Chickens to feed, such a hungry crowd, Calves to be tended of which she is proud. Bread of the lightest and sweetest to bake. Butter the golden, and fragrant to make: Honey, like amber, to strain and to clear, Fruit to preserve in its season each year, Cheese to press, and to turn each day, Bless her! Gop bless her! we sigh, as we say.

Washing and ironing to do each week, Hundreds of things that a pen cannot speak; Cook and confectioner, seamstress, is she, Dairymaid, housemaid, and teacher to be, Nurse, and physician, and preacher, at home, City of refuge when erring ones roam.

"She hath done what she could," short her life's little day. Bless her! Gop help her! my friends let us

before digging, make twenty-seven cubic feet when dug. Salt, soot and lime, mixed with the

manure, make a good fertilizer for celery. Some milkmen use strainer pails and

also a cloth stretched over the can, thus straining the milk twice. This double straining of milk is to be recommended. Cleanliness costs but little trouble, and will add greatly to the value of your dairy products, whether you sell your milk by the can or manufacture it into butter or cheeze.

own team and a laborer at fair wages. Coal ashes, when spread around berry bushes of any sort, or around grape-vines, will aid materially in producing large and fair fruit.

Feed your land before it gets poor. Give it all the manure you can make must give up the gingerbread-nuts, and haul, and it will enrich you. Starve suppose, and be contented with almond it by taking off crops continually and re- cakes, turning nothing and it will bankrupt you. Feed the land liberally and it will feed and clothe you.

A New York correspondent of the Elmira Farmers' Club says he raises one hundred bushels of turnips per acre, in the hill with corn. He does it by manuring the corn in the hill. When half the load of manure is on the wagon he scatters two tablespoonfuls of turnip seed over it, and about the same quantity when the load is full.

The best preventive for worms in celery is to mix plenty of salt, soot and lime with the manure that is to be em-ployed in trenches. This should be dded to the manure some weeks before it is used, during which time it should be turned now and then. The mixture above named also benefits the growth of the celery, which will lift clean and spotless compared with that grown in the ordinary way.

Henlth Hints.

Au ounce of cream-of-tartar in a pint of water drank at intervals is said to be a certain cure for small pox. Vigorous motion of the jaws as

masticating will stop bleeding at the Tincture of benzoin is highly lauded

as a simple and most effective dressing for fresh wounds. Its application is ments, and, throwing herself on the

A thick cream of common whiting in great glee.

A thick cream of common whiting in great glee.

What a good thing for me my wife the common whiting in great glee. and water is excellent for burns or scalds.

To CURE A FELON.-Prof. Hunter, of Berlin, cures bone felon or whitlow by first probing the swelling of the finger, making a small incision where the pain appears greatest. The pain of the operation may be lessened by the local application of ether or inhelation of chloroform. The after treatment is equally simple. The small wound is to be covered with lint and carbolic acid, and bathed morning and evening in tepid water. In a few days it is perfectly healed.

REMEDY FOR EARACHE. -The Journal of Health gives the following: There is scarcely any ache to which children are subject so hard to bear and difficult to cure as the earache. But there is a remedy never known to fail. Take a bit of cotton, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip in sweet oil and insert into the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief it warm. It will give immediate relief.

Remedies for Insects.

David Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia, give detailed accounts of remedies for some of the insects which prove troublesome or destructive in gardens, and more particularly to cabbages, the substance of which we condense: The greenish-black jumping beetle, a tenth of an inch long, feeding on both cabbages and turnips while young, is kept in check by dusting with sulphur and plaster, or by applying slightly a solution of whale oil soap or tobacco water. Sowing thickly and repeatedly may secure a crop, or by selecting dif-ferent localities. (2) The insect which causes the club foot in cabbage may be repelled by lime and wood asbes, but to change to fresh land is better. (8)Wire worms, cut worms and grub worms may be killed by the slow process of digging around the injured plant for them; but the best way is to give clean land, well cultivated and enriched, with frequent waterings to stimulate growth, which will tend to ensure against these underground enemies. (4) The green worms are best cleared from cabbages by handpicking. (5) Plant lice are driven off by whale-oil soap, sulphur, plaster, to-bacco water, etc., if applied early, so as not to injure the taste of the cabbages. As a rule for guarding against insects generally, make the ground rich, keep it clean and mellow, cultivate often, and water freely."

