual measurement, with tools, sand pump and a pair of bull wheels in the hole. Is good for 2,000 as soon as she is cleaned out."

"The production reports for next month will show an increase of 6,000 barrels a hour; you can bet on that, for the reporters are 'fixed.' The Erie ring has got one, the 'bears' the other, while old 'Reliability' is owned by both, and will pull off either tag as circumstances may warrant."

"Get me a slice of old Ghilson's farm before he hears of the strike, and fix up the lease so the royalty will be paid at the end of the year, I will be in Europe then."

"You must strike a thousand-barrel well at Brady's Bend. Lam shorter than pie crust, and have got to cover this week or never. Be sure and strike the well so far away that it can't be found for a day or two."

"Sell the oil to responsible parties only. Take no orders on Pittsburg at this price. Spot cash, cash spot only in that direction."

"Twins! the thunder you say! and here I have two dry holes at Pithole and stick at East Sandy. Good-bye. Address in Europe. I can't stand prosperity."

"Can't you increase the yield of that Pithole well again? Another start and grease will weaken so I can pay my board ahead."

"I am coming home if I can borrow a dollar. Our well is dryer than a powder house. Take George out of college, cut off Susie's music lessons, and sell your wedding jewelry. The French cook and chambermaid will have to go too."

"Eureka! I have struck it! One hundred barrels, and increasing! Open a fresh can of peaches and let the children have butter on their bread, and be home Saturday with your diamonds. What is the size of Mrs. Lollipop's pin? I will lay over that in size if I don't accumulate a cent. Jenkins's well is as dry as a bone. Cut his family's acquaintance at once."

Women and Homes.

A recent number of the Revolution contains an article, from which we make the following extract in relation to homes, and what is needed in the wife and mother to make them all they should be:

"Our homes have need of breadth and height. Cooking and nursing do not constitute home, or any good cook would suffice to make a man's house a home. Quiet, seclusion from the world do not constitute home, or the nursery and jail would be home. Careless and delight are not the essence of home, or the harem would be home, or the place where mutual affection and mutual help secure happiness and growth; an abode where a wise, strong, beautiful soul presides and guides; and this guardian genius should be the wife and mother. There need be no fear that home will be harassed by broadening the lives of women. Its greatest danger, to-day, lies in the pettiness and selfishness of the women who should be educated to great duties by great thoughts and aims. Many a place is called home where the children say mother to one who is merely a cook and nurse. Many a place is called home where the mother is only a dressmaker for her children. We want in our homes wives and mothers who can do more than feed and clothe the body; who can train hearts and intellects, and save souls as well as sew for bodies. The woman who selfishly loves the little group about her—her husband and her little ones—cares nothing for the rest of God's children, is not fit for wife and mother; but she who loves her own family not less because she is in humanity one large family to which she owes her love or help."

One of the ministers of Elmira, N. Y., was having a donation party the other evening, when Mr. —, ambitious to appear liberal, marked a four-dollar casket up to twelve dollars, and took it in as his donation, getting much credit for his liberality. The next day the minister called to his store with the two-dollar casket, stating that he could not afford so expensive an article; he would be pleased to exchange it for its marked value in other needed goods. And the minister was soon wending his way homeward, loaded down with a dozen dollars' worth of selected groceries.

A drunken husband in an Ohio village who had a mania for breaking furniture had the tables turned on him very neatly by his better half. She very quietly looked on while he was engaged in his warlike demonstrations, then sat down and made out a bill embracing each article destroyed and its value. This done, she went to the saloon-keeper who kept her husband in spirits, and demanded the amount of the bill. He paid it promptly and collected it from the husband.

At the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, in Detroit, recently, General Robinson told a story about General Selridge and General Barnum. Both these officers, when stationed at Raleigh, were popular, and a rivalry existed between them. One day General Barnum visited an insane asylum and received quite an ovation. This excited General Selridge's jealousy, and in hope of being similarly honored, he took his band and attended a deaf and dumb institution.

A negro waiter who had twice awakened a traveller to inform him that breakfast was ready, and a third time broke his slumbers by attempting to pull off the bedclothes, thus explained: "Massa, if you isn't gwine to get up, I must hab de sheet away, 'case dey're waiting for de table-cloth."

AGRICULTURAL.

