AGRICULTURE.

FEEDING COLTS.—To feed oats to colts in winter some farmers think is injurious. It is objected that grain of any kind is too stimulating for young animals, and that they will grow up more hardy if kept on scanty feed. I regard this as an error. The usual food of an animal including grain is not stimulating. Were that the case there would be no question as to the impropriety of allowing grain to your horses or other animals. Grain contains more nutriment than the same bulk of straw or hay. If fed in large quantities to one not worked sufficiently to keep the digestive powers very active, the stomach and other organs will be impaired and the health of the animal will be injured. But given judiciously, grain promotes the growth and strength of horses either young or old. I think the proper way to harden an animal is not to cramp the growth of its organs but to develop them to the fullest extent, and nutritious food is indispensable to this end. Some of the best horsemen allow a small quantity of oats or corn to colts as soon as they will eat them—from a quart to two quarts per day during the first winter, and a more liberal allowance the following year, increasing the quantity gradutlly. Oats are preferable, as corn from its oily nature predisposes to inflammatory diseases. This treatment will amply repay the owner in the quality of bone and muscle which the animal will form and in the increased size, and beauty, and stamina which will be his characteristics when he is growing toward maturity. A colt cared for in this way will be at two years old the equal of a three-year old, allowed to take his chances without any food but that furnished by his dam from her ordinary commons, or picked up by himself in his summer pasture or winter straw yard.

FATTENING TURKEYS.—An old turkey raiser gives the following experiment: Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were also at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same article, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fatest, and the meat being greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

WHEN sheep refuse to eat, became weak in their legs and the wool commence falling off, it is a sign of worms in the head. These worms are carried by a fly that lays its eggs in the nostrils in the summer, but the worms do not give troubleuntil in thewinter or spring. They can be destroyed and the sheep cured by pouring into the nostrils a teaspoonful of turpentine and olive oil. Another remedy is to inject into the nostrils dry snuff, three or four times at intervals of a day or two. The snuff can be blown into the nostrils with a quill.

A CURE FOR GALLS.—Somebody sends to the Elmira Farmer's club the following cure for galls on the shoulders of draught animals, which he says is the best he ever used: Dissolve six drachms of iodine in half a pint of alcohol, and apply it on the sore with a feather as soon as the collar is removed, and when at rest, twice a day, morning and evening. The article should be in the stable of every farmer, as it is an excellent application on horses where the skin is broken bykicks or other accidents and is a sure cure for splints, if used in a proper manner.

HAY and oats make the best feed for horses that are obliged to work hard and regularly. If the hay is cut and the oats bruised or ground, the whole mixed'or moistened, the horse will eat his rations quicker, digest them sooner, and thus have more time for resting and renewing his power for labor. Farmer's horses that work little during the winter may be kept cheaper by cutting and mixing bright straw and hay in equal quantities, and adding a ration of steamed potatoes or raw carrots.

FARM LIFE.—Teach your boys that in farmers something more than muscle and physical endurance is required; that indeed, agriculture is a science or art that should be conducted according to clearly defined laws and well-established principles, and successful in proportion to the intelligence that directs it.

TO REMOVE ACIDS.—When acid has been dropped on any article of clothing apply liquid ammonia to kill the acid; then apply chloroform to restore the color. This process will prove effectual.

A Useful Garden Pet.

A writer in *Land and Water* gives an interesting description of a tame heron whose sparrow-eating proclivitieswould delight Dr. Coues. "I took a heron" he says "from a nest last Summer, and have had him about the back yard ever since. There were three in all in the nest, which one of my boatmen took and kept for a time in the boat-house, feeding them on fish, which they took to at once, and it was surprising what large-sized perch they could swallow whole—scales, spines and all. When they became a couple of months old, they were brought up to the stable yard where they stalked about most independently, and soon began to fly. They generally took their stand on the top of a house or gate, and soon began flying off to a lake close by; but one met an untimely fate, and another remained on the lake and refused to return toslavery so the remaining one had his wings clipped, and has had to remain a walking gentleman ever since. I consider him a most useful pet. As soon as it gets dusk of an evening, he is to be seen creeping round all the quiet corners with outstretched neck and bent legs, on the lookout for rats and mice which he pounces on and devours greedily. His great delight is in a small pond of water in the corner of the yard, where he spends all his spare time in chasing imaginary fish, and it is most amusing to watch him play with a small branch or leaf as a cat with a reel of cotton; he throws it on the water and dashes at it as if at a fish or eel. He is not at all particular about his diet. and eats all kinds of offal. When he is given anything, which he is unable to swallow, he walks right off to the pond, where he dips it, and straightway it disappears down his throat, no matter what the size may be, He was once given a mutton chop which had been dusted with pepper and salt preparatory to frying it. This he swallowed without knowing what he was eating; but soon finding it not very agreeable in his crop, he at once brought it up again (which he has a facility for doing) and coolly walked to his pond, where he washed the chop and swallowed it to his satisfaction—a most sagacious performance on his part. He frequently catches sparrows and other small birds which comes within his reach; these he swallowed at once. I had no idea they were such omnivorous birds."

