Zeke and Polly at the Theater.

"How much be you goin' to tax us to go in?" said Zeke, as he and Polly stepped up to the box office at the theater the other night, just at the window was opened, for they had come early to make sure of getting all there was to be of the show.

The scale of prices was explained by the ticket seller.

"Crab cider and mince meat!" ejaculated Zeke; "that's more'n they charge at a circus with two clowns. Can't you let us set on the top benches for a quarter apiece? You'll not find us anyways stingy about buyin' lemonade and peanuts. What d'ye say. Is it a dicker?"

He was informed that the prices were as unchangeable as the times, and after considerable parley invested in a couple of balcony tickets, which they both read and examined critically to be sure that no gouge game was lurking for them in the pasteboard. A few minutes later found them comfortably installed in front seats with eyes wide open drinking in the wonder and magnificence of a theater for the first time.

"Ain't it too purty for anything?" said Polly. "Look at all fine fixin's; an', my sakes! what a bouncin' big picter that is"—meaning the drop curtain. "I never expected to see the like o' that in all my born days. But where's all the people, I wonder. It'll be too bad and kind o' lonesome for us if nobody else comes."

"A man down at the tavern," remarked Zeke, "was sayin' that nearly every theater the head woman of this show performs in burns down, and maybe the folks is scared so about it they won't come on that account. Hold on though, there comes two or three down stairs there, and maybe it'll all come right after all. What gits me though is, where they're goin' to have the doin's—the ring's full of seats."

"But did you ever see anything so splendid as this is?" said Polly, with eyes sparkling in delight. "See what lots o' lamps they've got. An' such whoppin' lookin' glasses—big as a barn door. What a sight of money it must a' cost."

"Enormous!" chimed in Zeke. "As much as a thousand dollars, I'll bet. But I wonder what them cubby holes is there, with all them fancy fix ups"—meaning the boxes.

"I 'spect them's for the band, maybe," ventured Polly. "I don't see anywhere else to put 'em."

"Like as not," said Zeke, "but they're terrible slow about gittin' started. See how the folks is beginnin' to pour in, though;" and he laid his head on the railing and busied his eyes watching the crowd gathering in.

"Zeke!" said Polly, quickly pulling his arm, "there's some more picters up on the ceilin'.

"Sure enough," replied her husband looking up. "I wish we'd a' went in that other gallery. I b'lieve we could a seen better up there. I s'pose, though that's the dollar place, and there's no use throwin' money away. Hello! now we'll have the show at last—there they come"—as the orchestra came shuffling up from under the stage.

"It ain't near so nice as a brass band or George Thompson's fiddlin' at parties," said Polly, with disappointment; but when the overture was finally completed and the curtain went up on the first act eyes and mouths never opened wider in astonishment and delight than did theirs at that delectable moment.

"Potater bugs an' prunin' hooks! But don't that git you?" was Zeke's comment.

Polly didn't say anything for some time, but sat almost breathless with attention, and never once took her eyes from the stage till the curtain went down at the close of the act. To both of them the play was a living reality. Their own identity was lost sight of, and their feelings drawn to the highest tension in sympathy for the misfortunes of the "Two Orphans." As the plot thickened and the persecution of the poor blind girl became more and more heartrending Polly cried outright, and great straggling tears welled up from honest Zeke's noble heart and coursed down his rugged cheek, and when the brutal Jacques sprang with a curse upon his crippled brother and hurried him with violence upon the stage, and then seized the sightless girl with a rough hand and hissed out his villainous threat, Zeke, with clenched fist, bated breath and fiery eyes sprang to his feet, and declared that flesh and blood couldn't stand that any longer; but Polly pulled him back into the seat, and mollified him somewhat, until the play took a turn.

In the final scene, where the orphans are reunited, and the interest becomes intense as the villain seeks to tear them asunder, and the maimed Pierre springs to the rescue with an immense knife, the revulsion of feeling was so complete that Zeke threw up his hand and yelled out:

"Go it, cripple! That's the medicine for the low lived whelp.

And when the soldiers came in and captured the outlaws, and the mother found her long lost child, and the lover recovered his sweetheart, and everything else culminated just as they wanted but little expected; the young couple never felt happier or more buoyant in their lives. It had all been so real to them that for a minute they could scarcely make out where they were, but with much reluctance they finally came down to earth again, and departed from the place of enchantment. On the walk to their hotel they talked of nothing else. All the incidents were reviewed and each individual character discussed, and through their dreams that night flitted shadows of what they had seen during their first visit to the theater.