EFFECTS OF PRUNING GRAPE VINES.—We copy the following extract from an article in the last Ohio Horticultural Report, by G. W. Campbell, one of the most intelligent and successful fruit growers in that State:

"In my remarks upon pruning, I shall advocate no particular system, for I have not found any that I consider applicable to all varieties and all situations. My object will, therefore, be to state facts and general principles, leaving their application to be made, as circumstances require. It is well-known to all grape-growers that the wood growth of the present season is the fruit-bearing wood of the next. The object, therefore, of fall or spring pruning is to remove, as far as practicable the old and useless wood of the past season, and to confine the new or bearing wood within its allotted space, and to the production of no more fruit than it can perfectly mature."

"That our vines have been, as a rule, confined to too narrow limits, and subjected to too much pruning, I have no doubt; and I am glad to see a general disposition among vineyardists to plant at wider distances and to prune less."

"A vine must eventually suffer from having all its tendencies continually checked, and its rambling habits cramped to a mere fraction of its natural dimensions. So far, however, as my observation extends, I would say that the injury resulting from the severest winter pruning, performed while the vines are dormant, is as nothing, compared with that caused by an indiscriminate and wholesome summer slashing, while the vines are in vigorous growth and all its forces in action. In proof of this, I will mention the following experiment, which I have repeatedly tried with different varieties, and always with the same results: I have taken a young vine in perfect health, and in the full vigor of its early growth, and cut it down to within two or three leaves of the point where it had started in the spring. This sudden check stops all growth for a week or two, when the upper bud slowly swells, and at length makes a new shoot, and a vigorous variety, it will soon be making a rapid growth. I have then again shortened this new shoot a little above the former cut. The period of the test is now longer than before, but a new start, rather feeble, will usually be made; and I have repeated the cutting-back process even a third time."

"The vines which remain stationary, or make a very feeble and spindling shoot which never matures. Now if this vine be taken up after the fall of the leaves, it will be found to have just the amount of living roots it had when planted, and no more. All the new roots formed during each successive period of growth between the cutting-back and the next pruning, perfect cure has resulted. The first effect of the preparation was to remove inflammation and relieve pain, and now she says there is no scar remaining, and her limb, which was stiff and lame, is as elastic as when she was a girl. The woman is a very large, fleshy person, about forty years of age. I considered the result a very severe one, and the result very satisfactory. About a gallon of pulverized glass was used."

OAKUM AS A DRESSING FOR BURNS.—Mr. Robert L. Snow says of oakum, as a dressing for burns, that it induces the healing of extensive sores with remarkable rapidity; it induces healing action in those indolent ulcers that are the result of defective hygienic conditions; it has a very soothing effect on the inflamed skin, and the result very satisfactory. About a gallon of pulverized glass was used."

HOW TO HANDLE CATTLE.—The Rev. T. C. Jones, in his address before the Board of Agriculture of Ohio, describes the points to be noted in cattle with a great deal of acumen. He says: "In cattle, we want the round carcass—the barrel-shaped rib—because, first, it gives strength to hold up the immense weight carried in the large stomachs of the ruminating animals. If the ribs are flat, the abdomen will be the widest at the bottom, and the tendency will be to let down the contents below the termination of the ribs. These 'paunchy' animals are seldom good feeders. In the second place, the round barrel is important in all flesh-producing animals, because this form gives us the most meat in the more valuable parts. But the round barrel is a sharp, narrow chine, with a large amount of tough attaching muscles, and very little tender flesh. A carcass of proper form for producing flesh should appear large when viewed from above, because the portion thus seen bears the best and most valuable meat. The hips, must, therefore, be long and round, though not too wide, and especially not protruberant. The side view, with straight upper and lower line, and nearly straight from the rump and the top of the shoulder to the intersection of the lower line, will nearly fill a rectangular parallelogram, as may be seen in a diagram of a properly formed ox, sheep, or pig. And the same would hold true of a front or rear view of a well fattened animal, though in this case the parallelogram would be nearly square, while in the side view it would of course be oblong. In all flesh-producing animals, the parts which are mere fill should be as light as possible; the head, horns, legs, and bony structure generally, should be as light as possible, and the animal should be in the proper size and vigor. The animal should be large when fat, and relatively small when lean. In determining the excellence of cattle, no point is more important than hide and hair. A mellow and elastic hide, with soft, long, and elastic hair, gives protection during our severe winters, and indicates a sturdy and sound feeder, as well as the best quality of flesh."

