Market Culture of Lavender in England.

Although lavender will grow freely and bloom profusely on soils of a widely different character, its cultivation for commercial purposes is confined to an area of comparatively small extent. There are plantations in Herts and Cambridgeshire, but by far the largest proportion of the flowers that are sent annually to the distilleries are produced in Surrey, in the district of which Mitcham may be considered the centre. Formerly the lavender plantations of Surrey were confined to the parish of Mitcham, but of late years, to keep pace with the requirements of the manufacturers, it has been found necessary to considerably extend the area, and plantations of vast extent are now to be met with in Beddington, Wallington, Sutton and Carshalton, and it is computed that in this district there are at least 300 acres under lavender. It is now about eighteen years since the first plantations were formed in Beddington, and from thence the culture has extended to the adjoining parishes, particularly those on the south and west, and in passing at the present time through the lanes or footpaths that intersect the fields, the eye is attracted on all sides by broad sheets of color. Lavender culture now forms an industry of no small importance to the district, and will in all probability, undergo still further extension, for it is certainly not likely that the produce of the Mitcham fields will be supplanted by that from any other part of the country. To fully understand why it is that the cultivators in Surrey are so well able to hold their own against growers in other countries, it must be remembered that flowers borne by plants grown on dry soils and in warm situations yield, by distillation, an essential oil of much finer quality than that obtained from flowers produced by plants on soils containing a superabundance of moisture, and in situations that are not particularly warm. The presence of calcareous matter in the soil appears also to exercise a very material influence upon the quality of the essential oil, and at Mitcham we find a good depth of loam, somewhat "holding" in texture, and resting upon a bed of chalk, and climatical conditions of a highly favorable character. The common lavender, *Lavandula vera*, is the species grown in the Mitcham and other districts, as the oil yielded by its flowers, although not so large in bulk as that produced by the flowers of *Lavandula spica*, is of much finer quality, and is alone employed in the manufacture of the finest perfumes. The oil obtained from the last mentioned of the two species is rather green in color, and is commonly known as spike oil, or foreign oil of lavender. It is chiefly used for painting, but a considerable quantity finds its way every year to the second-class manufactories, where lavender water and other perfumes, of which the base is the essential oil of lavender, are prepared, and this in its turn is sometimes adulterated with spirits of turpentine. The harvesting of the flowers takes place at the end of July or the beginning of August, according to the season, the proper moment for cutting the spikes being just as the flowers are opening, as they are then more powerfully aromatic, and consequently yield an oil of greater value than when fully expanded. The cutting is done with the sickle, and every care taken to immediately pack and tie up in mats, for when exposed to the rays of the sun for any length of time after cutting, the yield of oil is materially reduced in consequence. The flowers cannot indeed be sent to the distillery too quickly after their removal from the plants. Large quantities of lavender flowers are sent to Convent Garden annually, and from thence find their way to the shops and coster's barrows, for there is still a demand for them for filling muslin bags to stow away in drawers and cupboards, notwithstanding the facilities which exist for obtaining the essential oil, and lavender water and other perfumes into which it enters. The flowers, it should be remembered, are put into drawers and wardrobes as an antidote to moths as well as for imparting an agreeable odor to the articles placed in these receptacles. A few drops of the oil will, however, serve the same purpose, and it has been ascertained by experiment that if a single drop is placed in a small box along with a living insect, the insect will be killed almost immediately. The distillation of the flowers is a business quite distinct from that of their production, and both large and small growers take their crops to the distillery and pay a certain rate per ton. The quantity of oil extracted from a ton of lavender varies according to the season, a rather dry and hot summer being the most favorable to an abundant production. From 15 lbs. to 16 lbs. is considered a fair average, but in favorable seasons not more than 10 lbs. of oil is obtained from a ton of lavender, and in some years it reaches 20 lbs., but not often. The distilling commences about August 1, and is continued until the end of September or the middle of October, according to the extent of the crop. This is considered as being a good year, for, owing to the abundance of moisture in the early part of the season, a vigorous growth was made, and the spikes pushed up strongly in consequence, and the warm dry weather which prevailed was favorable to the development of the flowers.

A Former Suez Canal.

