AGRICULTURAL.

BEE KEEPING BY FARMERS.—There are two reasons why farmers should keep bees: first, because their occupancy of land places them in the right localities to improve the whole honey field; and second, because their occupancy of the field entitles them to its harvest. Can it be made profitable? It would hardly be profitable to make it a principle business; as an incidental business it may afford them a large return for a very moderate outlay and trifling expense. Four hives of sufficient size, with surplus honey receptacles for 400 pounds of honey, will cost say twenty-five dollars; four swarms of bees would, at five dollars each, cost twenty dollars—making an outlay of forty five dollars. The first year they would give, in a good field and season, 129 pounds of surplus, more or less, according to the season, amounting at thirty cents per pound at $38.40. The second season would yield 500 pounds, or $150—amounting in two seasons—to$188.40. This gives more than four times the cost in two seasons; and the average for many seasons may equal this, with no additional expense save the supply of new honey boxes annually. I gave the above figures from the results of actual experiment having received the average given above from four hives the first and second seasons, they being the two first seasons in which I placed swarms in the Eureka hives, and the honey was so white and fine that it brought me thirty cents per pound.

Let me advise my farmer friends how to proceed in this matter. Get from one to four hives; according to your honey field and faith; take them to a bee-keeper, who will place a good first swarm in each hive; and remove them home. Or if the seller is pleased to let them stand till fall, place boxes on them and let them stand till then. At the proper time in the fall, remove the boxes and take all home. With hives so constructed as to prevent the disposition to swarm, and the number limited to the capacity of the field, I have no doubt that they would sometimes do better than this, as I have had 200 pounds from one hive in one season. On this plan, there is little to do but to place and remove the boxes in the proper time. If the hive is so constructed as to give ample room in the breeding and wintering apartment feeding is rendered unnecessary. If proper means are used to give room in the surplus boxes for all the colony the whole season, before any preparation is made for swarming and the hives are effectually shaded from the sun, no watching for swarms will be required; and no time necessarily devoted to them but to put on the surplus boxes in season, and remove them when full; and this may even be done by a neighbor accustomed to the business, if one is apprehensive of danger in performing these, or any other operations about the hive.

FATTENING FOWLS.—As a general rule, the farmer should not desire that his should be very fat, for there is a kind of antagonism between reproduction and the storing of much fat in the tissues. If it was a mere question of what to do with the material, there would seem to be no reason why a fowl, once having attained her full weight, should not then always begin to lay. Fat in a living being is generally as foreign to the system as if it were dried out and stowed away in a pantry; and yet a certain proportion of it seems to be the rule with all animals in their ordinary health, the amount varying with the individual. Fowls cannot be made to fatten when only partly matured, a few breeds excepted, for they need most of their feed for growth, like spare youths, who eat voraciously and grow prodigiously, while remaining awkward and long. This is no reason why chickens, intended for the table, should not be generously fed, for the more they eat the greater the quantity of their flesh, of course; the quality is also much better. Adult fowls can be fattened upon grain of various sorts, fed for a change. But as variety not only stimulates appetite, but aids digestion, a very little animal food of extra nice quality, as nice beef's liver, or other butcher's meat, should be added daily, and fresh vegetables also. But on no account give much of these last, for not only is grain cheaper and productive of the best quality of flesh, but much meat is too exciting, and vegetables, fed freely, keep the bowels too active, and therefore retard fattening.

POULTRY PARASITES.—Fowls are infested with several kinds of parasites. There are lice of sufficient size to be readily discoverable, which are found either beneath the wings or upon the head and neck, and very small mites or *acari* which infest sitting hens so much as frequently to make them leave their nests, and which also swarm plentifully in the houses and upon the roosts. The specimens received are of the latter class. They hide in crevices of the nests or houses during the day, and at night sally forth to feed, which they do by puncturing the skin and sucking the blood of the fowls. There is no difficulty in getting rid of all these pests. They thrive in filth and avoid neat quarters. If you will thoroughly cleanse the floor of the poultry house, lime-wash the walls, filling up all the cracks with lime, and removing all loose boards and cleats, and thoroughly smear the perch with lard and kerosene oil mixed, so that the fowls' feet and feathers will be well greased, you will very soon be relieved of the trouble. Where these lice and mites are very numerous and infested fowls are kept close to stables they will gather upon horses and cattle and greatly trouble them. Cases have been known in which horses have died from the irritation thus produced. For this reason poultry should not be kept in stables.

