FORGETFULNESS.

Bring poppies—that I may forget!
Bring poppies—that I may not learn!
But bid the audacious sun to set,
And bid the peaceful starlight burn,
O'er buried memory and regret.

Then shall the slumberous grasses grow
Above the beds wherein I sleep,
While winds I love shall softly blow
And dews I love shall softly weep
O'er perfect rest that's hid below.

The Spectroscope in Astronomy.

The clusters of matter which are called nebulæ, snd which the most powerful telescopes have resolved into stars, are shown by the prism to be nothing but patches of luminous gas, possibly the first beginnings of uncreated worlds. Comet-tails are of the same nature, a doubt existing as to whether their nuclei borrow their light from the sun or emit light of themselves. We may close a necessarily brief outline on this part of our subject by stating that it is possible that the spectroscope may some day supplant the barometer, more than one observer having stated that he has discovered by its aid signs of coming rain, when the latter instrument told a flattering tale of continued fine weather.

We have merely shown hitherto how the spectroscope is capable of identifying a metal; but its powers are not limited to this; for by a careful measurement of the length of the absorption lines, a very exact estimate of the quantity presented can be arrived at. This method of analysis is so delicate, that in experiments carried on at the Royal Mint, a difference of one ten-thousandth part in an alloy has been recognized. Neither must it be supposed thas the services of the spectroscope are confined to metals, for nearly all colored matter can also be subjected to its scrutiny. Even the most minute substances when examined by the microscope in conjunction with the prism show a particular spectrum by which they can always be identified. Nor does the form of the substance present any difficulty in its examination, for a solution will show the necessary absorption bands. Blood, for instance, can be discovered when in a most diluted form. To the physician the detection of the vital fluid in any of the secretions is obviously a great help to the diagnosis of an obscure case. But in forensic medicine (where it might be assumed that this test might be of value in the detection of crime) the microscope can identify blood stains in a more ready manner.

The simple glass prism, as used by Newton, although it is the parent of the modern spectroscope bears very little resemblance to its gifted successor. The complicated and costly instrument now used consists of a train of several prisms, through which the ray of light under examination can be passed by reflection more than once. By these means greater dispersion is gained; that is to say, the resulting spectrum is longer, and consequently far easier of examination. A detailed description of the instrument would be impossible without diagrams, but enough has been said to enable the reader to understand theoretically its construction and application

It will be understood that we have but lightly touched upon a phase of science which is at present quite in its infancy. It is probable that many more remarkable discoveries will in course of time be due to the prism. Already within the past twenty years, four new metals have by its aid been separated from the substances with which they were before confounded; and although they have not at present any commercial value, we may feel sure that they have been created for some good purpose not yet revealed to us. There are signs that the spectroscope will some day become a recognized adjunct to our educational appliances. It is even now included under the head of chemistry in the examination of candidates for university honors, and there is no doubt that it will gradually have a more extended use. Many years hence, when generations of schoolboards have banished ignorance from the land, the spectroscope may become a common toy in the hands of children, enabling them to lisp:

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
We know exactly where you are.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

Turkey Carpets.

Most of our readers are in some way familiar with the appearance of a Turkey carpet or rug, yet no doubt few comparatively have a distinct idea of the process, or the precise locality of manufacture of these specimens of human ingenuity and patience existing among an all-but barbarous people, who, since the turbulent times when they first settled in Asia Minor, have carried on unchanged this art, which had been handed down to the former dominant races from the remote period of antiquity, when the Phrygians of Homeric fame were the rulers of the country. Three small towns—Oushak, Koula, and Ghiordess, within the boundaries of Greater Phrygia—have preserved to the present day the carpet manufacture, one of the few remaining branches of modern Turkish industry; and it is rather an interesting point to note that this manufacture has not much changed its locality from time immemorial.

An intending visitor to the seat of manufacture can now proceed by rail from Smyrna to Philadelphia, one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse, the train on its way passing by the site of ancient Sardis, where the steam whistle sounds strangely in such close vicinity to the crumbling ruins of the city of Crœsus. Six hours' ride from Philadelphia over a dangerous mountain pass brings one to Koula, at the foot of an extinct volcano, in the very midst of the devastated regions of the "Catacecaumen," and situated about midway between and about fifteen hours' ride from Oushak and Ghiordess.

