AGRICULTURE.

CHEAP AND CONVENIENT MOTOR FOR FARMS.—The demand for a low-power motor for light work in shops and farms has brought out a new steam and water engine. Among the more recent steam motors of this class is a portable engine and boiler of one-horse power, that presents some features of value to the farmer and small manufacturer. The boiler is cast in a single heavy piece of carwheel iron, and depends for its safety on its great thickness. It consists of two circular castings, each thirty-eight centimeters (fifteen inches) in diameter, and joined together by four vertical tubes. The fire-box is placed in the middle of the lower casting, and thus surrounded by the water. The smoke-flues are taken up through the centre of each of the tubes that join the two parts of the boiler. A light dome fits over the top of the upper casting and serves to connect the flues with the chimney. By this simple arrangement is secured a good water surface, direct upward draught and plenty of steam space above and surrounding the flues. The vertical engine, with all its proper appliances, is placed at the side of the boiler near the top, and takes its steam directly from the upper part of the boiler and throws its exhaust into the stack above the boiler. Every appliance essential in a first-class engine is supplied in a compact and convenient form, and the boiler is fitted with safety-valve, water-glass, blow-off check-valves, gauge cocks and rocking grate for the fire. The engine is said to work at an expense of only ten cents a day in burning hard coal for the one-horse power.

HORSESHOEING.—On an average horses require shoeing once a month. The length of time a shoe will wear depends much on the kind of service a horse is doing and on the kind of road he is daily traveling. A team horse in heavy draught does not wear out as many shoes as one used in a hack; quick motion grinds shoes down more rapidly than slow use. Some pavement is harder on shoes than ordinary road, while the friction of a gravelly road wears them away rapidly. Wooden pavement is but a little saving to the wear and tear of shoes, for the grit and dust which become impacted in the interstices of the wooden block, grind away shoes like the friction of an emery wheel. The hind shoes wear out first, and there is more strain and friction on them than on the forward shoes. It is impossible and improper for a horse to wear shoes more than six weeks, for the growth of the foot shortens the shoes, as well as changes the shape otherwise. The neglect will cause the shoe to encroach upon the soft textures of the foot and produce lameness.

TO MOTHERS:—Should the baby be suffering with any of the disorders of babyhood use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at once for the trouble. Price 25 cents.

LAND MEASUREMENT.—In order that the farmer should keep an account with his field, it is first necessary that he should ascertain its area. If he provides himself with a straight, stiff pole, one rod long and notched into yards, he will be able to ascertain the area as follows: If the sides of the field are all parallel, multiply its length in rods by its breadth in rods and divide by 160—the quotient will be the number of acres in the field. Second, if the field is triangular in shape multiply the longest sides in rods by the greatest width in rods and divide half the product by 160, and you will get the area in acres. Third, when the sides of the area of the fields are irregular and unequal ones, run a line from one extreme corner to the other, and then find the area of the two triangles as above, and add them together. This will give you the number of acres in the whole field. Fields, no matter how irregular, may be measured in this way by dividing them into triangles.

RABBITS AND FRUIT TREES.—A correspondent says: "I have used various remedies to prevent rabbits gnawing fruit trees, and the best is the following: Take soft soap and sulphur—not particular as to proportions, so there is enough soap to incorporate the sulphur, so that every part of the mass will readily adhere to the trees. This does not so readily wash off as soap alone, and the sulphur is probably more repulsive than any other cheap and convenient article. Grease, of course, injures trees, and blood, hog or other livers and entrails, are not always at hand."

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.—When commencing your agricultural life remember that industry, economy and integrity will insure success and form the best capital that can be employed.

Plow deep. The wealth of the soil is not all within six inches of the surface.

Traveling in Japan.

