How it was I cannot tell, When I felt her hand in mine. Something said, "Why not as well Press her pretty lips to thine?" Then I classed one hand quite tight-

Tother held the light, von know-So that Nellie, helpless quite, Felt she couldn't say me "No. But she gave a little scream, That did ne'er the bliss deny; And-too brief the happy dream-In went she, and out went L.

It not unfrequently happens that serious and distressing results are occasioned by the accidental employment of has been formed in the corner teeth of hydrogen is seen. It not unfrequently happens that

vinegar; afterwards, milk and water or Alcehol-First cleanse out the stom-

ach by an emetic; then dash cold water lower jaw have become triangular, and on the head, and give ammonia (spirits the bridle teeth are much worn down. hartshorn.) Asenic-Remedies-In the first place

evacuate the stomach; then give the sequently, receive a long narrow apwater, charcoal and the preparations of iron, particularly hydrate.

Lead—White lead and sugar of lead. Remedies—Some cathartic, such as casteroil and Epsom salts especially. Charcoal-In poison by carbonic gas,

remove the patient to the open air, dash cold water on the head and body, and stimulate the nostrils and lungs by hartshorn, at the same time rubbing the chest briskly.

Corrosive sublimate—Give white of eggs freshly mixed with water, or give theat flour and water or soap and wa-

ter freely. Creosote-White of eggs and the eme-Belladonna or night henbane-Give

and water or lemonade. Mushrooms, when poisonous emetics, and then plenty of vinegar and water, with a dose of other, if handy. Nitrate of Silver (lunar caustic) -- Give a strong solution of common salt, and

Oplum-First give a strong emetic of mustard and water; then strong coffee and acid drinks; dash cold water on the head.

Nux Vomica-First emetics; then brandy. Oxalic Acid-Frequently mistaken for Epsom salts. Remedies-Chalk, magnesia, or soap and water freely; then emetics.

Nitrate of Potash-Give emetics; then opious draughts of flaxseed tea, milk and water, and other soothing drinks. Prussic Acid-When there is time, administer chlorine in the shape of soda born and turpentine, are also useful. Snake Bites, etc .- Apply immediately hartsborn, and take it internally; also give sweet oil and stimulants freely; apply a ligature right above the part n, and then apply a cupping glass. Tartar Emetic-Give large doses of ten made of galls, Peruvian bark or white oak bark. Tobacco-First an emetic; than as-

tringent tea: then stimulants. Verdigris-Plenty of white of egg

How Languages miffer.

In all languages there exist sounds of a common origin, while naturalists phoric acid, hold it to be the inevitable effect of the functions of an organ whose conformation scarcely differs in any perceptible between one race and another. Nevertheless languages differ very much in the number of their intonations. If, in this respect, the languages of uncivilized nations stand lowest, it does not necessarily follow that the languages of the most highly-civilized peoples must hold the highest rank. The Hindustani is distinguished by an unparalleled abundance of consonants; the Semitic languages surpass the Greek and Latin, as also the languages of modern Europe; the dialects of Polynesia afford instances of the greatest poverty of consonant sounds, Hurons and Mohawks of North America, who habitually kept the mouth open, it is asserted that they knew nothing of the use of the lablals-articulations so natural to us that we might be disposed to regard them as instinc-Sundry nations eschew the use of hissing and trilling sounds; others have no gutturals. Some years ago, preferences for harshness or for softness of language seemed to us to show that neither the vocal organs nor the auditory perceptions are absolutely identical in all races of mankind; this is now rendered more probable by multiplied observations and experiments. We know how great is the difficulty of rendering certain sounds in a foreign language, and hence it is that words migrating from place to place. The Chinese invariably substitute the soft for the hard trill, and this substitution is common among other nations. The Polynesians put gutturals in the place of dentals, and the missionaries who are educating the youth of the Hawaiian Islands have had to sugar, and dry rapidly by a high heat; abandon sounds that the people are un-able to pronounce. It is almost as diffi-skimmed out and dried. Then pack in able to pronounce. It is almost as difficult rightly to hear as it is correctly to close vessels, and they will ke imitate articulations foreign to one's own tongue; travelers hardly ever agree in their representations of names that they have heard pronounced by natives. Are differences of voice and case. But experiment and observation, hitherto very limited, have not yet thrown upon this subject the light of scientific truth .- Popular Science Monthly.

