SCIENTIFIC.

Making Canvas Waterproof.—The recipe used by Mr. Berthon to render the canvas of his collapsing boat airproof and waterproof, and believed to be similar to that used in the English dockyards for hammock cloths, is as follows: To six ounces of hard yellow soap add one and a half pints of water, and when boiling, add five pounds of ground spruce ochre, one-half pound of patent driers, and five pounds of boiled linseed oil. For waterproofing sheets, the ochre should be omitted, as it adds to the weight, lessens the flexibility, and is unnecessary. Existing coverings are made temporarily airproof and waterproof by preparations of India-rubber, oil, paint, etc. Fabrics coated with preparation of India-rubber are not proof against the effects of climate or rough usage, are not easily repaired, and compared with those coated with the Chinese and other preparations, are very heavy, and if of the same dimensions expensive. The recipe for "waterproofing" stout calico, used by the Chinese, is given by the late Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, in his recent report on life-saving apparatus in the "Journal" of the Society of Arts. He states that it is perfectly efficient, alike in the hottest and coldest climates, is believed to be composed of boiled oil one quart, soft soap one ounce, and beeswax one ounce; the whole boiled until reduced to three-quarters of its previous quantity; but experiments are required to test satisfactorily the above proportions.

Poisonous Dyes.—The fact, as stated by a contemporary on expert authority, that thirty-six million pairs of fancy colored stockings are made, imported, sold and worn in the United States in twelve months shows what a firm footing vanity has secured on our soil. There might not be any great objection to this, provided no evil effects followed the indulgence in this attractive article of dress; but the startling fact is made known that the wearers of these stockings often subject themselves to a process of slow poisoning which affects the skins, undermines their constitutions, and if not discontinued strikes at their lives. In short, the dyes used in producing the more showy colors are made from poisonous matter, and are no doubt perilous to health and sometimes to life. It is alleged that the poisonous dyes are to be found in the goods imported from France, and that our American-made goods are harmless; but we should desire to have the testimony of others than our own manufacturers on that point. Poisonous dyes are cheaper than others—that is to say, they produce more brilliant colors at less cost. It is alleged that our market is flooded with this objectionable article, and that they are mainly found among the cheap fancy stocks. Certainly the matter is of sufficient importance to demand inquiry and action.

The question as to the best method of preserving meat for food is a very important one, both from an industrial and sanitary point of view. Some time ago borax was represented to be an excellent preservative when meat is steeped in a solution of it, or when it is powdered and sprinkled over the meat. Borax does prevent decay when so applied to animal food, but M. G. Le Bon insists that when food is eaten and the borax taken, as it must be, in small successive doses, poisonous results ensue. Moreover, he maintains that all saline substances whatever should be discontinued in preserving food, because they deprive it of its nutricious properties, and he advocates the use of cold alone in keeping perishable food from decay and its alimentary value unimpaired.

Wine tested by the taste and by chemical analysis gives very different results. Drs. E. Mach and Patele have found that often varieties which are pronounced light are in reality rich in alcohol, and that others which seem mild to the palate are strongly acid. In accounting for these apparent contradictions, these chemists say that wine is a most complicated liquid, and that the substances of which it is composed are by no means all known. Even among the most prominent and best recognized ingredients, it is not so much the quantity of one or the other as their relative proportion which determines the flavor.

The medical faculty of Rome have asserted that Casolpinus described the capillary vessels as connecting the arteries with the veins; but that was impossible without the aid of the microscope, which Cornelius Drebbel, a Dutchman, first exhibited in London in 1620, but neither did Harvey complete his discovery in all its parts by the demonstration of the capillaries. To Malpighi the honor is due of discovering the capillaries of the lungs by the aid of colored injections and the microscope.

Strength and toughness in bar iron are indicated by a fine, close and uniform fibrous structure, free from all appearance of crystalization, with a clear, bluish grey color, and a silky lustre on a torn surface when the fibres are shown.

Knot Varnish.

"Take that and go to the store and get five gallons of varnish," said a boss painter to a new apprentice. "This note will tell him what you want," added he, handing him a folded piece of paper.

When the boy came back, the employer had gone out, and a waggish jour took the can, smelt it and said: "Boy didn't the boss tell you to bring varnish?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well take this right back, and tell the one who gave it to you that this is 'knot varnish.'"

The boy went, and repeated what the jour requested him.

"Of course it is 'knot varnish,'" replied the man with a smile.

"Well, sir, please give me varnish, then," said "greeny."

"Why this is varnish." returned the man frowning.

"But you said just now it was not varnish, sir.

"So it is 'knot varnish'" returned the man angrily, and walked away.

