Agricultural.

HOP CULTURE.—The attention of American agriculturists in some portions of the country has of late become absorbed in the culture of hops as a marketable commodity, with a degree of success scarcely commensurate to the labor, care and expenditure invested in the undertaking. Hence many have abandoned the experiment, under the impression that soil and climate are unfavorable in most of the Atlantic States for the successful culture of the plant. This is altogether an erroneous idea, the fault being in the manner of cultivation, and the soil selected for its production. The hop plant is perennial, and although indigenous to Great Britain and different portions of the European continent, it was not until some time during the reign of Henry VIII. that the culture of hops was introduced into England from Flanders. All previous attempts to cultivate the plant successfully as a mercantile commodity were failures from the simple fact that it was not properly understood. In 1837 the number of acres of hops, under cultivation, in England alone, was 56,323, and in the same year the excise duty, levied at the rate 18s. 8d. per cwt. was £310,794 4s., equal to $1,553,971 of our currency. Since that period the average is 68,000 acres, and the annual yield is measurably greater.

Now it is very evident that the same causes which appear to operate so unfavorably with the American agriculturist attended the efforts of the English hop-grower prior to the period indicated, when the Flemish introduced the proper method of hop culture into England. The wonder is that our people, who are apt in most things, have not profitted by the experience of their transatlantic brethren.

To produce hops abundantly for market, the plant requires to be carefully cultivated in good soil, in a temperate climate that is not subject to lengthened extremes of heat or cold, or long spells of rainy weather; even then it is one of the most precarious of crops. The following hints will be of service to American hop-growers:

Select a loamy soil on a dry subsoil, and place the plants in hills or groups of three or four in a group; the hills should be in rows five or six feet apart, add about the same distance in the row. A full crop is not produced until the fourth or fifth year after planting. Every year the ground should be dug in Winter and kept clear of weeds during the Summer. When a hop plantation is first made, as the plants are weak, the poles for the support of the vines are not required to be more than five or six feet in length, but in the third or fourth year they require to be ten or twelve feet in length, and three or four to a hill. Any kind of young trees or saplings may be used as hop poles, but the most durable are those of the chestnut, oak and ash. To preserve the poles they should be taken up after the crop has been gathered and stacked away in a dry place until again needed in the Spring.

The hops, when mature, should be carefully packed by hand, and immediately thereafter taken to a drying kiln. When thoroughly dried, pack in bags, taking care to compress closely to exclude the air as much as possible, the better to guard them from dampness, dust, insects, &c. The hop plant is particularly liable to be injured by insects, extreme cold, continued rains, thunder storms, &c.; hence the necessity of the utmost care in its cultivation. After the crop has been packed, the bags should be kept in dry, airy lofts, neither too warm nor too cold, avoiding, above all, exposure to a damp atmosphere.

The favorite varieties are the Hilton Goldings, the Bramling Goldings, Fugle's Goldings, and White's Early Goldings. These are mostly seedlings that have been brought to a high state of perfection, and afterwards selected from particular stocks which have been noticed to possess certain qualities in a marked degree. As regards manure, the choice should be given to phosphates where they are available; there can be no objection, however, to a top dressing of stable manure in the Fall. Grubbing should be frequent during the late Fall and Winter months.

DRESSING MUTTON IN TEXAS.—A Texas correspondent of the Mobile *Register* tells how he dresses sheep for mutton. "Hang the sheep by the heels and cut his throat thoroughly—wind-pipe, swallow, jugular vein and all. He will die very quick. So soon as life is extinct, or motion ceases, remove the entrails with a sharp knife, opening completely from tail to tongue. This job I generally get through with in just about half a minute. I am satisfied that the peculiar flavor of badly handled mutton, said to come from the wool, is due to the entrails lying too long in the animal. I pay no particular attention to the wool other than is demanded by neatness. On the plan above named, I frequently kill mutton four miles from home, tie them to my saddle, take them home, and even allow them to remain over night, without skinning, and no woolish flavor results. My mutton is proverbial for its delicacy and sweetness, and now you know exactly how I manage it.

