Through the air. Like the leaves, the days long vanished, Mixed with voices dead or banished, Come to me with those sweet notes. But the ghost of gladness floats Through despair.

-Scribner's Monthly. Epidemics Among Children

The other day, says a lady in an exchange, we listened to a very interest-ing lecture on this subject given by a member of the medical profession, and took notes of portions of it for the bene

termined by each reader for himself, and only mention points interesting

alike to all.

A child affected with measles appears to have a severe cold in the head; its eyes are red and very sensitive to the light; its face is swollen and on the third day the cruption appears on the face in blotches of a crescent or horseshoe shape, which spread and cover the surface of the body. When the finger is pressed firmly on these red blotches the edness does not go away.

Scarlet fever generally begins with nausea, followed by pain in the limbs and sore throat; the face is not swollen and the eyes are not very sensitive to On the second day the rash appears, first on the face in small points fected, will answer the purpose as well of vivid red, which becomes diffused and as the plan here described, although spread over the entire body. The tongue this has been found very satisfactory, is very white with blood-red spots appearing above the furred surface. If a in use and appearance. pencil or the finger is pressed firmly on the skin the redness will give place for a time, leaving the skin white where the pressure was exerted, and then the scarlet returns. On the fifth day the rash turns brown and the skin is very dry. This is the dangerous time, since the skin being unable to perform its function, the kidneys and lungs have double work to do. At this stage of the illness the foundation is often laid for Bright's disease of the kidneys, and everything depends on keeping the skin soft and moist. This can be done by oiling it able of all, with glycerine and rose wa-ter, two parts of the former to one of the

The symptoms of small-pox are, first, a chill, then violent nausea, pain in the head, and aching in the bones. On the other. In twenty-five years' experithird day the eruption appears on the forehead and about the face in scattered sed over them as though a bead or

Measles require a treatment so simple that any intelligent mother should be able to take her child safely through it. The symptoms of scarlet fever and of small-pox are so pronounced that they are not likely to be mistaken. The first thing to be done is to quarantine the patient, so as to prevent the infection keep up the milk yield in a dairy; and keep up the milk yield in a dairy; and the patient, so as to prevent the infection in the patient of the patie rom spreading. This can be successfully done by placing him in a top room of the house, from which carpets, upholsterered furniture and woolens every description should be removed. The furniture left should be of the simplest description, a single or three-quarter bed for the patient, a lounge tor the nurse to recline tupon, wooden or flagged chairs, and a table. There should be a grate in the room and a fire kindled in it. This will not only keep the room ventilated, but destroy the germs of the disease as they pass over germs of the disease as they pass over the flame on their way out of the room. Since so much in these diseases despect to the second that the second the second that the second the second that th there should be two nurses, in order are moved at six months, and put into that of Ngai 1.02, and that of Borneo that one may be on the watch while the the best of pastures, and for a year are there should be two nurses, in order that one may be on the watch while the other is resting. There is no danger of contagion until the eruption comes to the surface, so that in case of scarlet fever the mother has two days to take precautions against the spread of the infection, and in small-pox three days. When the disease is received to the local state of loc

## Laughter

As it suits almost any locality where people of buoyant spirits and jovial disposition dwell, it will assuredly find willing readers in this latitude: After all what a capital, kindly, honest, jolly, all what a capital, kindly, honest, jolly, glorious good thing is a laugh. What a digester! What a febrifuge! What an exorciser of evil spirits! Better than a walk before, or a nap after dinner. How it shuts the month of malice, and opens the brow of kindness! Whether it discovers the gums of infancy or age, the grinders of folly, or the pearls of beauty; whether it racks the sides or deforms the countenance of vulgarity, or deep lines the visage, or moistens the eve of faces, contorting, relaxing, overwhelming convulsions, throwing the buman form in happy shaking and quaking of crease the quality as well as the quantities completed, is beautiful in the extreme. The ename is completed, is beautiful in the extreme. The ename is put on in all determines the price.

Fourth—The farmer must seek with a relative the finished bricks exhibited recently the finished bricks exhibited recently. laugh is a glorious thing. Like a a watchful eye to improve his market "thing of beauty," it is "a joy for-facilities. It is the transportation that There is no remorse in it. It leaves no sting, except in the sides, and that soon goes off. Even a single un-participated laugh is a great affair to witness. But it is seldom single. It is more infectious than scarlet fever. You cannot gravely contemplate a laugh. If there is one laugher and one witness; forthwith there are two laughers And so on, propagated like sound What a thing it is when it become epidemic!