Lightning travels nearly a million times faster than thunder. The speed of lightning is so great that it would go 480 times round the earth in a minute, whereas the sound of thunder would go scarcely thirteen miles in the same space of time. Thunder will take a second to travel 380 yards, hence a popular method of approximating the distance of a thunder cloud is as follows: Immediately you see the lightning flash put your hand upon your pulse and count how many times it beats before you hear the thunder; if it beats six pulsations the storm is one mile off, if twelve pulsations it is two miles off, and so on. In the case of elderly people five pulsations would measure nearly the same period of time as six in the case of young persons.

The singing swan is a native of the far, far North, where it is called the far, far North,

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Two Banished Words. The King of Macaroons was dressing himself, with the help of his chamberlain, one morning, when to his dismay he found that there was a hole in his

"Dear me!" said the king, "look here! I really must get a wife."
"Just what I should have said," returned the chamberlain, "only I knew

turned the chamberlain, "only I knew your majesty was going to make the same remark."

"Good," said the king; "but do you think I could essily find a wife to suit me? You know I am very difficult to please. My queen must be clever and beautiful, and besides which she must be able to make gingerbread-nuts, for you know how fond I am of them; and there is not a person in my kingdom there is not a person in my kingdom who knows how to make them properly—neither too hard nor too soft."

The chamberlain was astonished to hear this, and felt rather inclined to laugh, but he answered very properly, "A great king like your majesty must surely be able to find a princess who knows how to make gingerbread-nuts."

That very day the king and his minister set off to look for a wife for the king, paying visits to all the neighbors who paying visits to all the neighbors who

Farm Notes.

Had princesses to dispose of.
They could only hear of three at all likely to suit, and of these three not one could make gingerbread-nuts. The first princess said she could make delicious almond-cakes, if they would

But the king said, "No-no-nothing but gingerbread-nuts will do."

The second princess turned away very angrily when she was asked the ques-

But the third, quite the eleverest and prettiest of the three, before the king had time to speak, put a question of her own. "Could the king," she asked, "play on the harp? If not, she was sorry, really sorry, as she liked the look of him—but she could not be his wife. Do not allow ashes of any kind to be wasted. It will pay to haul leached ashes several miles, when one has his man who could not play the harp." man who could not play the harp.

So the king had to come home without a queen; but as the holes in his stockings grew larger, he felt that he really must make another effort to find a wife "Go to the first princess and ask er," said he to his chamberlain. "I

The chamberlain went, and came back with the news that this princess had just married somebody else. Then the king sent him to the second princess; but she

had unfortunately just died. And so there was only the harp princess left. In despair, he sent to her; and, to his great joy, she consented to do without the harp, and to be his wife.

So they were married with very great rejoicings, and lived in the greatest hap-piness for a whole year. The king had forgotten all about the gingerbreadnuts, and the queen all about the harp. One morning, however, the king got out of bed with his left foot first, which made everything go wrong all through the day; and so the king and queen had a quarrel. What it was about they really did not know; but they were both snappish and cross, and determined to have the last word.

"You'd better hold your tongue, and not keep on finding fault with every thing and every body," said the queen at last. "Why, you can't even play the harp."
"At any rate," returned the king,

"you can't make gingerbread-nuts."
For the first time the queen had nothing to say. And, indeed, the moment the word harp had passed her lips she was sorry she had said it, and she much more healing to a recent wound than either water dressings or any form

The king, on the other hand, paced up

can't make gingerbread-nuts, otherwise I should not have had a word to answer

about the harp," he said.

