The relics of George Washington, which have been purchased of the Lewis family, of Clark county, Va., at an expense of \$12,000, were received in Washpense of \$12,000, were received in Washington, and, at the request of Secretary Sherman, have been taken into the customan, have been taken into the customan. sherman, have been taken into the cus-tody of the department of the interior, being placed under the especial charge of the commissioner of patents. The list of the different articles is given as

One large mirror; two small mirrors; one dozen bandsome parlor chairs; two arm-chairs; one large easy-chair, in which the general sat a few minutes before his death; one double brass candle-stick, by which the Farewell Address was written; two silver-plated candlewas written; two silver-plated candle-sticks; one large and two small plated waiters; one field-glass, used in the Revolution; one spy-glass, also used in the war; one ledger, kept mostly by the general; knives and forks; one plated cake basket; one large mahogany box, in which silver plate was kept; two ma-hogany footstools and three carpet-cov-ered foot-stools; a portrait of Washing-ton; the robe in which he was christened; three silver-plated lamps; half a dozen silver-plated salt cellars; thirty-six pieces of china-ware; one bedstead, presented to Mr. Lawrence Washington by his friend, Admiral Kernan, and by Lawrence left to his brother the general; several surveys made by the general; several surveys made by the general; several surveys made by the general himself; one marble-top table, four feet in length by three feet in breadth; one guitar, presented by Gen. Washington to Miss Nellie Curtis; miniature portraits of Gen. and Mrs. Washington on wood painted by Trail Section 1. wood, painted by Trumbull; one shaving-glass, in frame with drawer; an en-graving of the Countess of Huntington, presented by her to Gen. Washington; several souvenirs of Washington, con-sisting of ornamental works and house-Previous to their purchase, Commis

sioner Spear went to Virginia and carefully examined the several articles. In his report to the secretary he said:
"All these relics have been continuously in the possession of the Lewis family unce the death of Gen. Washington. They were received by Mrs. Lewis, who was the adopted daughter of Gen. Washington, and the wife of Major Lawrence Lewis, his nephew, and were in her possession until her death, in 1852, when they passed into the hands of the family now having them in charge. They are all in an excellent state of preservation, and of the genuineness of every article there can be no doubt whatever. Some of the relics are of especial interest. The half-length portrait of Gen. Washington is of life-size, is perfectly clear and well preserved. It is a matter of tradition in the family, preserved especially by Mrs. Lewis, and also by there that this others, that this portrait was always considered the best likeness of Washington ever painted. The miniature portraits were considered excellent likeness. es, and are now in good condition. Of more interest, even, than this is a ledger which contains the record of all Washington's private business transactions for more than twenty-one years. The record is exceedingly minute, and a large part of it is in his own handwriting. Every item of receipts and expenditures, including even his losses and gains at cards, is set down with the most scrupulous exactness. In addition to these are many miscellaneous papers in Gen. Washington's handwriting, including chiefly records of surveys made by himself. The articles of household use are all in their original condition, and illustrate the style of living of the first President of the United States. The whole collection is far superior to that now in the possession of the government. parts of sets now in the custody of the interior department. The family were reluctant to part with these relics, but were compelled by the consideration that inevitably in a few years, with the separation of the family, the articles would be scattered, and, perhaps, a large number of them in the course of time lost or destroyed. They felt, also, that every citizen of the country who shared with them an interest in Washington, would be glad to have these relics made public property, and placed where they would be accessible to all."

Two Stories With Morals.

A bridegroom near Kansas City counted out \$16 in his left hand, and remarked to the dear young thing at his side, "That will do for our wedding journey, as there's an excursion to town to-day." His wife told him that he had better let her have the money, as she had a pocketbook, but he preferred to maintain control of the exchequer. He was willing to borrow her purse and put the \$16 in it, and their financial differences were finally adjusted on this basis. When he reached the depot, somewhat encumbered with the bride on his arm, he was jostled by a stout man who apologized and went on. The tickets had been bought, there were no peanuts sold on the cars, and his hands were constantly occupied during the wedding journey so that he did not discover his loss until they had eaten their lunch in a restaurant, and he was called upon to pay for it. His pocket had been ripped open, and her purse, with the money in it, had been stolen. His bride sobbed on his shoulder, and reminded him that she had told him to give the money to her. Moral to men: Trust your wives, and beware of pickpockets.