A long ride on a Japanese pack horse is an epoch in the life of any traveler. As the animals are shod with straw and as the roads are very rough, they never attempt anything beyond a walk, even with the most violent inducement. The traveler is perched high up in a hard pillion, in a sort of a valley, the sides of which are composed of his luggage, spare hats, shoes, girths and straps rolled into bundles; his legs are doubled so that his knees touch his chin and the sensation is like that of being on the back of a camel. Thus placed he must perform his journey, or as an alternative he may be driven to the Kago or litter. This may either be a basket slung on a pole, or a regular box with doors and sliding shutters. The litters of men of rank, such as once were frequent enough in the streets of Yeddo, but which have gone the way of so many remnants of old Japan, were often small rooms gorgeously decorated and painted, but the litters which the ordinary traveler must use are of the basket type, and as provocants of suffering and misery, are second only to the pack horse. To the native, whose normal position when not standing or sleeping is squatting on the heels of his feet, a confinement of several hours in a Kago, with scarcely a change of position, it is no hardship, but to the European the agony of sitting cramped up in the space of an armchair, with legs curled up, tucked in or huddled together, for an indefinite period, must be actually suffered to be appreciated. Temporary relief may be obtained by sitting with the legs hanging over the sides, but in this case they either graze the ground or come in contact with the huge bolders with which the road is littered, by stretching them out in front, when they against the coolie, or by stopping altogether and walking, which means loss of time, but which is the only efficacious method of escaping the pains of cramp. The Kago is, however, much more rapid than the pack horse, and far more economical. The coolies are well trained, sure footed, stalwart fellows as a rule, four to a litter covering easily their five or six miles an hour, and resting but rarely. The motion, however, is very unpleasant, and is apt, like that of a swing, to make the unaccustomed traveler feel sick.

IN HOT WEATHER an attack of Diarrhœa, or indeed any complaint of the Bowels, rapidly exhausts the strength, and renders the necessity of prompt treatment imperative; in all such cases Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is an effectual remedy, acting quickly and curing thoroughly.

SCIENTIFIC.

A writer in the *Journal of Science* warns speculators on the population question that they must henceforth case to regard war as one of their "positive checks." Gunpowder contains on an average 75 per cent. salpetre or nitrate of potash, equivalent to 10.2 per cent. of combined or available nitrogen. Of this 10.2 per cent., 9.98 per cent. or practically the whole, escapes in the form of free nitrogen, and is consequently rendered useless. Assuming the total production of gunpowder to be at least 100,000,000 pounds annually, this is shown to mean the destruction in advance of 500,000,000 pounds of bread a year. Every ounce of powder used in war, celebrations, &c., means the absolute unrecoverable loss to the world of a certain quantity of food; diminishes the fertility of the earth, and makes the struggle for existence steadily more difficult. There is here furnished an additional argument against Fourth of July combustion of gunpowder, and arbitration advocates may also fairly cite it against war. A great war not only extinguishes large large numbers of useful lives, but does so at the cost of potential life. If people buried every year 500,000,000 pounds of bread in the earth they would be guilty of frightful prodigality; but then the nitrogen would still be available for the future. When they burn 100,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, however, they perform an infinitely more wasteful act as they permanently diminish the amount of food the earth is capable of yielding.

The New Process of Flour Making.—Almost everybody knows of flour, but not every one understands what it is. Stripped of technicalities, this is perhaps about the story of its manufacture. The best flour used to be made of winter wheat. Spring wheat yielded either much less in quantity, or else so much of the bran got into the flour in its manufacture that its color was intolerably dark. The wheat would be ground and then bolted. In the refuse—the bran and middlings—would be included a large proportion of the weight of the spring wheat, and this would sell more particularly for feed for horses. Now the best of flour, and the most expensive, is made of this very refuse of the old-fashioned process. It all came out of the discovery of a way to draw out the bran. Under the new process the wheat is ground about as before. The first result is an ordinary flour sold for exportation. Then the remainder is taken and put upon great horizontal sieves, and, while agitation is going on there, an ingenious system of draughts, rushing up through, carries off the bran. What is left is the glutinous portion of the wheat, the most productive, and out of this, purified now by the drawing off of the bran, we get our new process flour.