SO PREVALENT AND SO FATAL HAS CONSUMPTION become, that it is now everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity. And yet, in their formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily relieved and controlled by resorting promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant—a curative specially adapted to soothe and strengthen the Bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for Asthma, and also for Coughs and Colds.

SCIENTIFIC.

The use of electric power as a substitute for steam was briefly considered by Dr. C. William Siemens, in his presidential address last spring before the English Iron and Steel Institute. He declared that so long as electric power depended upon a galvanic battery, it must, in the nature of things, be far more expensive than steam power, as the battery consumed zinc, a substance much more costly than the coal of the steam engine. If, however, a natural force, such as water power, could be applied so as to produce an electric current economically—which might well happen when the water power was not available for ordinary manufacturing purposes—the case would be very different. A dynamo-electrical machine moved by water would give a powerful electrical current, which could be transmitted through metal a great distance, and thus be made to move electro-magnetic engines, or to ignite electric lamps. "A copper rod of three inches in diameter," said Dr. Siemens, "would be capable of transmitting one thousand horse-power a distance of say thirty miles, an amount sufficient to supply one-quarter of a million candle-power, which would suffice to illuminate moderately sized town."

Dr. J. Hopkinson gives the following explanation of the fact that in Wilde's electric lamp the arc always proceeds to the ends of the carbon and stays there, whether the lamp be erect, horizontal or inverted: The current in each carbon repells the arc exactly as the current in the mercury-troughs repels the connecting cross-wire to a well-known experiment of Ampere. In Wild's candle we have two fixed conductors, the carbons, and a movable conductor, the arc. Since the current in the arc and the current in either carbon are one from the other toward the point of junction of that carbon with the arc, the arc must be repelled by the carbon.

Insects furnish many remarkable examples of analogy between their actions and those devised by intelligent industry. The water gnat, for instance, to keep her eggs afloat in an upright position, so that the tops may be exposed to the air and sun, glues them together side by side, in the form of a boat, which can not be sunk. Its larvæ becomes a pupa or chrysalis, from which bursts the gnat, and, until it can fly, it makes use of the old pupa skin as a boat. The notonecta, or water-boatman, turning on its back, converts its own body into a boat and rows with its long hind pair of legs exactly as with a pair of oars.

Rosenstiehl considers the following propositions as demonstrated so far as concerns the conditions of the harmony of colors. In monochrome decorations, derived from a single pure color, the gradations of one and the same color furnish among themselves harmonious arrangements, realizing what Cheyreul calls the "harmony of analogues." When a coloration is derived from two pure colors, the most pleasant assortment is that of two complementaries and their derivations, resulting in what Chevreul designates the "harmony of contrasts."

Dr. Otis Johnson, of the University of Michigan, gives the following new test for arsenic: Place the mixture containing arsenious or arsenic compounds in a Marsh apparatus with a concentrated solution of potassic hydrate and a little aluminium wire. Upon wearing, arseniuretted hydrogen will be evolved, which may be subjected to the usual tests. If, however, the gas blackens argentic nitrate, the proof is quite conclusive, since antimony by this process is not converted into antimoniuretted hydrogen.

Dr. Holz has found that the specific magnetism of magnetic iron-stone is the greatest of all magnetic substances hitherto examined. Its maximum permanent magnetism is nearly as great as and partly greater than steel, as hard as glass, and its permanent magnetization is sooner removed in demagnetization, with the same external agencies, than that of steel.