The most mysterious thing in this world of mysteries is a woman's present timent. Here is Mrs. Riley, who has her being in Macon City, Kansas, and always carries her money in a purse, and her purse in her pocket. One day she was going out of town on an excur-sion, and suddenly, utterly without warning, without her mentioning the fact to her husband, she had a presentiment that if she were to carry the money in her pocket she would lose it. So she took her purse and hid it in her bosom. She had another twinge of presentiment, and dropped her watch and chain into the same receptacle. Then she became sceptical, fished out the purse, and taking from it \$6 restored it to its nest, The \$6 went into the despised pocket, When she arrived at the depot she was When she arrived at the depot she was accosted by a beautiful young gentleman, who inquired if she was looking for anybody. While he was speaking, a horrid man pushed against her rather roughly. The beautiful young gentleman took her part and abused the horrid man, and as there was every sign of a fight the lady prudently withdrew. Soon afterwards the lady put her hand into her pocket and found that there was nothing in it. The lining had been was nothing in it. The lining had been cut with a knife. Purse and watch were near her fluttering heart. The presentiment had been a sound economic policy and her want of faith had cost her \$6. Moral to women: Trust your presentiment, and beware of pick-pockets.—New York Tribune.

Odd Changes of Meaning.

The meaning of the word "wretch" is one not generally understood. It was originally, and is now in some parts of England, used as a term of the softest and fondest tenderness. This is not the only instance in which words in their only instance in which words in their present general acceptation bear a very opposite meaning to what they did in Shakespeare's time. "Dameel" was the appellation of young ladies of quality, and "Dame" a title of distinction. "Knave" once signified a servant; and in an early translation of the New Testament, instead of "Paul, the servant" we read "Paul, the knave," "Varlet" was formerly used in the same sense as valet. On the other hand, the word "companion," instead of being the honorable synonym of asof being the honorable synonym of associate, occurs in the play of "Othello" with the same contemptuous meaning which we now affix, in its abusive sense, to the word "fellow;" for Emilia, per-ceiving that some secret villain had as-persed the character of the virtuous Desdemons, thus indignantly exclaims: O Heaven! that such companions thou'dst

unfold, And put in every honest hand a whip, To lash the rascal naked through the world."

"Villain" formerly meant a bond-man. In feudal law, according to Blackstone, the term was applied to those who held lands and tenements in villenage—a tenure by base services, "Penant" formerly meant a school-

master. Shakespeare says in his "Twelfth Night:" A pedant that keeps a school in the church

Bacon, in his "Pathway unto Prayer," thus uses the word "imp:" "Let us pray for the preservation of the king's most excellent majesty, and for the prosperous success of his entirely beoved son Edward our prince, that most ingelic imp."

It is a somewhat noticeable fact that

the changes in the signification of words have generally been to their deterioraion; that is, words that heretofore had no sinister meaning have acquired it. The word "cunning," for example, for-merly meant nothing sinister or underanded; and in Thrope's confession, in "Fox's Book of martyrs," is the sentence, "I believe that all these three persons [in the Godhead] are even in power, and in cunning, and in might, full of grace and of all goodness."
"Demure" is another of this class. It was used by earlier writers without the insinuation which is now almost latent in it, that the external shows of modesty and sobriety rest on no corresponding realities. "Explode" formerly meant to drive off the stage with loud clappings of the hands, but gradually became exaggerated into its present signification. "Facetious," too, originally meant ur-bane, but now has so degenerated as to have acquired the sense of buffoonery; and Mr. Trench sees indications that it will ere long acquire the sense of inde-

cent buffconery.
"Flippery" now means trumpery and odds and ends of cheap finery; but once it meant old clothes of value, and not worthless, as the term at present implies. The word "gossip" formerly meant only a sponsor in baptism. Sponsors were supposed to become acquainted at the baptismal font, and by their sponsorial act to establish an indefinite affinity toward each other and the child. Thus the word was applied to all who were familiar and intimate, and finally obtained the meaning which is now predominant in it.