The boy was in a dilemma; he knew not what to do and was about going back to the shop empty handed, when to his relief, his employer entered the store.

"Well, why do you loiter here?" asked he, in displeasure.

The boy explained the matter as he understood it. The boss took the cork out of the can, smelled at the mouth and said:

"This is 'knot varnish.'"

"So I told him, sir," said the boy, with brightening face, "and after telling me it was varnish then saying it was not varnish, he walked away and I was just going out as you came in."

A luminous smile overspread the face of the 'boss' and he said to his apprentice:

"It is all right. This is varnish and it is 'knot varnish.' Take it to the shop, and if you can't understand it, just ask the man who sent you back with it. He'll explain it to your satisfaction."

He had it all explained to him on his return to the paint shop, and for many a day after, he was reminded of it. He knows what 'knot varnish' is now.

AGRICULTURE.

FIGURES FOR FARMERS.—Arithmetic is much more necessary to a farmer than to many others, for as his resources are not so many, or so lucrative perhaps, as the tradesman or merchant, so much the more need is there that he should be safe in his calculations. Yet we will ask you how many farmers practice anything like strict calculations?

How many potatoes did you raise? Why I don't know exactly, I guess four or five hundred bushels.

How much corn did you raise? Why fifty or sixty bushels.

How much hay did you cut? Why fifteen or twenty jags.

How much milk does your cow give? why she gives a pailful night and morning. Such are the answers which you will, nine times in ten, get from farmers, if you put the same questions.

Now what exactness, or real definite knowledge is there in such statements? The Dutch have a proverb that he who keeps books seldom fails. That is, he who keeps his accounts correctly, and is arithmetically certain what his income and outlays are—who knows the cost of his property, whatever it may be—the expenses attending, and the amount on hand, will at once foresee evil and ward off the danger. Farmers should practice this particularly, for as their real progt on many of their articles of produce is small, and the expenses attending the feeding and rearing many kinds of stock are large, it is absolutely necessary that they should know the exact cost, in order to shape their course, and fix their prices. Attempting to do business without this precaution, is like navigating the ocean without a compass. You may creep along, by the shore and the help of the stars—a lucky wind may waft you to the desired port; but there is no certainty about it, and if the cloud hides the planets, you are lost, and perhaps wrecked. Let those who have been in the practice of applying arithmetic to their agricultural pursuits continue the practice; and let those who never have, begin immediately.

HONEY LOCUST FOR HEDGES.—The secret of success, in hedge-growing of any kind, is well directed care and attention during the first three or four years, and if this be given to honey locust it will make a hedge every time. The plants must be good ones, vigorous and thrifty—and should be about the same size; at least, put all of the same size together, and not plant small and large ones promiscuously. Before setting make the ground along the line rich and mellow. After setting out, the rows must be cultivated and kept clean until the hedge is matured or finished. Let the plants grow the first year undisturbed and then cut them down within three inches of the ground, the second year, seven inches from the ground; third year, twelve inches; fourth year, one foot and a half; fifth year, twenty-five inches; sixth year, thirty-three inches; and the seventh year, height desired for fence. This takes seven years, but the fence is good after the fourth year.

HARNESS GALL.—It is a cruel thing to work a horse that has a sore neck worn raw by a badly fitting collar. In putting horses that have been comparatively idle during winter to the hard work of the plow and the harrow, painful and unsightly sores are often caused which unless cared for at once, prove of long standing, permanently disfiguring the animal. When the abrasion first appears, give the horse a day or two rest. It is better to do this even if important work is somewhat delayed. Chloride of zinc diluted with fifty parts of water and applied with a soft sponge is a good astringent, serving to harden and toughen the skin. But after all, the best way to prevent galling is to have the collar, and every part of the harness, touching the horse, a perfect fit. Keep it well oiled and pliable. Then inure the animal to hard work gradually and kindly.

FOOD FOR YOUNG CHICKS.—For young chicks much sour food is not beneficial, neither is meal just wet. It should be scalded, and the dough stirred as it cools. Any stint during the first six weeks dwarfs the fowl, and consequently gives a blow to nature from which it seldom recovers. Raw corn meal swells and sours in the crop, and causes indigestion, which is one of the worst diseases that attacks fowls. It causes rheumatism, chicken cholera, and, very frequently, death. Rapid growth prevents the gapes, and freedom from vermin and substantial food also promote this.

To make a cheap pork barrel, buy a coal-oil barrel; knock one head in; take a bunch of old hay, set fire to it, and throw it in the barrel; let it burn until the staves begin to burn; put it out by turning the barrel upside down; scrape the coals off, and you have a good, sweet barrel.