"The idea of a canal through the Isthmus was considered practicable, and the excavation actually commenced upwards of two thousand five hundred years ago; and in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, two hundred and seventy-three years before the Christian era, the union of the two seas was perfected. This canal passed very near along the same track as its modern successor, entering the Red Sea near the site of the present town of Suez, and was of sufficient depth and breadth to allow of the passage of galleys of considerable size. Moreover, it is an historical fact that in the year 31 B. C., Cleopatra after the battle of Actium, seeing that the forces of Egypt were unable to resist those of Rome, attempted to take her fleet through into the Red Sea, withe view of escaping into a distant land a project which failed in consequence of the hostility of the Arcos inhabiting that part of the country the canal passed through. The channel existed for sev-centuries after Cleopatra's time, but became gradually blocked up and obliterated by the then unconquerable sand.

A little girl was asked, "What is faith?" She replied, "Doing God's will, and asking no questions."

AGRICULTURE.

THICK OR THIN SEEDING.—We are no "thin seeders," or aposties of thin seeding, or riders of any particular hobby; but we observe that the thin seeders have had their way to some extent, and have modified practice throughout the country to an appreciable extent, perhaps everyone does not know that there are ten thousand wheat grains in one pound, more or less, according to the size of the individual corns. According to this estimate, sixteen pounds of wheat, or one peck, if uniformly distributed, would serve to place the seed of wheat exactly nine inches apart over the entire acre. Two pecks would enable us to sow the grains four and a half by nine apart, which is about the distance we would recommend for dibbling. Since almost every grain sown is capable of germinating, two pecks ought to seed an acre, and some persons have held that they will do so. The risk is, however, very great, and it is wiser on the whole to copy nature to some extent; for she, if careful in many directions, is lavish in others, and in nothing more so than in seed. The checks to population are manifold in both the animal and vegetable world, and to argue from a possible rate of production is always fallacious. We say therefore, do not be led away by the special pleading of extreme advocates, but let practice be guided by a rational consideration of all the circumstances. These will point in the direction indicated, unless in peculiar cases, when a smaller quantity of seed may be safely adopted.

DRAFT HORSES.—The way of testing draft horses is another practice we object to at our fairs. It is not the heavy load at the end of a log, on a stone boat, or to a wagon with all the wheels locked that can be moved the farthest, that is a true test of a draft horse. This way of testing is dangerous and unsatisfactory. We know of a noble and high spirited mare which was totally ruined on a fair ground by this way of trial. In the excitement and confusion, being put to this unusual and unnatural test, she balked, probably the first time in her life. But it was the fatal lesson. She was ever afterward a balky animal. No man who has any regard for his horse or the safety of his property, should submit to such a test. The best way to try draft horses would be to hitch them to a riding, stirring plow, and lay off a half acre, or go a certain number of times round a ten acre field with the plow set to six, eight, or ten inches deep. With this trial any committee could decide on the strength, quality and endurance of draft horses. And this is one of the most important works they are intended for. There is no danger of injury to the horses, nor are the horses judged by their power in a jerk or a spasm of exertion. At our fairs everything should be regulated by reason and practical sense. All competitions are for useful purposes, and officers and committees should strive to have the tests applied in a practical way.

TIME TO BUD THE PEACH.—After many years' experience in budding the peach and having had the charge of the budding of millions, I find that early budding invariably does the best, say from August 1st, until September 1st. Many suppose that if budded too early they will start to grow, but the percentage is so small that it amounts to nothing. If only a few are to be budded, the best time is about 10th to 15th of August, but when there are large quantities, it is better for to begin as soon as the trees are large enough, if it is in July, than to put off too late. When cold nights commence in September, the sap is checked, and when trees are on sandy soil especially, they soon stop growth; and if buds unite they do not start as well or vigorous in the spring. There are many thousand trees lost by late budding, and those not already done, should be done in the next ten days if they are expected to do well. There are exceptional seasons, but this has been my experience in the last fifteen years.

WE all have our preferences; but no one prefers to hear a crying baby when the fact is so well known that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would at once quiet it.

A GOOD MESS FOR A MILCH COW.—A writer who says that one good cow gives all the milk needed in a family of eight persons, and from which was made two hundred and sixty pounds of butter last year, gives the following as his treatment: "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow every day water slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per centum more immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to it that she will refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty; but this mess she will drink most any time and ask for more. The amount of drink necessary is an ordinary water pail full each time, morning, noon and night.

LATE POTATOES.—As a measure of precaution for next season, every potato beetle that can be found should be destroyed. When the leaves are eaten from potato vines, the growth of the whole plant stops; if new leaves start, it is at the expense of the tubers. So, kill the beetles, and increase the crop.