Mineralogists and metal-workers may turn to useful account the fact that M. S. Meslnier has made mixtures of iron and nickel chlorides, reduced by hydrogen at a red heat, yield well-defined alloys, sometimes admirably crystalline, and closely analogous to the meteoritic alloys of iron and nickel.

A War of Words.

Recently Professor Stewart went into Delmonico restaurant and asked Andy, the irrepressible head steward, to bring him some stuffed mutton and parsnips. No sooner had the Professor fairly seated himself at one of the small tables than a book agent came in and took the other side of the board. The two men were strangers; but as a matter of course the book-peddler couldn't keep still, and presently made some conversational advance to Stewart.

"Are not these meteorological disturbances somewhat peculiar for these latitudes?"

The Professor paused a moment, as he was mashing a potato, and replied:

"Guess it's about the same thing every year."

"In seasons of atmospheric depression, alternating with unexpected boreal excitements and rapid changes, resultant on sudden accumulations of moisture, such dispositions of the storm-belt are not, in my opinion, entirely uncalled for."

"Exactly!" remarked the Professor, lifting a fly out of his coffee.

"But," continued the agent, delighted at the style in which he was crowding the Profesor, "I doubt not but that certain energetic polarizations of the molecules in the mineral deposits have an attraction for theelectrically-charged clouds!"

At these points the Professor, who had been knocked around the ring and crowded to the ropes, so to speak, became fairly roused to his position, and slogged for the other's nose at once in the following style:

Ah! Exactly, my friend. In the ledge are vast deposits of minerals, found in volcanic matrices, and disintegrated by the upheaval of plutonic rock and semi-fused masses of silicious alumina, mingled with homogeneous debris of porphyry, the molecules of kaolined feldites, with a slight potash base. The decomposition of the fedspar is most effective along the line of the horizontal cleavage; and, necessarily, the liberated oxide of manganese, combining with the percolation of the alkalies which permeate the entire mass, causes a pronounced state of polarization, which cannot fail to account for the peculiar attraction in the vicinity. I might further explain the intricate chemical properties of the belt by illustrating the——"

By this time, however, the book-agent—who during the round had been verbally pasted in the jaw, smashed in the nose, biffed in the eye—rose from his seat, paid full price for his half-eaten meal, and shot out of the place. Andy said he examined the Professor, found his pulse regular, no signs of perspiration, and his mind intact.

DOMESTIC.

ATTRACTIVE LUNCHEONS. — There is something very dampening to the appetite in the aspect of thick bread and butter rolled in a bit of a piece of brown paper, with a cookie or two sticking to the parcel, and an apple covered with crumbs at the bottom of the pail. Such a luncheon often will prevent a delicate child from eating it at all. A little care spent in preparation—in cutting the bread trimly and neatly, packing the cake in a white paper, and the whole in a fresh napkin, in choosing a pretty basket instead of a tin pail—is not pains thrown away. Some children are born fastidious and with a distaste for food. They require to be tempted to eat, at all—tempted, not by unwholesome goodies, but by taking trouble to make simple things dainty and attractive to them. We have heard a grown woman, whose fastidiousness had survived her childhood, describe with a shudder the effect which her dinner-basket at school had upon her. The very sight of it took away her appetite; and she went through the afternoon faint and fasting rather than meddle with its contents. By all means bake the custard in a "pretty cup;" and do what is possible to give the luncheon an appetizing appearance to the little people, who depend upon it for the working force of their long school day.

FRY MEAT.—This is a common habit in American cookery, and it is most unprofitable to the eater. It robs the meat of its juice and hardens its texture. The extreme heat of the fat not only burns the outer layers of the meat, so as to injure their value for nutritive purposes, but also changes the chemical condition of the fatty acids, giving rise to products which obstruct breathing, and cause tingling of the eyes and nose of the cook which are more or less harmful to the eater. The peculiar flavor of the meat is in a great measure lost by frying, and for it is substituted the flavor of the fat in which it is cooked. The fat permeates the fibres of the meat in such a way as to render them less soluble in the watery fluids of the mouth and stomach, and thus causes difficult digestion. Broiling on a gridiron over a quick fire costs a little more time and trouble, and very likely fuel also, but by this process the juices of the meat are sealed up—to a certain extent—instead of being evaporated, and the nutritive value is thereby much increased.