The Climate of Rome

There is a subtle influence in this peculiar climate of Rome which, in active life, is favorable to the performance of swift acts, fine projects, any-thing that can be speedily carried out; but it lacks a certain supporting strength when a crisis arrives, sudden trials, accidents and the untoward events of business. At such supreme moments men sink instead of rising equal to the occasion, as they do in colder Northern climates. The influence of the Roman climate is delightful, however, in its effect on the student. It gives long breaths to mental application; it is favorable to clear and quiet thinking, and patient, end-less, untiring study. It is especially suited to the old ecclesiastical life of Rome, which had for its first rules; early to bed; long sleeps, quiet and undisturbed; leisurely rising, an hour or two after the sun had purified the wholesome meals, taken at reasonable hours; and an utter abscence of vexations. The shibboleth scence of vexations. The shibboleth pound to four gallons of water, and apole of good breeding in that old Vatican plying with a hand scrubbing brush. society was the avoidance in conversation of all disagreeable subjects, no B matter how prominent they might be. bark should have it scraped off before "Carissima mia," I heard an old Prin- applying the wash.—Germantown Tele cess say, "we never mention the names graph of diseases, and we never talk of trouble of illness in our salons .- Letter

speech understands the value of silence, early.

To LEARN A HORSE'S AGE .- The Jourfront teeth have made their appearance the colt is twelve days old, and appear the colt is eight months old; when the latter bave attained to the height of the front teeth it is one year old. The two-year-old colt has the kernel (the substance in the middle of the tooth's crown) ground out in all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted. next four teeth are shifted in the fourth has been formed in the corner techn of the teeth of the upper jaw, the kernel of the teeth of the upper jaw, the kernel of the teeth probable that a portion of the hydropendious list of the more common poisons and the remedies for them most likely to be close at hand.

Acids—These cause great heat and expection of purpling nain from the middle upper front. In the middle upper front upper front is heated by the action of the social socia Acids—These cause great near sensation of burning pain from the appeared from the upper minute sensation of burning pain from the appeared from the upper minute teeth; the hook on the corner has interest and the bridle teeth creased in size, and the bridle teeth creased in size, and the bridle teeth year. appeared from the upper middle front cold. the kernel is worn out of the teeth next Alkalies-Best remedy is vinegar.

Ammonia-Remedy-Lemon juice or and in the eleventh year the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old, the crown of all the front teeth in the As the horse advances in age, the gums shrink away from the teeth, which con-

NEW COMPETITION WITH DAIRYMEN.-According to the the New York Tribune a new source of supply for the New York butter market has been opened, which cannot fail to convey an em-phatic lesson to American dairymen. That paper says that "butter is actually brought from France and sold by the New York dealers. And this is thus because there is an actual scarcity in the market of good butter put up in an attractive shape for small customers. When we know that one dairyman gets emetics, and then plenty of vinegar \$1.15 a pound for his products, another \$1, and another 75 cents the year round at his dairy door, it is easily seen that it will pay to bring butter across the ocean from France, if it is only good and shapely enough to suit the fastidious purchasers who will have somenectar, the cream is churned with clock with skill, and made up in shapely cakes, which do not require to be cut the senses-with an unsightly chunk, which is out of a greasy keg and smells of old age and rancidity, and is made from ill-kept cream from cows filthily lodged and carelessly milked, and is or lime. Hot brandy and water, harts- churned anyhow, and the difference is amply accounted for.

form of an angle.

Tur clover of a single acre has been found to leave nitrogen enough for one hundred and sixteen bushels of wheat, phosphoric acid enough for one hun-dred and fourteen bushels, and potash enough for seventy-eight bushels. Moreover, it is found that most of this ble material is left in the best possible condition for use. Whether nitregen of the clover comes wholly or partly from the soil or air, it is certainly taken from a condition in which it is of little use to most crops, and is per salts, red lead, vermillien, chrome vowel and consonant—represented by that, practically, the clover is a creator the letters of the alphabet. This, in the of nitrogen in the soil, as it is also an

Appleton's Journal, speaking of the blue, and ultramarine. fitness of the work of planting trees we devise a better way for signally commemorating this epoch in our national life? Each tree thus planted celebrated in a land of orchards, wooded hills, green lanes, in groves that would be fit temples for the Dryads, and in towns hid among arching boughs and

crowned with sylvan beauty. Let autumn witness a renewed interest and energy in planting trees.

THE MOST PROFITABLE STOCK TO RAISE.—The Journal of the Royal Ag ricultural Society of England gives the results of inquiries put to seventy-five farmers as to the relative profits of raising horses, cattle and sheep. The preponderance of testimony is that raising horses, except for farm use, does not days. pay, and that farm horses can be raised cheaper than purchased. That when grass land is adapted to it cattle raising is advisable, feeding high so as to turn them off for beef at two years old or a little more. That sheep are the easiest turned of any stock, more easily managed, and with far less labor.