"Homely" once meant secret and familiar, though in the time of Milton it had acquired the same sense as at present. "Incense" one meant to kindle not

only anger, but good passions as well; Fuller uses it in the sense of "to in-

reedom from passion or pain, but now implies a condition of languid non-exer-"Insolent" was once only "un-

"Obsequious" implies an unmanly readiness to fall in with the will of an-other; but in the original obsequium, or in the English word as employed two centuries ago, there was nothing of this: it rather meant obedience and mildness. Shakespeare, speaking of a deceased

Shakespeare, speaking of a deceased person, says:
"How many a holy and obsequious tear Hath dear religious love stolen from my eye, As interest of the dead."
"Property" and "Propriety" were once synonymous, both referring to material things, as the French word "propriete" does now. Foreigners do not often catch the distinction at present made in English between the two words, and we know a French genlteman who recently, meeting with some pecuniary reverses, astonished his friends by telling them that he had lost all his propriety."

A poet is a person who writes poetry nd, according to the good old custom. a proser was a person who wrote prose and simply the antithesis of poet. Th word has now a sadly different signification; and it would not be considered very respectable to term Addison, Irv-ing, Bancroft or Everett "prosers,"

He Preferred to Walk.

"She's pretty hot, ain't she?" said backwoods passenger, addressing the engineer of a Mississippi steamer that was racing with another boat. "So-so," responded the engineer, as he hung an additional wrench on the safety-valve cord to stop the steam from

escaping.
"I reckon we'll overtake that craft soon," pursued the passenger.
"That's about it," returned the en

gineer, giving the cords another twitch and hallooing through the trumpet to the fireman to "shove her up." "One hundred and ninety-five," hummed the passenger, looking first at the gauge and then at the boilers. "That's about where she's rusticat-

ing." put in the engineer.

Then the passenger ran his fingers through his bair nervously, and walked about the decks for a few minutes, when he came back to the engineer and ob-

served: "Hadn't you better leave that boat go ?"

"Can't do it. Must pass her." "But s'pcsin' we should blow up?"
"Well," said the engineer, as he peeped over the guard to see how fast he was gaining, "if it's the will of Providence for this boat to blow up, we'll have to stand it." Then he halloced to the fireman to roll up another cask of bacon and to mix plenty of resin with the coal, and give her a little more tur-

The next moment there was a splash in the river; but before the yawl could be lowered the man had succeeded in reaching the shore, and hallooed out: "Go on with the race, I guess I'll

walk !" In Dr. E. B. Foote's Health Monthly

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Recipes Onion Sour.—Out into snees the conions; boil them in three quarts of milk and water, equally mixed; add a little yeal; season with butter and pep-Onion Sour .- Out into slices twelve per; add a few well-toasted slices of white bread and a handful of finely

chopped parsley. WAFFLES. - To a quart of sweet mill take two eggs, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a cent's worth of yeast, a tea-spoonful of saleratus, and flour to make a stiff batter; in the morning rdd a tea-spoonful of sugar. They should be fried a light brown in a wafile-iron. Have melted in a cup a piece of butter with three-quarters of a cup of milk, and as the cakes are done grate nutmeg on each and sprinkle on sugar, then put a little of the melted butter and milk on each, and you will see how fast they will disappear when placed on the table.

ROLLED BEEFSTEAK. - Beat a larg ender steak thoroughly and carefully Sprinkle over salt, pepper, sage, minced onion, minced paraley and bits of butter. Have ready some mealy Irish potatoes mashed fine and seasoned with a little butter and salt. Spread over all and roll up tightly; fasten the ends and sides securely with skewer-pins. Place it in a pan with such broth or gravy as may be on hand; if none, two teacups of boiling water and one small minced onion, peper, salt and one slice of pork. Simmer and baste as you would a roast duck. Sift over it browned cracker, pounded fine.

