

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 | Yonah's Heavy Woolen D. B. Sack..... | \$ 4 50 |
| Yonah's Heavy Woolen Pant..... | 2 75 | Yonah's Heavy Woolen Vest..... | 2 50 |
| Yonah's Heavy Woolen Vest..... | 2 00 | Yonah's Heavy Woolen Vest..... | 1 50 |
| Whole Suit..... | \$ 9 75 | Whole Suit..... | \$ 8 50 |
| Overcoat, same material..... | 8 00 | Yonah's Orford Mixed D. B. Sack..... | \$ 6 50 |
| Black and White Mixed Coat..... | 7 50 | Yonah's Orford Mixed Pant..... | 3 50 |
| Black and White Mixed Vest..... | 4 25 | Yonah's Orford Mixed Vest..... | 2 00 |
| Black and White Mixed Vest..... | 2 50 | Whole Suit..... | \$12 00 |
| Whole Suit..... | \$14 25 | Yonah's Broken Check D. B. Sack..... | \$ 8 00 |
| Orford Mixed D. B. Coat..... | \$ 8 00 | Yonah's Broken Check Pant..... | 5 00 |
| Orford Mixed D. B. Vest..... | 4 00 | Yonah's Broken Check Vest..... | 2 50 |
| Whole Suit..... | \$14 00 | Whole Suit..... | \$15 50 |
| Basket Style D. B. Sack..... | \$10 50 | Basket Style D. B. Vest..... | 6 00 |
| Basket Style Pant..... | 6 00 | Basket Style Vest..... | 3 25 |
| Basket Style Vest..... | 3 25 | Whole Suit..... | \$19 75 |
| Whole Suit..... | \$15 00 | Basket Style D. B. Frock..... | \$13 00 |
| Broken Check D. B. Coat..... | \$ 9 50 | Basket Style D. B. Vest..... | 3 25 |
| Broken Check Pant..... | 5 50 | Basket Style Pant..... | 6 00 |
| Broken D. B. Vest..... | 2 75 | Whole Suit..... | \$22 25 |
| Whole Suit..... | \$17 75 | Yonah's Heavy Overcoat..... | \$ 7 00 |
| Very choice Cassimere Coat..... | \$12 50 | Yonah's Better Grade Overcoat..... | 10 00 |
| Very choice Cassimere Pant..... | 6 50 | Yonah's Still Better Grade Overcoat..... | 11 00 |
| Very choice Cassimere Vest..... | 3 50 | Yonah's Extra Choice Overcoat..... | 13 50 |
| Whole Suit..... | \$22 50 | Yonah's Extra Heavy Kersey Overcoat..... | 15 00 |
| Good Black Cloth Coat..... | \$ 9 00 | Yonah's Heavy Kersey Overcoat..... | 18 00 |
| Good Black Cloth Pant..... | 5 00 | Yonah's Fine Schnabel Fur Beaver Overcoat..... | 22 00 |
| Good Black Cloth Vest..... | 2 50 | Boys' First Great Coat..... | \$ 4 50 |
| Whole Suit..... | \$16 50 | Boys' better grade Great Coat..... | 6 50 |
| Better grade Black Cloth Coat..... | \$12 00 | Boys' still better grade Great Coat..... | 7 50 |
| Better grade Black Cloth Pant..... | 6 50 | Boys' good Cape Overcoat..... | 9 00 |
| Better grade Black Cloth Vest..... | 3 00 | Boys' better grade Cape Overcoat..... | 11 00 |
| Whole Suit..... | \$21 50 | Boys' higher grade Cape Overcoat..... | 13 50 |
| Fine Dress Coat..... | \$14 50 | Children's Woolen Suits..... | \$ 5 00 |
| Fine Dress Vest..... | 6 50 | Children's Woolen Suits..... | 6 50 |
| Whole Suit..... | \$21 50 | Children's Cloth Suits..... | 7 50 |
| Extra Diagonal Coat..... | \$16 00 | Children's better grade Suits..... | 8 50 |
| Extra Diagonal Pant..... | 7 00 | Children's heavy Cassimere Suits..... | 9 50 |
| Extra Diagonal Vest..... | 4 50 | Children's very stylish Harvard Suits..... | 10 50 |
| Whole Suit..... | \$27 50 | Children's English Granite and Tricot Suits..... | 11 50 |
| Every-day Pants..... | \$ 2 75 | Children's Kilt Suits..... | 8 50 |
| Better grade Pants..... | 3 50 | Boys' heavy Woolen Jackets..... | \$ 2 50 |
| Dress Pants..... | 5 00 | Boys' heavy Woolen Pants..... | 2 00 |
| Choice Pattern Pants..... | 6 50 | Whole Suit..... | \$ 4 50 |
| Elegant Style Pants..... | 7 50 | Boys' All-wool Jacket..... | \$ 3 75 |
| Superior to any in the Market..... | 10 00 | Boys' All-wool Pant..... | 3 25 |
| Men's good heavy Overcoats..... | \$ 8 00 | Boys' All-wool Vest..... | 1 50 |
| Men's still better grade Overcoats..... | 12 00 | Whole Suit..... | \$ 8 50 |
| Men's better grade Overcoats..... | 10 00 | Extra nice D. B. Jacket..... | \$ 5 50 |
| Men's choice overcoats..... | 15 00 | Extra nice Pant..... | 4 50 |
| Men's finest Fur Beaver Overcoats..... | 25 00 | Extra nice D. B. Vest..... | 2 50 |
| Men's finest Johnny Beaver Overcoats..... | 27 50 | Whole Suit..... | \$12 50 |
| The Great Woolen "Glengarry" Overcoat..... | \$ 9 50 | The Great Woolen "Glengarry" Overcoat..... | 30 00 |
| 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..... | 27 50 | The Great Woolen "Glengarry" Overcoat..... | 33 00 |