Oushak, the largest of the three towns above mentioned is situated on an elevated plateau between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. It has a population of over 15,000 inhabitants, of which only about a third are Christians. The houses are built of sun-dried bricks in the usual style of modern Turkish towns, and plastered over inside and out with a sort of dark clay, which gives the place a sombre appearance perfectly in keeping with the character of its people. Quaint old fountains and and wells, mosques and minarets, overhanging latticed balconies, and dark, narrow, crooked, and dirty streets characterize the place even more than other towns nearer the seaboard. Wool in every stage of progression, from the moment it is clipped from the sheep to its final dyed and spun state, fit for the hands of the manufacturers, meets the eye in every direction, and indicates the peculiar occupation of the inhabitants of this busy little town, which, but for this industry, would in all probability have shared the decaying tendency of other Anatolian places.

Almost every household of any importance carries on the carpet manufacture. The mechanism employed is of the simplest and rudest description. A vertical frame supports two horizontal rollers about five feet apart. The warp, of any required length, consisting of an upper and lower thread, is wound round the upper roller, and the ends fastened to the lower one, from which the work is commenced by the women and girls, who kneel or sit cross-legged in a row before the frame. Each workwoman has a certain width of work alloted to her, and proceeds to knot the tufts which form the pile in rows, using different colors to form the pattern. Each tuft is knotted independently of the others to an upper and a lower thread of the warp. When a row is thus tied the weft is passed with the hand between the warp, and then beaten down with a heavy wooden comb. The pile is now clipped smooth with a large pair of shears, and the next row above the first commenced with. As the work proceeds upward it is rolled over the under roller, and a corresponding length of warp unrolled from the upper one, until the required length of carpet is made. The tying on of the tufts and the picking out of the variously-colored wools which hang in balls over the frame, is carried on with the most surprising rapidity, the pattern being meanwhile worked from memory, unless some new design is to be made. Forty-four rows of pile are thus knotted in the course of the day, and for this amount of labor each workwoman is paid from six to twelve cents daily. It will thus be seen that the women are the sole manufacturers, that no mechanism or instruments beyond a frame, shears, and comb are used, and that the design is worked from memory. Yet, with such limited means at their disposal, these skilful workers contrive to produce the most harmoniously colored, and certainly the most durable, carpets in the world.

We have so far spoken only of the women; the men's share of the industry is to collect and dye the wool for the manufacturers, and manage the sale of the carpets when completed—tasks light enough compared to the irksome labor of the females, but quite consistent with the Oriental notion of man's superiority over the less-favored sex. The dyes which by their permanency have given much of the celebrity to the Turkey carpet are mostly produced in the neighborhood. Madder roots for the reds, and yellow berries for the yellow and orange, are grown in the surrounding districts, and indigo for the blue is imported from abroad. The carpets and rugs of Ghiordess and Koula, the other two manufacturing towns, are made on precisely the same principle and in the same primitive manner as those of Oushak, but the work is of a finer description, and the colors livelier and more suitable to the tastes of American purchasers than the somewhat dark appearance of the Oushak carpets, which are in almost general use for dining rooms in England.

European taste has done much to foster this manufacture by well-merited appreciation, but has never been able to improve it, as appears from the utter failure of any new designs which Frank ingenuity has attempted to introduce. The demand for Turkey carpets has been increasing from year to year.—*Carpet Trade Review.*

Nervous Exhaustion.

Seek to remove, in the first place, the causes, whatever they may be, which have induced prostration. No doubt the nervous centres, from which all nervous powers and force are derived are exhausted, and where this is the case time is required in order that their nutrition may be thoroughly re-established. Let the person then avoid over doing, always working or taking his pleasures within the limits of any taxation of body or mind; let him secure agreeable social associates; live largely in the open air; sleep as much as possible; eat nutritious, but unstimulating food, such, for instance, as is afforded by the various preparations of milk, fruits and grains, principally wheat, so far as grains are concerned, because it contains more of the nerve making constituents than any other grain. Avoid the use condiments of all kinds and alcoholic liquors; remembering, however, that if the person already accustomed to such a diet, the change must be made gradually, although positively, in order that the nervous system may not be thrown into perturbation by sudden withdrawal of its accustomed stimulation. All of the habits of life, in regard to work, exercise, pleasure, eating and sleeping, should be in accordance with a thorough regularity of action in each twenty-four hours. He should take two baths each week, in which the body should be very thoroughly washed in tepid water, and rubbed afterward to insure good capillary circulation.

Some of the most eminent physicians are coming to advise as the best means for a permanent cure of nervous prostration and debility, a radical change in dietetic habits, embracing the use of unstimulating, but nutritious food, in the place of the more stimulating articles, such as meats and condiments. By carefully following such a course, health should be restored.—*Lewis of Life.*

Small Means.