A HOUSEKEEPER thus gives what is, in her opinion, one practicable and delicious mode of escape from the evils of an enormous peach crop: Take the thoroughly ripe, mellow fruit, scald on an earthen or suitable metal surbe scalded in syrup, really delicious, and are less cloying than common raisins.

WHAT CROPS LEAVE IN THE SOIL .- Dr. of auditory perception the result to a Weiske made in Germany with several gallons of water is sufficient. If the greater extent of early education? One that the stubble and roots left in the purities that this quantity will not pu other savants, experiments that show earth by crops that have been harvested add to the soil more nutritive value than is commonly supposed. The-e experiments fully explain the great value of clover as a preparatory crop for wheat, and all other crops that are not manured with nitrogen, potash and

WHEN corn arrives at full roasting ear state it can be most profitably fed by being cut and fed stalk and ear together, since at no period is there more which is necessary in fattening -to be found in the plant. And then hogs eat every part with an appetite that shows their appreciation of the dainty food provided for them.

EVERY load of corn, wheat, hay o ther product removed from the farm, powder. takes from the soil and crops, and unless their equivalent is returned to the

THERE is nothing more efficacious we know of as a general fruit tree wash than white-oil soap, taking about one ying with a hand scrubbing brush. ter can be seen through a pane of glass in the cylinder. bark should have it scraped off before

A writer in the Country Gentlem says that the brown Leghorn hens are surpassed by no other breed for layers, Not every one who has the gift of which is a fact. They also mature very

Changes in Iron and Steel .- For a age of a horse as follows: The colt is born with twelve grinders; when four front teeth have made their appearwhen the next four come forth, it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth

middle front teeth are being shifted, and when three years old these are substituted by the horse teeth. The substituted by the horse teeth, and the fourth off hydrogen by their action on iron, off hydrogen by the substituted by the horse teeth. next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth. At six years the kernel is worn out of the lower middle front teeth, and the lower middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth keye new attained to their

hydrogen is seen. Putting the facts together, it seems

New Compensating Pendulum .- Pro-

New Compensating Pendulum.—Pro-fesssor J. Lawrence Smith has recently invented a new compensating pendu-lum, in which he avaits himself of the Yreat expansibility of ebonite, which, between 32 deg. and 158 deg. Fah., ap-proaches that of mercury. The pen-dulum rod is of steel, with an adjust-ing series at the lower end; and a ing screw at the lower end; and a round rod of vulcanite, with a hole in the centre, is passed on to the steel rod, fitting it loosely and being held in place by the adjusting screw. The bob of the pendulum consists of a heavy piece of brass, with a hole through the center large enough to address.

The above recipe will bleach the come metamorphosed in a darkish point, through the center large enough to adgray hairs increase in the forehead and mit the vulcanite, over which it pasover the eyes, and the chin assumes the ses, and, by a properly arranged stop, rests on the end of the vulcanite furthest from the lower end of the pen-dulum, so that any expansion of the vulcanite elevates the brass bob, thus compensating for the downward exon of the steel rod and brass bob. Professor Smith says that four month's use of this pendulum on an astronomi-cal clock has given very satisfactory

How to straighten Shafts .- J. J. Hill says: "The following is a good way to straighten shafts that have been will answer) under the part or parts to saturate a rag with cayenne, in solube straightened. When hot, chill the tion, and stuff it into the hole, which The milk is handled as though it were low the heat to come back to the top side between each chilling, to quicken and thermometer, the butter is worked the process, and to ascertain when com-with skill, and made up in shapely plete. After the shaft is hot, a very cakes, which do not require to be cut little fire will be required to continue when brought to the table. Compare the heat. I think that any kind or then, this cake-hard, golden yellow, size of metal shafting can be straight-sweet, fragrant, and tempting to all periment on a wrought iron shaft 5 in time I built the fire under it till it was rind of a large lemon and squeezed the perfectly straight.

> Colors for Confectionery and Food.— The police of Paris have directed that the following substances be employed (Campeachy wood). Violet: Mixture of carmine and Prussian blue. The use of the following pigments is

converted into an available one. So yellow, gamboge, white lead, Schwein-that, practically, the clover is a creator furt and Scheele's green (Paris green) For coloring drinks they recommend opinion of some linguists, is an evidence of a common origin, while naturalists phoric acid.

We notice that, singularly enough, during the centennial year says: Could aniline colors are omitted from the list of prohibited colors.

