Recent Geographical Work.

Among the general labors which affect the earth as a whole, and which are embraced under the title of Physical Geography, special attention is claimed by one result of the English expedition to the Arctic in the confirmation of the discovery by Dr. Bessells, of the *Polaris*, of the junction of two important tides in the larger part of Smith's Sound, creating the impression that a new type of tide has been found, occurring every eight hours. The shifting of the earth's axis has commanded particular notice. The question has been studied whether there have been not merely one glacial period, but many successive periods, extending over vast lengths of time, with intervals in which a semi-tropical climate has prevailed. The views of astronomers, geologists, and physical geographers upon the age of the earth have been brought together by H. P. Mallet and a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, and have revealed a diversity so wide and irreconcilable as to show that our knowledge is not yet sufficient to admit of any theory of the age of the earth that can be relied upon as propable. Interest in meteorology has greatly increased during the year past. Among the most remarkable events in physics have been the perfection to which the discovery of the telephone has been brought, proving that the human voice can be heard over a distance of a hundred miles, and Edison's invention of the phonograph, by means of which the human voice can be stored up and reproduced at will over and over again, in any part of the world where the message is sent, and in the very tones of the person, dead or alive, who sent it. The investigation of the antiquity of man has been continued, although it has lately been illustrated by critical papers than by important discoveries. Interesting antiquities have been discovered in America and Olympia, and also in Central Armenia. Accounts have been published of the archæological discoveries of General di Cesnola in Cyprus, and of Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ. It is alleged that the remains of Columbus have been discovered in the capital of the Island of St. Domingo.

The French expedition under Lieutenant Wyse, for ascertaining a route for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien has completed its reconnoissance, arriving at the inevitable conclusion that no navigable channel is possible between the Tuyra and the Atrato without locks or tunneling. Many valuable facts have been revealed by the explorations of Rivira and Werthemen in the mountains of Peru, Weiner in Bolivia, and Moreno in Patagonia. Arctic explorations have been carried on during the year, but to a limited extent compared with those of previous years. Many explorers have been busy in Asia, in Palestine, Persia, Turkestan, Thibet, China, India, and Japan. Wojiekoff has completed his meteorological journey round the world. The geographical work of the United States Corps of Engineers, under General Humphreys, especially in the Territories west of the 100th meridian, has been vigorously prosecuted. The geological and geographical survey of the Territories, under Professor Hayden, having been completed in Colorado in the summer of 1876, was resumed in Wyoming and Utah in June, 1867. But the crowning honors of the year are due to the explorations in Africa by Stanley, who is now fully exonerated from the charge, which his own letters had seemed to sustain, of wanton cruelty to native Africans, and whom even his old enemies among theoretical geographers unite with President Daly in eulogizing as having solved the mystery of the Nile and the mystery of the Congo. Stanley "has fixed his name in the foremost rank of geographers, explorers, and travellers." But, after all, near as the earth is to us, how little do we yet know of it!

York Minster.

York Minster has been considered the grandest of English cathedrals. It is somewhat remarkable that this ancient and famous church should retain the name of a "Minster," or Monastery, when it was never, in fact, occupied by monks at any period of its history. It was originally founded by Edwin Saxon King of Northumbria, about the year 627, at the request of Paulinus, the Christian missionary who had converted and baptized him; the Saxon church was rebuilt in 767 by Archbishop Albert; and the first Norman Archbishop, Thomas of Bayeux, erected a new one towards the end of the eleventh century. There are still a few remains of those early buildings in the crypt. The existing cathedral is of early English architecture in the north and south transepts; Decorated Gothic, in the nave and in the chapter-house; Early Perpendicular, in the Lady Chapel and presbytery; Perpendicular, in the choir; and Late Perpendicular, in the central tower and the two western towers. Its chief constructors were Archbishop Le Romeyn, in the latter part of the thirteenth century, and Archbishop Thoresby, in the fourteenth century. The old timber roofs of the choir and nave were destroyed, almost within our own recollection, by two singular disasters; the first time in 1829, by the act of an incendiary madman, Jonathan Martin, who was found guilty of setting the woodwork on fire, but was sent to a lunatic asylum; and the second time by an accidental fire in 1840; but extensive repairs and restorations were afterwards effected, costing altogether nearly £100,000. Our account is of the southeast face of the cathedral, with the exterior of the south transept, built in the first half of the thirteenth century by Archbishop Walter de Gray. The gable end of the north transept is of different design, and is preferred by the best judges. The transepts, which are ninety-four feet wide, two hundred and twenty-four feet long, and ninety-nine feet in height, are divided in their breadth into east aisles, forming one of the noblest features of the interior. The exterior also of the choir, along one side, extending above one hundred feet, with the pinnacles and flanking buttresses of the east end, is conspicuous in this outside view. The great central tower, which is the largest in England, being sixty-five feet square, will at once be remarked, as well as the twin western towers, two hundred feet high, one of which was injured by the fire in 1840. The west front itself is the most perfect architectural composition of the kind in England, but we get the best view of the general structure from the southeast side; York Minster, indeed, cannot fail to strike us with admiration from any point of view.