APPLICATION OF LIME.—The state in which lime is applied to land varies with the quality of the soil and other circumstances. The common practice is to cart the lime to the field, make it into a heap, or heap, cover it over with a little earth, and allow it to fall into powder, or slake spontaneously; after which it is evenly spread on the land and harrowed in, or otherwise worked in the ground.

The slaking of lime is a chemical process. The lime absorbs and combines with moisture, forming a hydrate of lime, and causing the development of heat, and a swelling of the limestones, which will crumble to powder. The finer the state of subdivision into which the lime falls the more completely it is distributed through the soil, and the more thorough and uniform its action.

Sometimes the lime is made into a compost with earth or peat, which state its action is slower than in the preceding state.

It is evident that the propriety of applying it in one or other of these states depends on the quality of the ground, and also on whether we wish its action to be quick or slow. Lime should be applied in as caustic a state as possible to all soils containing much vegetable matter, such as peat and moss, as well as the clays, moors, and other soils undergoing reclamation, and to all soils containing injurious substances, such as the salts of iron.

The application of lime to clay land renders the soil more friable, and at the same time converts a good deal of its dormant constituents into the active state.

An excess of moisture in the soil prevents the lime from producing its full effects. Hence wet lands require a greater quantity of lime than those which are naturally dry, or those which have been made so by the permanent improvement of clay land, or wet ground of any kind, lime should, therefore, be applied after drainage. For the same obvious reason, good farmers put lime upon the ground in dry weather.

THE BARN SHEET.—The barn sheet is a very useful thing to have in every barn. Every harvest it will save more than its cost in grain, that would otherwise be scattered upon the field or the barn, and go to waste. When loading oats or buckwheat, especially the saving of shelled grain, by having the sheet in the bottom of the wagon, is often equal to the amount of the seed. It is also useful to spread over a load of hay or grain to protect it from rain. A sudden shower, or over a half finished stack. It will serve to cover up a carriage and preserve it from dust. Many other uses will suggest themselves to the careful farmer who has provided himself with one. It may be made of four widths of yard wide stout sheeting, four yards long, strongly sewn together with linen thread, and with a strong cord lashing around the outside. It would be better to have a coat of linseed oil, which would make it nearly water-proof, but without this, if placed over a stack, the top of which will round up, it will keep the outside rain off for two or three days. The cost of a sheet like this being so insignificant and its uses so obvious, it should find a place in every barn.