Mohair.

Mohair was originally a stuff made of the hair of a wild Minor-Asiatic goat, called "mo;" whence mohair, abbreviated by the French into moire. Gros-de-Naples and florentine need no explanation. We have to thank Gaza, in Palestine, whose gates Sampson carried away, for gaze, or gauze. Gaza means treasure; and precious to the fair is the tissue which covers without hiding their charms. Voltaire wishing to describe some intellectual but perhaps dressy woman, said: "She is an eagle in a cage of gauze." Muslin owes its name to Mossoul, a fortified town in Turkey, Asia. Tulle is a city in the south of France; Worstead is a market town in Norfolk. Travelers by rail in Brittany often glide past Guingamp without remembering that it is the inventor of that useful article gingham.

IF YOU are getting in coal, shute it.

AGRICULTURE.

SWEET POTATOES.—To the spot chosen to bear sweet potatoes the coming year, Mr. Jones hauls out in the fall the accumulated manure of the season, and spreads at the rate of something like thirty tons to the acre, leaving it to be fined, dissolved and mellowed by exposure. In course of the month of April he plows the patch, but not more than three inches deep; and a day or two before putting out the sets, late in May he casts the land into shallow ridges by turning the furrows together, being careful the loose earth is not more than six inches deep, and at the top of the ridge sets the plants and cultivates in the usual manner. Mr. Jones' theory is that the sweet potato is a gross feeder, but its roots feed only near the surface, and that in order to have the tubers develop to their smoothest and largest proportions, there must be a certain amount of resistance in the soil, and they find that in the undisturbed clay loam below.

Whatever the soil and depth of plowing, the land must be thrown up into ridges just previous to setting out the plants. A Virginia grower recommends making these ridges only twenty-eight or thirty inches apart, from centre to centre. Some growers prefer them three feet apart, for ease of cultivation after the vines have made considerable growth. When the ridges are close together the plants are set at the same distance apart from each other, thus making rows both ways, and allowing cross cultivation when the plants are young. If the rows are three feet apart the plants are set eighteen or twently inches apart in the rows. The after cultivation is simply to keep the ground mellow and free from weeds. A Virginia correspondent states that a three-shovel plow is the best implement for cultivating sweet potatoes. There are two narrow shovels forward, which scrape the sides of the ridges, and a wide shovel in the rear immediately replaces the earth upon the ridges.

The mode of planting out in the field is the same. The sweet potatoes are cut in halves and laid cut-side down on the earth in the hot-beds, and covered with earth. As fast as the sprouts are large enough, they are pulled off and set out, or packed for sale or shipment.

SHEEP KILLING DOGS.—The dog that once kills a sheep can never be broken of the habit. They kill them by tearing open the large veins in the neck and sucking the blood. A dog who is addicted to this habit will teach other dogs They generally travel in pairs, a large dog and a small one, although sometimes a single dog will kill a sheep. They are very cunning about it, and none but a green dog will kill a sheep in the day-time, while they often go long distances from home instead of killing a sheep near by. The first time a dog kills a sheep he will suck the blood and eat some and be satisfied. He will soon learn to kill several, sucking the blood until he is full, eating no flesh the first night.

When your sheep are killed by dogs, say nothing about it, but skin the dead sheep, cut four or five gashes in the shoulder, put a small amount of first-class strychnine in the gashes, and let them lie in the place in which you found them. The first night after the killing there will be no dogs on hand, but the second night they will come and in the morning you will find them severely punished for their depredations.

PLANTING POTATOES.—Some persons believe in potatoes whole; some cut them in quarters or halves, allowing them to lie a few days and dry, before planting. A few years ago I had just the eyes taken out singly and left to dry, and then planted one eye every ten inches in the row by pressing it down with my finger to a depth of nearly four inches. The ground being level, was so kept until the second cleaning, when the plow was run to throw the furrow toward the row of potatoes and leave it about one foot level across the top. From the single eyes I gathered a larger crop than from potatoes cut in halves and whole ones, the land and culture being the same.

IF BY improper or injudicious feeding at any period in the life of a cow, she was made to take on an excessive amount of fat, she would ever after be prone to the secretion of fat, to the detriment of milk.

Old Rough and Ready.