We think that the power of money is, on the whole, overestimated. The greatest things which were done for the world have not been accomplished by rich men, or by subscription lists, but by men generally of small pecuniary means. The greatest thinkers, discoverers, inventors and artists have been men of moderate wealth, many of them little raised above the condition of manual laborers in point of worldly circumstances. And it will always be so. Riches are oftener an impediment than a stimulus to action; and in many cases they are quite as much a misfortune as a blessing. The youth who inherits wealth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and so grows sated with it, because he has nothing left to desire. Having no special object to struggle for, he finds time too heavy on his hands; remains mentally and morally asleep; and his position in society is often no higher than that of a polypus over which the tide floats.

An old French adage says: "Those people who are constantly preaching and seldom practicing, resemble those guide posts in the country that point out the roads to the traveler without taking the trouble to go through them themselves."

AGRICULTURAL.

When to Sell Farm Products.—Many farmers made sad mistakes is not selling their grain, butter, cheese, &c., when fair prices were offered. Grain is always subject to more or less loss when stored waiting for a market, and butter often deteriorates rapidly in quality after it is ready for a purchaser. Now, the experience of farmers generally is that one does better to sell his products whenever he is offered what may be considered a fair price, than to "hold on" for a higher price that may and may not be offered. Farmers should be their own judges as to a future rise in the market and not trust what editors of leading papers say, who in nine cases out of ten, are no better judges of the future than are "level headed" farmers. Then we have a class of men dealing in farm products who make it a business to deceive the public as to coming values. For instance, the holders of large quantities of grain bought low will get up a canard about short crops" either at the West or in Europe. Not long ago a report came from Chicago that agents of the French government were in Illinois contracting for immense quantities of breadstuffs to feed the French army in view of a probable civil war soon in France! This was undoubtedly a humbug to raise the prices of wheat and corn to enable heavy holders to sell out at an advance; and having "unloaded" these fellows will then circulate reports or something to lower the prices of grain, so that they can fill their storehouses again at low figures. If the war between Russia and Turkey shall continue till next year, I think the prices of grain will remain about as they now are; but if the war should be brought to a close before the year expires, the price of grain will probably go down ten or fifteen per cent.

Acquiring a Sod.—We often look with surprise at the waste of time and money many people submit to in acquiring a sod for a lawn or part of it, or for a yard, in buying some old sod, containing many weeds hard to get rid of, hauling it and then employing men and carts to secure even enough for a small space, when a much better sod can be obtained from sowing grass seed on ground prepared the same as if intended for a garden crop. Lately we had occasion to sod a space left in our lawn by the removal of four large trees of the Norway spruce variety. The ground was very hard and could be dug only a few inches deep in preparing it, and was really in poor condition for the purpose; besides no manure was applied. About a pound of mixed "lawn grass seed" was sown and a garden roller passed over it. This was about the twentieth of April. By the first of May the grass made its appearance; by the twenty-eighth the ground was covered; and by the third of June it was clipped, and by the twelfth clipped a second time! Thus, in six weeks we had a new sod, fresh and vigorous, free from weeds and much superior to the old sod adjacent. But it would be better still could the ground have been prepared as it should have been.

The expense of sodding this space, buying, cutting, hauling and putting down and watering, would not have been less than fifteen dollars; while the expense of seeding and rolling, as nothinn else was done to it, was about one dollar and twenty-five cents, all told!—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A New Source of Tannin.—Those of our readers who have regretted the wholesale destruction of the hemlock timber of our State, in many cases for its bark alone, will not regret that new sources are being discovered. It is still better to know that hitherto useless plants are now to be utilized. An exchange says: "Hemlock bark has long been the chief source of supply for the acid required in the tanning of leather. The bark was formerly cut from the trees and transported great distances to the places where it was required; but at the present time an extract is made in the forests which answers every purpose and obviates the necessity of transporting so much dead wood. It has been estimated that one cord of hemlock bark produces one barrel of good tanning extract, worth $20. It is now found that one cord of alder will yield the same amount, and one ton of sweet fern gives even a greater amount. In the New England States, where the fern grows in abundance and where some of the wild weeds, such as hard-hack, also contain tannin, a new industry has sprung up for making extract, which promises to prove profitable to those engaged in it, and valuable to other interests in the saving of hemlock forests from utter destruction.