OLD VIRGINIA TOMATO "KETCHUP." Take ripe tomatoes, lay them in scalding water; when sufficiently cool peel them and cut them in small pieces, removing the cores; measure them and then measure a fourth less of strong cider vinegar, say three quarts of vine-gar to one gallon of tomatoes. Put the tomatoes on the stove a half hour before adding the venegar. For a gallon of tomatoes season three quarts of vinegar as follows: Two teacups of brown sugar, two large onions, minced fine, two tablespoonfuls peeled horse radish, two tablespoonfuls peeled celery seed, two tablespoonfuls salt, one tablespoonful mustard, one tablespoonful black pepper. Other spices may be added if desired. Boil till reduced to two-thirds of its original bulk. of its original bulk.

Farm Notes. All farm animals except poultry seem to crave salt and should have it. It is possible to raise a crop of clover another of millet, and another of rutabagas from the same land in one season, Dairymen with a herd of cows and few acres may find a hint here worth heed-

All who can do so should arrange as to keep hogs in their apple orchard to each other on their course, with quick, eat up all the wormy fruit as it drops unerring aim and lightning-like rapidity, during the season. In this way, easier than any other, can the ravages of the worm be checked. Where hogs are not strip of tin about three feet long in sufficient for the purpose, a small flock of sheep should be used. The object of mulching is two-fold—

and prevent it from being parched by summer heat; second, to protect the roots of vegetables from the severe frosts of winter. The best materials for mulching are tan-bark, saw-dust—or better still, charcoal-dust—leaves, straw. to any light porous substance which will keep the soil loose and moist. By proper mulching we have seen potatoes, peas, beans, cabbages, onions and other vegetables maintain their growth through the driest summer.—Exchange.

Tomatoes are raised by the French in this manner: "As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible they they top the stem down to the clusters, which soon push strongly, and produce another cluster of done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows so as to keep them erect. In addition to this, all laterals whatever are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquire a beauty, size and excel lence unattainable by other means.'

How Raisins Are Prepared. A strip of land bordering the Mediterranean, somewhat less than one hundred miles in length and in width not exceeding five or six, is the raisin producing territory of Spain. Beyond these bound aries the Muscatel grape, from which the raisin is principally produced, may grow and thrive abundantly, but the fruit must go to the market or the wine press. When the grapes begin to ripen in August the farmer carefully inspects the fruit as it lies on the warm dry soil, and one by one clips the clusters as they reach perfection. In almost all vine-yards slants of masonry are prepared, looking like unglazed hot-beds, and covered with fine pebbles, on which the fruit is exposed to dry. But the small proprietor prefers not to carry his grapes so far. It is better, he thinks, to de-posit them nearer at hand, where there is less danger of bruising, and where bees and wasps are less likely to find them. Day by day the cut branches are examined and turned, till they are sufficiently cured to be borne to the house, usually on the hill top, and there deposited in the empty wine press, till enough have been collected for the wine press and heaped upon boards. One by one the bunches are carefully inspected, those of the first quality being trimmed of all irregularities and imperfect berries and deposited in piles by themselves; so in turn are treated those of the second quality, while the clippings and inferior fruit are received into baskets at the feet of the trimmers and reserved for home consumption. A quantity of small wooden trays are now brought forward, just the size of a com-mon raisin box and about an inch deep. In these papers are neatly laid so as to lap over and cover the raisins evenly deposited in the trays, which are then subjected to heavy pressure in a rude press. After pressing the raisins are dropped into the boxes for market.

Hon. Hiram Hitchcock has been in-luced to take an interest in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on account of the impaired health of Mr. A. B. Darling, who is now in Europe. Mr. C. W. Griswold retains his active interest in the firm. On the 1st inst. the hotel commenced its twentieth year with a reduction of price from five to four dollars per day, and all extra accommodations in the same ratio. The incomparable situation of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and its superior accommodations throughout will continue to make it more than ever the favorite re-

hot weather, as the dense foliage prevents the sun from properly drying the ground, and there is consequently a dampness which is hazardous to health.