It was in the year 1846 that, upon the banks of the Rio Grande, I first met General Taylor. Before leaving my home in Illinois I had heard of him. He was the hero of the day; the whole country resounded with his name and his exploits. Well, when I was presented to him, I confess I was considerably surprised. He was somewhat below medium height; was short and stout; in fact, was what you would call dumpy. He wore a straw hat; an old linen duster, that looked as if it might not have been washed since he fought the battle of Palo Alto. His pants were large and loose, and on his honest feet he wore coarse soldier shoes, not very handsome, but very comfortable, let me assure you. His face was not handsome—no, it would have been at first sight called homely; but there was about it that which impressed one with the grand honesty and decision of the man. He stood upon his feet as solid and determined as a prairie buffalo. As I have remarked, I was considerably taken back when I was presented to General Taylor; but when he held out his honest palm to me, and bade me welcome in his hearty, off hand way, I knew that I had 'Old Rough and Ready' right before me—as brave a soldier as ever battled for his country, and as honest a soldier as ever won the suffrages of the American people. That day, I dined with General Taylor, and upon that occasion there were also present Colonel Bliss, and Colonel Clay of Kentucky, a son of Henry Clay. Of the four assembled together at that time I am, to day, the sole survivor. While we were at dinner, a guard filed in with two prisoners that had just been arrested. The men had been for two days peddling oranges through the camp, and by accident one of the soldiers had discovered that under their coarse garments they wore the finest linen. So the two were arrested, and carefully concealed about their persons had been found papers containing very valuable information concerning the American camp, the number of men in arms, and the best points for attack. These papers were handed over to General Taylor, and after reading them, he passed them to the rest of us. They were unmistakable evidences that the two men were spies. "Call my interpreter!" demanded General Taylor. The General could not speak Spanish. The only Spanish word he knew was '*vamos*,' and he used it on all occasions. Whenever he invited the Mexicans into camp, he said '*vamos*,' and whenever he ordered them out of camp, he said '*vamos*.' The interpreter having arrived, General Taylor said to him: "Ask them who they are!" The prisoners replied that they were Mexican soldiers. 'Humph! Thought so. Now, ask them what their rank is!" They looked at each other a moment, as much as to say, "We might as well tell the truth," and answered that they were colonels—one of them chief of the engineer corps at Monterey. "Aha!" said General Taylor, "so much the worse. And now ask them who sent them here." They replied that they had come in obedience to the orders of General Apudia. "General Apudia sent you, did he?" roared old Rough and Ready. "Well, I say General Apudia is no gentleman, or he would not have sent you here on this sneaking errand, to spy about our camp! I say he is no gentleman!" The prisoners had just began to understand that the man whom they were before was the American General, and when he uttered this hasty opinion of their chief, they bowed very low. General Taylor asked them if they knew the penalty of their crime; if they knew that, as spies, they ought to be shot? At once the prisoners drew themselves up proudly, and said they knew the penalty; but if they were to die, they trusted they would meet their fate like brave men. Their bravery pleased the brave bluff old soldier, and after a moment's thought he said: Well, I'll let you go this time but if I ever catch you spying here again, I'll have you shot—shot like Mexican dogs! Now '*vamos*!' '*vamos*!' And tell General Apudia that when he wants to find out about our army, he may send a delegation of his officers here, and I will escort them about myself, and order a review of the troops for their especial benefit. The liberated men scampered off briskly. Shortly after that, General Taylor, at the head of his victorious legions, marched in and took possession of Monterey.

Going Through College.

Theodore Parker never received a diploma, though he pursued the full college course at Harvard. Nor did he ever recite a single line to a professor. His father was poor, and could not afford to pay the college expenses; but Theodore was bound to have a liberal education. One evening he said:

"Father, I have entered Harvard College."

"How did you prepare?" asked the astonished parent.

"I studied by myself evenings, after the day's work was done, and mornings before work." He was then assisting his father on the farm.

"But I cannot pay your expenses in college."

"I know that; I mean to stay at home and keep up with my class."

And he did more than keep up with the class; part of the time he worked for his father at home, and part of the time he taught school, paying his father eleven dollars a month to hire another hand in his place. He passed the examination successfully, but was not given a degree because he had been a non-resident, and had paid no fees. Subsequently a degree was offered him, on condition of paying the customary fees; but money was scarce, though energy and scholarship were ample, and he was obliged to decline it.

SCIENTIFIC.

Lead and Mercury Poisoning. — The value of iodide of potassium to eliminate lead and mercury from the system of men whose consitutions, by exposure to lead dust, mercurial vapors or other forms of those metals, has been injured, is not so well known as it deserves to be. Physicians who keep up with the progress of their calling have long prescribed this substance, the virtue of which was discovered thirty years ago by Prof. Melsen, of Belgium: while the Paris Academy of Sciences lately awarded him a prize of $500 for this discovery, the value of which has been verified by a thirty years' experience.