The Gramme magneto-electric machine has now for a considerable time past been employed for supplying light at the house of Parliament in London, and an idea of its power may be gathered from the fact, as stated, that it is worked by a steam engine at a distance of some 480 feet from the point at which the light is produced, the current being conducted thither by copper wires one-sixth of an inch in diameter. The magnets in the machine are arranged upon three massive rectangular blocks, and make 389 revolutions per minute, at an expense of two and two-thirds horse power, and give a light equal to over 3,000 English standard candles. It is doubtless the most perfect arrangement of the kind yet attained.

Progress of the Great Tunnel.—A recent report of the inspector of the great St. Gothard tunnel through the Alps states that the irregular character of the formations pierced by the tunnel has entirely ceased, and the at work is now progressing through uniformly regular strata. On the south side the boring progresses at the rate of 10 feet daily through gneiss. The rate is somewhat less on the north side, where the tunnel is not yet out of serpentine. The thickness of this stratum of serpentine now being pierced is already double that estimated by geologists from the surface indications.

The great knots, wens or excrescences known as *loupes*, found on the walnut, maple, and oak, and much prized for fine veneers, form an important article of trade in the mountains separating the Caspian provinces from Persia. They are placed in a large vessel and steamed for days, until from an adamatine hardness they become as soft as cheese. They are then sliced into thin sheets by machinery. They harden again by exposure and are sold at prices corresponding with their size and beauty. Some *loupes* have brought in Paris as high as $4000.

It is said that a mixture of one part of dry chloride of calcium, or two parts of the salt in the crystallized form, and thirty-six parts of gum arabic, dissolved in water to a proper consistency, forms a mucilage which holds well, does not crack by drying, and yet does not attract sufficient moisture from the air to become wet in damp weather.

It is announced that Mr. Rassam has found at Nineveh, imbedded in a wall of the palace of Assur Bani-Palo, an round clay cylinder, divided into ten compartments, and containing nearly one thousand three hundred lines of fine inscription. What the inscription means has yet to be determined.

Experments in using the common nettle as a textile fibre have been made in the Prussian province of Nassau. The fibre yielded by this weed is described as soft as silk, and durable as hemp fibre.

Difference in Beds.

Every nation has its own opinions and customs concerning beds, and their fitness for the comfortable repose of the occupant's very much depends upon that occupant's idea of what constitutes comfort. A Persian ambassador was once shown into a bedroom, where a grand canopied state bed had been prepared for him. He supposed it was a throne in his audience chamber, received his visitors seated on it, and retired to sleep on the carpet in the corner of the room—in accordance with the Eastern custom. In taking a furnished house in Russia, on enquiring for the servants' bedrooms and beds, it comes out that the Russian servants are in the habit of lying anywhere—in the passage on the floors, on the mats at the room-doors, or even on the carpets in the sitting-rooms—generally as near as possible to the stoves in the winter season. Beds have been stuffed with all sorts of commodities; feathers, wool, horsehair, what is called flock, which is an omnium gatherum of all sorts of productions, shavings, hay, straw, and in the south of Europe with the soft and elastic dried leaves of maize; dried seaweed has also been used, but it is apt to become moist with use, and is therefore not desirable. In one of the seasons when hops were abundant in England it is related of a farmer, that he sold the feathers from all the beds in the house and replaced them with hops. In another year or two when the hops failed, and the price became very high, the same hops were disinterred from their beds, and fetched a considerable sum, far more than sufficient to replace the former feathers.

DOMESTIC.