JUST WHAT SHOULD BE DONE. Harvest is now over and reapers and mowers should be put under shelter. They are costly affairs to be left out in the weather, as we frequently see them. Sun and rain will soon rust and shrink and warp them into comparatively worthless affairs. Rust not only destroys, but it causes unnecessary friction, and hence requires greater power to move the machine. Clean all parts of the metal work effectually and grease them with tallow. Shellac varnish is a good protection against rust. Clean off nuts and screws and grease them thoroughly before replacing them. This will prevent future trouble if a bolt or nut needs removing. Nearly every one has some experience with rusted screws, nuts and bolts. A little grease now may save hours of time hereafter, besides a world of vexation. Plows, hoes, rakes, scythes, and all other tools, should be put away in good order, and where you can put your hand on them when you want them. We know men who lose enough every year to pay their taxes by neglecting to take care of tools.

HOW DRAINS ACT.—The water which runs into drains dug in tough clay soil, enters from the sides and the bottom, and not from immediately above the drains. The toughtest clay is sufficiently permeable to water to allow it to pass through readily, and after the drains have been in operation sometime, regular and permanent water channels become established in the soil leading from above to the bottom of the drains. In digging drains in tough, compact clay, numerous small veins of water are cut, which show very clearly how readily the water will pass through such soil as soon as outlets are provided. The advantage of the deeper drains is thus explained, and it is readily seen that their influence extends further in proportion to their depth.

SCIENTIFIC.

IMPORTANCE OF SALTS IN FOOD.—Mr. Foster, in the London *Medical Record*, has made some interesting experiments on dogs and pigeons, which show that animals suffer and die when inorganic salts are altogether absent from their food, although the other nutritive constituents may be abundant. In all the animals tried, there was a condition of muscular weakness, iremor, and general exhaustion. In the dog, the muscles of the posterior extremities, from the second week of the experiment onward, gradually assumed a paralytic character, as when the function of the spinal cord is weakened. The activity of the cerebrum was also impaired, as was evident from the bluntness of the senses and apathy of the animal. Later on, increased excitability often appeared; the dogs were terrified at any quick motion; one had a brief attack of madness, but soon crouched down trembling and growling. On being taken out it ran forward and knocked its head violently against a wall. After the animals had been deprived of salts for some time, the juices of the intestinal canal either lost their digestive power or were not secreted in proper quantity and nutrition was thus interfered with. Death took place, however, from the alterations in the nervous system, before there had been time for it to occur from inanition. The quantity of salts necessary to life is smaller than is generally supposed, but the exact amount required is still to be determined.

These experiments amount practically to a scientific exposure of the unnaturalness and consequent abnormality of the use of sifted wheat flower the principal food of women and children, and of too many men. The inorganic salts are almost absent from this artificial food, the chief material weakness of modern pseudo-civilization.

IT SEEMS probable that vegetable matter may, under favorable conditions, be converted into coal much more rapidly than most chemical geologists are in the habit of assuming. At least a curious instance of an approach toward such conversion, within the historic period, has been brought before the German Geological Society by Herr Hirshwald, of Berlin. In one of the old mines in the upper Hartz—the Dorothea mine, near Clausthal—some of the wood originally employed as timbering has become so far altered as to assume most of the characters of a true lignite, or brown coal. It appears that certain of the levels in the ancient workings of this mine are filled with refuse matter, consisting chiefly of fragments of clay-slate more or less saturated with mine water, and containing here and there fragments of the old timbering. This wood when in the mine is wet and of leathery consistence, but on exposure to the air rapidly hardens to a solid substance, having most if not all the characteristics of true lignite. It breaks with a well-marked conchoidal fracture, and the parts which are most altered present the black lustrous appearance characteristic of the German "pitch coals." At the same time chemical examination of the altered wood shows that it stands actually nearer to true coal than do some of the younger tertiary lignites. This instance seems, therefore, to prove that pine wood, when placed under highly favorable conditions, may be converted into a genuine lignite within a period which, from what we know of the history of mining in the Hartz, can not have extended beyond four centuries.