The full dose of this salt is five grains three times a day in solution; but it is better to commence gradually, with increasing doses. The noxious metals are by the action of this salt, carried away in the urine in the form of double soluble iodides. Prof. Melsen advises the use of the iodide of potassium as a preventive in cases where men are exposed to the effects of lead dust or mercurial emanations. Workmen affected with lead paralysis have been cured, and others who were unable to follow their calling from their liability to saturnine colic, have been enabled to take it up again, fortified by a regimen of which a dose of iodide of potassium formed part. With regard to mercurial affections the observations have been confirmed by those made at the mercury mines of Idria. The workmen engaged in the manipulation of mercury and mercurial products at these miners have been made the subject of various methods of treatment, curative or preventive, and the good and lasting effects of the iodide are no longer doubted.

At a special hospital in Viena ample occasion has been furnished to watch the action of the iodide in freeing the body from the presence of fixed mercury and preventing its fixation. It has been found in every case in which it has been employed that in the presence of the salt the symptoms characteristic of the mercury are removed, or diminished, or prevented from declaring themselves.

The action of the iodide of potassium appears to be a purely mechanical one. It consists in determining the metal rendered insoluble by the formation of some albuminous compound, to take on a soluble form by the creation of a double iodide removable *per viam urinariam*. Whether is the case, or whether its action consists in determining by destruction the evacuation of the morbid tissue containing the fixed metal, is, however, uncertain. But certain it is that by this remedy the danger attendant upon many mining and manufacturing operations has been diminished, and the sufferings of many workmen relieved and the lives of others saved. Its efficiency is therefore proved beyond a doubt, and we hope that it may soon be generally employed.

A Scientific Experiment.—In one of a series of lectures which Prof. Tyndall is delivering to children, he made a suggestive experiment. A metal tube, about seven feet long, had a ring of gas burners around it at a distance of two feet from the bottom, as well as several gas burners below it. When all the burners were lighted, and after boiling began, jets of water were thrown out from the top of the tube with some violence; the water thus expelled being constantly returned to the tube from a receiver affixed above it. The explanation given is to the effect that the increased ebullition of the water above the ring of gas burners lightens the water above the ring more than below it; the boiling-point always depends upon the pressure; when the pressure on the lower portion of the water is thus lightened, that portion begins itself suddenly and violently to boil, because of the partial removal of pressure. The experiment might explain the action of the geysers and perhaps other natural phenomena.

A New Explosive.—Heracline is the name of a new explosive agent, alleged to have been invented by an Austrian manufacturer. It is said that it cannot be exploded by a blow or by friction, but only by contact with flame in a closed vessel, and that it can be made at one-third the cost of hynamite. For mining purposes the new explosive acts with much greater energy, and produces a greater effect than either dynamite or gunpowder, but it would be advisable to await furthe details, as the inventor is stated to have patented it in Austria.

DOMESTIC.

IS GASLIGHT INJURIOUS.—The Prussian Government has for some time past been making a a series of close and exhaustive researches on the effects of gaslight upon the eyes of those who use it. A belief has long prevailed, that under certain conditions the eyesight is impaired when gas is continually used as an illuminator, and it was to decide this question that the experiments were instituted. The conclusions reached indicate very decidedly that where arrangements are adopted to protect the eye against the direct rays of the light, no harm can possibly result. Shades and globes are, as a rule, found to answer this purpose. It was also ascertained that dark, opaque shades are more injurious than useful, and in nearly every instance where complaint was made, it was found the difficul y was attributable to this kind of shade or protection. Where such are used the eye remains in the dark, but looks upon a highly illuminated surface and the sight is dazzled and irritated, causing harmful effects. The whitish or milk glass globes are found to be free from the defects of the darker shades. The dazzling light thrown out by the gas jets is partially absorbed and diffused by them, and reaches the pupil of the eye in a condition that leaves it incapable of doing harm. Care must also be taken to keep at a proper distance from the gas jet, which, from its emitting a very considerable, degree of heat, is capable from that cause of producing headaches and even congestion of the brain; but these can also be guarded against by any plan that decreases the intensity of the heat, or by removing to a greater distance from the jet.