The question as to whether there is would be a monument of our rever-ence to the past, and a blessing for the future; and by this generous fore-thought the next centennial would be occasions of alleged combustion, burned with a blue flame, and diffused an empyreumatic odor, but these charactersties are met with in many kinds of combustions; instances have also been sought for by M. Chassagniol among alcoholic drinkers, especially among women, but without success. takes fire. It is a fact however, that dead bodies, or portions of dead bodies, burn but very slowly, even after having been steeped in alcohol for some

Burns and Scalds,-The recent fearful explosion on board the British iron-clad Thunderer has called out the publication of many recipes and reme-dies. Among them all, the following, contributed by an old and experienced physician, has the merit of conveni-ence and readiness. The remedy is simply this: The common whiting of commerce (found in nearly every chen), reduced by cold water to the consistence of thick cream, is to be spread on a light linen rag, and the whole burnt surface instantly covered. and remove the skins; place the halves and thus excluded from the action of the air. The ease it affords is instanface; sprinkle over them a little good taneous, and it only requires to be kept moist by subsequent occasional sprink lings of cold water

Purifying Water with Alum .- Alum years in any climate, provided you will only purify water from organic keep your fingers off them, for they are impurities, which it will precipitate in be same manner as it precipitates dis solved coloring matter in the manufac ture of lakes from dry woods, etc. One teaspoonful of pulverized alum in four water contains such an amount of imrify it, it is unfit for drinking purposes. In the artificial manufacture of ice from Mississippi river water, at New Orleans, this method is employed to purify the water before freezing it.

How white Shirt Buttons are made ome varieties of these buttons are made as follows: Finely powdered steatite is saturated with soluble glass, by suitable machinery. They are then baked or fired in ovens, again dipped in a solution of soluble glass, and subjected a second time to the firing process. When cold, they are possess with being placed in a rotating cask with water, dried, and again polished by rowater, dried, and again polished by rowater, dried, and again polished by ro-tation in a similar cask with soapstone

The Spirophorus.-The above is the less their equivalent is returned to the land in the form of manure, the amount of each succeeding crop will be diminished, until the land will no longer yield a remunerating return for the labor of cultivation.

The Spirophorus.—Ine above is the name of a new device proposed by Mr. Woillez for restoring partially suffocated people. The patient is enclosed in a metal cylinder, so that only his head protrudes; connected with the cylinder is a large hellows holding five or six is a large bellows holding five or six gallous of air. When this is operated. the air is alternately drawn out and forced into the cylinder, thus causing artificial respiration in the patient. The movements of the chest of the lat-

> A gentleman has named two cana ries "Wheeler" and "Wilson." Hi His reason for this appellation is that neither of them are "Singers."

others have done: surpass it.

To CAN SWEET CORN .- Very many fail long time it has been well known to wire-drawers that, after cleaning iron wire with sulphuric acid the metal between the best methods, which we take from the war there lived in the vicinity of this

> without admixture (though sometimes a little sugar is added to poor corn) and sealed up airtight. Then comes the "processing" or boiling, viz: subjecting the can and contents to the heat of boiling water from one to three hours, the commenced helping himself to the potatoes. She soon discovered to the potatoes. This processes and problem out, she according to the size of the can. This can only be determined by experiment.
>
> Next they are taken from the boiling water and a small hole punched in the vagabond!"
>
> "Get out of my potato pacth, vagabond!" top of a can, to allow the escape of the gases, and instantly resealed, after are in the army fighting against which the can is replaced in the hot now, and I am going to have all bath and allowed to remain as long or longer than at first.

> WASHING FLUID.-For four gallons take four pounds of sal soda, four ounces of bo ax and two and a half pounds of lime. Dissolve the borax and soda together, add water to the lime, boil it, dients. To wash, heat a boiler two-thirds full of water; make a good suds; add a teacup of the fluid, when boiling hot put in your clothes having. dding water sufficient to fill the jug, hot put in your clothes, having pre-viously wrung them through water cold or warm; boil ten or fifteen minutes, suds, rinse and hang up. If soap

clothes somewhat, without injury, and is a great help to the neat housekeeper, in pushing her work on Monday morn-ing—To purify rooms, dissolve some chloride of lime in a saucer and place in the apartment.