Presently, however, he looked at the portrait of the queen, which was hanging on the wall. "My poor little wife! ing on the wall. "My poor little wife! I dare say, after all, she is sorry to have teased me," he said; "I think I'll go and see what she is about. Perhaps she

may be crying her pretty eyes out."

As it happened, the king and queen each thinking of the other, ran into each other's arms in the great corridor, on which their rooms opened; and there gold. they kissed, and made up their quarrel, and vowed never to have another.
"I tell you what we will do," said the

king; "we will banish two words from our kingdom, under pain of death, and those are harp and—"

"Gingerbread-nuts," interrupted the queen, laughing low, while she wiped a tear from her cheek.

Mr. Bryant on Style. The editor of the Christian Intelligencer wrote, some fifteen years ago, to the poet Bryant, asking as to the ac-quisition of a good English style. The poet answered in a letter, from which we make the f llowing extracts:
"It seems to me," he says, "that in style we ought first, and above all things, to aim at clearness of expression.

An obscure style is, of course, a bad style. "In writing we should always consider, not only whether we have exed the thought in a manner which

"The quality of style next in importauce is attractiveness. It should invite and agreeably detain the reader. To acquire such a style, I know of no other way than to contemplate good models, and consider the observations of able

critics. "I would recur for this purpose to the writers as Jeremy Taylor, and Barrow, and Thomas Fuller—whose works are perfect treasures of the riches of our language. Many modern writers have great excellences of style, but few are without some deficiency.

seemed certain to fail, that he threw himself headlong into his own furnace, and he and his talant were speedily lost to the world. His friend, however, brought the story to the ears of the emperor. That potentate expressed himself headlong into his own furnace, and he and his talant were speedily lost to the world. His friend, however, brought the story to the ears of the emperor. That potentate expressed himself headlong into his own furnace, and he and his talant were speedily lost to the world. His friend, however, brought the story to the ears of the emperor. without some deficiency.
"I derived great advantage in my

youth from a careful reading of Kame's Elements of Criticism—not so much from the theoretical parts, which I do not esteem very highly, as from observ-ing the instances he brings forward of the beauties and faults of distinguished writers.

"A very useful direction is given in Mackintosh's work on the 'Study of the Law.' He advises the student

A Gigantie Japanese Statue. The Philadelphia Press says: If there were nothing else to mark the skill, gen-ius and artistic workmanship of the Japanese, the great bronze statue of Dia Bootsz would be sufficient to make their hame imperishable. Dia Bootsz would be worthy of a place among the wonders of the world, equally so with the Colossus of Rhodes, Cleopatra's Needles or the Sphinx of Egypt. This sacred image was not only built of bronze, but the joints were so exact in their fit that they were barely perceptible to the closest observer. Its base rested on a dais of masonry about five feet in height. The elevation of the body was five jios, or fifty feet; between the edge of the hair of the head and the legs crossed, forty-two feet; from knee to knee, seated cross-legged, thirty-six feet, and the circumference of the body was ninety-eight feet. The following were the minor dimensions: Face, eight and a half feet long; circular spot on forehead, one and a half feet in circumference; cyes four feet long; eyebrows, four feet taine imperishable. Dia Bootsz would cyes four feet long; eyebrows, four feet two and a half inches; ear, six feet seven inches; nose three feet nine inches vertical and two feet four inches horizontal measurement; mouth, four feet three and a half inches wide; shaved portion of head on top, called ktk kokes, two feet four inches in diameter. The spirally curled locks of hair on the head were nine and a half inches wide and 830 were nine and a half inches wide and 830 in number. Each thumb measured three feet in circumference. These figures will convey some idea of the dimensions, if not the magnificence, of this almost superhuman exhibition of Japanese art. The interior of the statue formed a beautiful temple, in which gilt images of Buddh at saints, with croziers and glories and other appropriate objects of worship or reverence. In ate objects of worship or reverence. In front and at the foot of the statue was an altar, on which were incense pots and urns, to receive the votive offerings of visitors attracted thither by sentiments of religious fervor or curiosity. Near by was the residence of the priestly custodians of the sacred place. Here also were pictures of the prophet, and refreshing potations of tea were purchasable at low rates. The scenic effect of the immediate surroundings of the place were in bearing with the statue. The background consisted of a mass of gre n and towering trees, the broad way leading up was raised at regular intervals by mall steps, and on either side, growing in all the luxuriance of the country, were azaleas and flowering plants. The magnificent statue itself out of this cene of beauty rose in all its magnitude and symmetry of proportions. Before it at a short distance could be seen the rolling indigo-blue waves of the ocean. The ancient magnificence of Kamakura was attested by the numerous ruins which strew the plains. Here are hundreds of temples and shrines; the Hachiman giu (temple of Hachiman) a deified hero of the bushi (military) class several tori (stone portals), supposed to have been the remains of some sacred vestibule; the Aka bash (Red Bridge); Niwoomou (gate of the two kings); belfry (shinroo), in which was a large bronze bell, made to resound on religions occasions by striking with a piece of timber swung on ropes. In this temple, said to have been the oldest in the empire, was the famous stone resorted to by the feminine part of the mikado's subjects for the property of curing barrenness. In the rear, reached by a long flight of steps, was a small temple, in which the renowned Taiko-samo, the first of the Shiogoons, wor-