SICK HEADACHE.—"This complaint is the result of eating too much and exercising too little. Nine times in ten the cause is in the fact that the stomach was not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either from its having been unsuitable or excessive in quantity. A diet of bread and butter with ripe fruits or berries, with moderate continuous exercise in the open air, sufficient to keep up a gentle perspiration would cure almost every case in a short time. Two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal in a half glass of water and drank, generally gives instant relief." We are inclined to think that the above remedies may do in some, but not in all cases. A sovereign remedy for this distressing disease is not easily found. A new correspondent from Connecticut contributes the following on this subject: Sick headache is periodical, and is the signal of distress which the stomach puts up to inform us that there is an over alkaline condition of its fluids; that it needs a natural acid to restore the battery to its normal working condition. When the first symptoms of headache appear take a tablespoonful of lemon juice clear, fifteen minutes before each meal, and the same dose at bed time; follow this up until all symptoms are passed, taking no other remedies, and you will soon be able to go free from this unwelcome nuisance. Many will object to this because the remedy is too simple; but I have made many cures in this way.

HOW TO DRAW TEA PROPERLY.—It is a mistake to make tea strong, if the full flavor is desired. Professional teatasters use but a single pinch to a cupful of boiling water. In China and Russia, where tea is made to perfection, it is very weak, boiling water being poured upon a few leaves, the decoction covered for a few minutes, and then drank hot and clear. Two minutes is long enough for tea to stand; and it should never be boiled, or the fine aroma which exists in the volatile oil will be thrown off by evaporation, leaving as flavoring only the bitter principle of the tannic acid extracted by boiling. When hard water is used in making tea, a little carbonate of soda, put into the tea pot, will both increase the strength of the tea and make it more nutritious, the alkali dissolving the gluten to some extent.

FIRMNESS OF THE FLESH, AND BEAUTY OF THE SKIN.—Bathe the face well with cold water every morning, winter as well as summer, by means of a sponge. Procure a common garden watering pot, with the rose on the spout; it must hold about two gallons. Fill with cold water; and, leaning over a large basin or bath, pour the contents of the watering-pot on the shoulders in such a way that the water may also run over the chest. Then rub perfectly dry with a towel, and supply a little violet powder if there be any roughness or soreness of the skin—but not otherwise. The water will seem very cold at first, but this sensation will soon pass away, and it will in due time be used as easily and comfortably in winter as in summer.

LAMB'S HEAD.—Procure the head prepared and the brains; cover in water and boil gently until the flesh separates from the bone; cut in small pieces, place in a saucepan with half a pint of any good broth, a tablespoonful of curry powder, a dessertspoonful of curry-paste, one onion chopped fine, a little butter; stew gently half an hour. Put the brains into a saucepan of boiling water, let simmer five minutes, skim out and mince fine; add a handful of bread crumbs, a little salt, white pepper and chopped parsley; mix together with an egg and form into small round balls; dip in egg and cracker or bread crumbs and fry a nice brown, placing around the curry when dished.

TO IMITATE GROUND GLASS.—Put a piece of putty in muslin, twist the fabrics tight, and tie it into the shape of a pad; well clean the glass first, and then apply the putty by dabbing it equally all over the glass. The putty will exude sufficiently through the muslin to render it opaque. Let it dry hard and then varnish. If a pattern is required, cut it out on paper as a stencil, and fix it on the glass before applying the putty, then proceed as above; remove the stencil when finished. If there should be any objection to the existence of the clear spaces, cover with slightly opaque varnish.

CODFISH FOR FRIDAY DINNER.—One quart picked codfish, one pint bread crumbs, a half pint cream, four oz. butter, one teaspoonful pepper; wash the fish thoroughly and soak over night in cold water. When ready to use pick it fine; put it in a dish in layers, with the crumbs and pepper (adding a little mustard if you like); over the top layer, which must be crumbs, spread the softened butter; pour the cream over the whole and bake half an hour. Milk may be used instead of cream.

CORN STARCH CAKE.—Whites of five eggs, half a cup butter, one cup sugar, one cup flour, half a cup corn starch, half cup sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one spoonful soda.