A SAFE TETHER-PIN.—The Agriculturist for October illustrates a simple device which we infer any one is at liberty to make and use without fear of infringing upon any patent. A strong iron rod, say five-eighths or half an inch in diameter is sharpened at one end and bent into a corker-like spiral. The unsharpened end is bent down, forming large concentric rings, in a good-sized rope. It is easy to screw such an iron into anything worthy of being called a soil, using a stick, if necessary, after the manner of an auger handle. Such a tether-pin will defy the efforts of the strongest animal to pull it up, and with the ring at the level of the ground it is impossible for the rope to be twisted around the pin. This device is likewise serviceable in a hundred other ways about a country-house or, indeed, wherever the surface earth is not covered by a natural or artificial pavement of stones. It will hold gypsies for sheep, or the head of a horse, or indeed, any rope which is to be firmly held at the surface, and the great beauty of it is that it does not get battered by being hauled down every evening time it is set in a new place.

SOOTHS IN HORSES.—When dysentery occurs in a horse rice water formed by boiling rice in water until it is soft, should be the sole drink, and given when cold. The food should be dry hay and chopped oats (or oats coarsely ground). Two ounces of salt should be given the horse three times daily. These do not cure, a quart of rice-milk (rice boiled in milk until soft), strained should be given frequently along with an ounce of laudanum. If the purgation still continues the following may be administered: I pint chalk mixture, half an ounce tincture of castor and one dram of powdered opium. The food should be boiled rice and hay and the drink rice-water. This latter treatment is resorted to after patient trial with the others without result.

PLANTING POTATOES IN THE FALL.—It may be too late when this reaches many of our readers to make the experiment, but one of our friends informs us that he practices fall planting for his early potatoes, and gains by it full two weeks in the succeeding spring. They are planted in the usual way, excepting rather deeper. In the row, manure is put on the sets; they are then covered with earth and leaves put over the whole. This plan has been pursued for several years in his own private garden with entire success. Whether it would be profitable on a large scale is somewhat doubtful as our early markets for potatoes are supplied from the South.

EXTERMINATION OF FIELD MICE.—An approved preparation consists in a mixture of one part of arsenic, two parts of meal, and two parts of brown syrup, made up into little balls or pills. This answers an excellent purpose for exterminating mice around the house; but if used in the field it becomes necessary to take some precaution to prevent its being devoured by birds and domestic animals. To avoid this difficulty it is placed within the mouse holes or run ways, which are closed by stumps upon them. By the systematic application of this remedy, it is said that fields completely overrun have been freed from mice in the course of a few weeks.—Annual Record of Science and Industry.

KEEPING LEATHER HARNESS PLIABLE.—It is well known that leather articles, kept in stable stables, become brittle in consequence of arid atmospheric conditions which affect both harness hanging in such localities and the shoes of those who frequent them. The usual applications of grease are not always sufficient to meet this difficulty; but it is said that by adding to them a small quantity of glycerine the leather will be kept continually in a soft pliable condition.

To destroy cabbage worms make a strong solution of soft soap and water and sprinkle the plants with it. It will destroy the worms and stimulate the growth of the cabbages.

NEW CAMERA LUCIDA FOR DRAWING.—It is known that the construction of the camera lucida is founded upon the simultaneous perception of two images—that of the object and that of the pencil. Various means have been employed to arrive at this result. In that of Sommering, it is a metallic mirror smaller than the pupil; that of Amici is constructed on the principle of reflection on a plate with parallel faces; that of Wollaston, at present most in use, consists in a prism, which is cut, dividing the pupil in two parts, permits the object to be seen by the upper half, and simultaneously the pencil by the lower portion. In all these systems the function of the image is somewhat difficult to seize, especially for certain points of the reflected image. G. Govi, Professor of Physics at the Royal University at Rome, proposes to state its action is slower than in the preceding state.