A fast walker, it is estimated, could not walk to the sun in less than 1,963 years, but O'Leary is willing to bet that he can do it in 1,741 years if somedampness which is hazardous to health.

HOW ADAM GOLDIE SHOOTS.

Missouri Rifleman who is Equally Wonderful at Short and Long Range-Six Successive Bull's Ryes at a Thousand Yards-A Long Range Duel.

In Shannon county, Mo., lives a man who is a greater adept with the rifle and has performed more real and marvelous has performed more real and marvelous feats of marksmanship than even those with which Dr. Carver has of late been astonishing the world. Capt. Bogardus and the noted English marksmen, Lord De Grey, Aubrey Coventry, and Cholmondeley Pennell are completely eclipsed by this hitherto unheard of phenomenon. The name of this wonderful handler of the rifle is Adam Goldia and handler of the rifle is Adam Goldie, and,

handler of the rifle is Adam Goldie, and, as above mentioned, he resides in Shannon county, Mo., where he was born. He is about thirty-eight years of age.

Adam Goldie is a man in the prime of life, about five feet eleven inches in height, and with a most wonderful physique. He has a frank, open countenance, with large, bright blue eyes, which have a peculiar appearance. They are restless and ever in motion, and there is a peculiar sort of twitching action perceptible, which almost conveys there is a peculiar sort of twitching action perceptible, which almost conveys the impression that his vision must be defective. His light brown hair hangs in long, flowing locks, and a long, flowing beard covers his chest. His face is a taking one—open, affable and free—and when he talks, his voice has a ringing, cheery tone about it that is pleasant to the car.

Some of the feats which he has performed seem impossible. He has broken 299 glass balls out of 300 in twelve minutes, with a forty-four calibre Winchester rifle. He can break 100 glass balls five times out of six, without a miss, in three minutes. These feats are unparalleled, and surpass Dr. Carver's wonderful shooting. A seemingly in-credible feat that he performs is as folinto the air in a certain manner, and be-At fifty yards distance a bottle is placed on a forked tong, and Goldie will send six neck and through the bottom, only perforating the latter in one place.
At long distances this wonderful marks-

man performs just as marvelous feats.
At 1,000 yards he will hit the centre of the bull's-eye and then send six bullets, one after the ther, hitting the very indent made by the first. A potato thrown in the air Goldie will perforate with six bullet holes before it touches the ground. Perhaps his most astonishing feat is his breaking two balls at once. This is done in the following manner: The balls are thrown crosswise, and as they pass position, at thirty feet distance, and perforating it from top to bottom with thirty-six holes, all exactly in the centre first to retain moisture in the ground of the strip, and all at even distance and prevent it from being parched by apart. Goldie says he does not know where his wonderful skill comes from, He never handled a rifle until he was eighteen years old, and to him it seems like an instinct. He would take aim and fire with unerring accuracy, and his wonderful feats soon acquired for him a marvelous reputation among his neigh-

Some five years ago Goldie left his native county of Shannon, where he is engaged in cattle raising, for Northwestern Texas, where he passed two years, and there one of the most exciting incidents of his career happened. His fame as a marksman among the Texans soon became notorious. In the vicinity of Goldie's ranch lived one William Darof Goldie's ranch lived one William Darflowers each. When these are visible, flowers each. When these are visible, flowers each. When they belong is also ite."