When to Sell.—The producer will profit more in the end by expecting upon the earliest opportunity a fair remuneration for his products and making immediate use of the money they bring, than by holding on for a speculative rise, running the risk of a heavy fall, and losing the use of the money in the meantime. The Troy *Times* relates the case of a farmer who made it an invariable rule to turn his crops into cash as soon as they were ready for market, whatever the price might be. Sometimes he lost, but more frequently gained, and an experience of thirty years convinced him that he had made no mistake in adhering to the rule. This case can doubtless be offset with innumerable instances where farmers, by waiting one, two or three months longer than their neighbors have realized extraordinary profits. But no man's experience is uniform in that direction; and it is as true of speculation in the products of the farm as it is true of speculation in Wall street; the proportion of those who fail is ninety to every ten who succeed.—*Rural Home.*

English and American Contrasted.

Always are these contrasts presenting themselves. An American building a house surrounds his front yard with a light fence, or with a low curb, in order that the flowers, or lawn, or plants may be seen and enjoyed by the public. An Englishman, under the same circumstances, constructs all around his premises a thick brick wall fifteen feet high. He then buys up all the broken bottles in the neighborhood, and cements these on the top of the wall, with their sharp edges up. Then he goes inside, locks the gate, takes out the key, pulls in the key-hole, goes into the castle, and is happy.

Among us detective vision is regarded as a defect, the same as lameness or a tumor; here it is a merit. An Englishman is not truly happy until he can not see more than three feet in front of him, whereupon, with a monocular glass, screwed in one eye, he is supremely blessed. Probably the reason that approximate blindness is so much appreciated here is that it enables a native always to have an excuse for not seeing, and, therefore, not recognizing somebody else.

The Smart Boy.

It may be a very good thing for a boy to have a great deal of native talent; to be noted among his acquaintances as "a very smart boy—one that is sure to make his mark in the world." But it is still a very dangerous thing. It is a little curious we seldom hear of those remarkable boys in after life. They generally sink into very common people, at the very best; oftener they are spoiled by very injudicious flattery in early life. No boy, however talented will ever accomplish much whose working power is not well trained. In whatever line that may be, he must apply himself to it with intense purpose—a tireless industry.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Tunny.—On the shores of the Mediteranean Sea the tunny is found in great abundance, and forms one of the chief sources of wealth of the sea-side population. The flesh is highly esteemed and eaten both fresh and salted. It is extensively used in the Italian countries. It is pickled in various ways, boiled down in soups, and made into pies, which are thought to be very excellent, and possess the valuable property of remaining good for nearly two months. The different parts of the fish are called by appropriate names, and are said to resemble beef, veal, and pork.

The shape of the tunny is not unlike the mackerel, but is larger, rounder, and has a shorter snout. It belongs to the same family as the mackerel. The general average length is about four feet, but sometimes it attains a length of ten or twelve feet. One was recently caught in a mackerel net off Martha's Vineyard, and exhibited by Eugene Blackford, at Fulton market, New York city, that weighed over 700 lbs., and was fourteen feet and ten inches in length. De Kay, in his work, says that Dr. Storer mentions one that was taken near Cape Ann that weighed about 1,000 lbs. These are the largest fish caught in this country, of which we have any information.

The food of the tunny consists principally of smaller fish, although the cuttle fish forms some part of its diet. The color of the upper part of its body is very dark blue, the abdomen is white decorated with spots of a silvery luster. The sides of the head are white.

In May and June the tunnies move in vast shoals along the shores of the Mediteranian, seeking for suitable places to deposit their spawn. They are seen by sentinels, who are on the watch, and nets are prepared for their capture. These nets are of two kinds, one a common seine, and the other called a "madrague," the principle of which is very much like tha tof the "corral," by which wild elephants are captured in India. The outer portions of the madrague intercept the fish, and on their endeavoring to retreat are forced to enter one of many chambers. They are thus driven from one chamber to another until they are forced into the last and smallest, which is significantly called the chamber of death. This chamber is furnished with a floor of net to which are attached a series of ropes, so that by hauling on the ropes the floor is drawn up and the fish brought to the surface. They struggle fiercely for liberty, but are speedily stunned by blows from long poles, and lifted into boats.

Improved Electro-Magnet.—M. Cance has called the attention of the French Academy to a new system of electro-magnets with multiple cores, similar to that of Camacho, but with series of small rods of the different coils. The rods are all put in contact with the breech of the electro-magnet, and strongly fastened at their base with a bronze collar, so as to make one solid piece. This arrangement is said to offer the following advantages: 1. Retaining permanent magnetism very little (as the demagnetization of the rod is almost instantaneous). 2 Giving a sphere of lateral attraction as extensive as may be desired (since it is in relation to the number of red cores). 3. Easier construction than that of electro-magnets with tubular cores. The sole inconvenience is that the system gives pretty strong sparks of extra current; but with systems of interrupters by deviation from the main circuit, or condenser, the evil may obviated.