shipped the divinities of his country. Words of Wisdom,

It is bad to lean against a falling wall Attention to little things is the economy of virtue. Slight small injuries, and they will become none at all.

A good word for a bad one is worth much and costs little.

Love's words are written on roe. leaves, but with tears, That of which proud people are often proudest is their pride.

Judge not from appearance lest you might err in your judgment. Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together.

Great things are not accomplished by dream, but by years of patient study. Hope is a leaf-joy, which may be beaten out to a great extension, like

He is rich who saves a penny a year and he is poor who runs behind a penny a vear.

It is very foolish for people to put themselves to the trouble of being illnatured. People look at your six days in the

week to see what you mean on the seventh. There is nothing evil but what is within us: the rest is either natural or

accidental. Disdain not your inferior, though poor, since he may be much your superior in wisdom. We pass our lives in regretting the

past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future.

The Last Chinese Porcelain.

Edward King writes in the Boston Journal: Three centuries sufficed to com plete the ruin of Chinese porcelain making. The workmen were apparently paralyzed. Their arms lost their cunmeets our own comprehension, but ming; secrets of color disappeared. There is a god of porcelains in China; he must feel sad at times. This god was a poor workman in dim ages past, but a work-man of signal talent, and every year he brought forth some beautiful work which won him renown. But just as he was at the height of his glory he became so enraged or was so filled with despair, because an experiment which he was making in the burning of two vases seemed certain to fail, that he threw peror. That potentate expressed his profound grief, but at the same time, having an eye to business, told the friends to rake out the furnace and see if the unhappy artist's experiment had really been unsuccessful. Lo and be-hold! when this was done there appeared two vases of such lustrous beauty that all concluded that success had crowned the workman's efforts, and the sorrowing emperor canonized the dead man, and built him a noble temple.

ELECTRIC EELS.

How They "Shock" Man and Fish-Pis-Those electric eels in the New York Those electric cels in the New York
Aquarium are specimens of the real
gymnotus, and came per schooner Magraba, Capt. George Abbott, from the
Amazon river, South America. Their
length is almost four feet; they are
thicker in the body than the largest
common ell. There are two, and they
are in two adjoining tanks, glass on
both sides. When they were transferred from their small traveling boxes
into the more spacious tanks of the into the more spacious tanks of the Aquarium, they were very restless, and one of the attendants experienced, without intending it, their electric power, which notwithstanding the fatigue of a which notwithstanding the fatigue of a the Kingdom of Heaven." preferes the long journey, was very respectible. A slight touch of the smooth, slimy body was sufficient to communicate such a severe shock that the man was complaining for several hours later of unusual

ing for several hours later of unusual pains in his shoulder and cibows.