Nickel does not oxidize or tarnish at the ordinary temperature.

AGRICULTURE.

THE POTATO BUG AND CURRANT WORM.—As the potato bugs are likely to be fully as troublesome this year as last, we hope our farmers will not forget to take care of them in season. There are two effectual ways—hand-picking and poisoning by Paris green. If the field is of any considerable size and the bugs numerous, the latter is the only practicable method. Take one pound of Paris green and mix thoroughly with twenty or thirty pounds of damaged wheat flour or plaster of Paris, and dust the potato vines with it early in the morning while the dew is on them. A dredging box of tin, mounted on a handle two or three feet long, will answer the purpose very well and can be cheaply made by any tinker.

The currant worm, as is well known, is destroyed by a dusting of powdered hellebore applied early in the morning while the dew is on the bushes. The first generation of them has already matured and changed to flies, and in a short time the next generation must be looked for in greater numbers, and if not seasonably destroyed will destroy the bushes. By watching for them and destroying them while yet small, the bushes are saved with little expense.

The powdered hellebore is not a dangerous thing to handle; if it gets into the nose it causes slight irritation and sneezing, but it is harmless. Paris green, however, is more dangerous and must be handled with care and kept out of reach of children. If the hands are cut or scratched be careful to keep them covered while using it.

CLEAN YOUR WOOL.—The season of sheep shearing is at hand, and to know how best to prepare wool for the market is what many sheep raisers have to learn. Each may think his way the best, and whether it is or not, if the buyer cannot be made to think so, it is of little avail. A fleece of wool should be in such a condition that it may be unrolled or spread out like a piece of cloth for examination. It should go to market clean and white and well tied up, showing no tears or ragged edges. A dirty, carelessly-handled lot of wool can never be made to bring what it would sell for if care and skill were exercised in its preparation for the market. There has been a tendency in the past to find some excuse for sending wool to market in an uncleaned state, but we think the mistake has been discovered, and the wool crop is beginning to receive the attention that it did thirty years ago. Give your wool the greatest attention; if you expect the best offers, see that it is cleansed from all dirt by washing, either on the sheep's back or after shearing, and every fleece put up in good style. When this is done, the full value of the article will be paid you by the purchaser, and no discount.

RAISING TOMATOES.—A correspondent writing on the subject of tomatoes, says: Having a little border, three feet by twelve feet, on the east side of a board fence eight feet hight, I planted therein seven tomato plants, and trained them against the fence until they reached the top and fell down three to four feet on the other side. The first week in August we began to gather fruit from them, and continued to do so nearly every day until November 2, when the last ripe ones were picked. As they were gathered in small quantities, it is impossible to be perfectly exact; but, from the best estimate and measurement possible, we gathered over four bushels of ripe tomatoes, and about one bushel of green ones for pickles at the end. We supplied our family of five (some of us very fond of them) and gave away to others about a peck.

FEW men who handle horses give proper attention to the feet and legs. Much time is spent in rubbing, brushing and smoothing the hairs on the sides and hips; but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. Now, be it known that the feet of a horse require more attention than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done will not avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will become disordered and the legs will get badly out of order, and with bad feet and bad legs, there is not much else of the horse fit for anything.

FENCE ROWS.—It is a good practice to move the fences and plow up the fence rows, whenever fields are laid down to grass. We can then have clean fence rows, and get rid of what are nurseries of weeds and collections of trash. Our practice is to take down the fence, lay the rails conveniently on one side, and plough the land; if there are many roots in the ground gather them together and burn them. When the land is sown and all is complete, the fence is put up again. It is a very small job to do this once in five or ten years, compared with the convenience of having clean fence rows, which may be readily mown and made to yield a considerable quantity of hay—sufficient to pay the cost.

Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

Of the various professions, there is probably no one offering, to-day, a more certainly lucrative field to the educated and skilled practitioner than does that of Dentistry. The rapid progress this profession has made during the past few years is well portrayed in the 23d annual announcement of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, which has just been issued; and from it we should judge that the proud celebrity which this college has won on account of the great influence it has exerted in advancing the science which it has so ably represented during the past twenty years, is to be fully sustained in the future.

The record of its usefulness extends over the entire period of the greatest progress made in dental surgery, and it will commence its twenty-third annual session October 1st, 1878, in its new and commodious building under more favorable auspices than ever before for maintaining its most important relations to the profession.

The arrangements for instruction are admirable. The lecture courses are well supplemented by unsurpassed conveniences for practical operations. The new operating room is a finely equipped apartment—its large and numerous windows furnishing such an abundance of light that the most delicate manipulations can be successfully performed in any position.

The dental museum of this college, with its anatomical and pathological specimens, is unequaled in its importance to the dental student, and exceeds all others in size and value.

The faculty consists of five professors, who are aided in the operative and mechanical departments by demonstrators. In addition, clinical teachers have been elected from among the most eminent practitioners in the country, while the corps is still further increased by a number of distinguished gentlemen, who give clinical lectures throughout the session.

The graduates of this school are accepted at the Jefferson Medical College as second course students.

Dr. C. N. Peirce, Dean, resides at No. 1617 Green street, Philadelphia, where all letters of inquiry should be addressed.

GET RID OF ONE COLD before you contract another on top of it, or you may securely establish the seeds of a serious Lung complaint, before you are conscious of danger. Better prudently resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an effective cure for Coughs and Colds, and helpful also for its healing influence on the Lungs and Bronchitis.

DOMESTIC.

CURE FOR COLDS IN THE HEAD.—The *London Spectator* says:—It would seem that the cure for those worst of small nuisances, colds in the head, which Dr. Ferrier suggested in the *Lancet*, might prove to be a remedy of very great value. It is a snuff—a white powder—composed of the following ingredients: Hydrochlorate of morphia, two grains; acacia powder, two drachms; trisnitrate of bismuth, six drachms—the whole making up a quantity of powder of which from one-quarter to one-half may safely be taken, if necessary, in the course of twenty-fours. Dr. Ferrier says that with this snuff he has twice cured himself of very violent colds, once, indeed, by taking trisnitrate of bismuth alone, which is a very powerful remedy for catarrh of the mucus membrane, and is the most important ingredient in this snuff. Dr. Ferrier mentions two other persons who were cured of violent colds by the same snuff, and to these instances we may add that of the present writer, who, having a very violent cold coming on, with the sensation of weight in the temples and the usual disagreeable feeling in the throat, as well as ordinary catarrh, made trial of Dr. Ferrier's remedy one evening, and got up on the following morning completely free from cold, which has not since recurred. The snuff, instead of increasing the tendency to sneeze almost immediately begins to diminish it.

CRACKER PIES.—Roll six crackers fine, and put them in a four-quart pail or kettle; pour over them three-fourths of a pint of vinegar, two cups of molasses and a quart of boiling water. Boil on the stove half an hour, adding more water, if necessary, to make quite thin. Add salt, raisins, and all kinds of spices, and make short crusts for four pies. Bake about twenty minutes, or until the top crust is put on.

WHITEWASH that will "stick" indoors and out is made thus: Slack say one peck of lime, and while hot and at the thickness of cream, add a quart of linseed oil and a quarter pound dissolved glue. Let stand a half day before using. Rains will not wash it off, nor will it prove such a nuisance on interior walls as common whitewash. It should, of course, be thinned with water while using as ordinarily.

HARD CUSTARD.—Five eggs well beaten, (reserving three whites for meringue) one quart milk, five tablespoonfuls sugar, a pinch of salt, and flavor; put in a pudding dish, which place in a pan of water in the oven and bake. When nearly baked add the three whites, well beaten with six tablespoonfuls sugar; return to the oven and bake lightly.

NO OPIUM! no Morphia or other dangerous drug is contained in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, for the relief of Colic, Teething, etc. Price 25 cents.

TINNED WARE.—And now the *Scientific American* warns the public against tinned ware, the tin used in its manufacture nowadays being largely adulterated with lead, in consequence of which the "tinned" ware loses its original brightness, while the lead lurks round in the systems of those who use it, biding its time for the work of Death.