POOR MAN'S PIE.—Mix well together two breakfast cups of bread crumbs, three onions chopped fine, a little pepper and salt, and half a cup of water or milk. Line a basin with the mixture, reserving as much as will cover the top. Have ready as much cold meat, minced fine, with a slice of bacon, and seasoned with pepper and salt, as will fill the basin. Add a cup of water and a tablespoonful of ketchup. If desired, cover with the remaining crumbs; put a small teaplate over the top of the basin, tie firmly up in a cloth, and boil for two hours. This is an excellent way of using up cold meat.

TOMATO SAUCE.—Take half a canful of tomatoes; put in a stew pan, adding half an onion, sliced, a little thyme, bay leaf, a head of celery, a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt and one of pepper, a piece of butter the size of a large egg, and a small piece of ham; let these simmer slowly until the celery is tender, then add a tablespoonful of flour moistened, and a little cayenne pepper; boil five minutes, and taste to see if it is highly seasoned; strain through a hair sieve, and put back in stew pan until it adheres rather thick to the back of the spoon.

CHICKEN PUDDING. — Cut up the chicken and stew it a little, after which lay the pieces in a buttered dish with a few bits of butter, a little pepper and salt, and a little of the water in which the chicken was stewed. Make a batter of one quart of milk, five eggs, a little salt. Pour this batter over the chicken, and bake half an hour.

ENGLISH BREAD SAUCE.—Cut some light bread in small pieces; boil sufficient milk with a good-sized onion in it to thoroughly soak it; mix and let stand a while, then boil, and add butter, pepper and salt, and a few black pepper corns; take out the onions before serving.

TRANSPARENT PUDDING.—Beat to a cream half a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar, stir in eight eggs well beaten, a grated nutmeg, flavor with lemon; bake in a buttered dish one half hour, and serve cold.

The Fortifications of the Dardanelles.

The straits at Gallipoli are about a German mile broad. To the southeast is Lamaski, on the woody Asiatic shore, just opposite the mouth of the Ægospotamos; a little farther on the straits gradually become more narrow up to Sestos and Abydos, celebrated as the scene of the story of Hero and Leander, and still more as the place where the army of Xerxes and that of Alexander under Parmenion crossed to the European shore. The first Turkish fort is on the adjoining cape of Nagara-Burun.

The Straits then turn directly to the south, and here is their narrowest part, not quite two thousand metres wide, between 'the Castles of the Dardanelles' at Tchanak Kalessi, on the Asiatic, and Kilid Bahri, on the Roumelian side. The old fortifications consists mainly of towers and brick walls, which shortly before the outbreak of the war were armed with big guns of a very old pattern, some with stone projectiles. A short time ago some of these walls were pulled down, especially those to the south of Tchanak Kalessi, in order to lay down the huge Krupp guns presented by Herr Krupp to the late Sultan Abdul Aziz. The Castle of Tchanak Kalessi commands the whole of the southern part of the Dardanelles up to the Ægean Sea; and it is therefore the central point of all the maritime defences between Kum-Kaleh on the south and Gallipoli on the north.

Beside the above castle three batteries—Medjdie, Kische-Burun and Nagara-Burun—have been recently armed with Krupp guns of various calibres and twenty and six and thirty pounders Kilid Bahri, on the European shore, formerly also had an imposing park of artillery consisting of old guns, which, however, were of but little practical use. Some of them bore the arms of the Venetian republic, and there was an immense quantity of stone projectiles. These have all been removed, and most of the cannon have been replaced by Krupp guns, which are stated to be fifteen in number. There are also in the neighborhood of Kilid-Bahri three shore batteries: Dermen Tabia, with eleven guns (including five Krupps); Tchan Tabia, with seven guns, and Boali Tabia, with twenty old twelve and six and thirty pounders.

In proceeding southward from the castles of the Dardanelles, one perceives on the Asiatic side a lofty and commanding shore, which has hitherto not been fortified, the site of the ancient Dardania, which has given its name to the Straits. At the southern entrance to the Hellespont are the two forts of Kum Kaleh and Sedil-Bahri, the former on the coast of the Troad, and the latter at the extreme southerly end of the Thracian Chersonese. These forts were erected by Sultan Mohammed IV. in 1659, and they have now been strengthened by several batteries on the Roumelian shore. Their position is not, on the whole, so favorable from a military point of view as that of the castles of the Dardanelles, and Sedil-Bahri, from its isolated position, might easily be threatened by a land force coming from the shores of the Ægean.