The excitement of the fishes upon being placed in their new quarters was very great. They dashed through their tanks in all directions, forward and backward; tried to jump out, and splashed the water all over the neighborhood. It took them a leng time to get quiet took them a long time to get quiet. A lively yellow perch was put into the tank of one of the eels, a catfish into that of the other. The presence of the strange visitors excited the eels, and they made directly for them, touching their bodies in several places with the end of their plump events. It looked as end of their plump snonts. It looked as if they intended to bore into the bodies of the fishes. Both the perch and the catfish palpitated violently at the moment when the eels touched them, exactly like a person who gets a shock from an electric machine when unprepared for it. The perch seemed to have been hit vio-The perch seemed to have been hit vio-lently so that it lost its balance, and with open mouth, swam on its side. Yet it required only a short while for both fishes to recover, and in two or three minutes they were swimming around ap-parently as vigorous as before. The eels renewed their attacks, but the result was weaker in both of them, and it really seemed as if they were not able to kill the fishes by their mysterious power. The contest continued, and one of the cels gradually got more excited. Instead of merely touching the perch with the end of his snout, it opened its mouth and laid both lips close to the body of the fish. The electric discharges became more frequent at the same time, and in about seventy-five minutes the perch was dead. The catfish, however, sus-tained all the discharges of its deadly companion without any apparent conse-

An unexpected observation, and which we believe has never been mentioned by any naturalist before Dr. Dorner, is the remarkable way in which these eels breathe. As is generally known, the re-spiratory movements consist in alternatey opening and closing the mouth and gill slit, and only when the fishes are in want of air, having had an insufficient supply from the water, they ascend to the surface in order to swallow air from the atmosphere. Only a few fishes, which are remarkable for their large, cellulated air bladder, as, for instance, the gar pike, or the fresh water dogfish, come to the surface regularly in order to inhale and whale air in the same way that scale and exhale air in the same way that seals and whales do. The dogfish does this about whales do. The doglish does this about twice in an hour, the gar pike at much longer intervals, and both fishes, when under the surface, open and close their mouths and gill slits quite regularly, like all other fishes. The electric eel, however, takes the greatest part of its respiratory air directly from the atmospere, at intervals of one or two minutes, as metimes less sometimes more but

sc metimes less, sometimes more, but generally not slower than the seal.

Each of the electric eels of the aquarium comes to the surface, brings the tion of it, the throat becoming wider, and in the next moment it gulps the air down, or lets it escape through one of the gill openings. Sometimes, when resting at the bottom, the eel allows a great quantity of air to escape by a deep notch in the center of the lower jaw, permitting this escape without opening its mouth. In regard to exhalation there is great irregularity—sometimes the air escapes through one, sometimes through the other of the gill openings, sometimes through the mouth. The quantity of the outgoing air is also changeable, being sometimes four times greater than at other times; but the in-

naling is quite regular.

The electric eel has two connected air bladders two and a half feet long, and therefore there is no doubt of its acting as a real lung. The length of the blad-ders comprises two-thirds of the entire body: No doubt the air bladders are of greater importance in the respiratory unctions of the electric eels than the

gills.
This accounts for the fact that the respiratory movements noticed in other fishes for hours are totally absent in the electric eels. Several visitors, after watching the creatures a few moments, believed them to be dead until the ascending movement convinced them of their being alive. It is only at long in-tervals that the mouth is slightly opened and closed while in the water, and in these instances the coming to the surface ceases for a length of time. Perhaps the animal sleeps at this time. Its eyes, though, are so small it is difficult to tell whether they are open or not.— New York Sun,

Sardines.