"Laughter ! 'tie a poor man's plaster, Covering up each sad disaster,
laughing he forgets his troubles,
Which though real seem but bubble
Laughter; whether loud or mute, Tells the human kind from brute, Laughter I 'tis Hope's living voice And to call from thorny bowers, Leaving thorns and taking flowers

The Moral Effect of Hurry. To the thoughtful, the moral conse area matter of a profound concern, their grave evils coming under his daily observation. No evolution of force can take place with undue rapidity without dampare to the machine in which the transage to the machine in which the trans-formation is effected. Express railway again to carrots, when her milk instock has a much shorter term of use than that reserved for slower traffic. The law is universal that intensity and duration of action are inversely proportioned. It is therefore no matter of sur-prise to find that the human nervous system is no exception to the law. The higher salubrity of rural over urban life is not entirely a matter of fresh air and exercise. Rural life involves leisure and pause in work, which are very essential to the maintenance of the neryous system in a state of due putrition. 'nremitting spasm soon ceases altotension of life produces weakness at the very place where strength is most needed. The damage ione to the health of the most valu connected, and an excess of the former soon entails an increase in the latter beyond the limits which the nervous system can bear with impunity, especially under the conditions under which work has to be done. The machinery and organizing the work of a community has to be done. The machinery and organizing the work of a community has to be done. The machinery and organizing the work of a community has to be done. The machinery and organizing the work of a community has to be done. The machinery and organizing the work of a community has to be done. The machinery and organizing the work of a community has to be done. The machinery and organizing the work of a community has to be done. able part of the community, the best

AGRICULTURAL

CONCRETE WALES .- To make a tarred and gravel walk that will be permanent proceed as follows: Dig out the walk to a depth of one foot. In the bottom of the excavation place broken stones, pieces of brick, or coarse gravel to a depth of nine inches. Ram or roll this until it is firm and solid, leaving the centre rounding, and higher than the sides in the proportion of one inch to a foot. Thus a walk four feet wide would be two inches higher at the center than at the sides. Upon this foundation spread what is known as "pea gravel," or gravel as coarse as peas or beans, that has been senarated foundation spread what is known as "pea gravel," or gravel as coarse as peas or beans, that has been separated from the finer portion by screening. This should be rolled down solidly, and should be laid to a depth of nearly three inches. Upon this should be thinly scattered the fine gravel or sand screened from the coarser material and upon this hot gas tar should be spread as long as it is absorbed by the gravel. The three epidemics spoken of were measles, scarlet fever and smail-pox. In repeating what the physician stated we shall say nothing about the treatment of these diseases, leaving that to be determined by each reader for bimself. out when it is rolled, which will take a week or two. Coal ashes may be used in place of the gravel and sand, and coarse clinkers in place of broken stone. The intention is to form by this gradual process a homogeneous concrete of gravel and tar, and any means by which this end is reached, or any material by which it may be ef-

APPLES FOR MILCH COWS .- A COTTES pondent of the Country Gentleman writes: "For many years I have fed apples to cows, very much as recom-mended, except that usually, after the cows had become used to eating a peck or half bushel each at one feeding, I have fed them a bushel each at once, for a day or two, and have then allowed the cows the run of the orchard (the marketable apples having been picked and barreled), where they are as many freely with saladoil, with pure lard, with unsalted butter, or what is most agreeare fed to many cattle, when the fear of In England the favorite treat- losing the choice morsel causes them to ment is to immerse the patient in a take more than one apple at a time into bath, which is repeated fre- the mouth. The vagrant cow that jumps into an orchard and eats at her leisure, never chokes, neither will a herd, if not hurried or hooked by each ence I have never had an animal get choked except one calf. This one would, when a basket of apples was poured over the fence into his pasture, invariably take into his mouth as many apples as possible before attempting to eat. Many of my neighbors fed cattle and horses as freely as I did, and I dinary camphor comes from Japan or never heard of the loss of an animal: 1 have seen three or four hundred bushels keep up the milk yield in a dairy; and these apples were always fed with a these apples were always fed scoop shovel, in the mangers, giving a half bushel each to cows, and a bushel to fattening steers, at each feed. The only precaution was feeding salt very freely until the cattle had become ac-

both as to durability and agreeablenas

cause somewhat productive; even now however, they are not fed grain; but The following paragraph we find the greatest caution is manifested in floating through the newspaper world, their training and they are never overoccupying a prominent space in the worked. Thus, after a Percheron colt local departments of some of the most influential journals in the country. employed sufficiently to pay its board and care, and still its development is not checked but its training perfected sed and re-passed through a Blake and size and strength attained in Brusher, breaking it into small pieces.

best to increase and maintain the ferrefinement—in all its phases and on all tility of his soils. There is no inertia in agriculture,-There must be motion either forward or retrograde. Third-The farmer must strive to increase the quality as well as the quan-

Keep no more animals than you have the facilities to feed and care for well. Sixth-The farmer must seek to improve his social, intellectual and financial condition.