FLANNEL CAKE.—Mix three tablespoonfuls of flour with one pint of cream; add two eggs and beat the whole well till quite smooth; then add slowly half a pint of new milk, into which has been put a teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat all well together and fry with lard, a little of which should be made hot for each cake. Eat with powdered sugar, mixed with cinnamon or grated nutmeg.

MILK SOUP.—With cinnamon boil one quart of milk, two bay leaves, and moist sugar; put some sippets in a dish, pour the milk over them, and set the whole over a charcoal fire to simmer till the bread is soft; take the yolks of two eggs, beat them up, and mix them with a little of the milk, and throw it in; mix it altogether, and serve it up.

STRAWBERRY WATER ICE.—Strain the strawberries through a hair sieve over a pan or basin; add to the juice clarified sugar water and lemon juice to the taste.

TO KEEP stoves from rusting during the summer rub with kerosene, and wrap well in paper.

RASPBERRY WATER ICE.—Proceed as in the strawberry; the juice of currants can be added with advantage to this.

A Walk of 1,000 Miles.

Jack Goulding tells the following story in relation to his one thousand miles' walk with young Miles, of California: "His friends and mine matched us to walk one mile each, until one of us gave out. On the 728th mile Jem became exhausted. He was taken to his room on one side of the hall, and when I came off from my 729th mile, I was called into Miles's room. When I got into the room I saw at once what had happened. He was in a frenzy, had shot his trainer, James Ross, and before they could get the pistol out of his hands he shot at me, grazing my neck and leaving this scar."

And Jack Goulding, the trackmaster and trainer of the New York Athletic Club, turned his head on one side, showing an ugly seamed scar on the side of his wiry neck.

"It didn't hurt much, and the people kept yelling for me, and so, as soon as the doctor got it fixed up, I went out on the track, and then you ought to have heard them. They fairly roared. That's the thing that made me strong enough to finish the task. As soon as I could make them understand that I wanted to talk, they hushed up, and I told them how it was, that my opponent had broken down, but that I would finish the walk alone. Then they cheered again; the music struck up, and away I went and walked through at my ease, completting the 1,000 miles within the 1,000 hours."

"Did Miles kill his trainer?"

"No; Ross did not die of his wounds."

"What became of Miles?"

"He got well of his frenzy in a few days; but he never was himself again. I made $500 by that walk; that was the purse we walked for. Two weeks after that I walked in a small hall, down in the Bowery, for the benefit of the wife of my opponent, and took in $83 for her, We professional athletes are are always ready to help each other in a strait. Don't you believe one word about our having no feeling for one another. Even the prize fighters—and I don't like that branch of the business as well as pure athletics—but one prize fighter will go, just as soon as the fight is over, to help his opponent, bathe his wounds and bruises; and if the beaten man is in a strait for money, why, he'll lend him some, and make another match with him or for him with another man, to help him to make the money to pay the debt. We've got our code of honor, and we stick to it too."

"What became of Miles?"

"Well, you'd hardly believe it of such men as youv'e been taught to think us, but we traveled together afterward and I was with him when he broke down completely in St. Louis, where he died in the Sisters' Hospital. He was a delicate chap, but plucky; it was pure pluck that kept him up at all. He was only twenty-five when he died. Yes, he was a brave, plucky boy, and I liked him. I only wish I had had the early training of the lad."

HUMOROUS.

DON FERRETA, now in New York, is called the "Man Flute," because he perfectly imitates that instrument with his mouth. Thus the human race improves; and we shouldn't wonder if a "Man Brass Band," including imitations of the big drum, cymbals, and all the horns, were to furnish the music at the next Centennial exhibition. Every Man His Own Brass Band—how convenient that will be? He can get out of bed at midnight and stand on the sidewalk half an hour serenading himself—if he feels like it, and the neighbors across the way don't plant a load of buckshot in his back before he finishes one tune. And then the political speaker, after talking fifteen minutes, and dispersing half his audience, can break off suddenly and win the wanderers back by striking up a Strauss waltz—"music by the band." And—but the subject is becoming too voluminous to grapple and we'll let you imagine the rest.