EVERY effect must have a cause; so Boils, Pimples, etc., are the result of poor blood. Purify the blood by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture and banish such eruptions as those named.

TIE up a pound loaf of bakers' bread in a cloth and put into boiling water with a good deal of salt; boil an hour and a half, and serve with cold sauce.

IF YOU will pour a little vinegar in the water you wash blue clothes in, it will keep them bright.

A LITTLE corn starch in milk will im prove chocolate.

"Der Drummer."

He came down on the train from New Ulm on last Monday morning. He was a large man and a man of immense importance in his own estimation. At the depot he met a brother drummer and stopped to talk with him—the 'bus man was ready to start and is obliged to hurry to reach the St. Paul train—der drummer tells 'bus man to hold on until his time and patience are exhausted, and then drives on. Der drummer hails him, but he won't stop any more. Drummer gets mad and offers the driver of the express wagon half a dollar to deliver him down. All right he feels satisfied to pay express man double fare to beat the old man on the 'bus.

Noon arrives—drummer wants to go to the Sioux City depot to take 1 o'clock train—he won't patronize 'bus man, so he hires express wagon to haul him over and pays double fare again to "beat the old man." At the depot he meets several other drummers. Our sheriff was there, and he wears a blue ribbon. Der drummer made fun of the blue ribbon business, and the sheriff, knowing all about the double fare transaction, gently drew him out. He told the whole story, winding up with a few cuss words about the old man he had beaten out of two fares. Then the sheriff suggested that may be he didn't know that the "old man" owned both the 'bus and the express wagon. Der drummer was dumbfounded, and a whoop went up from the other drummers, Der big drummer had paid two double fares right into the pocket of the 'bus man to beat him, and all the other drummers will know it and won't fail to remind him of it occasionally.

HUMOROUS.

CONUNDRUMS.—Why is dancing like milk? Because it strengthens the calves.

Why is an Englishman like a bee? Because he is ruled by a Queen.

What is the best way to curb a wild young man? To bridal him.

What kind of a ship has wo mates and no Captain? Court ship.

Why is a discontented man like a watch-dog? Because he is a growler.

What is it that by losing an eye has nothing left but a nose? A noise.

What is that which makes everything visible, but is itself unseen? Light.

Why is a letter like a flock of sheep? Because it is penned and folded.

What class of women are most apt to give tone to society? The belles.

At what time is a cigar like an old maid? When there is no match for it.

What is the best government? That which teaches us to govern ourselves.

Why is a newly-born baby like a gale of wind? Because it begins with a squall.

SAMMY WOODCOCK was an extensive brush manufacturer in the town of Sheffield, England, and employed a number of hands. One of the men frequently absented himself—cause, drinking. One day Sammy said to his employe: "John, why don't you quit your drinking, and lay up something for a rainy day?" "Eh, maester. I'se been thinking o' that for some time, and intend to tak' your advice." True to his word, John came regularly to work, and apparently had quit his carousing. The weather during this time had been remarkably fine, which was, however, succeeded by a wet spell, and John came up missing for several days. On his return to the factory, his master questioned him in regard to his absence. "Well," said John, "I took your advice and saved up my money, and when it set in to rain I went to the ale-house and spent it."

ARTIST AND CRITIC IN CONFLICT.—At an art exhibition in a city gallery, not long since, a critic stepped up so close to the work of a particularly sensitive artist that the latter was led to exclaim, with considerable petulence:

"Oh, stick your nose right out and smell of it!"

The critic, not at all nonplussed, did as requested, and turning to the spectators, with a nod of his head, coolly remarked:

"Yes, it *smells* like a painting!"

It is feared that nothing short of pistols and coffee will ever satisfy the cravings for carnage which this little episode has engendered between the two parties.