BEETS FOR COWS .- Last year I raised a lot of Mangolds and carrots. The mangolds were gathered first and put on dry fodder. Fearing that the beets would not keep as well as the carrots, and also thinking they possessed better milk producing qualities, I was anxquences of tension and hurry are very ions to get at them. Accordingly I resuddening, to the physician their results moved part of the carrots and commatter still further, I changed back creased to about the usual standard .-

> Poor land which needs improving ought to be manured before seeding to grass or clover when this can be done, that is, when manure can be had; but a common practice is to seed the poora common practice is to seed the poor-est land as a means of bettering its con-dition. Land which is laid down to grass anoth to be in the best condition. grass ought to be in the best condition

in the strain involved in bringing a honey, to the amount of 70 pounds changing organism into harmony with each, in two weeks, by being placed a machine, the former must inevitably near a large field of buckwheat in

Mineral and Vegetable Waxes.—Mineral waxes are hydrocarbons, often crystallizable, and differing from each other in their temperature of fusion. They are frequently derived from re-sinous trees buried in peat beds and rarely from lignites or coal formations The principal variety used industrially is ozokerit, sometimes called natural paraffin. It is less dense than water, of a waxy luster, and in one direction presents a conchoidal fracture, breaking into thin translucent scales. Its

the roller is drawn back and forth upon it. As the tar is squeezed through the dry sand, more sand is scattered over it to absorb it, and the rolling is continued until a compact, solid dry surface is obtained. The walk is thus finished piece by piece until the whole is complete. The rolling and sanding should be continued until 'be surface is made perfectly hard and no tar oozes out when it is rolled, which will take

Ozokerit is found in the Caucasus, in England, and in Austria. In Moldavia, it is directly employed for illumination, being used in gas making, and in the manufacture of candles. A factory in Frankfort on the Oder prepares the material under the name of ceresine, and produces over 100,000 lbs. yearly. Ozokerit, in purified form, is largely used by perfumers and in pharmacy in place of beeswax, as it hinders medicaments from becoming rancid.

ments from becoming rancid.

A similar substance, now but little employed, is hatchetin or mineral adipocere. This is of a yellowish white color, has a mother-of-pearl lustre, is of about the consistence of spermaceti. It is found in Belgium, Moravia, Bohemia, Wales, and England. It is scarcely attacked by nitric acid, but is and inodorous residue.

Other mineral waxes are neft-gil, found in the island of Tschelekan in the Caspian Sea, near naphtha sources, and baikerite, from the vicinity of Lake Baikal. These are fossil waxes, or more probably bitumens, as are also kir and elaterite. The latter, often termed elastic bitumen or mineral caoutchouc, is of less density than water of a blackish color, and is elastic like rubber. It has been found in this country, near Woodbury, Conn., and it many parts of Great Britain.

There is a large number of vegetable waxes but slightly known. Some are secreted by insects, which absorb the sap of various plants. Others are de-rived from the exudations of palm trees. The Copernicia cerifera, a Bra-zilian tree, bears leaves from the glands of which carnauba wax is obtained. The commerce in this material exceeds 2,000,000 lbs. yearly. In the Andes there exists the ceroxylon andicola, which also yields a material known as palm wax.—La Nature.

Various Kinds of Camphor, - Camphor is camphor to most persons, few knowing or caring whether it is all the product of one or many different spe-cies of trees, The laboratory tells us that there are various kinds. The or-dinary camphor comes from Japan and various highly esteemed species of cam-phor obtained from Borneo and Sumatra. There is also another variety of medium quality produced by the Binmea balsamifera, a plant of the composite order, which grows in the east of Asia. The Chinese denote it by the name Ngai, and make use of it in medicine and the manufacture of ink. dicine and the manufacture of ink. It latter, it is sublimed at an ordinary temperature, but less easily, while the customed to eating large quantities of Percheron Horses.—This breed of trace of sublimation, even after several horses, now become quite popular, are years. All camphors float in water, but managed very peculiarly in their own when the air in the interstices is exwhen the air in the interstices is exinfection, and in small-pox three days. When the disease is passed the bed-clothes may be disinfected by a thorough boiling and all not treated in this way should be burned.

At a year and a half old the colts are guidance of a skilful, patient, careful man. They are put at light work, three or four doing the work of one full-grown horse. During this time they are well followed by adding to it a small quantity of each on the addition of water deposits. The same thing occurs with Ngai .-

> Enameled Bricks .- The process of enameling is very interesting and may be briefly described. The enamel which comes in large cakes, bearing a strong resemblance to sulphur, is pasgreater and better proportion than if it is then reduced to powder by grinding in hoppers. After being reduced to the desired fineness, it is mixed with a certain liquid in tin vessels, when it Principles of Good Farming.—First
>
> The farmer who would succeed well, and derive pleasure as well as profit from his calling, must manifest an acceptance of the brick intended to be enameled into the mixture. The enambaking occupies sixty hours, so the company have a manufacturing capaa a watchful eye to improve his market were of the most beautiful shades of facilities. It is the transportation that

in our style of buildings. The Sonorous Qualities of Metals .- M. the dough. In the cellar; afterwards the carrots were gathered and corded up on top of them, so that when I began to feed them to my cow, the carrots came first. The cow gave about her usual quantity of milk, except the usual shrinkage on account of cold weather and being put on dry fodder. Fearing that the beets of the cold weather and being put on dry fodder. Fearing that the beets regards number of vibrations lead was a regard of vibrations lead was regarded by threads or rested on a regard of vibrations lead was regarded by threads or rested on a regard of vibrations lead was regarded by the dough.