CANVASSING HAMS. — If you have no barrel to hold pickle, the hams can be laid down in a salting-box, flesh side up; a pinch of powdered saltpetre and a tablespoonful of molasses or brown sugar; put over the lean, the n salt put over the whole and rubbed into the hock. After lying five or six weeks take it up and smoke to a light brown color with green hickory or sugar-tree wood. Before the warm days in early spring, put in bags of coarse, cheap cotton and dip in a rather thick solution of lime and litharge. This is done to prevent the entrance of the fly to the meat. To sell, the canvass should be put on neatly, and you should examine a pork-house canvassed ham to see how it is best done.

BREAD PUDDING.—Butter a baking dish; sprinkle the bottom with raisins; butter a few slices of bread; lay over the raisins (have enough slices to cover the custard); one quart of milk and six eggs; beat well together; add two-thirds cup white sugar; pour over bread when done; turn on another dish; cut in slices when cold.

BEEFSTEAK AND BEEFSTEAK PIE.—Beat the steak gently with a rolling pin and season with pepper and salt; have ready a deep dish lined with not too rich a pastry; put in the meat with layers of oysters; then the oyster liquor with a little mace and a teaspoonful catsup; cover with top crust and bake. Veal will do as well as beef.

BROWN BREAD.—Two cups of Indian meal, two cups of rye meal, one cup of molasses, two cup of sour milk, one teacups of sweet milk, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, pour into a tin pudding dish or two quart pail, shut a cloth in under the cover to make it tight, set it into a kettle of boiling water and let it boil steadily four hours.

INDIAN APPLE PUDDING.—Pour three pints of scalded milk over one one pint of sifted Indian meal, stir in two large spoonful of molasses, two teaspoonsful of cinnamon or ginger, and one teaspoonful of salt, add a dozen apples, pared and sliced very thin. Bake in a yellow nappy for three hours. Serve with a sweet sauce.

STARCH becomes sugar by boiling for forty-eight hours in 100 parts water and one of sulphuric acid.

THE composition of starch is carbon, 44 parts; hydrogen, 6 parts; oxygen 50 parts.

TO CONVERT old corn measure into new multiply by 96943 or 31 32.

The History of a Shoe.

It lies by the dusty roadside, as worthless and uninteresting a thing as can possibly be imagined—an old shoe. t has fulfilled its mission, it has served its purpose and its work is ended. Associations that may cluster around some worn-out garment are seldom attached to so unsightly an object, yet as we pass it by it seems to suggest something of its better days. Where has it been? and through what changes has it passed? Its history may be fraught with unusual interest, and could it but speak it might tell of more of the shifting scenes of life than ever falls to the lot of any one man to experience. Where has its lot been cast? in luxury or poverty? on the Senate floor, in the almshouse or in prison? or has it seen them all? Follow it through some fancied changes and we will find it a witness to many scenes. It may have pressed the downy carpets of the rich, and been a welcome guest at many a brilliant scene, supported some able champion of the people's rights pleading in the legislative halls, or traveled o'er land and sea and pressed the soil of many climes. But its days of luxury are over, and getting old and worn, it is brought less frequently from the closet corner, until it is given at last to some begging homeless wanderer, and then begins its career of poverty and crime. Noisily it treads the carpetless floor of some country almshouse, some prison walls may confine it, or worn by the aimless wanderings of some lawless tramp, we find it abandoned by the roadside nothing but an old shoe.

Shoes have a history as well as we and theirs is a detached portion of ours. Dear and sacred are the associations that cluster around them, when from among the cobwebs of some lumbering attic room their sight recalls a thousand pleasant memories of some long departed friend, and many a tiny pair in a secluded corner of some secret drawer has brought the tears to a broken hearted mother's eyes.

There is an interesting history in the manufacture of a shoe and the various occupations that find their way into it before completion, but its eventful career begins when it leaves the last. Our destinies seem pictured in it as it suggests that inevitable fate which awaits us all.—*Our Second Century.*

HUMOROUS.

BIJAH AND HIS BOOTS.—"What on earth ails you this time?" sharply demanded the court, as Bijah limped across the path to his desk.

"Boots," was his brief reply.

"Who booted you?"

"I want it understood that I've got a new pair of feet, and they hurt my boots!" answered the janitor.

"Where are they—show 'em to me."