HYGIENIC EXCESSES.—Smith: "So you've given up wine and bacca, Brown?" Brown: "Yes, horses and dogs do very well without stimulants; and why shouldn't we?" Jones (fat man): "Ah!—I go farther. I've given up everything but rice. Look at the hippopotamus! How healthy he is, in spite of its size!" Robinson: "Matter of taste! Lions and tigers are more in my line! I've given up everything but raw meat once every twenty-four hours, and kill it myself. I'm going to give up clothes next month—so's my wife!" Smith: "Tell you what it is, Brown! I've a good mind to go in for that kind of thing myself, and give up everything but skittles!"

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—A practical joker, a prudent man withal, had gone to a cafe and ordered a three-masted schooner of beer, when a friend appears at the door and beckons to him to go out for a minute. The intending drinker is afraid that in his absence some one may get away with the liquid, when a happy thought strikes him, and he wraps round the handle of the mug a scrap of paper inscribed:

"I have spit in this!"

With a light heart he hastens to the door, communicates with his friend and returns to find written in another hand beneath his warning:

"So have I!"

A YOUNG LADY, much given to keramics, visited a police station, and when shown the "Rogue's Gallery" she admiringly exclaimed: "O, what lovely 'mugs' to decorate!" They were, for the most part, frightful ugly "mugs," but in keramics the uglier a mug or a jar is the more highly it is appreciated.

THE basket that you bring home from the picnic these days is about seventeen pounds lighter than the one you take out; but the red ants up your trousers' legs fully make up the deficit. Nature abhors a vacuum.

'TIS NOW the poverty-stricken young man discovers that his white stove-pipe hat of last summer cannot be cleaned, so he adroitly puts a mourning band around it.

BACHELORS, it is ascertained, do not, as a general thing, live so long as married men. This calculation excludes married men with red-headed wives.

JONAH ought to congratulate himself on how much safer he was in the whale's belly than he would have been in an ironclad man-of-war.

THERE are eighteen grain elevators in Chicago with an aggregate capacity of over 15,000,000 bushels, and of 250 scales in use in these elevators over 240 are Fairbanks'.

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER, it is said, never smiles—Probably he is a stern Wheeler.

THE Westerner is an apt draughtsman. He can draw a revolver in half a second.

Old and Curious Patents.

The first patent issued in the United States Government was to Samuel Hopkins, on July 31st, 1790, for making pot or pearl ashes. Patents were issued on modes of making candles, flour, and meal, later in the same year; and in 1791 Francis Bartley was granted letters for "punches of types." Also in that year patents were issued for driving piles for bridges, machines for threshing grain, for improvements in distilling, propelling boats by cattle, and improvements in steam engines. In 1792 was patented a canvas conductor to be used when houses are on fire, which may have been the original of the late patent fire escape. An improved mode of turning a spit was patented in 1793; also a stove of cast iron. A machine for cutting nails was patented by Josiah G. Peerson on March 23d, 1794. A new mode of catching fish, was patented in 1795, since which time innumerable laws have been enacted to compel people to catch them by the old process. Removing pains by metallic points was patented in 1796, and the first improvement in pianofortes is recorded in the same year; also stays for removing distortions of the spine. A soap-stone stove was patented in 1797. Billous pills were first patented in 1796, effeminate ropery for spinning rope yarn in 1799, and a washing and wringing machine, the Cavabar, in 1800. Ebenezer Whiting received a patent for a cotton gin on January 22, 1801. An improvement for manufacturing paper from husks was patented December 30th, 1803, and an apple paper in 1804. A patent for finding salt water and metals was granted in 1803. In 1804 a patent was issued for an improvement in the bedstead, so constructed that it may be taken down and removed by one person in case of fire or on other occasions with much ease and expedition. In 1804 the Government felt the value of an improvement in gallows, or suspenders for breeches, pantaloons, or trowsers.

YOUTHS' COLUMN.