ETHER.—Physicists recognize heat as a mode of motion, and that it comes under the cognizance of our perceptions by the vibrations of atomic matter or ether: of ether, incoercible, imponderable, which fills all the immensity of space and the depth of all bodies. It is in this fluid that the stars describe their orbits; in this fluid atoms perform their movements and describe their trajectories. Thus the ether, the radiant messenger of heat and light, conveys and distributes their radiations through all the Universe: and that which it loses in vibratory energy when it penetrates a cold body, which it warms, it communicates to the atoms of this body and augments the intensity of their movements; and that which it gains in energy by contact with a warm body which it cools, it withdraws from this body and diminishes the intensity of their vibratory movements. And this kind of light and heat which comes from material bodies is transmitted across space to other material bodies.

THE RUINS OF TROY.—The researches of Dr. Schliemann, on the supposed site of the city of ancient Troy, have recently been awarded by discoveries which have a worldwide interest, proving not only the existence of the city, so often and so strenuously asserted to be purely mythical, but the general accuracy both of the Homeric and Virgilian, the Greek and Latin, accounts of the people, their celebrated citadel, and its ten years's siege. These revelations prove incontrovertibly that the site of the city, supposed by Herodotus, Xenophon, Pintarch, and many other writers to be on the hights now called Hissarlik, was accurately laid down by those writers.

Indications of a destruction by fire, terrible enough to have justified Virgil's tremendous description, have also been found; and the Trojan goddess (Minerva) is exhibited, in the form of her favorite owl, on vases and earthenware utensils, on metal implements and trophies, and in every possible form.

THE POPULATION OF CHINA.—Abbe David, who has recently devoted some years to the exploration of Chinese territory and the study of the people, says that the estimate of statisticians that the total population of the Chinese Empire is but 100,000,000 souls is entirely incorrect. The error is due to the terrible ravages made in certain small political divisions, which have rebelled at times, and in which wholesale massacres have reduced the inhabitants to one half and in some cases one fifth their former numerical strength. The province of Kiangsi is, however, the least populated, and the average of each canton therein is 4,000 people. There are 4,345 cantons, making an approximate total of 17,380 000 inhabitants. Among the 18 provinces of the Empire, it is certain that several largely exceed Kiangsi in population; but taking the above given aggregate as a unit, there must be at least 300,000,000 individuals in the country.

DR. HILGENDORF, a German anatomist has discovered that the human cheek bone is not a single structure, but is divided by a suture into two distinct parts. This no doubt accounts for the wonderful growth and expansion of cheek which characterizes some people—the suture of their osseous facial structure is peculiarly flexible.

THE salts of tellurium, sometimes used for medical purposes, have the property of imparting to the perspiration a most offensive odor. It is said that Professor Bunson, who experimented on his own person, was compelled to absent himself from society for four weeks on this account.

ONE of the latest discoveries in the excavations at Rome is a magnificent bust, in perfect condition, of the Empress Plotina, wife of Trajan.

INSURRECTION in Egypt—The rising of the Nile.

DOMESTIC.

HINTS FOR MAKING CAKE.—Use none but the best materials for making cake. If you cannot afford to get good flour, dry white sugar and the best family butter, make up your mind to go without your cake, and eat plain bread with a clear conscience.

Stir the butter and sugar to a cream. Cake often fails because this rule is not followed. Beat these as faithfully as you do the eggs, warming the butter very slightly if hard. Use only a silver or wooden spoon in this as in other parts of your work.

Do not use fresh and stale milk in the same cake. It acts as disastrously as a piece of old cloth in a new garment. Sour milk makes a spongy cake: sweet, one closer in grain.

Streaks in cake are caused by unskilled mixing, too rapid or unequal baking, a sudden decrease in heat before the cake in quite done.