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE.—A traveler says—"We see no pastures anywhere. If the cows are not tethered in the grass-fields, they have an attendant, often a very old woman, who spends the remnant of her days in that service. Here and there in the valley are small flocks of Merino sheep, always in the care of a shepherd and his dogs. It was interesting to see the movements of the dogs, one each side of the flock, and both constantly trotting up and down, keeping the flock close together. If a sheep strayed only a foot or two, it was instantly driven back. The dogs must have remarkable endurance to keep thus in motion all day, and that at not a slow pace. At the close of the day the flock follows the shepherd out of the field, very naturally suggesting the tenth chapter of John: "He goeth before them, and sheep follow him, for they know his voice."

THE Petunia was discovered in South America bout fifty years ago. The original of the species was white and single. For the seven succeeding years no other color was known, but in 1830 a purple variety was found in Brazil. A double petunia was unknown until about 1856, when a double white one was shown. The questions of some of our correspondents prove that they misunderstand the mode by which the double varieties are obtained. Double petunias produce no seed, and can only be obtained by fertilizing the single blossoms with pollen from the double ones. The operation requires much care, and is often unsuccessful, and at best only partially effective.

CHARCOAL for Swine, the *Country Gentleman* ssys, is frequently prescribed in agricultural papers, without any directions as to quantity. It should not be given carelessly and at random. Good, fresh charcoal, properly pulverized, may be given at the rate of one teaspoonful for every hundred pounds of animal, whatever its size may be, and at this rate will do no harm nor scour the animals, and may often be very useful.

SPRING time in Australia began August 20th. Summer began November 20th; autumn, February 20th; winter begins May 20th.

Trotting on the ice is lively in Connecticut.

Scientific.

TILGHMAN'S SAND BLAST.—Some new and interesting applications of this invention were lately described at a meeting of the students of the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, Pa:

Samples of raised lettering on marble, also of ground uncolored and of stained glass ornamented by the process were exhibited. Samples of thick plate glass, perforated by the sand blast with well defined holes ⅛ inch in diameter, were shown. The holes for the axles of the glass plates of electrical machines can be safely cut in this way.

The lettering of the block of marble had been done by first grinding and polishing one of its surfaces, attaching the stencils (letters of the size and shape required cut out of plate metal), and then blowing sand, by means of a jet of steam, on the surface, until, where unprotected by the stencils, it is cut away to the required depth leaving the letters in bold relief. The stone to be cut is placed upon a small struck, and then removed backward and forward upon a horizontal table, directly under the nozzle through which the sand is blown. The nozzle, which stands vertically over the table, has the pipe for the sand, entering the upper end, passing in the line of its axis, towards its lower opening. The pipe from the steam boiler enters through the side of the nozzle near its upper end, so that, when in operation, steam surrounds the tube through which the sand runs. The latter is connected by a rubber pipe, with a box of sand set about it. When cutting glass, the sand is compelled by a current of air from a reservoir, kept under pressure by a small blowing engine. In such a case the stencils need not be of metal. Rubber, and even thin muslin, will protect the glass.

THE DEPILATION OF HIDES WITH CHARCOAL.—It has been discovered that pulverized charcoal applied to sheepskins produces the depilation of the hair. Charcoal, as is well known, has the property to take up large quantities of oxygen from the atmospheric air, and the oxygen in this form seems to exert a chemical influence on the fatty substance present in the neighborhood of the glands of the hair roots. An oxidation takes place in the pores of the skin which destroys the glands and loosens the hair. Finely powdered charcoal is mixed with sufficient water to make a thin paste, and the hides immersed for 4 or 5 days and well turned over in the meantime, when the hair can be taken off at once. Hides treated with charcoal do not require further treatment, as is the case now with the lime process; and after being washed with water, they are ready for tanning. This will be a great advantage to the tanning trade, as leather treated in this way possesses more toughness, solidity, and flexibility. The other advantages of this treatment are great saving in time and labor, each hide weighs ½ to 1 pound more, and has less spots, the work is more pleasant and healthy, the splitting with the machine is more easily accomplished, and the cost price is the same as with lime, as the charcoal can be used over again. Animal or vegetable coal can be used in any quantity, having no deleterious property whatsoever; and for each hide 6 or 10 pounds, with the necessary quantity of water, are sufficient. The temperature should be 61° or 70° Fah., and can be easily maintained by introducing steam into the vats. The tanning process is facilitated, as no lime is left behind to neutralize the tannic acid.