Colored Borax Varinshes.—It is well known that an aqueous solution of borax is able to dissolve shellac, forming a kind of varnish, to which any desired color can be imparted by mixing with pigments. Major Dr. Kahl of Dresden has communicated to the Dresden branch of the Saxon Society of Engineers the results of a large series of experiments made with these varnishes. He reports that they are very cheap and dry very quickly, but they scale off from wood too easily. When this varnish is colored black with indi aink and applied to paper, it possesses a fine gloss, but other colors, especially carmine, when mixed with this solution acquire an impure shade, and many pigments cement together in this solution, former a hard and totally useless mass. The black shoe polish sold for ladies' boots is often made by adding some pigment to this shellac solution. For bronze boots, rosanilin may be dissolved in any alcohol varnish.

The following compound is recomended by the *Revue Industrielle* as an artificial fuel well suited for cooking purposes: To 176 lbs. of small charcoal made from light wood add 44 lbs. of pulverized charcoal, 11 lbs. of nitric acid, 4·4 lbs. of nitrate of potash, of gum arabic. The gum serves as agglomerating material. A rather expense fuel this!

Cleaning Chromos.—Take one drop of machine-oil upon a linen cloth, or a soft chamois-skin, and rub it over the picture very gently. And if the varnish is dulled or rubbed, you can revarnish it with nicest map varnish, taking care to use only a very small quantity of it.

The Flight of Birds.

In the time of Henry the Fourth, King of France, there was a famous falcon—a species of hawk—that was trained to fly from Fontainbleau to Malta, a distance of 1,350 miles, in the short time of twenty four heurs. Other birds have even greater power to sustain themselves for long periods in the air. Thus the frigate, or man-of-war bird, is sometimes found on the Atlantic, a thousand miles from the shore, flying in various directions in search of food, so that he must have flown much more than a thousand miles in getting there, and probably flies much farther in getting back; making, probably, a journey of four or five thousand miles without any rest. It has been said of this bird that it never visits the shore except during the season for hatching its eggs, and that it sleeps while poising itself on its wings at a great height. Besides all these various arrangements to keep the bird long on the wing, there is still another of a remarkably intesesting character. You know how a fire balloon is made to rise by heating the air in it with a small piece of sponge filled with alcohol, and set on fire, so that the heated air is ever rising under it and lifting it higher and higher in the air. The air thus heated is expended and made lighter in the balloon, so that it is crowded up by the colder air always getting beneath it. Now, there is something like this in every bird that flies. The natural heat of the bird's body is greater than that of a man. For intances, the heat of the human body is ordinarily about 90 degrees, while that of flying birds is from 106 to 112 degrees. Now, this heat of the bird's body expends the air in the lungs, the bones, the quills, the feathers, and air sacs, so that it makes it easy to keep afloat in the higher regions; and as eagles, hawks, and other birds of prey eat animal food alone, and as this has more heating properties than vegetable food, the bodies of such birds have a higher temperature, and so are able to keep longer on the wing than those birds that live entirely on seeds. Hence we never see those seed eating birds flying so high and remaining so long in the air as the others that eat flesh.

DOMESTIC.

How to Treat Unexpected Guests.—When one of "father's" business friends drives into the yard at about half-past eleven, the good wife knows that he will surely stop to dinner. Father is a great story teller, and he likes to get hold of a new auditor. How aptly comes a frown of dismay and displeasure on the smooth, fair face of his helpmeet. What can be done? Work is going on according to the day's plan in the kitchen; the dinner was arranged for the family; the children are coming home from school and making a chatter; all is bustle and confusion. She feels that the best dishes must be used, and something extra cooked for the inopportune guests.

Now, good woman, don't do it! Your fine dinner, with its attendant irritation and "upsetting," will taste no better than what you prepared. Make no difference in your plans, but seat your visitor with a smile and easy greeting at your hospitable board; and he will feel more comfortable and happy than though you gave him a banquet. You save temper and trouble, and gain the enjoyment of giving your friend a real cosy time. A sensible person knows that farmers do not have six courses upon their tables daily, and the wholesome, hearty fare, with good nature and hospitable cordiality, will be tinctured with a sweet, domestic sense that is inevitably lost in grand dinners. Smiles and neatness are sauce for homely meals.