A LINGERING AND GENERALLY FATAL DISEASE often results from a severe Cold left to take care of itself. Better prudently resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant on the first symptoms of a Cough or Cold, and so avoid planting in the system the seeds of an incurable Lung or Throat complaint

HUMOROUS.

THE OLD DECEIVER.—It was amusing to see the air of importance assumed by the old fraud as he briskly entered a Woodward avenue restaurant yesterday. He coughed loudly, put his hand to his breast-pocket, and said to the proprietor:

"Ahem—ah—I suppose you have wines?"

"Yes, sir."

"I suppose you have wines fit for my Christmas board?"

"I have."

"And—ahem—you could let me taste a sample, I suppose?"

"I can," answered the proprietor, and he handed down a wine-bottle which he had filled with beer-slops, molasses, and buttermilk for just such occasions. The old fraud took a deep "swig," set the bottle down, and as he drew his mouth clear around over his right shoulder-blade, he said:

"That goes right to the spot! I'll call in at noon and have you send up twelve bottles."

When he got out-doors he seemed undecided whether to hold his mouth open or shut, and now and then he indulged in a horse-like cough. He halted and looked into a candy store for a minute, but his mouth didn't water. On the contrary, his scowl darkened, and as he turned away he said:

"Waugh! I wouldn't even lick a grindstone if it was sugar coated."

A WONDERFUL BOY.—A newsboy, leaning against a lamp post recently, was patted on the head by a gentleman, who said:—

"Never mind, sonny—better weather and better sales next week."

"Boys bain't no 'count," lonesomely answered the little shaver.

"Oh, yes they are? I was a boy once."

"Was you smart?"

"Guess I was! Why, before I was seven years old I could take the family clock all to pieces."

"Could you?" exclaimed the lad, his eyes sparkling with admiration as the man passed on. He got a new brace for his feet, indulged in some hard thinking and all at once spoke up:—

"What a fule I am that I didn't sass him! Any fule of a boy kin take a clock ter pieces, but it takes a man, and a pretty smart one, ter get the wheels togetl.er agin! I'm jist as discouraged as I was before, and more too!"

HOOD USED to tell a story of a hypochondriac, who was in the habit, two or turee times a week, of believing himself dying. On a certain occasion he had one of his terrors while riding out in his gig, and happening to see his family physician he applied the whip to the horse to overtake the old doctor. The doctor applied the whip to his own horse, and they had a close time of it for about three miles. The hypochondriac finally came alongside the doctor and exclaimed, "Hang it, doctor, pull up! Pull up instantly! I am dying!" "I think you are," cried the doctor, "I never saw any one going so fast."

CAPTAIN and MRS. Jones were an ill-assorted couple, and their quarrellings were a source of continued annoyance to their friends.

"Hallo," exclaimed young Winter, running into Jones' club the other night, "there's a new scandal!"

"What's the matter?"

"Jones has been caught making love to—"

"Whom?" shouted half a dozen voices.

"His wife."

HAWTHORNE says: "We live in dead men's houses." Perhaps we do; but isn't this preferable to dying in live men's houses?

WEARY person on evening visit: "Aw, 'm just out of a sick bed." Terrible boy: "Say, Mr. Johnson, what ails yer bed?"

WHEN a girl begins to take an interest in a young man's cravat, it is a sign she does not love him as a sister.

MOST OF the eloping girls of Arkansas are named Betsy. That is what makes their fathers say, "Bets are off."

SHE was Irish, and sweet seventeen She said, "Sooner than live on charity, I'd beg from door to door."

A VERY bad judge—The man who tries his friends.

Never Too Late to Learn.

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at 80 years of age, began to study the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between 70 and 80, commenced the study of Latin.

Boccaccio was 35 years of age when he commenced his studies in light literature; yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialect—Dante and Plutarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between 50 and 60 years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of 115, wrote the memoires of his own times.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past 50.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his 50th year.

Dryden, in his 68th year, commenced the translation of the Iliad, his most pleasing production.

We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study, either for livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men, will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, 'I am too old to learn.'

Abandoned at Sea.

At all times ships of one kind or another are floating about at sea, abandoned by officers and crew, in what seems a helpless condition. Some are dismantled and more hulks, some are swimming keel upwards, some are waterlogged, but being laden with timber will not sink, but are driven hither and thither as the wind and waves may direct. So people afflicted with catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption, are abandoned by physicians and friends as incurable, yet thousands of such are annually restored to perfect health by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The Catarrh Remedy is unequal d as a soothing and healing local application, while the Discovery purifies and enriches the blood and imparts tone and vigor to the whole system.