Do not delude yourself, and maltreat those who are to eat your cake, by trying to make soda do the whole or most of the duty of eggs. Others have tried it before with unfortunate results. If curiosity tempt you to the experiment, you had better allay it by buying some sponge cake at the corner bakery.

Test whether a cake is done by running a clean straw into the thickest part. It should come up clean.

Do not leave the oven door open, or change the cake from one oven to the other, except in extreme cases. If it harden too fast on the top, cover with paper. It should rise to full height before the crust forms.

Except for gingerbread, use none but white sugar.

Always sift the flour.

Be accurate in your weights and measure.

Cream your sugar and butter, measure milk, spice, etc., before beginning to work. For fruit cake it is best to prepare the materials the day before. Let your icing dry thoroughly before wrapping up the cake, and sift your flour before measuring.

THE HABIT OF SAVING.—Wastefulness characterizes our domestic economy to an extent unheard of in more frugal countries, and we must always eat, drink, and be clothed with the best the market affords. There is no economy in depriving ourselves of an abundant supply of nourishing food, decent raiment, and healthful shelter, but this affords no excuse for the prevalent sin of waste, nor does it justify spending hard-won wages upon expensive delicacies, unnecessarily large habitations, or costly trifles. There is far too lavish a subservience to fashion among all classes. Economy in this respect would not only create a much needed independence, both in dress and in our whole manner of life.

KEEPING MEALS WAITING.—Little things often interfere with our comfort very much, and one small annoyance is for men to delay coming to dinner when called. Sometimes they have an hour or more of work which they will do before quitting and then they go to the house to find the dinner cold, and the cook discouraged.—Nothing is more disheartening to a tired woman than a table full of dirty dishes ornamenting the table an-hour and a half later in the day than usual. Punctuality is a virtue that men should learn if they are in the habit of being uncertain about coming to meals.—Any women worthy the name of housekeeper will be regular with her meals if it lies within her to have them so.

HOW TO CLEAN SOAP SUDS.—It is well known, says an Australian paper, that a little alum dissolved is very effective in clearing muddy water; but a short time since, some alum was applied in a manner which, from its novelty and its valuable results, is worthy of notice. In a place where water is scarce at present, a little alum was dissolved in hot water, and thrown into a tub of thick soap-suds. In a moment the soap curdled, and accompanied by the muddy particles, sank to the bottom, leaving the water perfectly clear, pure, and devoid of smell.

This water was found very useful for washing clothing again, when poured off the sediment.

A NOVEL BATH.—One of the therapeutic novelties in London, recently introduced from the Continent, consists in the erection of establishments for administering hot sand baths as a remedy for rheumatism, recent cases of nervous disorder, affections of the kidneys, and all cases where heat is wanted as the chief therapeutic agent. The advantages of this treatment are, that it does not suppress perspiration like the hot-water bath, but rather increases it, and does not interfere with the respiration, like the steam bath or Turkish bath. The body can endure its influence for a much longer time, and a much higher temperature can be applied.

THE education of the girl, as a housekeeper, should be begun by the mother early, continued until the marriage of the daughter, and no other duty of the mother, and no other study of the daughter, should interfere with it. This and school education should go on simultaneously. If anything is to be postponed, let it be music, and drawing, and philosophy, which, as experience shows, are usually unattained to and unpracticed after the "happy event." The more and higher education the better. But let us have a real and practical instead of a sham education.

FELONS AND RUSTY NAILS.—Elder Evans, the Shaker, says: For the past ten years we have treated felons with hot water, and with unerring success. No cutting, no blistering, no anything, but immersing the finger, hand, or even the whole arm if necessary, in water as hot as can be borne, until the pain is gone and the core is loosened and drawn from the bone. When rusty nails have produced wounds, the same course has been pursued. If on hand or foot, keep it in hot water.

FLOUR CHOCOLATE.—Put one teacup of flour in a small iron kettle and set it over the fire to scorch, stir it constantly to keep it from burning on to the sides of the kettle. When the flour is of a dark brown color, pour boiling water over it, say two quarts or more, if the drink should be more desirable to be thin. Let the whole boil up a few minutes. Add one pint of sweet milk and sugar to suit the taste. Use for drink the same as coffee.