It is evident that the propriety of applying it in one or other of these states depends on the quality of the ground, and also on whether we wish its action to be quick or slow. Lime should be applied in as caustic a state as possible to all soils containing much vegetable matter, such as peat and moss, as well as the clays, moors, and other soils undergoing reclamation, and to all soils containing injurious substances, such as the salts of iron.

The application of lime to clay land renders the soil more friable, and at the same time converts a good deal of its dormant constituents into the active state.

An excess of moisture in the soil prevents the lime from producing its full effects. Hence wet lands require a greater quantity of lime than those which are naturally dry, or those which have been made so by the permanent improvement of clay land, or wet ground of any kind, lime should, therefore, be applied after drainage. For the same obvious reason, good farmers put lime upon the ground in dry weather.

TRANSFORMATION OF SANDSTONE TO MARBLE.—J. Corvin, an engineer residing at Dresden, Germany, has invented a method of giving the ordinary sandstone an appearance which in many localities, the exterior appearance of marble. He accomplishes this by impregnating the well dried stone with soluble silica and alumina. The thus prepared sandstone becomes more brightly colored, some kinds being intensely white and translucent, white it is capable of the highest polish, equal to that on the purest marble. He has even succeeded in imitating marbles of the best kind by coloring mineral colors to the liquid used for impregnation. The famous quarries near Pavia, in Saxony, produce a sandstone especially adapted to this process, and Mr. Corvin now makes carved ornaments from this sandstone, adapted to the most elegant architectural structures. The price is considerably below that of marble; and the new material has the important advantage of being much more fire-proof than marble, which, when exposed to the fire, rapidly burns into quicklime and crumbles to dust.

The manufacture of illuminating gas from water has not been heard much of lately, but now it comes an English inventor who makes an illuminating gas from sewage water, forty-seven feet of gas being obtained from one quart of sewage water. One foot of sewage gas gives as much light as three feet of coal gas, and is much clearer, purer, more healthful, and cheaper. The process consists in passing the liquid through two heated retorts, then through an iron cylinder called the best oxydizer, which is above the furnace, then through another heated retort, and next through a coil of metal piping immersed in cold water. Afterwards the process is the same as in making coal gas. Recent investigations have raised grave doubts as to the propriety of using sewage as manure, the vegetables raised by its means proving to be unhealthy. If we can get rid of the sewage in this way, the contents of the sewers the great problem of what to do with the sewage of great cities is in a fair way to be solved. But it will not do to be too sanguine.

The following extract from a letter to Science Gossip will show what large city is sometimes hunted by comparatively small animals: "Being out one June afternoon in search of fossil shells at the Downs, above Ventnor, in an angle of the Down enclosed by two fences, and where the soil is covered down with unusual warmth, I encountered a large adder lying on the top of a stone that had fallen out of the above. At the first sight I took it for a toad, but when it snuggled itself, which it did when it saw me, and tried to escape, I saw my error, and that it was the abovementioned reptile, which had gorged itself with something that had caused it to resemble a huge fat toad in appearance. On the spot of the moment I threw my fossil-hammer at it, and completely disabled it; and on examining it I found that the creature had swallowed a full-grown mole, and when I disturbed it it was in the act of taking sippets after its repast."

ALBUMEN.—Albumen is an organic compound found both in animal and vegetable substances. Its properties are best studied in the white of an egg, which is a very pure form of albumen. It also abounds in the blood and chyle, and more or less in all the serous fluids in the animal body; it also exists in the sap of vegetables and in their seeds. It is soluble in water, and its principal uses contribute to the nutrition of the body, then one pound of good beef is equal in nutritive power to 10½ pounds of potatoes. Liebig observes that a horse may be kept alive by feeding it with potatoes, but life thus supported is a gradual starvation; the animal increases neither in size nor strength, and sinks under every exertion.