The sardine fisheries have supported many families for generations. The chief supply originally came from off Sardinia, whence they take their name, but for a long time they were mainly caught on the coast of Brittany. Sardinian the coast of Brittany. dines are usually abundant in French waters in this season, and the catch will be larger than in any previous year. A sardiue fleet consists of vessels from eight to ten tons each, with a crew of from six to twelve persons, and goes six to nine miles from land. The bait con-sisting of eggs and fish, cut up, is scat-tered on the water. The sardines are taken with gill nets. A few are salted on board, but the bulk are carried on shore. Their heads are cut off, and they are well washed and sprinkled with salt. After drying, they are arranged in frames, in almost perpendicular rows, and immersed again and again in the best boiling clive oil. When sufficiently cured they are packed in the small tin boxes by w men and children, after which men fill the boxes up with fresh oil and solder them tight. The work is not complete, however, for before fit for the tolds the difference in the solder than the sol the table the fish require cooking. To this end they are placed in a covered kettle and boiled from half an hour to an hour, according to their size. After drying, labelling, and placing in wooden cases they are ready for shipment. The American sardine, or menhaden, is taken in large quantities on the coast of New Jersey and put are in closest. Jersey and put up in oil.

oil every year."

One at Ockham, in Surrey, on John Spong, a carpenter, which would seem to have been written to order by a schol-

Spong.

Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get, and lived by railing, tho' he had no wit. Old saws he had, aitho' no antiquarian, and styles corrected, yet no grammarian.

Long lived he Ockham's primest architect; and lasting as his fame a tomb t'erect, In vain we seek an artist such as he, Whose pales and gates are for eternity."

There is no lack of other artists whose callings have survived them on the tombstone or tablet. One, for example, is Thomas Chambers, 1765. "Of 'uch is the Kingdom of Heaven" prefaces the inscription purporting that "Here lie the Remains of Thomas Chambers, Danging master whose genteel address. Dancing-master, whose genteel address and assiduity in teaching recommended him to all that had the pleasure of his acquaintance." Of Bryan Tunstall, we are told that he was poor, but honest, and "a most expert angler, until Death, envious of his merit, threw out his line, hooked him, and landed him on the 21st of April, 1790." Another is in honor of John Bilbie, clock-maker, aged thirty-

"Bilbie, thy
Movements kept in play
For thirty years and more we say, Thy balance or thy Mainspring's broken, And all thy movements cease to work,"

three:

The angler and the clock-maker respectively represent large classes. The former craft suggests a pun on names in a case of a cleric surnamed Ham, (hamus), as well as less metaphoric al-lusions to the fisherman's craft; while the latter recalls the elaborate trade epitaph on George Rongleigh, watchmaker, as well as one on the much ear-lier artist, Thomas Pierce, who died at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, in 1635. It runs as follows:

"Here lieth Thomas Pierce, whom no

taught,
Yet be in iron, brass and silver wrought.
He Jacks and Clocks and Watches (with art)
made
And mended too, when others' worke did fade.
Of Berkeley five tymes Mayor this artist was;
And yet this mayor, this artist was but grasse.
When his own watch was down on the Last Day,
He that made Watches had not made a Key
To winde it up, but useless it must lie
Until he rise againe no more to die!"

Akin to these are epitaphs on persons with trade-surnames, such as Anthony Cooke, of Yoxford, who died on Easter Monday, 1613, upon whom, according to his epitaph, came

"Leane hungrie death, who never pity took.

And cawee ye Feaste was ended siew the

Cook."

Few puns on names, however, are better than one on Anne Hillary, of Beaminster, whose obituary panegyrist was no doubt a lawyer: "Tis not because this woman's Virtue dies That the brass tells us Here Anne Hillary

Her name's long-loved; she is in this com-The poor cry out ' their Hilary Term is ended." -London Saturday Review.

Mark Twain's Legend of a Musket. Mark Twain tells the following story,

related by a fellow passenger, who, ban-tered about his timidity, said he never had been scared since he had loaded an old Queen Anne musket for his father once, whereupon he gave the following: You see the old man was trying to learn me to shoot blackbirds and beasts that tore up the young corn and such things, so that I could be of some use around the farm, because I wasn't big enough to do much. My gun was a single-barrel shot-gun, and the old man carried an old Queen Anne musket that weighed a ton, made a report like a thunder-clap and kicked like a mule. The old man wanted me to shoot the