HULLED Corn.—Soak over night in warm water, in the morning put it on in an iron kettle, with warm water, in the dough.

HULLED Corn.—Soak over night in warm water, in the dough.

HULLED Corn.—Soak over night in warm water, in the morning put it on in an iron kettle, with warm water, in the dough. brass 1,303, bronze 1,381, zinc 1,422, cop per 1,462, cast iron 1,843, wrought iron 2,192, and steel 2,222. As regards du-ration of sound, the following results were obtained in seconds of time and fractions: lead 0'3, tin a little less than 1, zinc 1, cast iron a little less than 2, copper about 5, wrought iron 12, brass 14, bronze 24, steel 45. The author notes the fact that a steel rod, when supported on the sides of cork prisms, gives a sound which lasts but 25 seconds, or but little over half the period as when the steel is suspended. Brass,

in order to be profitable. Manure cannot be applied to better advantage than to poor land when seeded to grass.

BLACK TEETH IN PIGS.—About two weeks ago, I had a fine Berkshire pig, about five months old, that was taken lame. I took it out of the pen and put it on the ground. It kept getting worse its hind legs became so weak it could not stand on them. I killed it, and in a few days another one was also taken

morning unconscious of anything un-usual having occurred.

WHAT TO EAT .- This term in m cine, according to some, comprehend the whole regimen of life, with regard to air, meat, drink, sleep, watching, motion, rest, the passions, retentions and excretions. I restrict the term to eating and drinking alone. The natural constitution of the body of man is such, that it can easily bear some changes and irregularities without much injury. Had it been otherwise we should be almost constantly put out of order by very slight causes. This advantage comes from those wonderful communi-cations of the inward parts, whereby, when one part is affected another comes immediately to its relief. Thus when contion through some of the outlets; and for this reason, diseases from absolute inantition are generally more dangerous than from repletion, unless the latter be excessive; because we can more expeditionsly diminish than increase the juices of the body. Upon the same account though temperance be beneficial to all men, the ancient physicians advise persons in good health, now and then to eat and drink more abundantly than usual. But of the two, intemperance in drinking is safer that eating. If a man is obliged to fast, he ought to avoid all laborions work. From satiety it is not proper to pass directly to sharp hunger, nor from hunger to satiety: pelibar will is be defed man in the pay in front of headed man in the pay in front of headed man in the pay in front of his deg, and says. That is right, sister; help little says. That is right, sister; help little brother and you are binding a tie round his heart that may save him in many an hour of temptation. "I don't know how to do this sum, but brother will show me," says another little one. "Sister, I've dropped a stitch in my knitting; I tried to pick it up, but it has run down, and I can't fix it."

The little girl's face is flushed, and she watches her sister with a nervous anxiety while she replaces the "naughty stitch." "Oh, I am so glad!" she says, as she receives it again from the hands of her sister, all nicely arranged. "You are a caterpillar over the collar of the bald-hunger to satiety: pelibar will it heads at a Paris street corner. He dissert that is right, sister; help little brother and you are binding a tie round his heart that may save him in many an hour of temptation. "I don't know how to do this sum, but brother will show me, "sister, I've dropped a stitch in my knitting: I tried to pick it up, but it has run down, and I can't fix it."

The little girl's face is flushed, and she watches her sister with a nervous anxiety while she replaces the "oh, I am so glad!" she says, as she receives it again from the hands of her sister, all nicely arrang directly to sharp hunger, nor from hunger to satiety; neither will it be safe to indulge in absolute rest immedi-ately after excessive labor, nor suddenly to fall to hard work after long idleness. In a word, all changes in the way of living should be made by degrees. The softer and milder kinds of liament are proper for children, and for youth the stronger. Old people ought to lessen the quantity of their food, and increase completely carbonized by sulphuric that of their drink; but some allowance acid. It is slightly soluble in boiling is to be made for custom, especially in alcohol and ether, leaving a viscous cold climates like ours; for as in these the appetite is keener, so is the diges-tion better performed. Milk pottage for breakfast is far more whol than tea with bread and butter; and, it made after the following manner, is in many respects preferable to milk alone Let equal quantities of milk and water be boiled up with a little oatmeal, which will break the viscidity of the milk and be at the same time more easily digested than the latter in an undiluted state. Besides, oatmeal is a much warme nourishment than wheaten flour, and