Life Rescue.—The true plan to follow, when safety is the call, is to swim with everything below the chin well down under water, the head well back and resting centrally on the floating power of the lungs. But what will you do when your comrade is tired out and drowning? That depends. If he is cool and reliable, get in front of him, let him place his hands on your hips (not your shoulders), and you can carry him quite a distance. That supposes that both parties, rescued and rescuer, understand fair play. The weaker party is the one that ought to drown, if he shows any disposition to drown his friend by a miserable, cowardly death-clutch at the only floating thing around him. In the case of the death-clutch, go to the bottom with your man and leave him there. There may be an unpleasant wrestle, but the real drowning man is ready to quit his prey when he strikes bottom. The better man has a right to come to the surface and swim ashore.

But in a considerable swimming experience, and some rescues, there come one absolute rule: Never face a drowning man. He welcomes rescue so eagerly that he will hug you around the neck and take you down. The safest and best thing to do is get behind him, and, unless you are lefthanded, put your left hand under his right arm pit. The lift you give him will be enough in ordinary water. He can be coaxed to help himself, and if he is a reasonable being swim to shore. If he is insone with fright, recollect that you are to be both prudent and heroic. Get away from him, clutch his ankle with one hand and tow him ashore. If the bank is near, he is not likely to drown on the way. If he does, it is not your fault. But a brave swimmer is master of his element.

I once saw two young fellows rescue a drowning comrade in a way that was remarkable for its neatness. The poor fellow was in midstream, cramped and exhausted, and barely able to keep afloat. Which was first was never decided, but at the critical moment each was behind him, each with a hand under an arm pit; he was almost a dead weight on their hands, and they swarm him ashore, more dead than alive. It was a struggle but they were the masters of the situation.

Little Danny and His Dead Mother.—I've just been down in the parlor to see mamma. She's in a long box, with flowers on her. I wish she'd come and bathe my head—it aches so. Nobody ever makes it feel good but mamma. She knew how it hurt me, and she used to read to me out of a little book how my head would get well and not ache any more some day. I wish it was "some day" now. Nobody likes me but mamma. That's cause I've got a sick head. Mamma used to take me in her arms and cry. When I asked her what's the matter she would say, 'I'm only tired, darling.' I guess Aunt Agnes made her tired, for when she came and stayed all day mamma would take me up in the evening on her lap and cry awful hard. I ain't had any dinner to-day. Mamma always gave me my dinner and a little teenty pudding with "D," for "Danny," on the top. I like little puddings with D's on top. I like to sit in my little chair by the fire and eat'em. I wish mamma wouldn't stay in the long box. I guess Aunt Agnes put her there, 'cause she put all the flower trimmings on and shows her to everybody. There ain't any fire in the grate, but I guess I'll sit by it and make believe there is. I'll get my little dish and spoon and play I've got a pudding with D for Danny on it. But anyway I want mamma so bad.

Wonderful Spider's Web.—Boys and girls too, may be interested to know something about the spider's web. They will be instructed if they read the following, taken from the World of Wonders: "Across the sunny paths of Ceylon, where the forest meets the open country, and which constitute the bridle-roads of the island, an enormous spider stretches its web at the height of from four to eight feet from the ground. The cordage of these webs is fastened on either side to projecting shoots of trees or shrubs, and is so strong as to hurt the travelers's face and even lift off his hat, if he is so unlucky as not to see the line. The nest in the centre is sometimes as large as a man's head, and is continually growing larger, as it is formed of successive layers of the webs rolled over each other, sheet after sheet, into a ball. These successive envelopes contain the limbs and wings of insects of all descriptions, which have been the prey of the spider, and his family, who occupy the den formed in their midst. There seems to be no doubt that the spider casts the web loose and rolls it round the nucleus in the center when it becomes overcharged with carcasses, and then proceeds to construct a fresh one, which in its turn is destined to be folded up with the rest.