PROTECTION FOR PLANTS.—It is often the sun and not the frost that kills the stems of half hardy plants. Protective shading is often needed. Drive a stake beside the plant. Draw up the branches and cover with straw or matting wrapped around them. Kegs, barrels and boxes may be turned over such as are not too high and will sufficiently protect them. Air holes should be bored in the north sides of these protections.

CORN BREAD.—Take equal quantities of corn meal and flour (or rye flour;) scald the meal by pouring a little boiling water on it; when nearly cold add the flour, the same quantity of yeast as used for other kinds of bread and a little melted lard and salt; make the dough stiff and knead it; put it in a warm place to rise and bake it longer than other kinds of bread.

RICE MUFFINS.—One half cup of rice, boiled soft, stir in three spoonfuls of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, salt, one pint of sweet milk, one-half cup of yeast, two quarts of flour; let it rise all night; if needful add in the morning a little soda.

HUMOROUS.

TWO STORIES MIXED.—Uncle John Shelby an old backwoods hunter, one night undertook to entertain a company of bar-room sitters with the narration of his appearance in "running" down a deer. The ground, he said, was covered with six inches of snow, on which the rain had fallen and been frozen, forming a crust sufficiently strong to bear his weight. In the morning he discovered the tracks of a deer, and started after it, with the determination of running it down. After describing the course taken, and detailing the different incidents that occurred during the chase, he said that about noon he felt somewhat weary and hungry, and, standing his gun against a fence, he jumped into a cornfield and pulled some roasting ears, on which he proposed to make a meal.

"What, Uncle John, snow on the ground, and roasting ears?—that won't do," said one of the company.

"Hold on boys," said Uncle John, "I've made a little mistake, and got two stories mixed!"—*Dayton (O.) Democrat.*

A CLERICAL DIFFERENCE.—Not many years ago there lived a sweep in a certain Somersetshire village, who had two mischievous boys. One day the boys insulted the parish clergyman, and the angry divine went to the father, whom he accosted with:

"What do you intend to do with those boys of yours, John?"

"Well, sir," replied the sweep, with a wicked twinkle of the eye, "there's the oldest of 'em's a fine, sharp boy. I'm gwyne to make a sweep o' he. But the youngest is a dull, stupid sort o' lad. I don't really know what I can do wi' he, 'cept I make a parson o' m."

A CASE OF GOUT.—"What is the matter with you, my friend?" inquired a judge, who had called to see his sick neighbor. "Vell, I don't know, chudge—dey say it ish de cout—but vy should I have cout? I lives blain; I don't eat doo much nor drinks doo much; vy should I have de cout?" "Perhaps," suggested the judge, "it is hereditary?" "Vell," replied the invalid, with the look of a man who has suddenly been enlightened on a difficult subject. "Vell, I guess it ish hereditary; I remember my wife's uncle had de cout.'

SHE COULD DRIVE.—A resident of a neighboring town visited a sales stable a few days since, in search of a horse. After describing the paragon of a horse he was in search of, he stated that it must be one that his wife could drive. The stablekeeper asked how much of a horse his wife could drive. "Well," said the man, "I can drive any horse that stands, and my wife can drive me." "Oh, well," said John, "if your wife can drive a jackass, any of my horses will do." He bought the first one that was shown him.

A CLERGYMAN taught an old man in his parish to read, and had found him an apt scholar. After the lessons had finished, he had not been able to call at the cottage for some time, and when he did, he only found the wife at home. "How's John?" said the clergyman. "He's canny, sir," said the wife. "How does he get on with his reading?" "Nicely, sir." "Ah! I suppose he will read his Bible very comfortably now." "Bible, sir! bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the newspaper long ago."

GRANDMA, do you know why I can see up in the sky so far?" asked Charlie, a little four-year-old, of the venerable lady who sat on the garden seat knitting.

"No my dear, why is it?" said grandma, bending her eye, eager to catch and remember the wise saying of the precious little pet.

"Because there is nothing in the way," replied the young philosopher, resuming his astronomical research, and grandma her knitting.