> GHERKINS,-Made in seven days; first day wash the cucumbers in cold water and place in the jar: make a brine of one-quarter of a small bag of salt and two gallons of water; scald and pour over; keep them down with a plate and cover tight; second and third days scald the same brine and make a weak alum water; scald and pour over; use alum size of a hickory nut; fifth day draw off alum water; stew small quantities of garlie, mace, cinnamon, allspice, and black pepper mixed in one pint of vine-gar until black, and pour over the pickles just before you pour on two gallons of scalding vinegar again; seventh day, just before you pour in the scalding vinegar for the last time, scatter over the top a good handful of sugar, one-quarter pound of white mus-

agrees better with weak stomachs.

tard seed and two green peppers; if kept in a coel place will keep years; use pure cider vinegar. TO RESTORE THE WHITENESS TO IVORY HANDLED KNIVES .- Wash with soaped flannel and lukewarm water; then wipe very dry. Soak them occasi produces harder and more brittle nuts in alum water that has been boiled and than the laurel camphor. Like this allowed to cool. Let the handles lie for in alum water that has been boiled and one hour in this, then remove them and brush them well (say with a nail brush). After this take a clean linen towel, dip it in cold water, squeeze it out, and while wet wrap it around the handles, leaving them in it to dry graduwhiten them. Knives, after using,

substance identical with laurel camphor fensive, as it often does when kept for several days, or when successive layers of paper are put on with paste. In the same way, the disagreeable smell which glue often has may be prevented. If a few drops of the solution be added to few drops of the ink or mucilage they will not mold .-For whitewash, especially when used in cellars and dairies, the addition of one ounce of carbolic acid to each gallon will prevent mold and the disagreeable odor which sometimes taints the milk and meat kept in such places.

CARROTS INSTEAD OF EGGS .- An exchange says: It is not generally known that boiled carrots, when properly pre pared, form an excellent substitute for tive and abiding interest in his voca-tion. It takes heart-work to make hand-work pleasant.

Second—The farmer must study how in a large kiln. The company have sieve strainer. The pulp is then introthree kilns, each capable of baking duced among the other ingredients of a 20,000 bricks at once. The process of baking occupies sixty hours, so the Apudding made up in this way is much lighter than where eggs are used, and city of 1,000 enameled bricks per hour. Is much more paramater.

The brick, after the enameling process ciple of economy, this fact is worthy of the prudent housewife's attention.

Ryr Regan .- Set the sponge with wheat flour, the same as for wheat facilities. It is the transportation that eats up the profits.

Fifth—The art of raising better stock is not as well known as it should be.

Keep no more animals than you have the facilities to feed and care for well, that nothing can perpendently soil or and when almost down and raise again. Bake on an oven bottom, and when almost down and when almost down and when almost down to the facilities to feed and care for well, that nothing can perpendently soil or and when almost down to the facilities. that nothing can permanently soil or and when almost done, take the loave mar its beauty. The great variety of out of the oven and wash them on top color, and the durability of these with a little brown sugar and water, bricks, is destined to work a revolution and then set them back to finish baking. Those who like caraway seeds in rye bread, can put them in while mixing

regards number of vibrations, lead was | waters, and after it is thoroughly washed, regards number of vibrations, lead was found to yield the lowest, or in the ratio of 690 to the maximum of 2,762 for aluminum. The intermediate results are: For gold 976, silver 1,034, tin 1,161, sieve and drain thoroughly. Eat hot watery bier?"

A BREWER having been drowned in one of his own vats, "Alas? poor fellow," said Jekyll, "floating on his own sieve and drain thoroughly. Eat hot watery bier?" or cold, in milk.

MILK AND ATMOSPHERIC IMPERITIES papers to a practice prevalent in some parts of the country which appears to illustrate the power possessed by milk of absorbing atmospheric impurities. It absorbing a saucer of new milk Furlong. Do they belong to the Union papers to a practice prevalent in some in a larder to preserve meat or game from taint. It is said that not only does it answer that purpose, but the milk, after a few hours, becomes so bad that no animal will touch it.

IF you are made miserable with chills and fever, dissolve fifteen grains of citric acid in a cup of hot coffee, and drink it just before the chill attacks you. It has been known to cure the worst cases of this disease. Lime, Divide"—ch? lemon, or sour orange juice will have the same effect.

To PREPARE an egg for an invalid: Beat an egg until very light; add sea-soning to the taste; then steam until thoroughly warmed through, but not hardened—this will take about two minutes. An egg prepared in this way will not distress even very sensitive stomachs.