Bijah limped into the corridor and brought out one. He was a little pale around the mouth, and he trembled as he said:

"It's plenty big enough, but the heel don't set right."

His honor looked from the boot to Bijah's foot and back, and a look of horror settled down upon his face as he said:

"Well, I'm now ready to lay down and die! When a man seventy-eight years old, bald-headed, ugly looking, and with hands as big as wall-baskets, will deliberately try to crowd a number 13 foot into a number 12 boot, we might as well go under ground."

"That boot is even too big for me!" persisted Bijah.

"Too big! too big! Bijah, have you decided in your old age to gain notoriety as a falsifier? Too big! Great guns! but they'll have to have a second story added before you could wear a stocking with 'em!"

Bijah walked away with a quivering chin. It isn't right for anyone to abuse another's feet. Feet are something none of us can help, especially big feet.

Can Piles be Cured

is the most important question to-day with suffering millions who, when looking at the long list of useless pile nostrums feel as the afflicted Bible Patriarch, like exclaiming: "I have heard many such things, miserable comforters are ye all, how long will ye vex my soul and break me in pieces with words?" It is not recorded that Job had piles, but he could not have had anything more painful, and the same question might have been asked then as since for three thousand years: *can piles be cured?* We believe that Dr. Silsbee has solved the problem, for nothing is more certain than that his "Anakesis," does *absolutely* and *promptly cure* the worst cases of piles. When half a million of afflicted assert positively that it *has cured them* and in 20 years *no one* has used the doctor's wonderful remedy without instant relief, and by following his simple instructions as to habit and diet were, benefitted and over 95 per cent cured, all arguments and theories of those who havn't used them, go for naught. Anakesis is now prescribed by physicians of all schools and has been pronounced as near infallible as is possible. It is easily applyed, perfectly safe, instantly relieves pain, and ultimately cures the most inveterate cases. It has grandly solved the problem that Piles *can* be cured. Samples of "Anakesis" are sent free to all sufferers, on application to P. Neustaedter & Co. sole manufacturers of Anakesis, Box 3946 New York. Also sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per box.

IRISH WIT.—Plunket, an Irish lawyer, whose eloquence and ability made him a leader in Parliament, was noted for his caustic wit. A witness who, though very ready to reply to the questions on the direct examination, was by no means so when cross-examined, was taunted by Plunket with this.

The excuse made by the witness, "The counsellor's questions put him in a *doldrum.*" The judge, Chief Baron Lord Avonmore, repeated the words, "A doldrum! What is that?"

"I can tell your lordship," said Plunket, "a doldrum is a *confusion of the head arising from a corruption of the heart.*"

An acquaintance of Plunket's, who was not remarkable for his brilliancy, was said to have foretold an event. "I always knew he was a *bore,*" replied Plunket, "but I did not know he was an *augur.*"

REV. DR. JETER, a distinguished Baptist clergyman of Richmond, Va., has a voice whose characteristic tone is a mournful falsetto. The doctor tells this story about that voice:

Many years ago, an artless stranger, whom I casually met, said to me, "I hear you preach every Sunday. You are the greatest preacher ever I did hear."

"Ah," said I, "you have not, I suppose, heard Mr. M.—— preach." [At that time, Mr. M.—— was attracting great attention by his sermons.]

"Yes," he replied, "I have heard Mr. M.—— several times. He is a great preacher, but he is not so great a preacher as you are. You have the mournfullest voice of any man I ever did hear."

"WHAT ever shall I do with such a bad, bad boy," said a loving mother as she strove to impress upon her six-year-old tow-head his manifold troublesomeness. "Oh, you let me alone. I ain't half as bad as I can be," replied non-impressibleness, and he gave his maternal ancestor a wink that completely upset her gravity.

MAINE NEWS.—Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities. — *Portland Ad.*

"I trust you will be true to me," he said, in accents mellow. "Of course I will, my dear," said she—"till I get another fellow."

WE FANCY that distillers are not good at repartee, because they always pay somebody for making their retorts.

THE dentist will make more money per acher than any farmer we ever saw

A SERMON is like a building—the longer it is the more sleepers there are.

A SETTING hen is a nuisance when you would prefer her to lay daily.

THE waters very often get angry, and then you see the waters pout.

BRED on the waters—The ancient mariner.

SOME bakers make bread alum mode.