Pickled Fish.—Clean the fish thoroughly and cut into pieces about five inches long; rub each piece on the cut side with sait. Take a stone jar which will about hold the fish, put a layer of fish on the bottom, then a few whole peppers and allspice and a blade of mace, then another layer of fish, spice, etc., till the jar is nearly full; then pour good cider vinegar over it until the fish is quite covered. Tie a paper over the top of the jar, and cover this with flour paste; this keeps in all steam. Put the jar in the oven and bake for three hours. The fish is fit for use as soon as cold, and will keep, in the pickle, for six months. The white fish, pickerel, etc., of the lakes are very nice for pickling, while the land locked sturgeon of the great lakes is almost as good as pickled salmon if it be scalded in water before spicing, etc. Shad is excellent pickled, as all the bones disappear.

To Crystalize Fruit.—Pick out the finest of any kind of fruit, leave on their stalks, beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, lay the fruit in the beaten egg with the stalks upward, drain them and beat the part that drips off again, select them out one by one and dip them into a cup of finely powdered sugar; cover a pan with a sheet of fine paper, place the frutt inside of it, and set it in an oven that is cooling; when the iceing on the fruit becomes firm pile them on a dish and set them in a cool place.

Pork and Apple Pie.—Cut fat pickled pork in very thin slices, line a deep dish with rich paste, put in a layer of pared and sliced tart apples, then a layer of the thin slices of pork, season with cinnamon, a little butter and sugar, then a layer of apples, pork, and seasoning, and so on till the dish is full. Pour over this a cup of sherry or white wine and cover with paste. Bake slowly for at least one hour. This will be found excellent.

To Disinfect Rooms.—The disinfection of a room is not complete unless the walls have been thoroughly cleansed. If they are papered, the paper must be removed and the surface beneath carefully scraped and washed. If the walls are painted, they should be washed with caustic soda. The ceiling should also be subjected to a similar treatment.

Boiled Fruit Pudding.—One quart crushed wheat, one teaspoonful cinnamon, half teaspoonful cloves, two cups sugar, two eggs, one half pound suet, chopped fine, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, half cup of molasses, half pound raisins, chopped fine, citron or lemon peel if desired. Boil two hours.

Vinegar.—Save the parings and cores of apples, put them in a jar with warm water enough to more than cover them, set them in a warm place for several days, then strain and add one pint of molasses to a gallon of the water; put in a jar, tie a thin cloth over it, keep in a warm place, and in two weeks you will have good vinegar.

To fasten emery to leather, boil glue very thin, add a little milk, raise the pile of the leather, and put on the glue with a brush. Then sprinkle on the emery, and let it cool.

Beavers at Work.

In almost any stream in the mountainous parts of Wyoming Territory you may find more or less beavers and beaver-dams. But Green River, and this whole region, writes a member of Hayden's surveying party, surpasses any place I know of as a resort for these animals, now so scarce east of the Mississippi. In the rocky canyon higher up, this creek was thirty or forty yards across, nor would it have been much wider in the more open valley below had it not been impeded. But for a dozen miles the beavers had so dammed it and choked it with their houses that the water spread out to a mile or more in width, and hundreds of dead or living trees, once far back from the margin, were now standing equally far out in the water. Some of the dams measured 100 or more feet in length, and were built on a curve, with the hollow of the curve up stream, yet so substantially that they were standing the beating of the freshet with slight damage. All along the bank of the stream the hillside was bare of aspens, and their stumps, cut off close to the ground, showed what had destroyed them. Some of the stumps were of trees ten or twelve inches in diameter and seventy-five yards from the water, yet there was no doubt that these rodents had felled those trees, trimmed off the branches, peeled away the bark, and then dragged the log all the way to the water to put into a new dam or repair an old one. Indeed, we surprised some of them at work. Most of the dams were shorter than I have mentioned and ran from one to another, so that there was a network of them supporting a growth of willows and each inclosing a little basin of deep, still water, in which would rise like an island the domed top of their home. But the houses of many were under the bank and of others beneath the dams, as we could see by the paths to them, which showed plainly through the water. Wherever the willows grew closely to the water's edge for some distance there would be roads through them at frequent intervals, the stems gnawed off, and the weeds trodden down smooth. "Busy as a beaver" acquires a new force when we think how ceaseless he must work to get his daily food, collect winter stores, keep his house in order, repair his dam and guard against enemies. We saw none of the animals themselves. They are rarely seen by any one, being able to detect your approach by the jar of the ground, if not otherwise, and hide themselves.—*Boston Herald.*

HUMOROUS.