MINCE MEAT.-Mince steak or roas beef very fine; add cold water enough usual having occurred.

Shell lime, which contains considerable phosphorus, is superior to stone lime for agricultural purposes.

to make a gravy. Let it heat through, and when just at the boiling point shake in a little flour. Never allow it to boil up, as boiling hardens the meat. Serve with nice toast.

SHE SIMPLY COUNTED THEM .- "There are just exactly seven real gentlemen in this audience," observed a Chicago young lady to her escort, as he came back to his seat, smiling and chewing on a clove, between acts, at the opera

one night this week.

"How do you arrive at so definite a number?" he softly inquired, as he dropped into the seat.

"By simply counting them," replied she, roguishly; "when the curtain dropped last time, I counted all who didn't have to go out to see a man!"

The young man started, hemmed, and seemed very anxious to have the next part of the evening's performance start.

of the youthful mind. A boy who will listen indifferently to the sublimest truths of theology will be roused to the acutest interest by the progress of a caterpillar over the collar of the baldheaded man in the pew in front of him.

she watches her sister with a nervous anxiety while she replaces the "naughty stitch."

"Oh, I am so glad!" she says, as she receives it again from the hands of her sister, all nicely arranged. "You are a good girl, Mary."

"Bring it to me sooner the pext time." A DANBURY school teacher has hit

upon an ingenious device for punishing children who laugh in school. She stands them on a chair, with a cloth over their heads. This knocks the levity out of them, and adds mightily to the scenery of the room .- Danbury News. Lady-"Are those the hardest boot brushes you have?" Shopkeeper-"Oh, yes 'm'm; fact is, m'm, they're generally

d too hard for boots, m'm, and are used by laundresses to scrub gents' shirts and collars, m'm. They're the hardest brushes made, m'm?" "FUNNY MONKEY," said Mrs. Parting-on, as she saw him patiently sitting, ton, as she saw him patiently sitting, "but he sets as if he had the plumbago in the back, and I could wish there

IRATE SUBSCRIBER (excited and pointing to an objectionable article)—"What does that mean? Every statement is false." Editor (gazing reflectively at the article in question)—"I shouldn't wonder if the whole article was a typographical error."

A DREAMY PHILOSOPHER has discovered

"Can you speak German?" enquired a merchant of a young gentleman applying for the position of foreign correspondent. "N-o, n-o-t exactly," was the reply; "but I have a brother who can play the German flute."

"Pompey, what am dat what goes when de waggon goes, stops when de waggon stops; it am no use to de waggon, and the waggon can't go with-out it?" "I gib it up, Clem." "Why de noise, ob course.

A NORWICH MAN calls himself on his card "a temperance bootmaker." The need of temperance boots is apparent, though they're not generally drunk, it's a notorious fact that they're often very tight. "I NEVER did see such a wind and

quired a would be wit, "since you saw the wind and the storm, what might their color be?" "The wind blew and AT THIS season the question which interests a boy is not so much whether his life will be crowned with glory and

said he. "And pray, sir," in-

honor, as whether his new winter vest is going to be made out of his father's old trousers. A BEAUTIFUL but blind young lady recovered her sight after marriage. On hearing this an old bachelor wickedly observed that it was no uncommon

thing for people's eyes to be opened by "Ir was too bad to sentence that sick old man to prison for life," said a sym-pathizing author at the close of a trial. 'Yes, poor fellow!" said another; "he won't live to serve out half his sentence.'

THEY tried to scare a man in Missouri by threatening to tar and feather him; but he replied: "Come on with your old tar; I've been there six times, and I've got a receipt for washing it off."

"Ir is curious," said Potter, "why men will pay a dollar to go into a snake show, when for a less sum expended in barrel-house whisky they can get up a whole menagerie of their own."

"WHEN is the best time to pick apples? This is a very simple question. The best time for such work is when the farmer is not looking and there is no big dog in the orchard.

little boy of another, "Camp meeting," When some one tried to take the hat said the other gravely; "why, it's a away from him, he would not let it go; place where they have Sunday every day in the week."

"What a blessing it is," says a hardworking Chicago Irishman, "that night niver comes on 'till late in the day when a man is tired and can't work any more at all, at all."

A FRENCHMAN got exceeding angry with a waiter at an English hotel. "You rascal!" exclaimed he, "I blow your nose for you!"

"WHAT did you give for that horse?" inquired a friend.
"My note"—

woodent ware it.

League?

"Cheap enough." THE young man who wrote and asked his girl to accept a "bucket" of flowers became a little pale when she said she

WHAT is the difference between the

ace of trumps and a musical instrument? -Attention has been called in the daily One is a pet trump, and the other

> A BULL-PROG is never entirely "broke" financially. He always has a greenback, you know. "SURE, which is the entrance out?"

asked an Irishman at a railway station, the other day.