PATERNAL ADVICE.—A good story is related of an old and shrewd Scotchman in this town, and it is an actual fact. One of his boys came to him recently and said. "Father, I'm about to get married." The old man looked at him and responded, "John have ye found a woman that'll suit ye?" "Yes," said the boy. "Can ye support her John?" "I think I can," returned the youth courageously bracing up. "Is she a gude housekeeper?" pursued the old man. "She is," said John proudly. Then ensued a long pause. Finally the sire said cautiously, "John, has she any money?" "She has two thousand dollars," said John. "Hoot," cried the old man, excitedly, "Grab her, Grab her!"

THE FAIRBANKS' manufacture over 50,000 scales a year. Where do they all go?

A VICKSBURG wife informed her husband the other morning that she was working herself into the grave for the want of a hired girl, and, as he went out, she leaned back and fell to weeping. The children were making a noise in the hall as he passed out, and he called out:

"You want to stop this racket? Your mother won't live a week, and when you get a step-mother here next spring, she won't put up with any such fooling!"

When he went home to dinner, his wife met him with a smile, and said:

"Isn't ours a cosy home, Richard, with only our own little family to look after?"

A GENTLEMAN to whom a marble slab was shipped found it broken when it reached its destination. The slab is his, but not so the fault of its breakage. He is unable to get satisfaction from the railroad company, and expresses himself in this way: "I never yet knew of a case where any one was to blame for anything that was broken—from the ten commandments to a second hand grave stone."

AUGUSTUS: "Aw, Miss Geraldine, I saw you away down the road, and I couldn't help following you—'pon my soul I couldn't. (Silence.) I've been walking behind you for the last half mile. You're not—aw—angry, are you?" Geraldine (blandly): "Not at all, Mr. Stubbs, if it pleased you. Why didn't you continue?" Augustus: "Aw—thanks!" But what does she mean?

"BOYS," said a rural school teacher, 'knowledge never comes without seeking. Stick a pin there." And then he shot up in his seat like a jack in the box, and offered a reward of $5 for the boy who had stuck a pin there.

A MAN may face death with composure, and adversity with smiles, but the chances are that he will hop and swear when he discovers that a twenty-cent silver piece has been palmed off on him for a quarter.

A FRENCHMAN has invented an apparatus for freezing, that will make a whole skating rink in less than two hours. With one of these surreptitiously handled, a plumber can have business the year round.

A CARPENTER and joiner named Love complains that he has worked for several of our F. F.'s, from whom he never expects to recover a dollar. We surmise that "Love's labor's lost."

THE difference between the ordinary seaman and the Captain who uses the rope's end freely is: The former tars the ropes, and the latter ropes the tars.

CAN a man with a rifled pocket be said to carry concealed weapons?

Trapped.

The mother seal builds her nursery beneath the surfate of the ice in such a manner that it can enter it from the water below; here the young seal passes its infancy, and when the returning heat of summer has destroyed its igloo or dwelling, the young seal is old enough to take care of itself; but this mode of lodging its youth beneath the ice is well known to the bear, who, with his keen scent, soon detects its whereabouts, and, making a spring, comes down heavily with all its weight on the pool of the igloo, crushes it in, and immediately seizes the young seal with its paw. Here it might be supposed, the hungry bear at once devours its prey; but no, it is far too wary to do so; it knows full well that where a baby is, there must of necessity be a mother, and that she will be in search of her darling; therefore the bear scrapes away the snow from the seal hole, and, holding the young seal by the flippers, allows it to flounder about, and when the mother approaches, the bear slyly draws the young seal toward it until the old one is within reach, when he seizes her with the other paw, and thus captures both. Bruin's method of capturing a seal in the water is as follows: He sinks his body beneath the surface of the water, leaving only the head above, which resembles a piece of ice; and when the seal raises its head above the water, bruin quietly sinks, and swimming under the seal, seizes it. Thus the poor, stupid seal becomes a victim to miguided confidence.

Too Much English.

A man with a decided Teutonic expression of countenance, stood at the bar of the court of Special Sessions recently, charged with petit larceny, in having stolen two dollars?"

"What have you to say in rebuttal?" asked Judge Otterbourg of the prisoner, after the complainant had given his testimony.

The man at the bar stared vacantly at the Court and made no reply.

"Have you any defence to make to this allegation?" repeated the magistrate.

Another vacant look and silence.

"Here, interpreter," shouted the Court, addressing that functionary, ask the prisoner in German where he lives?"

The interpreter was about to put the question, when the prisoner spoke up in a broad Celtic dialect—

"Shure, if it's where I live yez want to know, it's New Jersey."