PENNYROYAL AND POTASH .- The Scien ific American says that if mosquitoes or other bloodsuckers infest our rooms at night, we uncork a bottle of results. It can be adapted, at a cost of 20 cents, to the ordinary mantle-piece clock, the pendulum of which usually beats in half seconds. herb. If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash, thrown in their holes or mixed with meal and scattered in their runways, never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and store room free from ants spring by heat or otherwise. Lay the shaft on bearings at each end, with the arched side up, about 1 foot from the ground; then build a fire (wood trance into any part of your dwellings, tion, and stuff it into the hole, which this butter is made from choice cows, choicely fed on clean sweet food. The milking is done in the cleanest manner.

be straightened. When hot, chill the top side, which is to be straightened, to be straightened, can then be repaired with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will eat with a swab; continue the heating and chilling till the work is complete. Al-

> TURKISH RICE PUDDING .- Pick and wash half a pound of rice; prepare also half a pound of Zante currants, which must be carefully picked clean, washed through two waters, drained well, and spread out to dry on a flat dish before the fire; put the rice into a saucepan periment on a wrought iron shart of inches in diameter and 12 feet long, that ches in diameter and 12 feet long, that with a quart of rich misk, then and was sprung 3 inches by being burnt in four ounces of broken up loaf sugar, on which you have rubbed off the yellow which you have rubbed off the yellow juice; stir in two ounces of fresh butter divided into small pieces; when the rice is well swollen and quite soft take it from the fire and mix with it eight well-beaten yolks of eggs; transfer i to a deep dish and put it in the oven for half an hour. Serve up warm. A nice tionery; Blue: Indigo and its deriva-tives, Prussian blue. Red: Cochineal, carmine, Brazil wood lake, orchil. Yel-low: Saffron, "Avignon yellow berry, quercitron, fustic, turmeric. Green; Mixture of Prussian blue and logwood.

A FLOATING ISLAND,-Two spoonfuls of currant jelly, two spoonfuls of rasp-berry jam strained through a sieve, the whites of four eggs. In the first place, beat the eggs very well; then put in the sweetmeats, and continue beating until it is a fine froth. Lay in the bottom of a pretty china dessert dish thin slices of sponge cake or Naples biscuit, cover with sweetmeats and cream or rich milk, and heap your froth high in the middle. You may use only one kind of jelly or jam if you prefer but we give the recipe precisely as it came from a famous old housekeeper.

TO EXTERMINATE BLACK BEETLES .-Place a lump of unslaked lime where tains some of the darkness that Moses they frequent. Set a dish or tray, conconflicting accounts on record, abso-lutely in the negative. Many authors have affirmed that the body on these against its sides, so as to form a sort of gangway for the beetles, to climb up by when they will go headlong in the bait set for them. Mix equal weights of red sugar and flour, and place it nightly near their haunts. This mixture, made into sheets, forms the beetle wafers sold at the shops.

> barley, two carrots sliced, two onions cut small, three carrots grated, the white part of a large cabbage chopped very small, and a small quantity of tavern, and there was but one bed for parsley. Season with pepper and salt. Let this boil very gently for three hour and a half, and at the dinner table it took. "Then," said Pat, "you may take will, most likely, by all who are fond the under-side." of soups, be pronounced excellent.

GINGERBREAD .- One and a half cup molasses, 1 cup butter, 1 tablespoonful soda, and 1 teaspoonful alum powdered. Dissolve the soda and alum in each onethird cupful of water. Add soda water first and stir well. Then alum water the last thing before the flour. Mix so into cakes the size of baking tins, hav- has mistaken his stockings for his shirt ing the dough from one half to threequarters inches thick. Bake fifteen

generally known that pounded alum the wife; "and when, pray, is our home possesses the property of purifying to have all the club comforts?" ater, (the water stirred at the time.) It will, after the lapse of a few hours, precipitating to the bottom the impure clearness of the finest spring water. A wasn't barefaced." pailful containing four gallons may be purified by a single teaspoonful of

Acros should never be employed to clean tinware, because they attack the metal and remove it from the iron, of which it forms a thin coat. We refer to articles made of tin plate, which consists of iron covered with tin. Rub the articles well with rotten stone and sweet oil then finish with whitening and a small piece of soft leather. Keep dry place.

SUGAR SNAPS .- One cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 4 cups flour, 1 egg, half cup water, and half teaspoonful soda, with twice as much cream tartar; roll very You may preserve smoked meats for the summer if you will pack them in

clean, sweet hay before the flies attack them, cover the box or barrel tight and keep in a dry place. To PICKLE MUSHROOMS.-Peel and steam them, with just enough water to prevent their sticking at the bottom of he pan. Shake them occasionally prevent their burning. When tender take them up and put them in scalding hot vinegar, spiced with mace, cloves, and pepper corns—add a little salt.