An Aeronaut's Horrible Death.

On the fourth of July, 1873, Prof. La-Mountain made an ascension from Ionia, Mich. The arrangements of the ropes before the balloon started were thought to be wrong, but the professor thought everything was all-right. There was a tremendous crowd present. Immediately after leaving the ground the mouth of the canvas began to flop around with great violence. When half a mile from the earth, the balloon slipped between the ropes and was instantly inverted. The car and its occupant dropped like a shot. With the most terrific velocity the unfortunate man descended, clinging to the basket. That he was conscious was evident from his struggles. He strove to raise the basket above him, evidently hoping to use it as a parachute. He succeeded in his object, but when about one hundred feet high, he loosed his hold, folded his hands and arms before his face, and, feet first, struck the ground with a dull heavy thud. Then ensued a panic among the multitude almost indiscribable. Women fainted; men wept, and to add to the confusion, the canvas came flying overthe crowd like a huge bird. Some cried to get out of the way, as it would fall with crushing force. At this a general rush was made for safety, in which many were injured, and some for life. LaMountain was crushed into a literal pulp. Not a sign of motion of life was visible when his body was reached. Medical examination disclosed the fact that hardly a whole bone was left. Many were ground and splintered to powder. His jaws fell upon his arms and were pulverized. Where he struck there was an indentation made in the hard gravel ground of several inches deep. The corpse was laid out in the public square and was viewed by thousands.

TO AFFORD IMMEDIATE RELIEF IN ASTHMA, try Dr. Jayne' Expectorant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and by causing the ejection of the mucus wh ch clogs them. For Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness, this medicine is equally beneficial; while for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn Coughs and Colds.

DOMESTIC.

HOW TO WASH WOOLS AND LACES.—To wash the Saxony and Shetland wools, use no soap, no soda, no washing powders. It is more than difficult to make some laundresses believe that anything can be washed without soda, still more so without soap; but soap ruins wool crewels. Have a gallon of boiling water poured over a pound of bran, and in the same proportion for larger quantities. This should be done late in the evening, and left to soak until the next morning, stirring occasionally. Then drain off the water, and in it wash your woolwork or crewel work, using it lukewarm. Do not wring it, but squeeze gently to get out the water. Crewel work should be hung up to dry in the house in a hot temperature, and troned very carefully before it is quite dry. Knitting or crochet work should be pinned out on a board covered with flannel or linen to the shape, and left to dry very gradually. This should be attended to every time the things are washed. Macrame lace, guipure d'art and other laces should be cleaned in dry starch, not washed. Take a plateful of starch, roll till smooth, put in a clean linen cloth. In the starch now place your guipure work, and rub it with the starch until clean, and it is finished, looking as if it had just left the frame. Lace bibs, cuffs and all lace may be treated in the same manner, rubbing carefully.

BROWNING COFFEE.—Your whole time devoted to the task will prove to be great economy in the end; for a little forgetfulness, or carelessness, or neglect, especially toward the last, will ruin the whole. In the first place, procure a good quality of the article in question, for no amount of labor or painstaking can make a cup of "old Government Java" out of "light Rio," though the quality of even that can be improved with proper care. Having looked over your coffee, put it about two-thirds of an inch deep in a medium-sized dipper. Set it into a hot oven and place yourself near by with a long-handled spoon to keep guard. A certain degree of heat is necessary or the kernels will remain tough. Keep up a good fire, and stir the coffee frequently to keep the heat evenly dispersed throughout the mass, as a few burned kernels will spoil the flavor of the whole; but avoid keeping the oven open long at a time, and do not keep the coffee long enough withdrawn to become cool. Let the oven cool off gradually as the process nears completion, and when the kernels are a nice brown, and will break easily with the teeth, take from the oven and set away.

SOLE A LA NORMANDE.—Mix one onion, an equal quantity of carrot, half as much parsely, all finely chopped, and a pounded clove, with one ounce of butter. Spread it over a baking tin and lay on it two pounds if sole; add salt and pepper, a little white wine or good cider (one tablespoonful to each pound of fish), and bake it fifteen or twenty minutes. Put one ounce of butter into a stewpan. When it bubbles add half a tablespoonful of flour, stir, and as soon as it begins to take color add two gills of broth, pepper, salt and the juice of the baked fish, boil it one minute, add the yoke of an egg, and remove it from the fire. Pour half of it into a fireproof dish, lay the fish upon it, place over and around it about a dozen oysters and mushrooms, add the rest of the sauce, sprinkle over it a few bread crumbs and put it in the oven for ten minutes. Garnish with fried bread sippets. Flounders may be used instead of sole if the latter are not obtained.