THE POTATO FOR FOOD.—By chemical analysis the potato is found to contain of water, 75.9; carbon, 10.6; hydrogen, 1.3; oxygen, 10.7; nitrogen, 0.3; ashes 0.2. From this it appears that very little nitrogen is contained in the potato and it diminishes the longer potatoes are kept in stable stables. If nitrogenous food contributes to the nutrition of the body, then one pound of good beef is equal in nutritive power to 10½ pounds of potatoes. Liebig observes that a horse may be kept alive by feeding it with potatoes, but life thus supported is a gradual starvation; the animal increases neither in size nor strength, and sinks under every exertion.

RAINED CAKE.—Two cups of raised dough, two eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two cups of flour, one cup of fruit-cake molasses, one teaspoonful salt and 1/2 of cinnamon; bake in a butter cake pan; use cream sauce flavored with nutmeg.

HARD GINGER CAKE.—Two quarts of flour, one pound and a quarter of butter and lard mixed, two tablespoonfuls of ginger. Make up with molasses into a tolerable stiff dough, and roll out quite thin. Cut with round or cake cutters of fancy shape.

ONE PLACE WHERE THE LEAK IS.—During the latter part of 1871, and the evening firing, it is reported that there was a young woman, a fine, spirited girl, engaged at a wash tub opposite an evening frequently goes to work in the case, and in the yard was an old buck that was allowed the freedom of the premises, which was not always the best one to go to. Well, the buck came up to the door and looked in, and the young man, going close behind the young woman, pointed his finger straight at the buck, and the old fellow, recognizing at once the presence of the noble invader, put down his head and dashed forward, and the miserable man stepped one side and fled. The young woman, all unconscious of the arrangement, received the awful shock without warring, and passed over the tub; the air for an instant appeared to be full of slippers and wet clothes and soap and hot water and mud. The next minute the goat came firing out of the house with a full spout, bald the whole length of the spine, and with a wild look in his eye. And for an hour afterward he stood back of the barn scratching his chin, and trying to recall all the circumstances of the affair.

IN THE SPIRITUAL LINE.—It is a good story that they tell of Dr. Hayman, formerly of Rugby School, England. While returning recently from the Brighton Congress, a fellow-passenger undertook to draw him into conversation, and so far as succeeded that the reverend gentleman asked him to what profession he happened to belong. "Oh," said the layman, cheerfully, "I am in the Manchester line." "Oh, indeed," replied the other, "what a good deal of good business going on there just now, I understand." "First-class," said the layman, with a cunning smile; "and may I ask what your line is?" "The doctor's," replied the other, "and with the nearest approach to a joke he was ever known to perpetrate. 'I am in the spiritual line,'" "Blessed if I didn't think so," exclaimed his companion, "knowingly; and putting one hand on the doctor's knee, he leaned forward eagerly and added, with an indelible wink, 'but say, what a high old price you got your goods up to.' Dr. Hayman instantly collapsed.

HERE IS ANOTHER STORY about Horace Greeley: (On a certain occasion, as he sat writing at his editorial desk, he received a visit from an irate man, who spent fifteen minutes in pouring out upon his head a torrent of denunciation to which the abused man replied not by so much as a single word. At length the visitor left, saying that the editor would not be induced to pay him the compliment of defending himself, passed out of the door with a growl. Thereupon Mr. Greeley, rising, with his pen in his hand, and a steady gaze directed at the spot, cried out: "Come back, my friend, and free your mind. Don't go off with out entirely relieving yourself."

A SINCERE MOURNER.—The German papers tell this story in connection with Baron Rothschild's death. A. and B. meeting—R., weeping and sobbing aloud. "Says A., 'Why do you weep?' "Because," said B., "my heart is breaking," "because he is dead, the powerful, the rich baron." "But," replies A., "why do you cry so much? he was no relation of yours?" "That's the very little fellow," replies B., "more affected than ever."