Scongnes made by overheated flat irons can be removed from linen, by spreading over the cloth a paste ma of the juice pressed from two onions, 1-2 oz. white soap, 2 ozs. fuller's earth, Do not be content in doing what and 1-2 pint vinegar. Mix, boil well, others have done; surpass it.

Bottle and cork tight.

SHE HAD A SWEETHEART.-The Jackthe best methods, which we take from the American Grocer, and we advise all who wish to can-corn to preserve directions:

The corn should be picked when just milk ripe. After husking, the kernels are cut from the cob with a gauged knife and the cob scraped to get all the juices. Next it is placed in tin cans without admixture (though sometimes).

"Get out of my potato pacth, you vagabond!"
Soldier-I shan't do it! Your son now, and I am going to have all the potatoes I want. Maid-You're a liar, sir-you're

Soldier-Well, if your sons ain't, your husband is, and I am going to these potatoes.

Maid—You're a liar, sir! I have got no husband.
Soldier-Well, if your husband ain't,

few potatoes; but don't take more'n you want for your own use.

SOMETHING QUITE SOFT.—"Why, your hand feels as soft as silk," said I, as I

"Now, doctor, just listen at you again! French say, "it is the first step that If you never felt anything as soft as my hand, and even softer—much softer—the second will never be known. you know it has been your own fault," and I thought the widow blushed as

course. You are very innocent;" and then I could have sworn the widow was

blushing. "Upon my honor I don't know," was my still more interested reply; "won't "No, you know I won't tell you."
"Then show me, won't you."
"I don't like to. But you are such

tease and such a dunce one must do almost anything to get rid of you. And she took my hand mincingly in

"Now shut your eyes, doctor." I closed my eyes in an instant. She lifted my hand up and up. I held my breath, and, dear reader, before I suspected what she was about, she had placed it gently upon-my head.

DIALOGUE IN A CEMETERY. - Wife | Ah, husband! do you see this beautiful carving? How delicately cut in the pure, white stone! Husband-"Yes! Very pretty."

Wife-"But, William! you have no taste for art, and you don't enjoy these things as I do. Just notice this slender column of immaculate marble, with the touching question so beautifully carved: Do they miss me at home?" Husband-"Yes! I see. And here is

her name on the footstone: 'G. A. B.' And there came silence.

At Porter and Coates's a customer called his own age, and said as Johnny strugfor "The Ace of Spades," a book un-known to the establishment. Finally, "I guess you must have swallowed: the man was asked whether it was not dictionary. The Queen of Hearts" that he wanted. It turned out that it was. Another person wanted the "Flagstaff" edition of Shakspeare, meaning the "Falstaff" edition

own by the sacristan, among other marvels, a dirty opaque glass phial. said, "Do you call this a relie? Why it is empty." "Empty!" retorted the sarcristan, indignantly. Sir, it conspread over the land of Egypt."

"You have a considerable floating

population in this village, haven't you?" asked a stranger of one of the citizens of a village on the Mississippi. "Well, yes-rather," was the reply, "about half the year the water is up to the second story windows." It is said they live longest who have

moderate ambitions. The man who Scorch Broth.—Take four pounds of mutton—part of the leg is best—add in front of a grocery store at the age of thirty is likely to whittle and be a bless—thirty is likely to whittle and be a bless—dare say you will find it very pleasant." AN IRISHMAN anda Yankee met at

> them. On retiring the Yankee said he did not care which side of the bed he A MEDICAL MAN asked his legal adviser how he could punish a servant who had stelen a canister of valuable

snuff. "I am not aware of any act," said the lawyer, "that makes it penal to take snuff. THE time when a man fully realizes the last thing before the flour. Mix so that woman's sphere should be enlarged as to roll out but not very hard. Cut is when he finds that his washer-woman

bosom, and starched them accordingly. "My DEAR," said a gentleman to his PURIFYING WATER.—It may not be the home comforts." "Indeed!" sneered

he had never exhibited anything that particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess all the freshness and have," said Barnum, "the bearded lady

> Another house received from a coun try customer an order for "Soap and Towel," edited by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. What he wanted was "Sword Trowel."

"Are you lost my little fellow?" asked a gentleman of a four-year-old on the street, the other day. "No," he the street, the other day. sobbed in reply, "b-but m-my mother LORD AIRLIE remarked to one of his

'I think the spigot's oot a'the-gither.'

"Indeed, my lord," replied the man,

"CAPITAL weather, Mr. Jones, capital "Don't let's have any words about

the dictionary his wife threw at him. "LAUGH AND GROW PAT!" What a saving it would be in corn if growing pigs could only laugh!