Weights and Ages.—Somebody who has been "studying our weights" reports that, upon an average, boys at birth weigh a little more, and girls a little less, than six pounds and a half. For the first two years the two sexes continue nearly equal in weight, but beyond that time males acquire a decided preponderance. Thus young men of twenty average 143 pounds each, while the young women of twenty average 120 pounds. Men reach their heaviest bulk at about thirty five, when they average about 162 pounds; but women slowly increase in weight until fifty, when their average is 149 pounds. Taking men and women together, their weight at full growth averages about twenty times as heavy as they were on the first day of their existence. Men range from 108 to 200 pounds, women from 88 to 207 pounds. The actual weight of human nature, taking the average of all ages and conditions—nobles, clergy, tinkers, tailors, maidens, boys, girls, and babies, all included, is very nearly 100 pounds. These figures are given as avoirdupois weight, but the advantages of the superiority of women might make a nice point of introducing the rule that women be weighed by Troy weight—like other jewels—and men avoirdupois. The figures will then stand; young men of twenty, 143 pounds each; young women of twenty, 160 pounds.

Miscellaneous Health Notes.

The following health hints are from the November number of Home and Health. While the facts may not be worth to many of our readers, they are worth repeating:

EXPANDING THE LUNGS.—Step out in to the purest air you can find, stand perfectly erect, with head and shoulders back, and then, fixing the lips as if you were going to whistle, draw the air through the lips into the lungs. When the chest is about half full, gradually raise the arms, keeping them extended with the palms of the hands down, as you suck in the air, so as to bring them over the head just as the lungs are quite full. Then drop the thumbs inward, and, after forcing the arms backward and the chest open, reverse the process by which you draw your breath, until the lungs are empty. This process should be repeated immediately after bathing, and several times during the day. It is impossible to describe, to one who has never tried it, the glorious sense of vigor which follows this exercise."

SLEEPLESSNESS.—The cure of sleeplessness is sometimes difficult, particularly in those who carry grave responsibilities. The habit of sleeping well is one which, if broken up for any length of time, is not easily recovered. Often a severe illness, treated by powerful drugs, so deranges the nervous system that sleep is never sweet after. Or perhaps long continued watchfulness produces the same effect; or hard study, or too little exercise of the muscular system, or too much and whisky drinking or tobacco using.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.—A well-known physician says that he considers the following prescription for purifying the blood as the best he has ever used: One ounce yellow dock, one-half ounce horseradish, one quart hard cider. Dose, one wine glassful four times a day."

A WORD ABOUT CIDER.—Alexander Frazer, in the Independent, says: "For many bilious complaints, sour cider is a specific, and in such cases it is one of the good things to be received with thanksgiving. Cider gazers are an abominable lot, but if dyspeptics will take a little with their dinner, they will find digestion greatly aided. We go in for the manufacture of a good, pure article, and, in the use of it, to let our moderation be known to all men."

THE EARTH CURB FOR ULCERS.—I dried and pulverized some clay, says a writer in the Country Gentleman, and recommended it as a valuable remedy to a neighbor woman who had for ten years a very bad ulcer on her ankle. She had paid our best physicians over fifty dollars for treatment, without any relief. She applied the dried clay almost constantly for about a month, and the ulcer was cured. The first effect of the preparation was to remove inflammation and relieve pain, and now she says there is no scar remaining, and her limb, which was stiff and lame, is as elastic as when she was a girl. The woman is a very large, fleshy person, about forty years of age. I considered the result a very severe one, and the result very satisfactory. About a gallon of pulverized glass was used."

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ring worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, and the skin made soft and smooth by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL HAZARD & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, and is the only one that contains the greasy compounds now in use.

INHERITED DISEASES.—The number of transmissible complaints is larger than is generally supposed. Not only scrofula and consumption, but rheumatism, gout, liver complaint, constipation, eczema, skin eruptions, and probably dyspepsia, are inheritable. Fortunately, however, these terrible heritages may be got rid of. Cut off the entail with DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. This powerful vegetable alternative and invigorant, is also a blood purifier. It removes that transmitted poison from the circulation, and cures what are called constitutional disorders.

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. J. S. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. It is to be regretted that the coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment with them.

The importance of giving Sheridan's Country Condition Powders to horses that have been out in the cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be overestimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "Bronch's Bronchial Troches."

One-Fourth of the Mortality in this country, is due to neglected Coughs. This is a statistical fact, and it is equally true that no Cough or Cold would ever prove fatal if the great remedy, "Bronch's Bronchial Troches," were taken in the early stages. Reflect on this. Pike's Toothache Drops cure Toothache in one minute. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents.