WE learn from the *English Mechanic* that Professor Forel has recently been investigating into the character and causes of certain phenomena, which the inhabitants about Lake Geneva call *fontaines*. They are the irregular spots which appear on the surface of the lake when it is ruffled by a brisk breeze or by falling rain. Where the surface of the lake has its normal color the waves are sharp and move rapidly; but, when the limits of a *fontaine* are reached they become more sluggish in their movement, while the bases are convex and the tops rounded. A careful examination of these surfaces proved that the phenomenon they exhibit is due to the presence of oily matters that are suspended or float upon the water, which foreign substance may have come from a factory situated on the banks, or from some passing steamer. In order to verify these conclusions, the professor took occasion to deposit, at certain points, small quantities of oily liquids. By this means *fontaines* were readily produced. It was, moreover, determined that one-third of a cubic inch of oil would suffice to cover a surface of about forty-three thousand square feet. Although the thickness of this layer was hardly one two-millionth of a millimetre, it was still sufficient to reduce the friction of the winds, and so visibly affect the waves. Fishermen upon the Mediterranean Sea are acquainted with this property of oil to render the surface quiet, and so often cast a few drops of it on the ruffled surface of the water, being thus enabled to see the fish below. A piece of plate glass fitted into the bottom of a wooden box is also used for a similar purpose.

PRESERVING BRICKWORK.—The exclusion of damp from brickwork has long been an important problem with builders. It is stated that one of the most effective methods of accomplishing this object is the following: Three quarters of a pound of mottled soap are dissolved in one gallon of boiling water, and the hot solution spread steadily with a flat brush over the outer surface of the brickwork, care being taken that it does not lather; this is allowed to dry for twenty-four hours, when a solution, formed of a quarter of a pound of alum dissolved in two gallons of water, is applied in a similar manner over the coating of soap. The soap and alum form an insoluble varnish, which the rain is unable to penetrate, and this cause of dampness is thus said to be effectually removed. The operation should be performed in dry settled weather.

Another method is to use eight parts of linseed oil and one part of sulphur, heated together to 278°, in an iron vessel.

IN a recent communication on the energy of electricity, Rev. Arthur Rigg describes a galvanometer of so delicate a construction that if one finger be laid in a trough of water and another finger in an adjoining trough, and the muscles of the arm be then slightly contracted, a current of electricity will be excited that will readily make its presence felt upon the galvanometer by a deflection of the needle.

DENTIST'S SOLDERS.—For gold solder, use 8 grains American silver coin and 4 grains best copper wire (or copper from an old style cent) to each pennyweight of gold plate on the same fineness as that to be soldered. For silver solder, use 8 grains best brass wire to each pennyweight of silver coin. Melt with borax, cool, and roll into plate.

BRITTLENESS IN THE BONES OF HORNED CATTLE.—According to Nessler, the unusual brittleness of the bones of horned cattle in some parts of Germany is due to the nature of their food, and he finds that this affection prevails in certain localities of the Black Forest which are characterized by the presence of granitic soils.

FELTING RABBITS' HAIR.—These hairs were formerly treated with a solution of mercury in nitric acid for the purpose of enhancing their felting properties. A mixture of nitric acid and treacle is proposed as a substitute.

Domestic.