The Vatican.

This phrase is often used, but there are many that do not understand its import. It refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome which cover a space of 1260 feet in length, and one thousand feet in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the sixth century, erected an humble residence on its site. About the year 1160 Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent II., a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II., King of Aragon. In 1305, Clement V., at the instigation of the King of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a state of obscurity for more than seventy years. But soon after the return of the Pontifical Court to Rome, an event which had been earnestly prayed for by poor Petrarch, and which finally took place in 1365, the Vatican was put into a state of repair, again enlarged, and it was thenceforth considered as the regular palace and residence of the Popes, who, one after another added fresh buildings to it, and gradually enriched it with antiquities, statues, pictures and books, until it became the richest depository in the world. The library of the Vatican was commenced 1,400 years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles Borromeo, and many Hebrew, Syrian, Arabian and Armenian Bibles. The whole of the immense buildings composing the Vatican are filled up with statues found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome; with paintings by the masters, and with curious medals and antiquities of almost every description. When it is known that more than 70,000 statues have been exhumed from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome, the reader can form some idea of the riches of the Vatican. It will ever be held in veneration by the student, the artist and the scholar. Raphael and Michael Angelo are enthroned there, and their throne will be as enduring as the love of beauty and genius in the hearts of their worshippers.

A man to be a success must not be a pure idealism, but he must have ideas. He does not want to be sun-dazzled or sun-blind, but he must keep him from knocking himself against the wall.

DOMESTIC.

BEAUTIFYING HOMES.—Now is the time that housekeepers should improve in beautifying their homes. My little article is not written for those who live in homes of luxury. But all over the hills and valleys of this land are humble homes whose inmates have just as great a love for the beautiful, and it is to these my hints are written. Mothers, whose days are spent in busy household cares, or patiently following after the little feet that run into so much mischief, be not discouraged. When the little ones beg for something to do, let them work. A little cardboard, with a needle and bright yarn, or even a piece of hard soap, with a hammer and carpet tack, is a great relief. Their little minds have got to be busied in some way. Christ tells us to be faithful in little things; and for everything that we do to make our homes pleasanter or its inmates happier, we shall receive a reward in the bright faces around us. By many little things we can make our rooms pleasanter. We can all have rag carpets; but, if we save all bright pieces of woolen cloth and make cushions and rugs of various designs, some of which I will give, with an improvement. Cut round pieces of three colors, and sew them together with coarse white thread in flannel stitch. Then arrange them on a heavy cloth in the form of diamonds or squares, according to colors, and you have a rug useful and pretty. Another: Cut your colors like carpet-rags; then with a coarse hook draw the rags through coarse canvas or burlap, like the worsted tidies. This is more work, but when done is beautiful. I saw one of the design of which a deer was lying down. If you have engravings that want frames, make them of stiff pasteboard or pine. Wet the front side with glue, then place a black cord in the middle in the form of a vine, and with melon or citron seeds put on in the form of grape leaves, and peas in the shape of bunches of grapes, the remainder of the frame covered with grass seed, and then stained black or brown, you will have a good imitation of leather work. Or simply putting a glass over the picture, then paste black cambric over the edge, with a little gilt paper to relieve it, is quite pretty. Every one is familiar with the frames of cigar-lighters. For brackets, card-receivers and fruit baskets, gather up all the old hoop-skirts. Strip off the covering, then bend them in any shape you please. Tie them fast with strong thread. Tie on all the raisin stems you can find. Then melt a quantity of beeswax. Put in a little resin to harden it, and some vermillion to color it red. Then hold your work over the dish, and dip the preparation over it, and you will have handsome coral work. If you wish bouquets for your vases, gather the different kinds of grasses when in blossom. Dry in a dark room, and with grains and the wild everlasting you will be surprised at their beauty. Every one admires beds draped in white, and for those who have not time for the house-made counterpanes of muslin with cotton yarn drawn in pattern, very good ones are made of bleached drilling. And with all the rest, do not forget yourself. With your hair smooth, dress neat, a knot of bright ribbon or cluster of flowers at your throat, a bright smile on your face, what can better make your husband forget the cares and trials of the day than the thoughts of a happy home, with such a presiding angel over all.

WOMEN NEVER THINK!—If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well; and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.

EARLY RISING.—Of all apparently innocent habits, lying in bed is perhaps the worst. Amidst all the different habits through which people have attained to a long life, it is said that in this one respect, and this only, they have all agreed. No very long-lived man has been a late riser.