To THE PLEURO.—We know of no remedy equal to JACKSON'S CATARRH STUFF and TROCHES, for Catarrh, Asthma, Loss of Voice, &c. It is mild, pleasant, agreeable to use, and a sure cure. Ask your druggist for it, or mail \$2.75 cents to COOPER, WILSON & Co., Philadelphia.

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Big money in "How to Make the Farm Pay." Send to Geo. A. Deitz, Chambersburg, Pa.

For the BEST and CHEAPEST Stump Puller and Rock Lifter, address T. W. Fay, Camden, N. J.

Vegetine. A grand preparation for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

NOT THE RIGHT WAY TO DO IT.—A Franklin street gentleman and his wife had a little argument Christmas eve, when he kindly said he would hang up her stockings for her, which he did; but inadvertently omitted to take her out of them. She stood on her head for nine minutes when the neighbors arbitrated.—Norwich Bulletin.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.—Twelve years ago a few modest lines in New York Journal invited public attention to a trial of its merits as a remedy for indigestion, biliousness, fever and ague, debility, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and all complaints requiring invigorating and regulating treatment. In this Bitters was introduced to the world. All that was claimed for it as a tonic, a corrective and antidote to malarious fever, was found to be strictly true. Within five years the annual sales of this article amounted to over One Million of Bottles. A few years more and the demand had swelled to five millions. The annual consumption of the Bitters has now reached the almost incredible aggregate of SIX MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and for every bottle sold a copy of the ILLUSTRATED MEDICINE ANNUAL, published by the proprietors, at a cost of \$150,000, is given away.

Glad tidings for the Slaves of King Alcohol. How many a manly form is palsied; how many a noble mind is destroyed; how many a priceless root lost through the cure of strong drink! To the despairing victims of the Satanic troy, Alcohol, whose shattered nerves, and trembling limbs, and reeling heads, seem to find no relief except in the renewed use of the fatal poison which brings them every day nearer to their miserable end, we announce glad tidings of great joy! DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS contain not a single drop of Alcohol in any form, but are a specific, and in such cases it is one of the good things to be received with thanksgiving. Cider gazers are an abominable lot, but if dyspeptics will take a little with their dinner, they will find digestion greatly aided. We go in for the manufacture of a good, pure article, and, in the use of it, to let our moderation be known to all men."

To Farmers, and all who want land, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co. offers easy terms. (See advertisement in another column.) The land is in the beautiful Xosodo Valley, Kansas, one of the richest valleys in all the West. Materials for building and fencing, and the limestone quarries are within easy reach, and every quarter of the land is immense prairie and river bottoms, covered with rich native grasses, and favored with mild and open winters, present unequalled advantages for raising of cattle, sheep, and horses. Fruit growing is a specialty of this State, as shown by its receiving a gold medal from the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society, and a silver medal from the American Society, for beauty and flavor. Few places equal Kansas in healthfulness of climate, and in no country can more days of outdoor work be enjoyed.

All persons desiring to see the lands of this Company should purchase tickets for Neosho Falls, where all necessary information as to the land, routes, &c. will be given by Isaac T. Goodnow, Land Commissioner, who will also give free tickets from that point to purchasers.

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CONSUMPTION.

A Remedy Found at Last! It will Cure Your Cough. It will Prevent and Cure Consumption.

What is the Value of Money when Compared to Health.

Those who are afflicted with a Cough, or with Consumption, or with the following troubles from a prominent merchant of Marine City, Michigan, dated Feb. 25, 1875.

Dear Sirs: The Allen's Lung Balm has cured my cough, and I feel as well as I have done for many years. I was in a very bad state of health, and I was recommended to use it, and I feel as well as I have done for many years. I was in a very bad state of health, and I was recommended to use it, and I feel as well as I have done for many years.

Allen's Lung Balm. It is sold by Medicine Dealers generally. CALL FOR ALLEN'S LUNG BALM.

J. N. Harris & Co., Prop'rs, Cincinnati, O.

For sale by Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I.; H. H. & Co., New York; J. B. Richards & Co., Philadelphia; and by all Druggists.

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Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

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SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

Hoover's new Gallery of Chromos.

Brainard's Musical World.

Fancy Goods, Toys & Fireworks.

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CONVEYERS WANTED.

THE SUGAR MAKER'S FRIEND.

AGENTS WANTED FOR LIFE IN UTAH.

STOVE POLISH.

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled.

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