SALT RISING BREAD.—Put three teacups of water, as warm as you can bear your finger in, in a two quart cup or bowl, and three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt; stir in flour enough to make quite a stiff batter: this is for the rising, or emptyings, as some call it. Set the bowl, closely covered, in a kettle, in warm water, as "warm as you can bear your finger in," and keep it as near this temperature as possible. Notice the time when you "set" your rising; in three hours stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour, put it back, and in five and one-half hours from the time of setting, it will be within one inch of the top of your bowl. It is then light enough, and will make up eight quarts of flour; make a sponge in the center of your flour with one quart of water of the same temperature as rising, stir the rising into it, cover over with a little dry flour, and put it where it will keep very warm, and not scald; in three-fourths of an hour mix this into stiff dough; if water is used be sure it is very warm, and do not work as much as yeast bread; make the loaves a little larger and keep it warm for another three-quarters of an hour; it will then be ready to bake. While rising this last time have your oven heating; it needs a hotter oven than yeast bread. If these rules are followed, you will have bread as white as snow, with a light-brown crust deliciously sweet and tender.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.—Coffee should be browned at least twice a week and kept in air tight canisters, and only ground just immediately before using. Pick the green coffee carefully over, shake it in a collander to free it from dust, and rub it in a cloth. While roasting stir it all the time, the moment the berry crackles and becomes crisp to pulverize, it is sufficiently roasted. Stir in a small piece of butter the size of a walnut and put it steaming hot into an airtight canister. For making the proportions are one and one-half ounces of ground coffee to a pint of boiling water, or if you do not like it strong use one ounce of ground coffee to a pint of boiling water. Put your coffee into a bowl with just sufficient cold water to moisten it, beat in an egg, shell and all, mix it well through the coffee. Rinse your coffee boiler out with boiling water, put the coffee in and pour over the required amount of boiling water. Let it boil fifteen minutes. When it begins to boil stir it frequently, and never leave it until the grounds sink. Pour a little from the spout in order to remove the grains that may have boiled into it, and pour it back into the pot. It spoils the best made coffee to decant it as much as it would champagne. This is my way of making coffee, but I may be one of the 'thousands upon thousands, who never tasted a good cup of coffee.'

BE ALWAYS NEAT.—Some folks are very charming at evening parties, but surprise them in the morning when not looking for company, and the enchantment is gone. There is good sense in the following advice to young ladies:

Your every day toilet is part of your character. A little girl who looks like "fury" or a "sloven" in the morning is not to be trusted, however finely she may look in the evening. No matter how humble your room may be, there are eight things it should contain; a mirror, washstand, soap, towel, comb, hair brush, nail-brush, and tooth-brush. These are just as essential as your breakfast, before which you should make good use of them. Parents who fail to provide their children with such applications not only make a great mistake, but commit a sin of omission.

Look tidy in the morning, and after dinner work is over improve your toilet. Make it a rule of your daily life to "dress up" for the afternoon. Your dress may or need not be any thing better than calico; but with a ribbon or some bit of ornament, you can have an air of self respect and satisfaction that invariably comes with being well dressed.

CRYSTALLIZATION.—Put 18 ounces of alum into a quart of water and dissolve by simmering gently in a close tinned vessel over a moderate fire, stirring it frequently with a wooden spoon. When the solution is completed it must be poured into a deep glazed jar, and as it cools the subject intended to be crystallized should be snspended in it by a piece of thread or twine from a stick laid across the mouth of the jar. Let them remain twenty-four hours. Take them out, hang in a shady, cool situation till perfectly dry. Take care the solution is neither too hot nor quite cold, as in one case the crystal would be very small and in the other too large. Insets, spiders, beetles, and grasshoppers, vegetable productions, hops, ears of corn, daisy, hyacinth, pink, furz blossom, lichens, and mosses are some of the most suitable. Nests of small birds with eggs, particularly if fastened on a branch of a tree, are very pretty.

CREAM PUFFS.—Boil in half a pint of water three-fourths of a cup of butter, stir in while boiling one and three fourths cups of flour; when cool, mix in five eggs, one at a time, not beating them, and a scant half teaspoonful of dry soda. Drop on buttered pans half the size wanted when baked, then varnish each with a feather dipped in the beaten yolk of an egg. Bake in a quick oven till quite brown. If they are taken out too soon they will fall. When baked cut them open at the side and fill with the following mixture; Heat one pint of milk; mix one-half cup of sifted flour, one cup of sugar and two eggs together, stir in the hot milk and replace on the fire to thicken. Flavor to taste. This recipe makes about twenty puffs.

REMEDIES FOR BURNS.—Tar gives immediate relief from pain as it excludes the air from the burned surface. Linseed oil (unboiled) applied with a feather also allays the burning; so does finely carded wool laid thick upon the wound. Arnica tincture diluted with water is good for a burn. An excellent liniment for burns and scalds is made by filling a two ounce vail a third full of strong lime water and the remaining two-thirds with sweet oil. This should be shaken well before applying. A correspondent gives her remedy for burns as follows: Spread unsalted lard on a cloth and sprinkle thickly with black pepper, apply and the effect is magical.