SOUND money—the organist's salary.

LOST at sea—the sight of land.

STERN necessity—the rudder.

KEARNEY'S platform is truck.

THINK of ease but work on.

"What are you Going to do About it?"

Because the penalties of physiological laws are not executed speedily, some fancy they are void. But when the system breaks down, and almost hopeless complications arise, which the family physician, by reason of his limited experience, fails to relieve, the pertinacity of the above inquiry is apparent. Many remedies have been specially prepared for these cases, and many physicians are bidding for their patronage. As before making a purchase of land, a "search" is required, and the title carefully examined, so the invalid should carefully investigate the claims of any physician offering to treat chronic diseases. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are well known, and have effected many cures where eminent physicians have failed, yet to accommodate surgical and complicated cases, and those desirous of being restored speedily, Dr. Pierce has erected an elegant sanitarium, at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. No institution in the world offers advantages superior to those found in this establishment. Half a score of physicians are in attendance, several of whom have been prominently connected with leading American and European Hospitals. Every improved facility for hastening a cure that a liberal expenditure of money could secure can here be found. Before fully deciding where to go, address Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel for circular.

YOUTH'S COLUMN.

Ruthie's Stratagem.—The school-bell rang out warningly, and on the children hurried, fearing they would be late. All save Dick who lagged behind, bent on a declaration of independence, for that day at least.

"I don't care," he said, slipping down a path that led to the river, "I won't go a step into that school; I'm just goin' to skate the whole day long?" and Dick drew forth the runners that he had so slyly tucked under his overcoat.

But suddenly he paused; a shadow crossed his face.

"It won't last long," he added dolefully: "looks sort of risky, now. I'll try it, I guess;" and, dropping the skates, Dick stepped carefully out on the ice.

Just at this juncture a little girl rushed breathlessly down the path, seized the skates, and ran off again with all her might.

This was Dick's cousin Ruthie, who had seen his movements, and turned back after him in real distress.

"Dickey's sure going to play truant," she thought, and from behind a big tree she watched him with tears in her pretty eyes. But when he started to test the ice her face brightened up; there burst upon her a plan to save Dickey, and she hurried to carry it out.

"He's sure to come, now," she said, running on with the captured skates. "He'll be mad, I suppose, and I'll get a tardy mark, too; but I'd rather any thing than to see Dickey punished;" and little Ruth laughed aloud for joy.

Meanwhile Dick, first cautiously walking, then dancing, and finally kicking vigorously at the ice, returned with glowing face.

"It's strong enough to bear a thousand," he exclaimed, hurrying to get his skates.

A more astonished boy you cannot imagine.

"Where in the world are they?" he murmured amazedly. "I surely put them here;" and poor bewildered Dickey ran up and down the river bank seeking them, in vain.

"Well," he exclaimed finally, "they are gone, anyhow, and I might as well go to school. I wouldn't mind being kept in to-morrow if I'd had my skates to-day; but *now* it's different!" and Dick went on his way.

"Three tardy marks for Richard Holme," spoke the teacher, as he reached his desk. But I think Dick scarcely heard; he had lifted the lid and within saw—his skates.

Now Dick had been so startled by the disappearance of the skates that he was inclined to believed in the fairies of which he had read. But, when he found them in the desk, his thoughts took a more practical shape. He fancied he saw a gleam in Rob Butler's eye.

"If he's done it, I'll fix him!" he said, with an angry look. Little Ruth saw this.

"Oh, dear," she thought, "there'll be trouble now; perhaps before I can tell!" and she was half sorry she took the skates.

But something occurred which restored Dick's good humor and made him less anxious to settle with Rob. Just before recess, the teacher said:

"The certificate for best general record, for February, is due to Richard Holme. He may come and receive it now."

"How fortunate!" thought Dick, as he went up to the teacher's desk. He had entirely forgotten it was the first of the month. If he had succeeded in playing truant this day, he would have had no chance for the neat certificate and so have lost the prize.

Little Ruth was quite beside herself with joy. When the bell rang she ran after Dick with sparkling eyes.

"Oh, Dickey," she said, "I took the skates—and ain't you awful glad? I never thought of the certificate, only that you'd be kept in. But, oh, Dickey, ain't you glad?"

Dick was glad, and thankful for Ruthie's stratagem, and he didn't play truant again.