AN ENGLISH lady was on the deck of a ship when there was a slight mutiny, and the ringleader was cut over the head by the captain. On recovering from a long fit of sea-sickness, and coming on deck after several days, she saw this very sailor at the wheel, and going up to him, asked, "How is your head now?" "West and by north, ma'am," was the reply.

A YOUNG lady at home from boarding school for the holidays was asked if she would have roast beef, when she replied, "No, I thank you; gastronomical satiety admonishes me that I have arrived at the ultimate stage of deglutition consistent with dietetic integrity!" The young lady was never asked if she would have anything over again.

A LADY took her little four-year old down town on the horse cars, and the man who loves children took the little one on his knee. On the return trip the seats were all taken. No gentleman moved. "Moder," said bright eyes, "ain't somebody wid nossing in their laps going to take me up?" There was a scramble for that precious one.

EPIGOSUS having heard that a process has been invented for manufacturing diamonds out of benzine, the next time he went home tight, he told his wife that she had better be careful how she fooled about with that broomstick, as she might knock a quart of diamonds out of their settling.

"HAVE you Goldsmith's Greece?" was asked of the clerk in a store in which books and various miscellaneous articles were sold. "No," said the clerk, reflectively, "we haven't Goldsmith's Greece, but we have some splendid hair oil."

SYDNEY SMITH said every public man should be provided with a foolometer—that, is, the acquaintance of three or four regular fools, on whom he could try his measures and judge of the effect they were likely to produce on public opinion.

A MAN who pretended to have seen a ghost, was asked what the ghost said to him. "How should I understand," replied the narrator, "what he said? I am not skilled in any of the dead languages.

"NONE of these things move me," as the tomcat said after a shower of bootjacks, bottles and brushes had failed to dislodge him from his moonlight trysting spot on the back shed.

DEAN SMITH, hearing of a carpenter falling through the scaffolding of a house which he was in repairing, dryly remarked that he liked to see a mechanic go through his work promptly.

"DOCTOR, what do you think is the cause of the frequent rush of blood to my head?" "Oh! its nothing but an effort of nature. Nature, you know, abhors a vacuum."

A YOUNG mother says that you may always know an old bachelor by the fact of his always speaking of a baby as "it."

WHICH are the four most corpulent letters in the alphabet? O, B, C, T (obesity).

MOCK TURTLE—Kissing before company and fighting afterward.

SHIFTING the "responsibility"—Dressing the baby.

WALL flowers at parties are generally faded flowers.

THE oldest Western settler—the evening sun.

Make Haste Slowly.

It is not at all wholesome to be in a hurry. Locomotives have been reported to have moved a mile in a minute for short distances. But locomotives have often come to grief by such great rapidity. Multitudes in their haste to get rich are ruined every year. The men who do everything maturely, slowly, deliberately, are the men who oftenest succeed in life. People who are habitually in a hurry, generally have to do things twice over. The tortoise beat the hare at last. Slow men seldom knock their brains out against a post. Foot races are injurious to health, as are all forms of competitive exercises; steady labor in the field is the best gymnasium in the world. Either labor or exercise, carried to exhaustion, or prostration, or even to great tiredness, expressed by "fagged out," always does more harm than the previous exercise has done good. All running up stairs, running to catch up with a ferry-boat, are extremely injurious to every age and sex, and condition of life. It ought to be the most pressing necessity which should induce a person over fifty to run twenty yards. Those live longest who are deliberate, whose actions are measured, who never embark in any enterprise without "sleeping over it," and who perform all the every day acts of life with calmness. Quakers are proverbially calm, quiet people, and Quakers are a thrifty folk the world over.

Saving is Wealth.

One great cause of the poverty of the present day is a failure of our common people to appreciate small things. They do not realize how a daily addition, be it ever so small, will soon make a large pile. If the young men and young women of to day will only begin, and begin now, to save a little from their earnings and plant it in the soil of some good saving bank, and weekly or monthly add their mite, they will wear a happy smile of competence when they reach middle life. Not only the desire but ability to increase it will also grow.