When a jilted young man looks on her, who is now another's, and sees the light of his former eyes in the eyes of wheat with a string tied in the middle; sees the eyes that once "looked love to eyes that spake again," bearing marks of the xrorial bootjack or blacking bottle; sees the face of every child he may sight and recall the poet's words the saddest "it might have been"—"worse, for me."

A STRANGER FROM THE country observing an ordinary roller rule on the table, took it up, and inquiring its use, was answered, "It was a rule for counting loaves." "How well," said the stranger, "it would be to ask unnecessary questions, he turned it over and over and up and down repeatedly, and at last, in a paroxysm of baffled curiosity, he cried, "How is it, my wonder, do you count houses with this?"

A TRAVELER in Vermont, stopping at a hotel recently, ordered supper. The meal was very inferior one, and at conclusion, which was soon reached, he stepped up to settle for it. "Well," said Boniface, with alacrity, "I hope you had a good supper." "Yes," replied the traveler, "it was really good and very refreshing, but the butter was strong and the tea was weak."

"MY REAL NUMBER IS SIX," but my land will bear swearing," was what also said to the young man at the glove-counter. And the great thick-headed lunatic got her a pair of five-and-a-half gloves without finding out how to pay for them. He went out and bought a pair of gloves, and when he returned he found that his gloves were not there. "It is for that reason exactly," said the gardener, "that I crept into the shade."

AN IRISHMAN was speaking of the excellence of a telescope. "Do you see that we speak on the edge of the hill yonder? That, now, is my old pig, though hardly to be seen; but when I look at him with my glass, it brings him so near that I can plainly hear him grunt."

"BEN," said a father the other day to his delinquent son, "I am busy now, but as soon as I can get time, I will give you a flogging." "Don't hurry yourself, pa," replied the patient lad, "I can wait."

"CAN YOU spare me five minutes?" said a friend, entering our sanctum. "Not if you will answer my purpose," we replied. He occupied but one, and thanked us kindly for the intimation.

LADY HOOPER admires the perfect equality in business matters which exists between the sexes in Paris. Women keep books, govern hotels, run large shops and even factories, and are the business partners of their husbands, and more efficient ones at that. The Frenchwoman is indeed a power in the land.

A GENTLEMAN, while walking in his garden, caught his gardener asleep under a tree. He scolded him soundly for his laziness and ended by telling him such a squalid story was not worthy to enjoy the light of the sun. "It was for that reason exactly," said the gardener, "that I crept into the shade."

THE BEST way to rise in a lady's estimation is not by stare.

MONEY never grows older in expression. A young monkey looks exactly like his grandpa melted up and born over again.

TOT BARKS are safest. If the bark breaks the children get their money.

THE best way to rise in a lady's estimation is not by stare.

DRAWING materials—Corkscrews.

A CALIFORNIA woman is captain of a schooner. That's nothing. Lots of Massachusetts girls have married West Pointers and command men-of-war.

MONKEYS never grow older in expression. A young monkey looks exactly like his grandpa melted up and born over again.

TOT BARKS are safest. If the bark breaks the children get their money.

THE best way to rise in a lady's estimation is not by stare.

DRAWING materials—Corkscrews.

A CALIFORNIA woman is captain of a schooner. That's nothing. Lots of Massachusetts girls have married West Pointers and command men-of-war.

MONKEYS never grow older in expression. A young monkey looks exactly like his grandpa melted up and born over again.

TOT BARKS are safest. If the bark breaks the children get their money.

THE best way to rise in a lady's estimation is not by stare.

DRAWING materials—Corkscrews.

"A Good Hammer."
Twenty-nine years ago, when David Maydole was a roadside blacksmith, at New York, New York, six carpenters came to the village from the next county to work upon a new church, one of whom, having left his hammer behind, came to the blacksmith's to get one made, there being none in the village store.