He Wouldn't Draw.—Our boy is not fond of drawing; in fact he cannot draw, will not draw, does not draw.

"I ca'nt draw to-day; my throat's too sore. It hurts it. Besides, I don't feel like drawing, and my mother says I needn't ever draw if I didn't feel like it."

"Are you sure your mother said that?" asked the teacher.

"Yes," he said, stoutly, "she did. She said I wasn't to draw when I didn't feel like it; and I don't feel like it now; my throat's too sore."

"Very well," replied the teacher, "I shall go and see your mother about it."

Quick as a flash, he replied: "Well, if I was you I wouldn't take the trouble to go and see her; because, you see, it was way back when we was livin' in Wisconsin that she said that, and as like as not she's forgot all about it by this time."

Teacher—Now what is the meaning of the word chasm? Pupil—It is an opening. Teacher—Favor me with an example. Pupil—The milliners have a chasm in the beginning of the season.

Astonished parent — "Why, Charley! carrying chips in your hat?" Charley (displaying his summer tile)—"Never mind, mamma; it's my chip-hat."

The Rothschild's Victimised.

The Rothchilds of Paris have been victimized through what they had intended to be a shrewd business operation. A little more than two years ago they sent to the government mint at Bordeaux silver, in bars, to the value of 1,200,000 francs, and requested that it might be coined for them. Although uncoined silver was then selling at a considerable discount from its nominal worth as a circulating medium, and although the French Government had ceased coining silver on its own account, yet the laws regulating the mint did not permit of a refusal to receive and stamp the metal. As a possible means of getting out of the difficulty, the Rothchilds were told that the pressure of work was so great that the coined money could not be delivered for two years; but after making an estimate which showed that they could afford to sacrifice the interest on their money for this period and still make a handsome profit, the bankers replied that they were willing to wait. The silver was turned over to the superintendent of the mint, who gave them a certificate of deposit, but when at the end of the stated time they called for their money they were told that it could not be delivered to them, for the silver bars had been stolen, silver-plated copper bars having been substituted for them. To the Rothchilds this was an unqualified loss, for the goverment decrees expressly provide that it is not to be held responsible for bullion sent to its mints by private persons who desire to have it coined, while in the case of the officials at the mint, it is merely a breach of trust, for which they cannot be held criminally accountable. The primary action on the part of the Rothchilds was largely colored by what is known as sharp practice, so that the sympathy felt for them will be in some degree mitigated; but the incident will have one result, that unless a change is made in the French laws regulating the coinage of bullion, very little metal owned by private individuals is likely to find its way into the government mints.

Carrying Secret Messages.

A curious list might be made of the strange methods employed in transmitting many important historical messages. The intelligence which enabled Cyrus to overthrow the Median monarchy was conveyed in the body of a hare sent him as a present. The instigator of the Ionian revolt against Persia sent his agent a trusty slave, with verbal orders to shave his head, when the necessary instructions appeared traced on the skin beneath. During Mohammed's wars letters of this kind were frequently plaited in the long hair of female slaves. The mediæval fashion of writing in ink which only became visible when held to the fire is well known; but Cardinal Richelieu surpessed even this in his device of a dispatch whose alternate lines made an entirely different sense from that of the letter as a wrote. One of the French chiefs of the Fronde war concealed an important letter in a roasted crab. Warren Hastings, when blockaded in Benares by Cheyte Singh, apprised the English army of his situation by dispatches written upon rolled-up slips of parchment, which his messengers carried in their ears, instead of the quills usually worn there. The letter which recalled General Kaufmaun to the relief of Samarcand, when besieged by the Bokhariotes in June, 1868, was stitched up in the sandal of a loyal native. It is even stated—though the story certainly savors of Munchausenism—that a French spy, in 1870, carried a photographic dispatch through the German lines in the hollow of one of his false teeth.

A Cat to be Used as a Substitute for Carrier Pigeons.

It seemed that the Belgians have formed a society for the mental and moral improvement of cats. Their first effort has been to train the cat to do the work of the carrier pigeon. The most astute and accomplished scientific person would have his ideas of locality totally confused by being tied up in a meal-bag and carried twenty miles from home and let out in a strange neighborhood in the middle of the night. The experiment has, however, been tried upon cats of only average abilities, and the invariable result has been that the departed animal has reappeared at his native kitchen door the next morning, and calmly ignored the whole affair.