A broad grin settled on the faces of the spectators and the Court hurriedly named the sentence—one month in the Penitentiary.

SCIENTIFIC.

The New Volcano in Peru.—A Peruvian newspaper, the *Bolsa*, says that extraordinary phenomena have been observed in connection with the "Corpuna" volcano in the Province of Castilla, which have caused great alarm among the population. The immense banks of snow which have crowned its summit from time immemorial have suddenly melted away with such rapidity as to cause torrents to rush down the sides of the mountain, washing out immense quantities of stones and earth. The river below, being unable to contain the great body of water so suddenly added to it, overflowed its banks, causing great damage and distress. A great chasm or lateral crater next opened on one side, throwing out volumes of smoke and steam as well as tongues of flame, which were distinctly visible at night, accompanied with loud subterranean rumblings. It had never been supposed that the Corpuna was or could be a volcano, and there is no tradition that it was ever in a state of eruption. Nor within the memory of man has its crown of snow ever been absent.

New Binoxide of Manganese Element.—M. Gaiffe has recently made a new galvanic element, which consists of a carbon cylinder, perforated with a numerous holes, in which grains of binoxide of manganese are placed, and a rod of amalgamated zinc. The liquid is a 20 per cent solution of neutral zinc chloride, free from lead. Oxide of zinc is formed, which falls in a pulverulent state to the bottom of the containing vessel.

Manganese in the Blood.—Ricet has executed some quantitative determinations of this element by incinerating large quantitiees of blood, or destroying its organic constituents with chlorine, and then precipitating the manganese in the form of dioxide by the galvanic current. He regards its presence as accidental, not normal.

A Secretion that Contaminates the Blood.

When the bile is diverted from its proper channels, into the blood, which is always the case in liver complaints, it ceases to be a healthy secretion, and becomes a poison. Its abnormal presence in the circulation and stomach is indicated by the suffusion of the skin with a hideous saffron tinge, by headache, vertigo, nausea, pain in the right side and under the right shoulder blade, by indigestion, obstruction of the bowels and other minor symptoms. Order may be substituted for this state of chaos, and further bodily evil averted by using the beneficent alterative and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, by relaxing the bowels, promotes the escape from the circulation of bilious impurities; besides rendering the action of the liver regular, and removing every trace of dyspepsia. This pleasant and purely vegetable-anti-bilious medicine is not only infinitely more effective than any form of mercury, but is on account of its freedom from hurtful properties, infinitely to be preferred to that poisonous drug.

DYSPEPSIA, loss of vitality, and all the accompanying diseases may be positively cured by Schenck's Seaweed Tonic. It restores a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle and giving tone to all the organs of the body. The Seaweed Tonic contains no cheap and injurious spirits of which many of the so-called "Tonics" are made, but is scientifically compounded of the purest ingredients. For sale by all druggists.

Reliable Dry Goods House.

If you wish to buy Dry Goods of any kind, send to B. F. Dewees, 725 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, for samples. They keep a large stock of Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Linens, Prints, Black Goods of every description, Hosiery, White Goods, Flannels and Underwear. They sell all Goods for cash. Only one price to all. Lowest prices known in the U. S. Thousands are ordering goods from samples.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

A New Household Word.

But comparatively few of the forty millions of people in the United States have as yet heard of that most wonderful discovery, Carboline, whereby the growth and vigor as well as the natural color of the hair is restored; but the tens of thousands who have already a knowledge of the article are speaking its praises, and soon "Carboline" will become a household word throughout the length and breadth of the land.

A few facts connected with the history of Carboline will prove interesting to our readers. 1. it was by the untidy habit of a servant, who, when trimming the lamps always wiped his oily hands on his scanty locks, that the effects of petroleum upon the growth of the hair were noticed. In a short time this old servant, bald and gray-headed as he was, began to show a good head of hair, and the secret was out. 2. But the best refined petroleum cannot be used as a hair dressing and the chemist's art had to be employed, so as to destroy the offensive odor, and at the same time retain the subtle qualities which gave health to the scalp and natural color and vigor to the hair. This feat was accomplished in the production of Carboline, which is deodorized petroleum. 3. Every one who has handled petroleum knows what a penetrating, active agent it is. It cannot be retained in wooden casks at all, unless they are coated with some impervious material, and it is not surprising that it goes right home to the roots of a person's hair, when it can find its way through the best oak staves ever made. 4. The medical properties of petroleum have been well attested ever since the Seneca Indians, more than a century ago, used it for various diseases.