REMEDY FOR RATS.—A farmer says: "Four years ago my barn was fearfully infested with rats. They were so numerous that I had great fears of my whole crop being destroyed by them after it was housed; but having two acres of wild peppermint that grew in a field of wheat, cut and bound with the wheat, it drove the rats from my premises. I have not been troubled with them since, while my neighbors have any quantity of them. I feel confident that any person who is troubled with these pests could easily get rid of them by gathering a good supply of mint and placing it around the walls or base of their barns."

MAKING COW'S MILK MORE DIGESTIBLE.—In a German newspaper a hint is given by Dr. Schaal with reference to the taking of cow's milk by persons who have a weak stomach. He says he has always succeeded in avoiding any evil effects by eating a little salt on bread either before or after taking the milk, when he omits to do this, a single glass of milk will produce diarrhœa, whereas with salt he can take a whole quart.

WHEAT MUFFINS.—Beat well two eggs, add one cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of melted butter and three cups of flour, through which have been sifted two teaspoonfuls of sea foam or baking powder. Add a little salt, and bake quickly in muffin tins.

WE notice in the awards at the Paris Exposition, that the Fairbankses received three prizes on their scales, consisting of a gold medal, a silver medal, and a bronze medal.

TO REMOVE a glass stopper, put a drop or two of glycerine or sweet oil in the crevice about the stopper. In an hour or two the stopper will be loose.

A Teamster's Mule Love.

A Eureka teamster is noted for the affection that he betrays for one of the mules in his outfit, the most obstinate and mangy looking animal in the string, and his tenderness for Nancy, as he calls her, has passed into a proverb. Upon being rallied upon this peculiarity by a chum, he discoursed as follows:

"I used to have a sweetheart back in Injiany that I was orful gone on, and this yere cussed mule has so many pints in her in common that my heart just yearns over her. She were as likely a gal as ever run barefooted in a cornfield, but she were too cussed obstinate to enjoy good health. You never knew just how to take her. She'd look you right smiling in the eye, and you'd think there were more sugar in her than in a New Orleans merlasses hogshead, and if you laid your hands on her onexpected like, she'd kick the breeching all to pieces in less than a minute. That's just the way with that mule. I reckon she's cost me nigh on to $500 for harness, saying nothing about a doctor's bill for a broken leg, but get into a tight place whar the mud's deep and the rest of the team kerflummixed, and call onto her for assistance, and blast my eyes if she won't pull herself clear out of her hide to help you out of your trouble.

That were the very way with Nancy. The summer 'fore I emigrated I were mighty sick with the ager, and got the milk fever on top of that, and I were purty nearly ready to cross over Jordan, but she nussed me nights until she were a shadder, but she pulled me through, and then she advised me to emigrate to Californy. I hated to go away; it were like persuading a hungry hoss to leave a pail of oats; but there war no use, she were bound to have her way, and I came. That war 15 years ago, and I hadn't been in the country a month 'fore I got news of her dying. Poor gal! She overdone herself taking care of my worthless carcass, and I have never seen no woman since that time that were worth shucks compared to her."

SCIENTIFIC.

The Address of Dr. William Spottiswoode, as the President of the British Association, at the recent meeting in Dublin, was devoted mainly to a plea on behalf of the mathematicians for the study of those speculative methods which are thought to exceed all reasonable limits, namely, imaginaries, manifold space, and non-Euclidian geometry. It is questionable, however, whether any but those already well acquainted with these processes followed the explanations given by the learned President with any great degree of pleasure or profit. A useful and generally intelligible abstraction of what he set forth is, from the nature of the subject, impossible; but it is consoling to find that, although the pure has outstripped the applied, "mathematics can tell us nothing beyond the problems she specifically undertakes; she will carry them to their limit, but there she stops, and upon the great region beyond she is imperturbably silent." There is room in the world of science still for men like Faraday, who do something else than machine work or dealing with physical problems. Dr. John Evans, in opening the geological section, reviewed some of the salient peculiarities of the geology of Ireland, as compared with those of the neighboring island, noting the inference that the appearance of man in Ireland is of far more recent date than that of the human occupation of Great Britain. He summed up also the theories of physicists regarding the grand climatic changes of which the glacial and interglacial periods give evidence; and, speaking of the progress of palæontological research, paid a well-deserved tribute to the valuable discoveries of Profs. Marsh, Leidy, and Cope, in North America. Prof. Fowler presided over the department of zoology and botany. He showed the advancement made in biology during the last hundred years, the great influence of Darwin in breaking down the old artificial barriers of classification, and the necessity of some kind of central judicial authority for deciding doubtful points of zoological nomenclature for working naturalists.