Diving.—The fun of a good dive is fun indeed. I have often "fetched bottom" at fifteen feet, and brought up a big stone to prove to my comrads that I had been" clean down." But once in water like crystal, in the Upper Lakes, where the pebbles could be seen at the bottom, I came rushing up with my head cracking, and saw an old fellow grinning at me. I hung breathless to a wharf-pile, and he casually informed me that the water was twenty-six feet deep. "thar or tharabouts."

Jumping from a height is a doubtful job. Recollect that in everything connected with swimming you are top-heavy, and that water is incompressible. If you get off your balance while dropping, and fall on your side, either you will be drowned or your mother will be drowned or in the neighborhood. I have painful recollections on that subject. Two days in bed and a maternal lecture of the same length were too much to pay for that dizzy, sidewise rush through the air. If I had taken my leaden head for a plummet, I should have been spared the blisters on my body, I ought to have dived.

He Stubbed His Toe.—Guy Schooley a young boy about six years of age, was told by his mother that he must not go bathing in the mill pond. The other day he played truant, and on coming out of the water was unable to get his under garments on, and took them home under his arm, and on being asked by his mother why he took them off, said; "I stubbed my toe, and they just came right off."

"O, ma," said a little girl who had been to the Zoological Gardens. "I've seen the elephant; and he walks backwards, and eats with his tail."

The Boy Had Him.

On a street car recently the actions of one of the passengers attracted the attention of a boy about 12 years of age. The man first blew one side of his nose and then the other. Then he took a handkerchief from one pocket and wiped the right hand side of his nose, and deliberately put that away and pulled out another and wiped the left hand side. The action pleased the boy immensely, and he watched every movement of the man, who next took from his right hand pocket a stick of gum, put it in the right hand side of his mouth, and then served the left side the same way. He chewed on the right then on the left, and the boy's eyes stood out like pillows in a broken window. The man soon got rid of the gum and took two chews of tobacco from two separate boxes, and noticing how closely the boy was watching him, said:

"Boy, don't you know me?"

"No, sir," replied the boy, "but I'll bet you my velocipede agin a cent that you can't drink out of two jugs at once."

The man handed the half of an orange out of one pocket and the other half out of another pocket, and tendered them to the boy as a token of admiration.

Spanish Stories.

Some of the old Spanish tales are cleverly told. A certain knave once saw a parson putting up money in his pouch and followed afar off. The parson stopped to talk with a friend near the shop of an embroiderer who had a chasuble hanging up before the door. Into this shop entered the knave and bartered for the raiment, but wished before paying to see how it would look on a priest. Just then in the nick of time, the parson having parted with his friend, came by.

"Reverend sir," qoth the rogue, "be good enough to enter and try on this garment."

The parson, with his purse hanging to his girdle, entered, and with much charity put on the chasuble. Taking advantage of a favorable moment, the knave seized the purse and ran down the street, followed closely by the priest. After him ran the embroiderer, well assured that all was but an artifice to rob him of the raiment. The fat ecclesiastic was soon caught by the embroiderer, but while the merchant was examining him as to his complicity the thief escaped.

Surest Tranquilizer of the Nerves,

The surest tranquilizer of the nerves is a medicine which remedies their supersensitiveness by invigorating them. Over-tension of the nerves always weakens them. What they need then, is a tonic, not a sedative. The latter is only useful when there is intense mental excitement and an immediate necessity exists for producing quietude of the brain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters restores tranquility of the nerves by endowing them with the vigor requisite to bear, without being jarred or disturbed unhealthfully, the ordinary impressions produced through the media of sight, hearing and reflection. Nay, it does more than this—it enables them to sustain a degree of tension from mental application which they would be totally unable to endure with out its assistance. Such at least is the irresistible conclusion to be drawn from the testimony of business and professional men, literateurs, clergymen and others who have tested the fortifying and reparative influence of this celebrated tonic and nervine.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

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.

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.

WHY will any one suffer with Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia, when a box or two of Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills will cure them for certain. 50 cts. a box. Office, 106 North-Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. General Sherman

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