It doubtless possesses therapeutic virtues not yet developed, and its use in healing diseases of the scalp from which baldness and premature grayness of the hair result, may lead to other and important discoveries. 5.—Chemistry has extracted from petroleum some of the most beautiful colors ever known, and while it may be impossible to determine whether Carboline changes the color of the hair chemically, or through its healing effects upon the functions of the scalp, certain it is that by its use the natural hue of the hair is gradually restored. The most plausible theory is that the change results from restoring the growth to its natural strength and vigor by removing dandruff, cleansing the scalp and imparting renewed activity to the follicles.

Other facts might be given in support of the claims of this wonderful preparation, but the article is telling its own story in the hands of thousands who are using it with the most gratifying results. Let the premature gray and bald but give it a fair trial, and Carboline will be to them a household word full of the most gratifying significance. Sold by druggists.

CLEAR thought and vigorous action depend upon that perfect condition of system resulting from pure blood. When symptoms provocative of dullness and inactivity present themselves, then use at once Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

A tonic Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10 cents; regular size, 75 cents.

The Great Spring Medicine

is Hoofland's German Bitters. It tones the stomach and assists Digestion. It arouses the Liver to healthy action, and regulates the bowels. It purifies the Blood, and gives vigor and strength to the whole system, dispelling all Dyspeptic symptoms, with its loss of appetite, Sick Headache, languor and depression. It infuses new life and energy into the whole being. All suffering from deranged digestion at this time should take Hoofland's German Bitters. They are sold by all Druggists, Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch street, Philadelphia.

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A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum,

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What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries.

Of all the compounds which the chemist's art has given to the world for hundreds of years for the purpose of restoring the hair to its natural growth and color, not one has been perfect. Many of the hair-dressings of the day are excellent, but a great mass of the stuffs sold for promoting the growth and bringing back the original color, are mere humbugs, while not a few are positively pernicious in their effect upon the scalp and the structure of the hair. All hair-dyes are well known to chemists as more or less poisonous, because the change of color is artificial, and does not depend on a restoration of the functions of the scalp to their natural health and vigor. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change in color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medicinal as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin UNDER the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article has been discovered, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results; but it is after the best article has been chemically treated, and completely deodorized, that it is in a proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Russia that the effects of petroleum upon the hair were first observed; a government officer having discovered that a partially-bald servant of his, while trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was, in a few months, a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world, but the knowledge was practically useless to those prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and, by a process known only to himself, he has, after very costly and elaborate experiments, succeeded in deodorizing refined petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous EAU DE COLOGNE. The experiments with the deodorized liquid on the human hair were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications, where the hair was thin and falling, gave remarkable tone and vigor to the scalp and hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, and the liquid, so searching in its nature, seems to penetrate to the roots at once, and set up a radical change from the start. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and, by some mysterious operation, the use of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light-brown color to the hair, which, by a continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for an indefinite length of time, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice.

We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling satisfied that one application will convince them of its wonderful effects.—"Pittsburg Commercial" of Oct. 22, 1877.

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CARBOLINE Gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance.
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CARBOLINE Prevents decay in the hair bulbs.
CARBOLINE Buy it. You will never regret it.
CARBOLINE Causes the hair to grow luxuriantly and naturally.
CARBOLINE Is destined to become a household word.
CARBOLINE Is not a dye—restores the hair naturally.
CARBOLINE Was never known to fail in a single instance.
CARBOLINE Is the best preparation the world ever saw.
CARBOLINE Certain to cover your head with a fine growth of hair.
CARBOLINE Is wondrous to scientific men.
CARBOLINE The "Ne plus ultra" of Hair Restorers.
CARBOLINE Is a sure remedy, and instantaneous in its results.
CARBOLINE It is the best thing I ever used.
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CARBOLINE Keeps the hair moist and the head cool.
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CARBOLINE Recommends itself; one trial will convince anybody.
CARBOLINE Gives weak and sickly hair the glossy and vigor of youth.
CARBOLINE Restores faded or gray hair to its natural color.
CARBOLINE Makes the old young again. Acts like magic on the hair.
CARBOLINE Makes the hair look natural and beautiful.
CARBOLINE Delightful, fragrant, and sure all the time.

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