The Sap of the Maguey.—The *Agave Americana*, American aloe, called the *maguey* in South America. It has a short cylindrical stem terminating in a circular cluster of hard, fleshy, spiny, sharp pointed, bluish green leaves, each of which lives for many years, so that but few have withered away when the plant has arrived at maturity. It is a popular error that this only occurs at the expiration of a hundred years, when the tree flowers, and again lies dormant, so far as its efflorescence is concerned, for another century. The American aloe varies in the period of its coming to maturity, according to the region in which it grows, from 10 to 70 years. So soon as it matures, it sends forth a stem 40 feet in neight, which puts out numerous branches, forming a symmetrical cone. Each branch bears a cluster of greenish yellow flowers, which continue in perfect bloom for several months. The American aloe is applied to many uses. From its sap, drawn from incisions in its stem, is made *pulque*, a fermented liquor highly esteemed by the natives of the countries in which the plant is indigenous. A course sort of thread is made from the fibers of the leaves, known as pita flax. The dried flower stems constitute a thatch which is perfectly impervious to the heaviest rain. From an extract of the leaves balls are made which can be made to lather with water like soap; and from the centre of the stem split longitudinally a substance is obtained for a hone or razor strop, which, owing to the particles of silica which form one of its constituents, has the property of speedily bringing steel to a fine edge.

Tubular Water and Air Bed.—Mr. J. Millar, the physician of Bethnal House Asylum, Eng., has designed a bed capable of being distended with air or water, or both. It is made in compartments formed by rolls, or bolsters, some three feet in length, lying across the bedstead, and retained in position side to side by a case. The great advantages of this construction are obvious. The bed is capable of being adapted to any pressure by filling each seperate tube or bolster to the required degree. Thus the pressure may be taken off a tender part by simply drawing off a little water or allowing some of the air to escape. The tubes, which lie in the centre of the bed, and are liable to be soiled, can be withdrawn and changed at pleasure, or, for the convenient use of the bed pan, one or more may be depressed. If the bed is wetted, the fluid gravitates into the interspaces of the bolsters, and the patient is saved from lying in a pool. One or more of the tubes may be kept filled with warm water in special cases with great facility.

A Remarkable Wasp's Nest.—A few days ago the time ball on the Western Union Telegraph building in New York had to be replaced by a new one. The workmen, who went up to remove the old ball had no sooner begun their work when they suspended operations with surprising abruptness and unanimity. A colony of wasps had taken possession of the ball, and were quite unwilling to surrender their airy quarters. Indeed, it was with considerable difficulty that they were finally smoked out. The surprising feature of the affair was not so much the unwillingness of the wasps to surrender their home as their taking up with it in the first place. When in position for its noon fall the ball rests at the top a pole, 255 feet above the sidewalk; and, at the tick of twelve, drops 20 feet. That the wasps should have borne with this daily disturbance of their dwelling place is proof of their tenacity of purpose, to say the least. Whether their persistence was due to practical wisdom or to inherent stupidity is a question for Sir John Lubbock or Prof. Riley to decide.

Secrets of Postal Cards.

Nothing is easier than to send secret messages on postal cards, by using what is called "sympathetic ink," which makes an invisible writing until developed. Chemistry teaches a multitude of such inks; for instance, write with a weak solution of bichromate of potash. If the receiver of the postal card dips it into a decoction of logwood, or a solution of logwood extract, the letters will at once become black. If it is written with a solution of the yellow ferry-cyanid of potassaid, it has only to be washed over with a solution of sulphate of iron to make blue letters, or sulphate of copper to make reddish-brown letters. When written on with a solution of acetate of lead or lead-sugar, the receiver has only to expose the card to sulphurous vapors, such as are developed when sulphuret of iron is moistened with diluted sulphuric acid, to cause black latters to appear. If written on with a soluble salt of arsenic, the same sulphurous vapors will develop yellow letters, and if written on with a soluble salt of antimony, orange-red letters will appear. If done with a solution of nitrate or chlorid of nickel, the receiver has only to warm the card before a fire or stove, when green letters will appear; if nitrate or chlorid of cobalt is used, red letters will appear; with chlorid of copper, blueish letters. It is well to put into these solutions a very little gum or sugar; the beauty of the latter substances is that on cooling the writing disappears again. Even milk alone can be used for writing, which becomes visible on being warmed; this is, perhaps, the simplest method, but not quite so satisfactory in its results.