WHENEVER you drink, be sure you have your nose above water. WINGED Merchants - Bees because

they cell their honey. A TRUISM: An expensive wife makes a pensive husband. A GOOD GUESS AT A TAILOR'S NAME.

-Mr. So-and-so.

YOUTH'S COLUMN.

Once upon a time a miller, shortly after the had lain down for an afternoon's nap, was startled by a camel's

nose being thrust in at the door of his "It is very cold outside," said the camel; "I only wish to get my nose

This request was also allowed, and

the neck was thrust in.
"How fast the rain begins to fall!
I shall get wet through. Will you let me place my shoulders under cover!"

shall stay where I am.

This is a very good story: we hope the Arabs are all the wiser and better for it; but let us try and turn it to a good account.

There is a camel knocking at the heart of us all, young and old, seeking to be let in; its name is sin. It

comes silently and carefully, and knocks: "Let me in;" only a small

The Gift of Song .- A touching story "Pray," said I, becoming deeply interested, "what might I have felt that is softer than your hand?"

You don't know, of The vessel was lost on a rock-bound. The vessel was lost on a rock-bound. coast during a severe storm; but the little girl was saved through the efforts of some heroic men. She was too of some heroic men. She was too young to tell her story, but, by a series of providential events, was brought at last to the house of a friend of her parents, just as released from imprisonment, they arrived in England to seek their long lost darling. A familiar tune that the mother had taught her liftle girl in former days, became miliar tune that the mother had taught her little girl in former days, became the clue that led to their joyful meet-

A remarkable incident is that of a Scottish youth, who learned with a pious mother to sing the old psalms that were as household words to them in were as household words to them in the kirk and by the fireside. When he grew up he wandered away from his native country, was taken captive by the Turks, and made a slave in one of the Barbary States. But he never for-got the songs of Zion, although he same them in a strange land and to sung them in a strange land and to heathen ears. One night he was so-lacing himself in this manner, when the attention of some sailers on board of an English man-of-war was directed to the familiar tune of "Old Hundred," as it came floating over the moonlit waves. At once they surmised the truth, that one of their countrymen was languish-ing away his life as a captive. Quickly arming themselves, they manned boat, and lost no time in effecting his release. What a joy to him after eigh-Yes! I guess they miss her—if that was been long years passed in slavery! Child's World.

Swaltowed a Dictionary.-Last Sun Some curious mistakes in the title of day, as Willie Jones was visiting his ooks are made. At recent number of friend Johnny Styles, he was surprised to hear such big words from a boy of

Jack's father, sitting at the other side of the room, heard a portion of the remark, and turning, saw his son's red face as shame forced him to try and get out the word. But there it stuck, and it gave him great trouble to A TRAVELER visiting a cathedral was eject it, even in syllables. The father sprang from his seat in alarm, and ex-"My son is choking!"

The other members of the family hastened to Jack's side, and their anx ious faces were soon lighted up with merriment when they were told that Jack had only been suffering from a word which had lodged crosswise in his throat. Jack now uses smaller words.

A Doctor's Trick.-There was a wie ked story-teller who went to a doctor and said, I'm a wicked story-teller, and though I am a good pure man in every other respect I can't get over this dreadful habit. "Till cure you," said the doctor—
"Take this capsula and chew it up.

Don't be afraid; chew away like any-thing. You'll get used to the flavor "By all that's filthy!" cried the patient, as he came over deadly sick, "it's cod-liver oil!"
"That's no lie!" said the doctor.—

"Try another one, and you'll be pletely cured." But he wouldn't A candy-store window displays, it worsted letters, the inspiring text, "The Lord will provide." A boy who passes daily says it ain't so; and can't get no candy in there on the cre-dit of Providence. Nickels is the only

thing that gits them gum drops,' "Harry, give me a bite of your ap-"Harry, give me a blie of your apple ?" said one little fellow to another.
"No." refused Harry, eating away rapidly. "You wouldn't like this; it is a cooked apple—and I never give a fellow a bite of a cooked apple."

A little girl was asked what was the meaning of the word happy. She gave a very pretty answer, saying, "It is to feel as if you wanted to give up all your things to your little sister.'