VIDOLIA, LA., April 17, 1877.

DR. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—I suffered for twelve years with that most offensive and loathsome of all diseases—catarrh. My taste and smell were completely destroyed. I procured a supply of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and your Golden Medical Discovery, which I used according to directions, and a complete and permanent cure was speedily effected. I take pleasure in recommending them to all afflicted.

Ever thankfully yours,
CLARA E. HUNT.

WADING RIVER, Burlington co., N. J., February 28, 1877.

DR. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—Your Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine for coughs, colds and consumption I ever knew. It has saved my life. Respectfully yours,
HELEN B. MCANENY.

Daniel Webster and Edward Everett.

The following anecdote of these two eminent men is from the "Reminiscences of Daniel Webster," by his friend Peter Harvey, recently published: "I well remember, in the year 1847, when riding with Mr. Webster to the Dedham Agricultural Fair Ground, on a pleasant September day, he said: 'I have been thinking over what I propose to say if called upon to make a speech. Mr. Everett was born in the county of Norfolk; and, although it is not always wise to say complimentary things to a man's face, still I may never have a better opportunity, and I shall tell the Norfolk county people to-day what I think of their distinguished son. When I was appointed Secretary of State the first time, by General Harrison, one of the very first things I did, in the way of foreign appointments, was to select Mr. Everett to represent the government at the Court of St. James. In such appointments, it has always seemed to me that we should choose men of character, who would represent the country at large, rather than be influenced by the bias of our party; for foreign nations judge of our people by the representative men whom we send out to them. Since that time I have had many letters from eminent statesmen abroad, thanking me for sending Mr. Everett; for, in choosing him to represent us in the presence of the English people, I sent them a man as well versed in their own history as any man living, with the exception of Macaulay. I am going to tell these people to-day just what I think of Mr. Everett, for I honor him and love him.'

"In the address which he delivered upon this occasion, he carried out his intention formed in the carriage; and, greatly to the surprise of every one, and to the astonishment of Mr. Everett himself, pronounced a noble eulogy upon his friend. Though he was to come in town in the afternoon, and the carriage was at hand, he waited, saying. "Let us stop a moment, and see what Mr. Everett says.'"

"Mr. Everett unconsciously flushed rose and said: "It would not be becoming in me to bandy compliments with my illustrious friend, He has seen fit to compliment me upon my attainments in international law. I should not dare to say here how much personal friendship may have had to do with the picture he has drawn; but this I will say, take from that knowledge of international law what we learned at his feet, and there would be nothing left worth mentioning.

Among the Dead Failures

Of the past, how many bogus nostrums may be numbered? Beginning their careers with a tremendous flourish of trumpets, blazoned for a time in the public prints and on flaming posters, soon, but not too soon, were they relegated to the limbo of things lost on earth. But Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a living and thriving remedy. It goes on, curing and to cure. Neither underhand nor open competition affect it. On the contrary, contrast with inferior rival preparations only increases its popularity. It has been repeatedly imitated, but without success. Counterfeits of it have been surreptitiously introduced, but have fallen flat. Everywhere it entrenches itself in the confidence of the people; and well it may, for it is a thoroughly reliable invigorant of the feeble, has shed dyspepsia and constipation, braces the nerves, cures rheumatic ailments and kidney complaints, and eradicates and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers.

WHOOPING COUGH rarely terminates fatally, but the constant coughing irritates and weakens the lungs to such an extent that more serious diseases find an easy means of attack. No better remedy exists for whooping cough than Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. It is pleasant to the palate, and children do not have to be coaxed to take it. For sale by all druggists.

Spring Fashions.

It is no wonder that the soft and beautiful clinging black cashmere has become so popular. They have entirely taken the place of all black goods of less value than silk, and to-day they are sold so cheap. We saw at the retail house of B. F. Dewees, 725 Chestnut street Philadelphia, very fine double width (28-inch) Black Cashmeres, made in Bradford, England, at 25, 28 and 31 cents, and beautiful all-wool French Cashmeres from 47 cents to $1.25. This house sends samples of black goods and all kinds of dry goods free on application.

GIVEN AWAY.—A superb pair of 6x8 Chromos, worthy to frame and adorn any home, and a Three Months' subscription to *Leisure Hours*, a charming 16-page literary paper, full of the choicest stories, poetry, etc., sent free to all sending Fifteen cents (stamps taken) to pay postage. The publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William Street, N. Y., guarantee every one double value of money sent. $1500 in prizes and big pay given to agents.