This wonderful skill in traveling through unfamiliar regions without a guide-book or a compass has suggested the possibility of cats being used as special messengers. Recently, thirty-seven cats residing in the city of Liege were taken in bags a long distance into the country. The animals were liberated at two o'clock in the afternoon. At 6.48 the same afternoon one of them reached his home. His feline companions arrived at Liege somewhat later; but it is understood that within twenty-four hours every one had reached his home. It is proposed to establish at an early day, a regular system of cat communication between Liege and the neighboring villages.

Not Symptoms, but the Disease.

It would seem to be a truth appreciable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases, with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, disorders of the bowels, urinary affections and other maladies are not palliated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease.

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

RHEUMATISM,

This dreadful disease, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and believing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and positively cures the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every Druggist in town.

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 GYPSIE'S GIFT. Sold by all Druggists in Philadelphia. Send for circular to J. J. Grindall, Box 520 P. O. Baltimore.

HISKELL'S Tetter Ointment will cure Sore Eyelids, Sore Nose, Barber's Itch on the face, or Grocer's Itch on the hands. It never fails. 50 cents per box. sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. DR. Kunkel the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm can be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the plaintiff has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the sea', headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP never fails to remove them. Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggists the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to DR. E. F. KUNKEL, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

A sure cure for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Weak Stomach, General Debility, Diseases of the Nervous System, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a Tonic. Every bottle guaranteed or the money refunded. Price, $1. Get the genuine. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON and take no other. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5. If your druggist does not have it send to Proprietor, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

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

KANTNER'S Illustrated Book of Objects for Children, containing over 2,000 Engravings of every day objects, with their names—making the simplest, most agreeable and effective method for the preliminary instruction of children. Price in boards, $1.00, cloth $1.50. Canvassers wanted. Lee & Walker, 1113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, with well-built, commodious Stone Residence, furnished with every city convenience except gas. Barn and Carriage house and frame cottage on one portion, and good frame dwelling, with barn and stabling on the other portion. Beautifully situated in the Twenty-Second Ward, five miles northward from Market street, Philadelphia, fronting on the Second Street Turnpike, New Second street road and the Olney road, adjoining the village of Olney and Olney Station, on the Philadelphia and Newtown Railroad, and the greater portion of a mile eastward from Tabor Station, on the North Penn Railroad. The land is very productive, and the buildings are in excellent order. Terms easy. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 37 Park Row, New York, or J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 732 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MEN and WOMEN wanted everywhere to do a quiet business. MONEY MAKING easily made in every locality. We will prove it or forfeit $500. Goods entirely new. Samples free; write at once. WILDES & CO., Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE

ACTS AS A TONIC.

Vegetine also acts as a most powerful and grateful tonic; and this feature is most noticeably experienced by persons recovering from acute diseases, and by women who have long been afflicted with ills peculiar to their sex. Invariably has it been found to increase the tone or power of the nervous system, by which, in turn, all other portions of the frame are strengthened, and the quality of the blood improved. To man, woman or child, it will impart strength where strength is wanting. It will revitalize the system of the poor overworked being whose life is being frittered away in endless cares and anxieties; it will infuse the strength of iron and the roseate tint of health into the weak sickly and bloodless tenance of women crushed by many hardships and oppressed by the dangers of child-bearing; it will give new life to the pallid and emaciated child whose appetite is gone, whose movements are feeble and nervelessness, and whose whole system is one of decay and debilitation. VEGETINE is a true tonic, and not a deceptive stimulant; the good that it imparts to-day is not succeeded by injury to-morrow.

VEGETINE

Rev. O. T. Walker says:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In Nervous Debility it is invaluable; and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic. O. T. WALKER.

Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-Square Church, Boston.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 13, 1877

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—I have been using Vegetine for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and can highly recommend it as a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. J. L. HANAFORD,

Pastor of Egleston-square M. E. Church.

VEGETINE

Rev. J. P. Ludlow Writes:

178 BALTIC STREET, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 14, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,

Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE

I Regard as a Valuable

FAMILY MEDICINE.

JANUARY 1, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results; and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine.

Truly yours, REV. WM. MCDONALD.

The Rev. William McDonald is well known throughout the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily), that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

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Prepared by

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Three Comic Operas.

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