WHY ought a cobbler never to "peg out?" He's supposed to be ever-lasting. WHEN ought mariners to have fruit at

WHEN is a blow from a lady welcome? -When she strikes you agreeably. ADVICE to young men about to settle down-Settle up first.

NEW SCHOOL eloquence-College oar-

Little Kindnesses.—Brothers, sisters, did you ever try the effect which little acts of kindness produce upon that charmed circle which we call home? We love to receive little favors ourselves, and how pleasant the reception of them makes the circle! To draw up the arm chair and get the slippers for

part of the evening's performance start brightly up.

"I can get my sister to help me," he
"I can get my sister to help ittle

receives it again from the hands of her sister, all nicely arranged. "You are a good girl, Mary."
"Bring it to me sooner the next time,

and then it won't get so bad," said the gentle voice of Mary. The little one bounds away with a light heart to finish her task.

If Mary had not helped her, she would have lost her walk in the gar-

den. Surely it is better to do as Mary did than to say, "Oh, go away, and don't trouble me:" or to scold the little one all the time you are performing he trifling favor. Little acts of kindness, gentle words

loving smiles, strew the path of life with flowers; they make the sunshine brighter and the green earth greener; and He who bade us "love one anoth-

in the back, and I could wish there wuz more hair on his reprehensible tail. I cannot yet believe, neither, that they're our posterity."

A Post-Office in India.—A post-office in that country is a dark, bamboo hut, only lighted by a lamp, which is nothing more than a wick in the prumoago. low copper pan, more like a large ink-stand than a lamp. Inside the places you find some men busy doing what they call "sorting letters;" and you are they call "sorting letters;" and you are asked to throw your letter in among the rest, by way of posting it. You feel much inclined not to do it—for it seems to you you may as well throw it anywhere, while you are about it, as to toss it upon the heaps of other letters lying about. There are plenty of other records there who are standing about. that mosquitoes are animated by the souls of wicked men who have gone to their last account. If this is so a good many wicked men's souls are being plastered up against bed-room walls. people there, who are standing about, looking on, evidently with nothing to do, and having no business where they there, he answers: "This man, Sahib? Oh! he is my brother." "And this man?" you say, pointing to one who had been very industrious, indeed, in looking on at other people working. "He? Oh! he has married my sister." So, of course, you can say no more; though you don't see that being the postmaster's great-garndfather would give a man anything to do with the letters or the post-office; and you walk away, feeling very much as if you had just dropped your letter out of your pocket, instead of having taken it to the post-office. But if you were to wait until the end, you would see all the letters sorted and fastened up quite safely in their paper bags, and taken away to be sent to their different ad-

> Good and Bad Apples .- One day Robert's father sawhim playing with some boys who were rude and unmannerly. He had observed for some time a change for the worse in his son, and now he knew the cause. He was very sorry, aret, it finally fastens the lower end to but he said nothing to Robert at the a twig, and climbs fearlessly up the

> ples, put them on a plate and then presented them to Robert. He was much pleased at his father's kindness and thanked him. "You must lay them aside for a few days, that they may become mellow," said his father. And Robert very cheerfully placed the plate with the apples in his mother's store-

Just as he was putting them aside, his father laid on the plate a seventh appie, which was quite rotten, and de- the sewer. She is heartless and ferosired him to let it remain there.

the fresh apples rather make the rot-ten ones fresh?" said his father. And with these words he shut the door of has generally made a breakfast off him, Eight days afterward he asked his

sen to open the door and take out the fruit. Robert did so, and found that the one decayed apple had infected all the others. The moral of this little sketch must be plain to all. The goodcan sel-dom improve the bad, but assodom improve the bad, but asso-ciation with corrupting influences will and thus effects a cure. almost invariably contaminate the pure in heart and reduce them to a common level of wickedness.

The Dog who stote Hats .- Not long ago a new kind of robber was caught in Paris, not far from a batter's shop. It was a dog; and he had a new hat between his teeth, and with it was "What is a camp meeting?" asked a scampering along, as if to get out of the way of the police.

and there was a fight which ended very badly for the hat. On inquiry it was found that the dog was owned by a man who had trained him to go where certain things were exposed before a shop, for sale, seize one of them, and run off. The hatter said he had lost no less than six bats in this way during the week.

"Is Greece in Turkey?" asked a boy of his father at the breakfast table, this morning. "Why no: what makes this morning. "Why no; what makes you ask such a foolish question I" re-sponded the father. To which the boy replied: "I thought all turkeys had grease in them." He was ordered to leave the table at once.—New York Ex-

Bertie: (who has a difference with his sister about a story) "You are wrong, Katie. But I won't argue with you, because papa says it's wrong to argue with a woman; and I can't call you a fool, because that would be be low the dignity of a gentleman."

All for the Best.