Indolence" originally signified a topped down to their level, and this is topped down to the level, and the level the level that the level was a noted ruffian and desperado, a reckless dare-devil. His feats in markmanship were likewise astounding, and probably no man in the Lone Star State excelled him in handling the rifle. Bloody Bill had been engaged in many deeds of daring, and was nearly always mixed up in some row or squabble. He had already killed three men, and his numerous acts of ruffianism had made him a terror to the frontier. Few cared to cross his path, as his dangerous character and dexterity with the rifle were well known. Goldie had met Bill on several occasions, but had never been involved in any difficulty with him. Knowing his turbutent disposition, he always sought to avoid him. On one Sunday, however, Goldie was sitting in company with a score of Texans, when Bill rode up and joined the party. Of late he had become quite jealous of Goldie's notoriety as a marksman, and had frequently spoken disparagingly of the latter. At last the Texans began to relate some of their reminiscences, and Goldie commenced relating an incident that had occurred to him. Bill, who had drank heavily and become rather moody, in the midst of the narration suddenly jumped to his feet and insulted Goldie, at the same time striking a blow at him. All was instantly commotion. The whole party were on their feet and revolvers were drawn. Goldie demanded satisfaction for the insult, and Bloody Bill, with a scornful laugh, suggested that they had better make it a trial of their respective skill with the rifle. The idea was caught up by the Texans, and after a short consultation they decided that a duel should be fought, but, in trimmers and packers to begin their that a duel should be fought, but, in work. At this stage great biles of consequence of the extraordinary skill of rough dried raisins are brought from the open prairie, about two miles distant, grew two post oak trees. They were 420 pards apart, and were the only trees on that spot. All around was open, timberless prairie. It was decided that Goldie and Bill should both take their rifles and each take up a position be-hind the respective trees and then blaze away at each other. The Texans hoped by this means to prevent bloodshed, or at least to prevent a fatal termination to the duel. The preliminaries being settled, the whole party mounted their horses and rode out on the prairie to the selected spot. Goldie took up his position behind one of the trees, and Bill ensconced himself behind the other. The remaining party of the crowd then rode to a slight undulating eminence to the right, where they were to remain as spectators. One of them was to give the signal for the beginning of the contest by firing his rifle in the air, and the remort was to be the signal to be due! report was to be the signal to the duel-ists to begin with their bloody work. Goldie awaited anxiously for the detonation of the rifle, which suddenly sound-

ed on the air. Then commenced the duel at the long est range ever recorded. Goldie advan-ced from behind the tree in a kneeling posture, when, whiz! his sombrero was perforated by a ball from Bloody Bill's rifle. Quick as lightning he dropped full length on the ground in time to escape the two other bullets which came in rapid succession. He lay still, brought his rifle into position, as he was stretched full length upon the ground, and then remained immovable. Presently he saw a diminutive figure which he knew to be Bill (who was was nearly one inch | far from \$150.

taller than Goldie) advancing cautiously from the shelter of the tree, Quickly taking aim he fired twice in succession and then retired behind the sheltering trunk. One of the bullets he afterward discovered had passed through the lobe of Bill's left ear. There was a cessation now of firing for some time, when Goldie espied his opponent's head and shoulders exposed. Quick as lightning his rifle was at his shoulder, and the detonating report was heard. Bloody Bill's hat was carried away by the bullet. Goldie now rather incantionaly advanced from his shelter and became the target for six balls in rapid rotation, one of which made a hole in his coat-sleeve and another through his pantaloons. He beat a hasty retreat. The duelists remained gazing at the distant trees, each watching for the indistinct form which represented his adversary. Each peered cantiously from behind the tree, endeavoring to gain sight of the other. Goldie at last gain sight of the other. Goldie at last saw Bill again advance, and the former stepped rapidly to the front and quickly brought his rifle into position. Almost simultaneously the clear, sharp report of two rifles rang on the air, and both men fell Goldie managed to raise himself and crawl behind the trunk of the tree. He had been wounded in the left shoulder. Presently he was joined by the Texans who had been witnesses of this most exciting duel. They had this most exciting duel. They had already ridden over to Bloody Bill and found him dead—a bullet had penetrated

Another wonderful fact connected with Goldie is that he is just as good a marks-man and just as dexterous with the revolver as he is with the rifle. At sixty paces he can hit the center of the bull eye and then put twenty balls in quick succession through the same orifice. At forty paces he can with his revolver knock off the ash of a cigar which a gencredible feat that he performs is as fol-lows: A soda water bottle is thrown men have the nerve to stand as the target. Another of his feats with the refore it falls Goldie will send a bullet down the neck of the bottle and make a hole in the bottom. There are other feats that he performs with bottles. In short, his feats with pistol are too numerous to mention. He seems to fire without takon a forked tong, and Goldie will send six ing aim, as some of this shooting he can bullets in rapid succession down the do in almost any position, firing from

under his leg, etc.
It is understood that some gentlemen who are acquainted with Goldie's record with the rifle, and have witnessed his splendid shooting, are raising a sum of money to bring him before the public. It is their intention that he shall first give a public exhibition of his skill in St. Louis, and afterward go East, when a match is to be arranged between him and Dr. Carver.