Let clerk and tradesman, laborer and artisan, make now and at once a beginning. Store up some of your youthful force and vigor for future contingency. Let parents teach their children to begin early to save. Begin at the fountain head to control the stream of extravagance—to choose between poverty and riches. Let your youth go on in habits of extravagance for fifty years to come as they have for fifty years past, and we shall have a nation of beggars, with a moneyed aristocracy. Let a generation of such as save in small sums be reared, and we shall be free from all want. Do not be ambitious for extravagant fortunes but do seek that which is the duty of every one to obtain, independence and a comfortable home. Wealth, and enough of it, is within the reach of all. It is obtained by one process, and by one only—saving.

New Books.

My Father and Hook, by the author of "My Mother and I."

The Dead Sausage, by the author of "The Living Link."

The Ark, by the author of "Taken at the Elood."

Mixed Drinks, by the author of "Through Fire and Water."

Went to bed in July, by the author of "A Rose in June."

The First Floor, by the author of "A Story of a House."

The Ring of Steal, by the author of "The Click of Gold."

A Regular Stick, by the author of "The Dodge Club."

The Baker's Bill, by the author of "Golden Grain."

The Power of Cheek, by the author of "Her Face was her Fortune."

Fernando and Ben, by the author of "Won, not wooed."

The Misplaced Switch, by the author of "Kissing the Rod."

Another Girl, by the author of "Abel Drake's Wife."

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite *improved*, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y. 18

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of veg table tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron, combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, Sole Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPEWORM REMOVED ALIVE.—Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 259 NORTH NINTH STREET. Advice free. Come, see over 1,000 specimens and be convinced. He never fails.

$10,000 REWARD can safely be offered for a more infallible cure for PILES than ANAKESIS. The cures performed by this wonderful remedy are simply miraculous. Lotions, ointments, and internal remedies produce more harm than good, but ANAKESIS is an external remedy, a simple suppository, supports the tumors, acts as a soothing poultice and medicine, gives instant relief, and cures absolutely. All Doctors prescribe ANAKESIS. Price $1. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. P. Neustadter & Co., Anakesis Depot, 46 Walker St., New York. 6

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CHALLENGE DISH ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP, will delight every boy. Ask your Toy Dealer for it, or to Order of 40 cts. 74

WHAT JONAS SAID TO NEIGHBOR GATES.

JONAS—I want to hand you, Neighbor Gates, something that will be of real interest, not only to you, but to your boys.

NEIGHBOR GATES—Glad to get anything that has money in it.

JONAS—Well, I think you can certainly save money by consulting this list, which personal examination proves to be correct in every word and figure.

NEIGHBOR GATES—I saw a list of Wanamaker & Brown's One Price Clothing last Saturday.

JONAS—Yes; but this is a New List, and has a great deal more in it.

HERE ARE

Heavy and Durable Melton Coat	$ 5 00
Pants	2 75
Vest	2 00
Whole Suit	$ 9 75
Overcoat, same material	8 00
Black and White Mixed Coat	7 50
Black and White Mixed Pants	4 25
Black and White Mixed Vest	2 50
Whole Suit	$14 25
Oxford Mixed D. B. Coat	$ 8 00
Oxford Mixed Pants	4 00
Oxford Mixed D. B. Vest	2 00
Whole Suit	$14 00
Black and White Diagonal Coat	$ 8 00
Black and White Diagonal Pants	4 50
Black and White Diagonal Vest	2 50
Whole Suit	$15 00
Broken check D. B. Coat	$ 9 50
Broken check Pants	5 50
Broken D. B. Vest	2 75
Whole Suit	$17 75
Very choice Cassimere Coat	$12 50
Very choice Cassimere Pants	6 50
Very choice Cassimere Vest	3 50
Whole Suit	$22 50
Good Black Cloth Coat	$ 9 00
Good Black Doeskin Pants	5 00
Good Black Cloth Vest	2 50
Whole Suit	$16 50
Better grade Black Cloth Coat	$12 00
Better grade Black Doeskin Pants	6 50
Better grade Black Cloth Vest	3 00
Whole Suit	$21 50
Fine Dress Coat	$14 50
Fine Dress Pants	6 50
Fine Dress Vest	3 50
Whole Suit	$24 50
Extra Diagonal Coat	$16 00
Extra Diagonal Pants	7 50
Extra Diagonal Vest	4 00
Whole Suit	$27 50
Every-day Pants	$ 2 75
Better grade Pants	3 50
Dress Pants	5 00
Choice Pattern Pants	6 50
Elegant Style Pants	7 50
Superior to any in the Market	10 00
Men's good heavy Overcoats	$ 8 00
Men's better grade Overcoats	10 00
Men's still better grade Overcoats	12 00
Men's choice color Overcoats	15 00
Men's finest Fur Beaver Overcoats	25 00
Men's finest Johanny Beaver Overcoats	27 50
The Great Woolen "Glengarry" Overcoat	$ 9 50
The Great Woolen "Glengarry" Overcoat	16 00
The Great Woolen "Glengarry" Overcoat	20 00
The Great Woolen "Glengarry" Overcoat	22 50
The Great Woolen "Glengarry" Overcoat	27 50
The Great Woolen "Glengarry" Overcoat	33 00