Ad devout philosopher came to a town whose gates were closed. Hungry and thirsty, he was obliged to pass the night in the open air. He said, "What God sends is good," and laid himself down.

Near him stood his ass; also a burning lantern, on account of the insecurity of the country. But a storm arose and extinguished his light; also a lign came.

This wine includes the most agreen.

the country. But a storm arose and extinguished his light; also a lion came and devoured his ass. He awoke, found himself alone, and said, "What God sends is good," and waited quietly for the dawn of day.

When he came to the gates, he found them open, the town devastated, robbed and plundered. A gang of robbers had invaded it during the night, and had killed or taken the inhabitants away prisoners. He was spared. "Said I not," exclaimed he, "that all that God sends is good? Only, generally it is not until the morning that we see why He til the morning that we see why He denied us something in the evening.

Perseverance. All the performances of human art at which we look with praise or wonder

perseverance; it is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that

The London Telegraph perpetrates the

look out for the locomotive,' Such is posts in the streets of the most populous suberbs of every American town. It means that when a bell is heard jungling, it will be one placed over the middle of the boiler of a steam engine dragging a long train of cars which have just issued from the depot, and will philosophically pursue their way along the crowded thoroughfare en route for the far West or the far East, as the case may be. The track is neither walled nor fenced in; to carry it by a viaduct over the houses would be too expensive to suit American notions of railway economy, and it is found cheaper to warn all and sundry, that 'when the bell rings' the locomotive may be expected to come plunging and snorting along. Unfortunately, in American Nov. 29, 1873.

Cities, as everywhere else, there are a Gentlemen About the County, Pa.

County, Pa.

Nov. 29, 1873. number of deaf, purblind, nervous, and stupid people to say nothing of wildly stupid people to say nothing of wildly frolicsome Yankee children; and the consequence is that, lustily as the bell-may ring, a considerable proportion of the population, especially the juveniles, the population, especially the juveniles, the lock for the locomotive, but get do not look for the locomotive, but get crushed to death or miserably mutilated beneath the monster's pitiless wheels. It ts difficult to visit an American infirmary without finding some of the beds occupied by the victims of street

The True Economy of Life.

railway accidents."

The true economy of human life looks at ends rather than incidents, and adjusts expenditures to a moral scale of values. De Quincey pictures a woman sailing over the water, awake ning out of sleep to find her necklace untied and one end hanging over the stream, while pearl after pearl drops from the string beyond her reach; while she clutches at one just falling, another drops beyond recovery. Our another drops beyond recovery. Our days drop one after another by our carelessness, like pearls from a string, as we sail the sea of life. Prudence requires a wise husbanding of time to see that none of these golden coins are spent for nothing. The waste of time is a more serious loss than the extrava-

gances against which there is such loud acclaim. There are thousands who do nothing but lounge and carouse from morning till midnight-drones in the human hive, who consume and waste the honey that honest workers wear them-selves out in making, and insult the day by their dissipation and debauch. There are ten thousand idle, frivolous creatures, who do nothing but consume and waste the honey that honest hands accumulate, and entice others to live as useless and worthless lives as they do. Were every man and woman honest toilers, all would have an abundance of everything, and half of every day for recreation and culture. The expendi ture of a few dollars in matters of taste is a small matter in comparison with the wasting of months and years by thousands who have every advantage society can offer, and exact every privilege it affords as a right.

Animals, even of the least important species, sometimes resort to shifts and expedients, to defend and support their existence, so curious as to astonish even those observers who are most familiar with their habits. The little gossamer spider, having no wings, still finds its home in the upper air. Weaving a tiny winding a thin kite string from its spingarden six beautiful rosy-cheeked ap- floating raft in the air; This little for-

him when he first comes courting, spears him with her fierce mandibles, gnaws the quivering flesh off his bones and flings his polished skeleton into cious-a coquette and a warrior. "But, father," said Robert, "the rot-ten apple will spoil all the others.

"Do you think so?" Why should not to govern his own family. Before his

> and his bones bleach in the back yard. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

> The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it SCHENCE'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,

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ter Wine of Iron is the only sure and the mal remedy in the known world manent cure of Dyspepsia and Debi following: "'When the bell rings look out for the locomotive.' Such is to the puone, I would be considered on the signthe ominous notice painted on the signthe original than the signthe original than the signthe original than the signth of the signthe original than the signthe original than the signthe original than the signthe original than the signth original than the signthe signthe original than the signthe signth having his stamp on the cork of every by having his stamp on the core or every be-tle. The very fact that others are attem-ing to imitate this valuable remedy, From the and speaks volumes in its large Get the genuine. E. F. Kunkel's. Sold only in \$1 bottles. Sold by bragists and dealers everywhere. E. P. Sakel, Proprietor, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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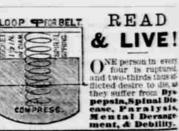
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