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 Helponstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Why Will You Suffer

the tortures of Rheumatism, when the great internal remedy of Dr. Herndon, the Gypsy Girl, lately introduced in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, acting through the blood, drives that malady promptly from the system, and reestablishes complete health? One bottle sufficient. Send for a circular to I. I. Grindall, Proprietor, Box 520 P. O., Baltimore, Md.

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.

Compound Oxygen.

The advertisement of Drs. STARKEY and PALEN in this paper is one to which we call especial attention. There is little doubt of the fact that they have come into the possession of a new agent of cure for consumption, asthma, catarrh, and nearly all nervous and chronic diseases. Mr. Waldo M. Claflin, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, gives this written testimony: "Two years ago I was sick with what was called consumption. I was too sick to attend to business, even to write a letter. My physician got discouraged, and took me almost by force to your office. I began to improve very soon, so that all my friends were surprised. In two months I was able to resume business, increasing in weight, strength and comfort. If there be any disease about me for the last year, there is no evidence of it." In a recent number of *Arthur's Home Magazine* the editor, Mr. T. S. Arthur, says: "We again refer to the advertisement of Drs. Starkey and Palen, and in doing so, would emphasize the strong assertions already made as to the curative results, which, *in our own case and, under our own observation*, have followed the use of the Compound Oxygen treatment. Cases of relief and cure, even more remarkable than any of those mentioned in previous numbers of our magazine, have more recently been brought to our notice, some of them seeming little less than miracles. If you are suffering from any ailment which is baffling the skill of your physician, by all means send for the pamphlet of Dr. Starkey, and read it carefully. There can be little doubt of the fact that he has come into the possession of a new agent of cure." If you or any of your friends are suffering from chronic affections, which have baffled the skill of physicians, send to Drs. Starkey and Palen, No. 1112 Girard street, Philadelphia, for their treatise on Compound Oxygen, in which its nature and mode of action are described, and a large number of remarkable testimonials given. It is mailed FREE.

Skin Diseases.

All those troublesome scaly, itching, pimply, blotchy, humid eruptions of the skin, denominated *Tetter, Erysipelas, Acne*, etc., that are so unsightly and annoying, are quickly and effectually cured by the simple application of *Hieskell's Tetter Ointment*, a remedy that has proved itself to possess wonderful healing powers, curing hundreds of cases that had resisted all other treatment, even that of the best professional talent of the country. It only needs a trial to prove its virtues. Sold 50 cents per box; sent by mail for 60 cts. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 602 Arch st., Phila.

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

VEGETINE
—WILL CURE—
SCROFULA,
Scrofulous Humor.
VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.
Cancer, Cancerous Humor.
The marvellous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients.
Canker.
VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.
Mercurial Diseases.
The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.
Salt Rheum.
Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.
Erysipelas.
VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate cases of Erysipelas.
Pimples and Humors on the Face.
Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.
Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores
Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and these complaints will disappear.
Catarrh.
For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.
Constipation.
VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.
Piles.
VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.
Dyspepsia.
If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.
Faintness at the Stomach.
VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.
Female Weakness.
VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.
General Debility.
In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.
VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal (naming the paper

BAILEY'S PURE RYE WHISKEY
TRADE MARK PATENTED.
The following is a list of the different grades of our goods, with prices annexed, which have been examined the market a number of years, and by their uniform excellence, secured for us a widely increasing patronage and constant testimonials of merit.
Soliciting a share of your favors, with a guarantee of first-class goods in every respect, we remain,
Yours truly,
HUEY & CHRIST,
Sole Proprietors, 121 North 3d St., Philadelphia.

BAILEY'S PURE RYE	$2 20
" XX "	2 50
" XXX "	2 70
" XXXX "	2 90
" XXXX "	3 20
EX. COPPER DISTILLED WHISKEY	1 70
COPPER DISTILLED WHISKEY $1 25 to	1 50
DR. STEVER'S TONIC HERB BITTERS	2 20

A Fine Line of Extra Fine Imported Goods.
If you desire Samples of any of the above, we shall take pleasure in sending them. All goods boxed if desired. H. & C.

IMPROVED PROLIFIC
WHITE SEED CORN!
Selected, raised and saved by Mr. Wm. O. B. Merrill, the successful Montgomery county farmer. He raised as many as 10 ears on one stalk, average, 25 ears, 100 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE, on poor land. The most prolific variety in existence, which