HUMOROUS.

"I WANT you to distinctly understand, sir," began a Third street wife as her husband came home and tossed into her lap an open letter addressed to her personally—"I want you to distinctly understand that I read the papers!" "Do, eh?" was his careless reply. "Yes, sir, I do; and I know that the Postmaster-General has ruled that a husband has no control over his wife's correspondence. Here, sir, you have for the fifth or sixth time opened a letter addressed to me personally." "Yes, I know it," he demurely replied; "and for the fifth or sixth time I have written across the envelope, 'Opened by mistake.' If that doesn't cover the case, you can appeal!" She didn't appeal, but she is going to rent a lock-box.

AT a dinner party at which Judge Hoar, whose home is in Concord, was a guest, and the late Judge Thomas was also present, the question of the care of the insane came up for discussion, and it was stoutly maintained that the so-called "village system," under which the afflicted are kept apart in small communities, was superior to the asylum system. "However well the village system may work elsewhere," said Judge Thomas, "it can never succeed in America." And then, with a quizzical glance at Judge Hoar, he added, "It has been tried for some years in Concord, *and has proved a complete failure.*"

"MIND your starboard helm," said a market apple-woman as an old salt reeled up against her stand. "(Hic) starboard it is, and steady, old gal," replied the old tar; "but where the deuce (hic) did you learn to steer?" "Ten years a stewardess in the Liverpool trade, my hearty," replied the old woman, "and down to every wrinkle; but heave ahead, my lad, and save a tide, and let the gentleman in to buy some apples." "Aye, aye, my lass," said the old mariner; and as he staggered away he muttered: "(Hic) ten years a stewardess, and come to this; our com (hic) merce is all gone to grass."

"BUB," said a Griswold street tenant to a newsboy whose bare feet were painfully conspicuous, "if you'll only commence now to sleep with your feet out of the window you don't know how hardened they'll get before winter sets in. "Didn't you try that same 'sperriment on your countenance some time?" innocently inquired the lad as he looked up.

"EVER since," said Mr. Smiley, at the breakfast table, recently, "Ever since that little fellow, Jimmy Puck, put a griddle cake round the earth—and it only took him forty minutes to do it—I have always held that a buckwheat flap-jack, with a little sprinkling of honey, was fit food for a fairy. Hannah, pass us a hot one."

"ISN'T yours a perilous life?" asked a lady of a railroad conductor. "Yes," he said, as he gently but insistorily charged her ten cents extra for not having purchased her ticket previous to entering the car: "Yes, you see it is perilous, but you see none but the brave deserves the fare."

A FATHER, who didn't care to have his son waste too much time in developing his muscle on the water, said to him: "John, if you ever expect to be a successful business man, just remember that you can never 'set the river on fire' with a rowing-match!"

"YOUNG MAN," said a minister to a youth of his congregation, "do you know what relations you sustain in the world?" "Yes, sir; two cousins and a grandmother, but I don't intend to sustain them much longer."

A LOVE-SMITTEN youth closed his letter with, "I send you ten thousand kisses, darling." If "darling" has had experience in such matters, she knows that one kiss on the lips is sweeter than ten thousand on paper.

ALL of them have used Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Who? Those who heretofore suffered with Boils and Pimples, but who are now free from such annoyances.

A YOUNG MAN without money is like a steamboat without fuel; he can't go ahead. Among the ladies he is like the moon of a cloudy night—he can't shine.

NOT a single tramp in this country has ever been known to purchase a guide-book. They had rather be lost than know where they are coming out.

"WHY do summer roses fade?" is a question asked by the poet. "Because there is no way of re-leaving them," is the answer of the gardener.

THE man who will tell a lie about the size of a squash can't be trusted in any official position. Spot these chaps and remember 'em at the polls.

"I HAVE a great ear, a wonderful ear," said a conceited musician, in the course of conversation. "So has a jackass," replied a bystander.