A Story for Poker Players.—Four gentlemen were traveling from the far West to New York City, for the purpose of buying goods. One of them was a German. As the journey was long and tedious, they concluded to while away the hour at a game of euchre. Fritz, the German, had been in the habit of playing draw-poker, so every time he was dealt a good poker hand he would remark, "Vell, I plays poker mit you on dis hand."

The other parties would say, "Oh, never mind poker; go on with the game we are playing."

Pretty soon Fritz would get another poker hand, and out it would come, "I plays poker mit you on dis hand."

"Oh, never mind poker; go on with the game."

He talked so much about poker that the party thought finally that they would give him enough of it. One of them left the table, got another deck of cards similar to the ones they were playing with, and "put them up" for the occasion. Fritz soon left the table a moment for a glass of water, and while absent the new pack was substituted, and was being dealt as he returned. The dealer turned up a queen. On looking at his hand: Fritz found he had four kings. He immediately said, "I plays poker mit you on dis hand."

One of the party, who had dealt himself four aces, looked at his hand some time, then he looked at the queen which had been turned up, then at his hand and again at the queen. Finally he remarked:

"Well, now, Fritz, since you seem so anxious to play poker, I'll tell you what I'll do. If you will let me take that queen up, I *will* give you a little hand at poker."

"All right," says Fritz; "all right; you takes up de queen."

The queen was taken up, and the betting commenced. Fritz bet $50. John N. raised him $50. Fritz raised that $100. John went $500 better, and so the betting went on until poor Fritz had put up all the money he had brought to buy goods with. When the money was all exhausted and it came to a call, John showed down his four aces and his queen and took the money. Fritz didn't say a word, but went on with the game of euchre for about half an hour. Finally he looked up with a perplexed countenance, and remarked interrogatively, "John, I betinks all this while what dat queen have mit to do with dat hand."—*Nashville American.*

"Why is this called Jacob's ladder?" asked a charming woman, as she and he were going up the steepest part of the Mount Washington railway. "Because," he replied, with a look that emphasized his words, "there are angels ascending and descending occasionally." He squeezed her hand.

"Brother Smith," said a doleful looking indiaidual, "my mind is in a very unsettled state. I don't know but I have had a call to preach." "O never mind," said that sympathizing brother, "I wouldn't worry about it, if I was in your place, for like enough you won't hear it ag'in this forty years."

Lightning struck a hive of bees in Kansas the other day. The painful story is soon told. The misguided lightning came out of that hive quicker than it went in and shot off into space with its tail between its legs. Moral—Never pick a quarrel when you are not acquainted with the folks.

In a discussion in a board of aldermen, while they were debating a proposition to supply a new style of lamp-posts, one member got up and innocently remarked that he, for one, had always found the old ones "good enough to stand by."

A butcher sold a sailor a ham on credit, but finding in a few days that he had gone to sea, he growled, "if I'd known that he wasn't going to pay for it, I'd charged him three pence more a pound for it, the rascal!"

"Allow me to be your beau," said a gentleman, placing his umbrella over a lady in a shower. "Thank you; I've plenty of fairweather beaux, so I suppose I must call you my rain beau," she replied archly.

The difference between the preacher, the builder and the architect of a church is simply this: One is the rector, the other the erector, and the third the director!

"Are these soaps all one scent?" inquired a lady of a juvenile salesman; "No, ma'am, they're all ten cents," replied the innocent youngster."

Mrs. Brown tells her husband not to sit in his shirt sleeves, or he will catch cold. How can a man sit in his shirt sleeves.

Hard to cash—the Czar's check on the bank of the Danube.

What tricks are most common among Irishmen?—Patricks.

A Beautiful Thought.

When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away on the nightfall of age, and the shadow of the path becomes deeper, and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our earlier years. If we have had a home to shelter and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have been gathered around our fireside, the rough places of wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, and many dark spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. — Happy indeed are those whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their earlier feeling, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and so touching in the evening of their lives.

Laughter.

It is painful to suppress laughter, and more healthy to give it free vent. A "good laugh," as they say, dispels the vapors, inflates and oxygenates the lungs, promotes and improves circulation, and gives a helping hand to the heart, It is a medical fact that people of cheerful disposition enjoy the best health.

It may be said that cause is here confounded with effect, but our disposition is created in a measure by ourselves, and even indigestion can be laughed at if our temperament is kindly. And we are disposed to endure without grumbling. Laughter is the safety valve of merriment, and whatever the post may say of a sigh, we would rather dispense with phantasy and ask for a smile. It is sunshine *versus* shade.