TO CLEAN SWAN'S DOWN.—Take out the lining and wash the collar in warm water with soap, handling it as any delicate fabric, rinse in warm water thoroughly and hang it out doors to dry, giving it occasionally a gentle shake while drying. Another authority says use suds made of white hard soap, lay a part of the collar on one hand and the water over with the other, passing the hand very gently over the fur *one way* each time. When perfectly dry shake well to separate any portions of the down that may cling together.

SNOW CAKE.—The whites of ten eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one and one-half tumblers of sugar, one tumbler of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, flavor with lemon or vanilla, and bake in a slow oven three-quarters of an hour.

INVALID PUDDING.—Soak one even tablespoonful of tapioca in nearly a cup full of milk for an hour, or till thoroughly softened, add a little salt, sugar to taste, and the yolk of an egg, and bake 15 minutes.

COFFEE MILK.—Put a dessert spoonful of ground coffee into a pint of milk; boil it a quarter of an hour with a shaving or two of isinglass; then let it stand ten minutes and pour it off.

Humorous.

FROM DANBURY.—Blobkins was rich, handsome and vain, he imagined all he had to do was to look at some fair dame, and she'd fall dead at his feet. Blobkins attended the circus, and as he entered the first tent he took a look at the monkeys which bore a family resemblance to his tribe, although the genuine monkeys do not wear eye-glasses. Here the species to which Blobkins belongs differs somewhat from the usual tribe exhibited. He was delighted with the elephant and proposed to give Bailey a check on his "Pa" which Bailey magnanimously refused to accept. It took him some time to visit all the cages and satisfy his curiosity and thirst for natural history. Then entering the circus he took a back seat so that the young man selling peanuts would not step on him. He thought the entree a wonderful sight, and as the twelve ladies and gentlemen dashed around the ring the sight was most bewildering to the promising Blobkins. When Geo. Donald turned forward somersaults on his bare back horse, Blobkins turned a backward one nearly off the seat, and when Clark, the clown, pointed out the "handsomest man" in the show, Blobkins hid his face behind his hat for fear he would be the object of the jester's remarks, but Clark was pointing the other way which disappointed Blobkins. Frank Melville and little Alexander pleased Mr. Blobkins, Esq., to such an extent that while they were riding he was heard to "hi! hi!" so frequently that the man who feeds the lions told him to "dry up, or he would chaw off his left ear." Blobkins replied "What's the matter wid-ju?" Clark remarked that "One fool at a time was sufficient and all that Bailey paid for." When the Orrin brothers flip-flapped into the ring and stood on each others ears, eyebrows, and hung by their lip, Blobkins thought that some pumpkins, and resolved to try it when he went home. Frank Robinson turned himself inside out so easily that Blobkins thought it no more to do than to turn his undershirt, and he imagined De Haven was a silly youth to run so frantically from that "little hoss," even if he did come at him with his mouth wide open, and suggested if De Haven would *half sole* the seat of his trowsers with an armor of strong leather he would be out of danger when the hoss snapped at him in the rear. He offered no suggestions for Melville when he rode, but sat with his mouth and eyes wide open in mute astonishment and wondered what kind of a plaster Melville used to keep him on his horse, and swore that Alexander had weights in his feet so that he could stand on his dad's head and let the horse have his own way. But when the elephant come in and stood on his tail, and balanced himself on the end of his trunk, Blobkins thought he had enough of that kind of fun for one day and made a speedy exit from the canvas, upsetting an old woman selling watermelon skins on the sidewalk, stepped on a "kinals" narrative and plunged headlong into a passing street car and fell broad side in the lap of a fat Dutch woman returning from market with three dozen eggs, two mackerel, and a pound of beef-steak. Blobkins was satisfied. He had seen Bailey's show, broken up a Dutch boarding-house, tore his pants, and was ready to die.

A TURK!—The Colonel—"As for what they call 'intellect,' and that sort of thing, why, what I say is, the less of it in a woman the better, my boy!"

Little Tomkyns—"My sentiments to a T, sir! Intellect, indeed! As for me, I've always looked upon woman as a mere toy!"