WHY is it probable that Moses wore a wig? Because he was sometimes seen with Aaron and sometimes without.

BEING the first bachelor and the first Benedict, how stands Adam's claim to being first in peace and first in war.

THERE is a wag in every household where a dog is kept.

THE man who eats soft shell crabs has got a soft job.

OLD JAMAICA is a rum place for a good time.

Beware of Cheap Excitants.

And use, if you need a tonic stimulant and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The liquors of commerce, even when they are not adulterated, fail to produce more than a temporary exhilaration, usually followed by a depressing reaction, anything but beneficial to a weakly constitution. Not only do the potent botanicingredients combined with the alcoholic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters minister to the health and vigor of those who use it, but the basis—pure old rye, the finest and most salubrious liquor distilled, is no mean promoter of a healthful condition of the digestive organs. Its presence in the Bitters is essential to preserve their vegetable constituents from fermentation, and it unquestionably augments their remedial value. Few medicinal preparations of a proprietary nature have ever received such strong commendations from medical men.

IF YOU ARE NERVOUS AND DEPRESSED take HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

STAUNTON (VA.) VINDICATOR OFFICE.—Dr. C. W. Benson:—We lose no opportunity to recommend your Celery and Chamomile Pills to our friends for Neuralgia and Sick and Nervous Headache. They act like a charm with us. TINSLEY & MORTON.

Pennsylvania trade supplied by Johnston Holloway & Co., French Richard & Co., Bullock & Crenshaw, of Philadelphia.

Good Advice Better than Gold.

If you are within reach of Philadelphia, and suffer with Rheumatism, enquire of Captain Currie, Police Headquarters; A. W. Frick, Esq., of the *Evening Bulletin*, or of M. Hartman, Truck D, Phila. Fire Department, as to what they know of the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Herndon's GYPSY'S GIFT. Sold by all Druggists in Philadelphia. Send for circular to J. J. Grindall, Box 520 P. O. Baltimore.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

During the warm season the nerves become enfeebled and the whole system debilitated. The stomach loses its power of digestion, the liver becomes congested and sluggish, causing constipation or diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera morbus; and the prevalence of more or less malaria at this season engenders ague, bilious or typhoid fevers, often of serious import. To avoid these consequences, take, night and morning, a tablespoonful of Hoofland's German Bitters; it is a splendid tonic and alterative, that will restore the appetite and digestion, tone the nerves, regulate the liver and strengthen and build up the whole system to withstand the summer heat and all its baneful influences.

HERSKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT will cure all scabby or scaly diseases of the skin.

DYSPEPSIA, loss of vitality and all the accompanying diseases may be positively cured by Schenck's Seaweed Tonic. It restores a healthy action to 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.

READ the testimonials, in an adjoining column, of persons who have used and been benefited by Hance's Epileptic Pills as a remedy for Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. They are certainly convincing.

Reliable Dry Goods House.

If you want Silks, Black Goods, Dress Goods, Hosiery or Dry Goods of any kind below the market prices, and wish to have the advantage of all the great trade sales, and of losses made by importers, send your orders or write for samples to B. F. Dewees, 1124 (formerly of 725) Chestnut street. They send out thousands of samples and fill orders daily from all parts of the country

HERSKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT will cure sore Eyelids, Sore Nose, Barbers' Itch on the face, or Grocers' Itch on the hands. It never fails. 50 cents a box, sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you require.

Hon. A. H. Stevens,

The great statesman of the South, says: "I used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit." It never fails to cure the worst case. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C. Sold by all druggists.

VEGETINE

Will Prevent and Cure Paralysis.

Enjoyed a Good Night's Rest.

SO. LAWRENCE, MASS., Apr 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

SIR,—Some five years ago I commenced taking Vege-tine, at the time I had had a shock of Paralysis, and could not walk across the room without assistance. I found great relief from it at first but discontinued the use of it again, and am now able to do my own work, and am washing to-day. I had taken large quantities of morphine and was unable to sleep, I have found vegetine to be a great quieter of the nerves and after taking it have been able to enjoy a good night's rest. I believe it to be a good medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to others.

J. S. ROBERTS,
No. 1 Kingston Court, Lawrence, Mass.

Nervousness, and all derangements of the nervous system, are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking Vegetine. It is a curative medicine, and prescribes a controlling power over the nervous system.

VEGETINE

I Have Seen the Remedy Tried, and Know it is Good.