"Make me a good one," said the carpenter, "as good as one you know how to make."
"But," said the young blacksmith, who had already considered hammers, and had arrived at some notion of what a hammer ought to be, and had a proper contempt for cheapness in all its forms, "perhaps you don't want to pay for as good a one as I can make."
"Yes, I do; I want a good hammer."
And so David Maydole made a good hammer, the best one probably that has ever been made since Tubal Cain, and one that perfectly satisfied the carpenter. The next day the man's five companions came, each of them wanting such a hammer as the other had, and were done the employer came and ordered two more. Next the storekeeper of the village ordered two dozen, which were bought by a New York tool merchant, who left a standing order for as many such hammers as David Maydole could make. And from that day to this he has gone on making hammers until now he has 115 men at work. He has never borrowed. He has never tried to compete with others in price. He has never reduced a price because other men had done so. His only care has been to make a perfect hammer, to make as many such as people wanted, and no more, and to sell them at a fair price.—*Parton.*

How Much We Talk.
It will be noted all we say is not written down—not only because some of it might be rather against us, but because there would not be room for it. (John 21:25.) A curious Frenchman has made an amusing calculation, which is, that a man talks on an average three hours a day, at the rate of about twenty-nine octavo pages an hour. This would make eighty-seven pages a day, about six hundred a week, which would amount to fifty-two grand-sized volumes every year! And then, multiplying this by the number of years in a man's life, what a library he would have if it should be printed! And how, how pressing, and how much he would be so glad if it had been left unsaid!

The cost of the various expeditions for observing the transit of Venus is estimated at \$1,500,000.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhoea, disease of the kidneys, chronic dysuria, disease of the bladder, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, dropsy of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight of the stomach, vertigo, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dizziness, spots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., chronic catarrh of the bladder, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits.

They are entirely vegetable and free from alcoholic stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant to the taste, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body and give health and vigor to the frame.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. E. F. KUNKEL, Proprietor, No. 257 North 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS FOR 1878. New brass article. Sells rapidly. Profitable. Agents wanted. Success guaranteed. Address Man'fr's, S. S. MASS & CO., 281 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

ANY READER of this journal, desiring the names and post office address of five or more young and middle aged men desiring to start in business life, will receive, free of charge, the novel and interesting engraving of "The First Railroad Train in America," "The First Engine Run," "The First Steamship ever Constructed," and "Robert Fulton's First Steamboat on the Hudson." Address Eastman College, P.O. Keosauqua, N.Y.

PILES CAN BE CURED only by ANAKESIS, the greatest discovery of the age, and the sole, infallible remedy for the worst cases of PILES. Thousands of sufferers after trying in vain all manner of lotions, ointments, and surgical remedies, have been instantly relieved and permanently cured by ANAKESIS. It is the happy discovery of Dr. SISKER, a regular scientific physician, and has cured thousands of cases of hemorrhoids. It is for that reason exactly, "that I crept into the shade."

STOP THAT COUGH!
BY TAKING SINES' COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND.

For the Cure of Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the Side and Breast, Bronchitis, and All Diseases tending to PULMONARY CONSUMPTION!

Do not neglect that, which to you may appear to be a trifling cold, or you may be added to the NINETEEN THOUSAND human beings who die annually in the UNITED STATES, and who are hurried to premature graves by that dreadfully scourge, PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

USE M. B. ROBERT'S EMBOROCATION.
FOR ALL EXTERNAL DISORDERS OF MAN OR BEAST.
Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
South-East Corner of Sixth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

JONAS—The way business is done at Oak Hall is very gathering. 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 instantly. 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,
South-East Corner of Sixth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!
Do not neglect that, which to you may appear to be a trifling cold, or you may be added to the NINETEEN THOUSAND human beings who die annually in the UNITED STATES, and who are hurried to premature graves by that dreadfully scourge, PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

THE WEEKLY SUN—A large, bright paper, published weekly, independent, non-partisan, and containing the latest news from