CLOSED-UP.—Newly-fledged B. A. to his late College Tutor—"I say, old fellow, ever since I matriculated I've wanted to ask you which tailor made your clothes."

Tutor—"Humph! Fubbins in the High!"

B. A.—"Much obliged; I'll take doosid good care he never make mine!"

A BOY of sixteen, employed the other day in manipulating some old government stores, thought, from the smell, that two small pills which he found must be gunpowder. He tried with a match, and found that he was correct in his surmises. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. This precocious youth adds another to the long list of martyrs te science.

A NEWLY-MARRIED couple found themselves in a railway carriage with only one fellow passenger, who appeared to sleep profoundly. Soon the lady commenced to call her young husband all the endearing names that natural history could supply. The traveler, roused up, begged the lady to call her partner a "Noah's Ark" at once, and allow him to sleep quietly.

AS THE sun in all his splendor was peeping over the eastern hills, a newly-married man exclaimed, "The glory of the world is rising?" His wife, who happened to be getting up at that moment, taking the compliment to herself, simpered out, "What would you say, deary, if I had my silk gown on?"

THEY tell this story of an Scotch Judge, who, when one of his colleagues failed to take his seat on the bench, leaving a brother to excuse his absence on the ground that he had lost his wife, exclaimed, "Has he!" That is a good excuse indeed, "I wish we all had the same."

IRASCIBLE OLD PARTY.—"Conductor, why didn't you make me, as I asked you? Here I am miles beyond my station." Conductor—"I did try, Sir; and all I could get you to say was, "All right, Marie; get the children their breakfast and I'll be down in a minute!"

A COWARDLY fellow having kicked a newsboy for pestering him to buy an evening newspaper, the lad waited till another boy accosted the "gentleman," and then shouted in the hearing of all bystanders, "It's no use to try him, Jim, he can't read."

"YOUR children may never have wealth," observed a clergyman recently to his congregation; "but when they grow up it will be something for them to boast that their fathers were not members of the Forty-second Congress.'

"TAKE a wing," gushed a pompous upstart, extending his bent arm to a sensible young lady, at the close of the prayer-meeting. "Not of a gander," she quietly replied, and walked home with her mother.

THE Utica *Herald* says men will never know what effect it would have had on Job, if eleven little girls had called on him, one after another, and tried to sell him Sunday-school picnic tickets.

THE Des Moines Quartette were somewhat startled by finding that the selection, "When wearied wretches sink to sleep," had been printed on their programmes, "When married wretches," &c.

"HAVE I not, my son, offered you every advantage?" "Oh, yes, sir, but I could not think of taking advantage of my own father."

AN Irishman, being asked in court for his certificate of marriage, showed a big scar on his head about the size of a small shovel.

A DANBURY bride received among her wedding gifts a receipted bill for eight dollars for gate hinges from her father.

A stout heart is a good cuirass.

Miscellany.

Saving for the Children.