The Bamboo and Its Uses. Common as it is, there is no more

raceful or beautiful object in nature

han the bamboo in its native luxuriance,

and nowhere is it seen to greater per fection than by the rivers and creeks of Burmah. As you round each bend of a Burmese river cluster after cluster of bamboo waves a graceful salute with its spray like foliage, and I could tell of country roads flanked by a bamboo avenue like nothing so much as a living Gothic aisle; the smooth, pillar-like stems, jointed together with perfect regularity, and rising on either side of the road almost perpendicularly, so gracefully is the arc described, meeting close overhead at a lofty height, and forming beneath a stillness which completes the parallel to the cathedral aisle. And when you turn to consider the uses tulfilled by this fairy-like plant, the wonder is scarcely less. Whether in his house, or land, or the boat, in which half the Burman's life is passed, the hamboo is present everywhere in an in bamboo is present everywhere in an inbeams and rafters of floor and roof are made, the partition walls, the matting on the floor, the very string which lashes rafter and beam together, and in many cases the mat-thatch which completes the house; while within the house so built hardly a vessel but is made from, or at least indebted to, the same. On board the boat the bamboo is no less important; it floats the fisherman's net, t is shelter from the weather, and affords the rough bedding on which he lies; it is the stake to which his boat is moored, the pole which thrusts it from the shore, and even the anchor which holds it in the stream. Under more elaborate process it forms the substance of the multiform vessels of lacquer-work, which in Burmah take so largely the place of earthenware in other countries, It is the scaffolding of the builder, the laborer's basket, the child's toys, and from its branches are woven the fantastic structures so dear to the Burmese, where the pooay or drama is held, and it forms the fanciful canopy which covers the coffin in the funeral procession.—Fraser's Magazine.

Lightning's Startling Work.

The house of Mr. Caleb Bradbury in Cambridge, Mass., was struck by light-ning about quarter before six o'clock on recent Friday afternoon. No other building within a quarter of a mile of it was furnished with a lightning rod, but on this one rods arose from every corner of the roof and from the chimneys. A bolt entered the front of the house at the side of a bay window, and nearly on a level with the top of the win-Clapboards were torn off and dow. thrown into the street and also a por tion of the boards inside the clapboards A space of three or four feet square was stripped in this manner. Mrs. Boyce, a visitor, was reclining upon a sofa, im-mediately inside of this point, in the front parlor. The lightning threw down the plastering behind her, covering her completely over. A space about six feet square was torn off. A ball of fire then rolled across the room, went up the back wall and then traversed the gilt moulding completely around the room, burning it at every alternate inch and then passed out. Mr. Bradbury was sitting a short distance from the lady, but neither were injured, though both were stunned for a considerable time. He had just been telling the lady that there was no possible danger of the house being struck, as it had met with that fate recently and the lightning never struck twice in the same place. At the same time the front of the house was struck a bolt passed into the kitchen window, which was open, in the rear. Miss Ella Fletcher, who was preparing Miss Ella Fletcher, who was preparing supper, was hurled roughly through the kitchen and thrown into the dining-room, but was not badly injured, though stunned for some time. Her sister was also in the kitchen, but was not disturbed. The lightning by some process found its way to a chamber up stairs, passed completely around the moulding, burning it as in the parlor, and then left, doing no other damage. The rooms were filled with a sulphurlike smoke. All of the inmates of the like smoke. All of the inmates of the house were hard of hearing all the evening. The damage to the house was not