"Ma," asked little Gail, "did the "Yes, I ded lady "Yes, dear." "Did it hurt them when He put the gas in 7"

It is a hard saying, but a true one,

that many professed Christians are not seemingly happy themselves, neither do they help to make others happy around them. Why is it so? It is because they are trying to get ready for the next world, altogether forgetting it is their duty to make themselves and those around them happy in this? It is very your tinware bright by keeping it in a tenants that it was a very wet season. important to know how to live wisely and happily in this world. The earthly life is to be lived here. We do not know "Have I not, my son, given you every advantage?"—"Oh, yes, but I couldn't think of taking advantage of you, a faint glimpse, now and then, of the beauty there is within .- God loves beauty in this world; every flower that weather! My wife's got such a cold blooms, every tree that waves, proves she can't speak. I like such weather." this; so it becomes us to make our own lives and homes as beautiful and happy ," as the man said when he dodged as within us lies, trusting the future in the hands of God.-The religion that does not make us and those around us better and happier in this life is not worth having; and they who strive to do this are serving God as truly as upon their bended knees, or in the services of the sanctuary. Then, if we are ever striving to make others happy, it will and in the world to come.

A Gallie "Jeames."

"I remember," says Mr. George Au-"I remember, says Mr. Goods in monizes with the corporeal function gustus Sala, "in the year 1867, traveling it raises up the enfeebled and bridge to the sheet of the sheet o An Arab Legend.—The Arabs have a gustus Sala, "in the year 1867, train fable from which we may learn a leston Toulon to Paris in the special train from Toul Sultan. The carriages apportioned to the suite were inconveniently crowded, and lest I should be left behind I was glad enough to obtain a seat in a compartment otherwise filled with lacqueys of the Emperor Napoleon III, and the great officers of his household. I found the gentlemen in plush most di-The miller was an easy kind of a man and the nose was let in.

"The wind is very sharp," sighed the camel; "pray allow me to get my neck inside."

The miller was an easy kind of a verting company, but somewhat to familiar in their conversation. For example when we halted at early morning at Lyons for an hour's refreshment, I heard one gorgeous creature in green and gold say to a confrere in sky blue and silver: 'Where then is Talleyrand-Perigord?'—or, perhaps it was De Gra-ment, or De la Rochefoucauld, or some me place my shoulders under cover?"

This, too, was granted; and so the camel asked for a little, and a little more, until he had pushed his whole body inside the house.

The miller soon began to be put to much trouble by the rude companion he had got in his room, which was not large enough for both, and as the rain was over, civilly asked him to depart.

"If you don't like it, you may leave," saucily replied the beast. "As for myself, I know when I am well off, and shall stay where I am."

ment, or De la Rochefoucauld, or some equally lofty duke, marquis, or count. 'He is just going to clean his man's boots. 'The idea of a French grander's cleaning another man's boots bewildered me at first; but in process of time I began to understand that I had been listening to a choice bit of 'flunkeyana'—that 'Talleyrand-Perigord' meaut, for the nonce, the lacquey, and that 'his man' was the nobleman to whose service the Gallic Jeames was attached."

A little plant was given to a sick girl. In trying to take care of it the family made changes in their way of living. First, they cleaned the window that more light might come in to its leaves; then, when not too cold, they would open the window so that fresh air migh help the plant to grow. Next, the clean part at first. So in comes the nose, help the plant to grow. Next, the clean and it is not long before, little by lit- window made the rest of the room look by hand feels as soft as silk," said I, as I shook hands with the widow.

"Nonsense, doctor," she replied.

"Here with some more of your flattery, are you? My hands are not as soft as your own this minute."

"Why, your hand," said I, "feels so soft I'd be afraid to squeeze it. I never felt anything so soft."

"Now, doctor, just listen at you again! French say, "it is the first step that And then, as the home grew attractive, the whole family loved it and each other better than ever before, and grew healthier and happier with their flowers. Thus the little plant brought a real as well as a physical blessing.

The Tyrian purple was one of the principle articles of luxury among the ancients. The color was communicated shell-fish. Pliny mentions two of these, one called buccinum, the other purpura. One drop only of the liquid dye, could be obtained from a small vessel or sac in the throat of each molluse. The color appears to have been very dura-ble. Plutarch observes in his Life of Alexander, that, at the taking of Susa, the Greeks found in the royal treasury of Darius, a quantity of purple stuffs of the value of 5,000 talents, which still retained its beauty, though it had lain there for 190 years.

Bravery is a good thing. On the field of battle it is a great thing-but when it consists in hearing something that might readily be got rid of, it is not of much account. If you are sick don't grin and bear it, but take E. F. Kun-kel's Bitter Wine of Iron, which never fails to cure weakness, attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty in breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptons, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid coun-tenance and cruptions on the face, putrifying the blood, pain in the back, heav-iness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness and to remedy that use E. F. Kunker's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now en joying health who have used it. Take

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