It not unfrequently happens that the children of two families living near each other and brought up under the same social and educational influences turn out very differently on arriving at maturity. The family that seems to have had the most careful training does less credit to itself than the families whose childish freedom of action shocked the critical observer. We say "seems to have had the most careful training," for it is often only in seeming after all that the difference has consisted. As a rule it may be predicted of wise family government that it will be known, as a tree is, by its fruit. All government that is only from the outside, and therefore despotic, fails necessarily of reaching its end; and all government whose aim from first to last is to teach its subjects self-control must give them considerable latitude. The latter sort, however, takes very much more time and thought than the former, and is compatible with certain things which have come to be by many people accepted as cardinal points in family policy. For instance, if father and mother set out primarily with the idea that they must save for their children, and so feeling, if they bend each year the strength of their natures in a united effort to add acres to the farm or to increase the money in the savings banks, they will spend all their force there. The father will work hard, late and early, saving here, economizing there, growing stoop-shouldered and gray, but gaining his point and thinking, complacently, of the amount he is worth. The mother will pinch, and contrive, and patch and darn, practicing a thousand small economies that nobody ever suspects, and losing even the memory of the day when she was a bonny, blithe-hearted girl whom her tired husband used to come miles to see in courting days. The children who are first in the loyal, honest hearts that love them, though they never have time to show it in any sweet way, meanwhile grow up. Maria wants to take music lessons, John wants to go to college, but father and mother think of the expense, count up the dollars it will cost, and decide that a common school education is good enough for their children as it was for them. This only sometimes, and seldom where the parents are Americans, born to the idea that the son may be President one day, and that, as we wrote in our copy-books, "Education is the life of liberty." Oftener the music lessons and the college course are allowed, however, and the home economies are doubled, while it is in countless little ways that the love of the beautiful is stunted and crushed, and the children made to feel that of all unlovely, hard, prison-like places, home is the most so. There is a parlor, to be sure, grim and funeral as a hearse, and it is only used on solemn occasions, as at a christening, a wedding, or a funeral. For Mary and Lucy to sit there of an afternoon with their sewing, or for Charlie and Sam to take a lamp there in the evening to play checkers, would be an unheard of treason against the household economy. If there be a piano, and if it stands in the parlor, there is sure to be a strip of stair carpet between it and the door, and another strip of stair carpet in front of it, lest the necessary going to and fro of the girls to practice should wear out the splendors of the best three-ply of tapestry. The children desire to take a paper or magazine as their neighbors do, but it costs $3 or $4 a year, and father shakes his head. There is to be a course of lectures in the neighboring church by distinguished men and women, and it would be pleasant to go but winter is coming and there is coal to get, and flour will be wanted, and mother says, "Better not mention the lecture to your father."

Now, when the choice is between coals and flour and music and lecture tickets and there is honestly not enough money to afford all, why the latter must go. Cut your coat by your cloth, of course. But we are talking of cases where there is enough money to afford æsthetic and intellectual enjoyment as well as food and fire; to afford books and papers other than school-books, and to put now and then a picture on the wall and a flower in the window, as well as to buy when needed a chair and a table.

Save for the children if you can, and so much as you can, but remember it is spendthrift economy that does it by saving from them. The time when they need a home full of grace and beauty is in the forming period of life. There are very few men, if they knew it, who can afford not to have the visits in their family every week of a fresh, breezy, bright instructive paper; and there is very few who can afford not to let their children have good times in the household while childhood lasts. When the final interest is apportioned it will be those who have spent most wisely who will have the largest dividends.—*Hearth and Home.*

The Last Moments of Guerrazzi.

Guerrazzi, the Italian author and statesman, died at his home near Leghorn, surrounded by his family. The last book he read was De Gubernati's "Lives of Illustrious Italians." He had just finished the closing pages of his last work, "Il Secolo che muore," and had expressed to his friends his satisfaction that he had lived long enough to bring this work to completion. He had already designed another work, to be called "The Origin of Comets."

The countenance of Guerrazzi after death was calm and placid. A cast of the features was taken and the body was embalmed.

Scientific and Safe Treatment.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. So successful has it proven that the proprietor has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

THOS. J. BISHOP, of South Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that his wife had suffered since a child with Catarrh until it had resulted in what eminent physicians pronounced Consumption; that she has used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and they have worked wonders with her case.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who not only try to imitate Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines but also copy his original style of advertising by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they can not cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to enable them to write original advertisements of their own, but have to steal those of others, are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicine. Look out for them. 9

MEDICAL ADVERTISING.—The medical profession are outspoken in their denunciation of the system of medical advertising, and declare that any medicine that is advertised is a fraud. How thoroughly inconsistent and unfair is such an argument. The men who are so loud in their criticisms, are those who *advertise* themselves as medical *savans* by ostentatious display; splendid residences with massive door-plates; fast horses and costly carriages. DR. J. WALKER, of California, an old practitioner, respected alike for his skill and conscientious independence, dares to differ; and having discovered in his VINEGAR BITTERS a purely herbalistic medicine, free from all spirituous poisons—a wonderful specific for numerous disorders, advertises the same for the relief of his fellow man, and is borne out in his declarations of its many virtues by thousands of invalids, who are being cured of disease by its use. 27

WE understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* Our Doctor, however, says a little ipicac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.