Youths' Heavy Woolen D. B. Sack	$ 4 50
Youths' Heavy Woolen Pants	2 50
Youths' Heavy Woolen Vest	1 50
Whole Suit	$8 50
Youths' Oxford Mixed D. B. Sack	$ 6 50
Youths' Oxford Mixed Pants	3 50
Youths' Oxford Mixed Vest	2 00
Whole Suit	$12 00
Youths' Broken Check D. B. Sack	$ 8 00
Youths' Broken Check Pants	5 00
Youths' Broken Check Vest	2 50
Whole Suit	$15 50
Basket Style D. B. Sack	$10 50
Basket Style Pants	6 00
Basket Style Vest	3 25
Whole Suit	$19 75
Basket Style D. B. Frock	$13 00
Basket Style D. B. Vest	3 25
Basket Style Pants	6 00
Whole Suit	$22 25
Youths' Heavy Overcoat	$ 7 00
Youths' Better Grade Overcoat	10 00
Youths' Still Better Grade Overcoat	11 00
Youths' Extra Choice Color Overcoat	13 50
Youths' Extra Heavy Kersey Overcoat	15 00
Youths' Better Grade Kersey Oovercoat	18 00
Youths' Fine Schnabel Fur Beaver Overcoat	22 00
Boys' First Great Coat	$ 4 50
Boys' better grade Great Coat	6 50
Boys' still better grade Great Coat	7 50
Boys' good Cape Overcoat	9 00
Boys' better grade Cape Overcoat	11 00
Boys' higher grade Cape Overcoat	13 50
Children's Woolen Suits	$ 5 00
Children's Woolen Suits	6 50
Children's Cloth Suits	7 50
Children's better grade Suits	8 50
Children's heavy Cassimere Suits	9 50
Children's very stylish Harvard Suits	10 50
Children's English Granite and Tricot Suits	11 50
Children's Kilt Suits	8 50
Boys' heavy Woolen Jackets	$ 2 50
Boys' heavy Woolen Pants	2 00
Whole Suit	$ 4 50
Boys' All-wool Jacket	$ 3 75
Boys' All-wool Pants	3 25
Boys' All-wool Vest	1 50
Whole Suit	$ 8 50
Better grade D. B. Jackets	$ 4 75
Better grade Pants	4 00
Better grade D. B. Vests	2 00
Whole Suit	$10 75
Extra nice D. B. Jacket	$ 5 50
Extra nice Pants	4 50
Extra nice D. B. Vest	2 50
Whole Suit	$12 50
Superior foreign cloth D. B. Coat	$ 6 75
Superior foreign cloth D. B. Vest	2 75
Superior foreign cloth Pants	4 50
Whole Suit	$14 00

JONAS—The way business is done at Oak Hall is very gratifying. **Every article is marked with its true name and price in plain figures,** and no deviation. When anything does not suit, the money is returned instanter. It is handy to get to Oak Hall, as the cars take you direct to WANAMAKER & BROWN'S, on the corner of SIXTH and MARKET.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

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