old musket some time but I was afraid. One day, though, I got her down and took her to the hired man and asked him to load her up, because it was out in the field. Hiram said: "Do you see those marks on the stock an X and V, on each side of the queen's crown? Well, that means ten balls and

five slugs-that's her load." "But how much powder?"
"Oh," he says, "it don't matter; put
n three or four handfuls," So I loaded her up that way, and it was an awful charge—I had sense enough to see that—and started out. I leveled her on a good many blackbirds, but every time I went to pull the trigger I shut my eyes and winked. I was afraid of her kick. Toward sundown I fetched up

to the house, and there was the old man vaiting on the porch. "Been out hunting have ye?" "Yes, sir," says I.
"What did you kill?"

"Didn't kill anything, sir; didn't shoot her off—was afraid she'd kick." I know blame well she would. "Gimme that gun!" the old man said,

s mad as sin. And he took aim at a sapling on the other side of the road, and I began to drop back out of danger, and the next moment I heard the earthquake and saw the Queen Anne whirling end over end in the air, and the old man spinning around on one heel, with one leg up and both hands on his jaw, and the bark fly-ing from that old sapling like there was a hail storm. The old man's shoulder was set back three inches, his jaws turned black and blue, and he had to lay up for a week. Cholera or nothing else can scare me the way I was scared that time.

How a Town was Taken.

A very good stary is told of the island of Sark, a small island which lies in the English Channel. It is said to have been once taken by the French, who, however, held it only a short time. One morning, a pea eful-looking merchant-ship, bearing a flag of truce, appeared off the island, and, sending off a boatthe officer in command told the French-men that one of the crew, a native of the island, he I died on board, and had ex pressed a wish to be buried in his native soil, and he asked that the deceaseds companions might be allowed to carry out his desire. The Frenchmen politely consent 1, and a cordingly the ships' consent 1, and a cordingly the ships' crew soon appears 1, bringing with them the coffin, which they can ied into the little church. They then requested that they might be permitted to perform their own service over the body; and this also was granted, as the English sailors were unarmed, and had therefore gave rise to no apprehensions. No sooner, however, had the French left the church than the coffin, which was full of arms and ammnition, was opened. full of arms and ammnition, was opened, and, as the church commanded the town, the island was taken almost without opposition.

It is said that at the time of the Revolution a German wished to open a tav-ern near Philadelphia, and having noth-Here's a nice little piece of news for the little folks: "A firm in Belleville, Ill., turns out 150,000 gallons of castor oil every year."

ern near Philadelphia, and having nothing for a sign but a picture of his old king he placed it on a pole by his door, and the village which sprang up around the tavern is called "The King of Pruscie" to this day.

Don't tell a man you sweat. It is vulgar. Inform him that you are being deprived of the saline and oleaginous fluids of your material substance through the excretories of your pellucid satisfaction of cuticle, with a sensible con

noisture upon the superficial exterior "Stack arms: Pitchforks and rakes. -Chicago Journal, Ground arms: Spades and hoes, -- Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal, Present alms: A donation.— New York Graphic, Order arms: The

rod and switch.

For the escape from the system of its waste and debris, which, if retained, would vitiate the bodily fluids and overthrow health. That important channel of exit, the bowels, may be kept permanently free from obstructions by using the non-griping, gently acting and agreeable cathartic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only liberaies impurities, but invigorates the lining of the intestinal canal when weakened by constipation or the unwise use of violent purgatives. The stomach, liver, and urinary organs are likewise reinforced and aroused to healthful action by this beneficent tonic and corrective, and every organ, fiber, muscle and nerve experiences a share of its invigorating influence. Unobjectionable in flavor, a most genial and wholesome medicinal stimulant, and owing its efficacy to botanic sources exclusively, it is the remedy best adapted to household use on account of its safety, wide scope and speedy action. ide scope and speedy action.

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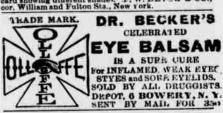
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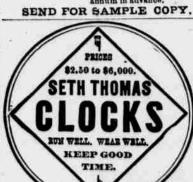


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