There are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best antibilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.* 4

AN INFALLIBLE PILE REMEDY.—Sufferers with this painful disease who have tried electuaries, lotions, ointments and a long list of nostrums for its relief, in vain, will thank us for calling attention to ANAKESIS, the happy discovery of DR. SILSBEE, an experienced and scientific M. D. Thousands of cases attest its virtue, it is a simple suppository, acts as an instrument, soothing poultice and medicine, gives instant relief and cures permanently. Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere. ANAKESIS Depot, 46 Walker St., New York. 4

THE noblest aim of science is to relieve human suffering. Its highest triumph is found in DR. HICKMAN'S RHEUMATIC ELIXIR, a remedy of the highest character and standing. Acute or chronic *Rheumatism, Gout,* and all aches and pains which are caused by the above diseases, give way before its beneficent power. For sale by all respectable Druggists. Price $1. If your Druggist has not got it, take no other, but send $1 direct to the Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, DR. WM. H. HICKMAN, 336 South Second St., Philadelphia, Pa. Also Manufacturer of DR. HICKMAN'S ELECTRIC FLUID for *Neuralgia, Headache and Toothache.*

Tape Worm! Tape Worm!

Removed in a few hours with harmless Vegetable Medicine. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, passes. Refer those afflicted to residents of Philadelphia whom I have cured, that had been unsuccessfully treated at the Jefferson Medical College, or Tenth street; had taken in vain turpentines, the so-called specifics, and all known remedies. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 29 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. This Doctor has been in business for over twenty-five years, and is perfectly reliable. Call and see. Advice free. Removed tape worm from a child six years old measuring 30 feet. At his office can be seen specimens, some of them over 40 feet in length, which have been removed in less than three hours by taking one dose of his medicine. Dr. Kunkel's treatment is simple, safe and perfectly reliable, and no fee until the worm, with head, passes. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 29 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Consultation by mail, or at office free.

Advertisements.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

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

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

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

$10 Breslau Lots.

5,000 LOTS

Of 25x100 feet, for Sale in the

CITY OF BRESLAU,

at $10 per Lot,

2,000 Garden Plots

Of 10 Lots each, at $100 per Plot.

The City of Breslau

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

Every one Knows Breslau,

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

REMEMBER, $10 PER LOT.

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

THOMAS WELWOOD,

15 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, L. I., & No. 7 Beekman St., Rooms 5 & 6, New York City.

Or to

EDWARD SALOMON,
612 & 614 Chestnut St.,
2-11-1y Philadelphia, Pa.

BLANKS

NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Advertisements.

DYSPEPTIC

CONSUMPTION.

Can Dyspeptic Consumption be Cured? We answer, YES!

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

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

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

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

REMEDIES USED,

Apart from our Office Practice.

FIRST.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

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

SECOND.

THE PINE TREE

TAR CORDIAL!

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

For further advice, call or write

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

232 North Second Street.

ADMONITION.

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

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

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

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

CONSULTING ROOMS AND STORE,

No. 232 N. SECOND ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. Pierces Pleasant Purgative Pellets

SIZE OF PELLETS.

Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules. THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC, or Multum in Parvo Physic.

The novelty of modern Medical, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Science. No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive and nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients, when we can by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, **scarcely larger than a mustard seed,** that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each little **Purgative Pellet** represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug shops. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized and modified, one by the others, as to produce **a most searching and thorough,** yet **gently and kindly operating cathartic.**

$500 Reward is hereby offered by the proprietor of these Pellets, to any chemist who, upon analysis, will find in them any Calomel or other forms of mercury or any other mineral poison.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For **Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, High Colored Urine, Unsociability and Gloomy Forebodings,** take **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of my Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, I wish to say that **their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress.** Age does not impair them; their sugar-coating and being enclosed in glass bottles preserve their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable, which is not the case with the pills found in the drug stores, put up in cheap wood or paste-board boxes. Recollect that for all diseases where a **Laxative, Alterative or Purgative** is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction to all who use them.

They are sold by all enterprising Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Do not allow any druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good as my Pellets because he makes a larger profit on that which he recommends. If you druggist cannot supply them, enclose 25 cents and receive them by return mail from

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!

All styles, Silver Mounted and Walnut, new and second-hand. Securely packed for shipping. COUNTERS, BARS, SHELVING, STORE FIXTURES, &c.

HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNITURE all kinds. The largest and best assorted stock, new and second-hand in the City.

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