NEWPORT, KY., April 27, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

SIR,—Having sold and recommended your medicines for the last three years, I is happy to bear testimony to the good I have received from them. I will answer by saying, that I know such beneficial result in a young friend who has been affected with a disease for two years, which was brought on by his own folly and indiscretion; and he has taken only one bottle when it showed its power to successfully fight the evil, so that I have always recommended it to young friends with bad blood. If you wish to use this as reference, you can do so, as I have seen the remedy tried, and know it is good.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,
G. M. MILLER,
P. O. box 478, Newport Ky.

VEGETINE.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE

Will Cure Dropsy and Dyspepsia.

WALNUT HILLS, April 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

I have much pleasure in informing you that, after seeing the cure of a three-years-old case of Dropsy by a friend of mine, I tried to get cured of a old trouble of mine, Dyspepsia. The use of four bottles of Vegetine, according to your directions was a great success, and I am free of my old enemy. The use of your Vegetine has effected a perfect cure.

Respectfully, yours,
L. W. DAVIDSON,
Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

VEGETINE,—It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted task.

VEGETINE

Druggists Recommend it.

CINCINNATI, April 19, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR,—I have sold during the past two years, large quantities of your Vegetine, which has given entire satisfaction in all cases, not hearing of a single complaint against it.

Very truly, yours,
K. R. ASHFIELD,
Druggist and Apothecary,
S. W. Corner Central Av. & 9th St.
Cincinnati, O.

VEGETINE,
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

BEATTY

PIANOS Another battle on high prices RAGING War on the monopolist renewed. See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply sent free. Before buying PIANO or ORGAN write direct to or call at factory, lowest prices ever given, most successful house in America; commenced a few years ago without a dollar; sales now nearly $2,000,000 annually. D. F. Beatty, Wash'n, N. J. WAR ORGANS

HUEY & CHRIST,

No. 131 N. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

Bailey's Pure Rye, from $1.20 to $1.30.
Copper Distilled, from $1.25 to $1.70.
Catawba Wine, $1.25.
Send for full price list.
HUEY & CHRIST.

FOR SINGING CLASSES.

ONWARD! (75cts., $7.50 per dozen.) By L. O. Emerson, and is the Author's last and perhaps best compilation for Singing Schools. Fine exercises, abundant excellent glees, many Glees and Songs and a good quantity of Sacred Music.

JOHNSON'S Method for Singing Classes ($0.60, or $6.00 per dozen) for Singing Schools has remarkably clear instructions, and a large quantity of pleasing sacred and Secular music for practice.

THE LAUREL WREATH, ($1.00, or $9.00 per dozen.) by W. O. Perkins, is a good Book for Singing Classes in High Schools, Normal Schools and Seminaries. Part I. Elementary. Part II. Voice Cultivation. Part III. Select Music in 2, 3 and 4 parts. Part IV. Sacred Music.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHOIR, (60 cts., or $6.00 per dozen.) By W. S. Tilden, is an exceedingly well constructed book for the singing Classes in Grammar Schools, (the higher classes,) and for the younger classes of the High Schools.

THE WHIPPOORWILL, (50 cts., or $5.00 per dozen.) By W. O. Perkins, is a genial and very bright collection of School Songs.

Any book mailed post free for retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y. | J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phil.

WE HAVE IT AT LAST.

A PERFECT Shirt Bosom Stretcher AND IRONING BOARD.

Best selling article in Market. Sells at sight, both in city and country. There are Agents selling Two Dozen daily. It is Superior in every respect, and more saleable than any other board. It was Patented November 20, 1877. Large percentage paid. Territorial and Retail **Agents Wanted.** STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE. Send for circulars and terms to

A. W. SMITH,
McKeesport, Allegheny County, Pa.
(Say in what paper you saw this advertisement.)

IT COSTS NOTHING!

To try our organs, as we send one to any address on ten days' trial, and refund freight if not purchased. Solid walnut cases, 13 stops, 2½ sets of reeds.

PRICE $71. Five Years' warranty. Direct from the factory.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Catalogues free. WASHINGTON, New Jersey.

FITS!

FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1877.

SETH HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1868, immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician; was cupped and bled several times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever I occupied with, and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1873, I commenced to use your Pills, and had two attacks afterward. The last one was April 5, 1875, and they were of a less serious character. With the blessing of Providence your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly affected may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 530 So. 5th Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. WILLIAM ELDER.

THERE IS A CURE FOR EPILEPSY.

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