Earthquakes and Eruptions in 1877. In the whole of 1877 there occurred according to the compilations of Pro-fessor Fuchs, 109 recorded earthquakes, though from our own observations we pelieve the number to have been some what larger. In the three months o June, July and August there were only June, July and August there were only eleven earthquakes; while thirty-four occurred in September, October, and November, and the rest in the previous six months back to December 1, 1876. As usual, the most violent of these phenomena were those occurring in South America. The damage done to Iquique, Valuanaiso Lines and other cities by America. The damage done to Iquique, Valparaiso, Lima, and other cities by the outbreak of May 9, 1877, was enormous, the vibrations recurring with startling rapidity, and lasting over several days. A few days later a submarine volcanic eruption occurred off the coast of Peru, which also did great damage to shipping. The effects of these disturbances were felt in all parts of the Pacific. During the year several of the Pacific. During the year, several minor earthquakes, though of unusual intensity for the part of the world in which they were felt, occurred in Europe. Those of April 4, May 2, and October 8 in Switzerland, and of November 1 and 4 and December 22 at

was done.

The volcanoes of Europe were unusu ally inactive during the year, but in South America, in Japan, and in the Pacific generally, the year was marked by several very violent volcanic explosions. The frequency with which out-breaks of this nature were observed in the open sea was a peculiarity of the year. Thus in February a very remark-able emption occurred in the seas sur-rounding the Sandwich Islands, ten days after a violent outburst of the crater of Mauna Loa, on the mainland of the group, and a few weeks before another most remarkable outflow of lava from the celebrated lava lake of Kilauea. Here vast jets of liquid lava were ejected to a great height through the hard crust of the solidifying lava of the lake, which had lain undisturbed for many years. Much more serious was the eruption of Mount Cotopaxi in June, accompanied by terrible showers of ashes, dust, and mud, which were car-ried by the wind far and wide over the country, devastating the fair leads and destroying hundreds of lives. The in-sular volcano of Ooshima, in Japan, broke out in flames and burning lava on January 4, and continued in violent ac-tion till the first week in February, causing, in combination with the earth makes which accompanied it, a disas trous loss of life.

Among the more noteworthy events

Lisbon, were the most alarming. For-

tunately, little or no serious damage

of the year was the eruption of a new volcano in a district hitherto supposed to be free from volcanic disturbance— namely, on June 11, in a new crater near the Colorado river, California. About the same time an earthquake was felt in Canada. The subm rgence of sev eral islands in the great archipelago ly-ing between the Malay Peninsula and Australia, the upheaval of new lands in the same district, and the observance of the effects of volcanic phenomena in the deep waters of the South Atlantic, and where the sea is some 20,000 feet deep, would have been sufficient of themselves to mark the past year as an uncommon period of strange volcanic henomena. We believe, however, that the current twelve months will, unless sudden cessation of activity occurs, prove to be even more prolific of such vents than any of its recent predeces sors .- London Times.

What the Hired Man Sang.

Gretry was went to employ a singular method of slackening or quickening the pace of a walking companion to suit his own inclination. "To say," he would own inclination. "To unpolite; but to sing softly an air to the ime of the walk of your companion, and then by degrees either to quicken the time or make it slower, is a stratagem as innocent as it is convenient." principle of Gretry's ruse was wel ex emplified in the case of the stingy farmer who gave his hired hay-maker butter milk and whey for breakfast, and going to the field heard the man singing in drawling way,

B-u-t-t-e-r m-i-l-k and whey, Faint all day, faint all day;

his scythe keeping time to the tune. The next morning the farmer set a good meal of bacon and eggs before the man, and when he went to see how he was getting on with his work, found his arms going swiftly to "Bacon and eggs, take care of your legs!"—Chambers's

Sheer nonsense-Trying to cut your

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Terribly exhaustive are the night sweats

Terribly exhaustive are the night sweats which accompany Cons unption. But they, as well as the paroxysms of coughing, are invariably broken up by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the I ungs, which conquers the deadly malady, as well as bronchitis, pneumonis, pleurisy, asthma, diphtheria and all other affections of the throat, lungs and chest. It saves thousands from untimely graves and is invaluable in rescuing children from the croup, whooping cough and quinzy. It is sold by all Druggists.

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