A Safe Stand-by for the Family

during the season of Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints, Cramps, Diarrhœas, and all Bowel Complaints is Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam—of admitted efficacy, and if occasion should arise, sure to prove useful.

A Valuable Work.

The well-known advertising agents, Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., of this city, have just issued in a handsome form their "Newspaper Directory and Advertisers' Hand-Book" for 1877. It is without doubt the most valuable and trustworthy compilation of its kind published in this country, and a work which no advertiser or newspaper publisher should be without. No fewer than 8,574 newspapers or periodicals are described, showing the day and place of publication, character, publisher, circulation; in short, all that an advertiser requires to know regarding any medium published. Besides the general list there is a list of periodicals by counties, which must be valuable to those who desire to reach any particular section of the Continent, and tables of daily and weekly newspapers having a circulation of 5,000 copies or over, religious, agricultural, and other class organs, Two or three striking portraits of prominent editors are scattered throughout the volume, which, altogether, gives us a capital idea of the wealth and variety of American journalism, and proves the immense connection and great business facilities which its publishers and compilers must have at their command. — *N. Y. Scottish-Amer. Journal.*

The Centre of Vitality.

The life of the flesh and the brain, the bones and the muscles, is the blood. It is the centre of vitality, the nutriment of the system. Not only must it be pure, but rich, in order to retain health. In the feeble and devitalized, the life current is watery and its circulation sluggish. The muscles of such persons lack solidity, the nerves are weak, the visage haggard, and the eye lustreless. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, improves not only the health but the appearance of the debilitated and nervous. Nutrition then becomes complete because digestion receives an impetus from this benignant tonic, which fertilizes the blood, brings back "the rose tint of health" to the wan cheek, brightness to the eye, and gives power of endurance to the muscle, Invalids, hasten to use it!

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY & CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Sleeplessness and will cure any case. Price 50c., postage free. Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

Songs of Beulah—the new Sunday-School Singing-book—price 35 cts. ; $30 per hundred. Lee & Walker, 1113 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Mothers Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

VEGETINE.

For Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fever.

Or what is more commonly termed **Fever and Ague,** with pains in the loins and through the back, and indescribable chilly sensation down the spine, an irresistible disposition to yawn, pain in the eyes, which is increased by moving them, a blue tinge in the skin, and great listlessness and debility, Vegetine is a **safe and positive remedy.** It is compounded exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it is one of the **greatest cleansers of the blood** that is or can be put together. Vegetine does not stop with breaking **Chills and Fever** but it extends its wonderful influence into every part of the human system, and entirely eradicates every taint of disease. Vegetine does not act as a powerful cathartic, or debilitate the bowels and cause the patient to dread other serious complaints which must inevitably follow; but it strikes at the root of disease by **purifying the blood,** restores the **liver** and **kidneys** to healthy action, **regulates the bowels,** and assists **Nature** in performing all the duties that devolve upon it.

Thousands of invalids are suffering to-day from the effects of **powerful purgative nostrums, frightful quantities of quinine, and poison doses of arsenic** neither of which ever have, or ever could, reach the true cause of their complaint.

VEGETINE.

works in the human system in perfect harmony with **nature's laws,** and while it is pleasant to the taste, genial to the stomach, and mild in its influence on the bowels, it is absolute in its action on disease, and is not a vile, nauseous Bitters, purging the invalid into false hope that they are being cured. Vegetine is a **purely Vegetable Medicine,** compounded upon scientific principles. It is indorsed by the best physicians where its virtues have been tested, is recommended **only where medicine is needed,** and is not a mixture of cheap whiskey sold under the cloak of Bitters.

Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the Vegetine restored her health, strength, and appetite. N. H. TILDEN, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Police Testimony.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1875.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Dear Sir,—During the past five years I have had ample opportunity to judge of the merits of Vegetine. My wife has used it for complaints attending a lady of delicate health, with more beneficial results than any thing else which she ever tried. I have given it to my children under almost every circumstance attending a large family, and always with marked benefit. I have taken it myself with such great benefit that I cannot find words to express my unqualified appreciation of its goodness.

While performing my duties as a Police Officer in this city, it has been my lot to fall in with a great deal of sickness. I unhesitatingly recommend Vegetine, and I never knew of a case where it did not prove all that was claimed for it. Particularly in cases of debilitated or impoverished state of the blood, its effects are really wonderful; and, for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, it appears to work like a charm; and I do not believe there are any circumstances under which Vegetine can be used with injurious results; and it will always afford me pleasure to give any further information as to what I know of Vegetine.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Police Station 4.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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