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—Bay rum, one pint; alcohol, one-half pint; castor-oil one-half ounce; carbonate of ammonia, one-quarter ounce; tincture of cantharides, one-half ounce; mix them well. This mixture will promote the growth of the hair and prevent it from falling out.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.—The whites of two eggs, well beaten; then mix with pure water, add one tablespoonful of orange-flower water and a little sugar; a tablespoonful every hour. It will cure the worst case of cholera infantum, the egg coating the bowels.

"I DON'T WANT THAT STUFF" is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.

COLORED velvet stands for dishes are used when it is thought best to make the dinner table look unusually fine.

THE beauty of a man's parting his hair in the middle appears to be that it gives both ears an equal chance to flap.

The Blind Mare and Her Foal.

Here is an instance of "instinct" which shows, I think, that there is no difference whatever between the reason of animals and that of man. A mare here had her first foal when she was 10 or 12 years old. She was blind of one eye. The result was that she frequently trod upon the foal, or knocked it over when it happened to be on the blind side of her, in consequence of which the foal died when it was three or four weeks old. The next year she had another foal; and we fully expected the result would be the same. But no; from the day it was born she never moved in the stall without looking round to see where the foal was, and she never trod upon it or injured it in any way. You see that reason did not teach her that she was killing her first foal; her care for the second was the result of memory, imagination and thought, after the foal was dead and before the next one was born. The only difference that I can see between the reasoning power of men and animals, is that the latter is applied only to the very limited sphere of providing for their bodily wants, whereas that of men embraces a vast amount of other objects besides this. The above limitation does not, I think, apply strictly to domestic animals, dogs especially, which seem to acquire some perceptions beyond mere animal ones.

EXPOSURE TO DRAFTS when heated and sudden change in the temperature of the atmosphere, are prolific sources of severe Colds, from which many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Pulmonary Affections are developed. Should you unfortunately contract a cold, resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy that will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

HUMOROUS.

SHE TOLD HIS FORTUNE.—"This is a station, is it?" he asked, as they opened the door of cell No. 5, and waved him in.

"Yes."

"Then I'm the same as in jail, am I?"

"You are."

"All right! This is the last golddarned time I'll believe anybody under oath! So go ahead with your old Bastile business."

He was a young man of 24, wearing his over-alls in his boot-legs, and before coming to town had broken off a twig from a peach tree and placed the blossoms behind his hat band and over his left ear.

"Hast thou been deceived?" inquired our reporter, as the officer got through locking the cell door.

"Hast I? Well, you'd better bet I hast I! I'm a reg'lar eight rail fence blown flat by a tornado! I'm going to commit suicide when I'm out o' this, I am!"

A chew of tobacco and a few kind words opened his heart, and he explained:

"You see, I lost my dog in town the other day, and I came in this morning to find him. Dad, the darned old basswood, told me to call on a fortune-teller and find out who stole Tige, and I was fool enough to do it! I called on a woman back up here about a mile, gin her two dollars, and says I, Where's Tige? He's up here in a Dutchman's yard, says she. Did he steal him? says I. He did, says she. Then I'll bust his head, says I. You will marry rich, have lots of happiness, live to be a hundred years old, and go to heaven when you die, says she, and she, and she stopped rolling her eyes and hawked on to them two dollars like a turkey on a 'tater-bug."

"And you found Tige?"

"You hold on! I found the Dutchman's, and says I, Where's my dog? I don't know, says he. You're a liar, says I, and with that we had it which and t'other, and he had just flung me out doors when the constable came along and nailed me."

"Well?"

"Well, I'm in a nice fix, I am! Tige gone, two dollars gone, me in the jug and dad planting corn with a blind eye and a lame back! We're a nice family, take us all together, and you just go out and bet ten to one we are! No, you can't help me any, 'less you want to leave me a lead pencil. I feel like composing a poem on a fool, and I'll write it on the wall here. Good-bye, Mister—come back in an hour and I'll have a poem done and be in my grave, mebbe, for I can't bear up under more'n a wagon load of woe."

A Benefactor of Mankind.

P. Magnus M. Mayr, O. S. B., Cath. priest, New Trier, Dacota Co., Minn., writes to P. Neustaedter & Co., sole manufacturers of *Anakesis*, Dr. Silsbee's INFALLIBLE CURE FOR PILES: I used only four of the *Anakesis* beans; the first two without observation of the prescript, therefore without success! My case was very difficult, lasting many years. I wrote for other medicaments to support the first dosis; meanwhile I took the second and third globulus according to ordinance, and since four weeks and two days after using the moistened pills, *I am cured.* Dr. Silsbee is really a benefactor of mankind. I suppose I will have no need of the second box and even not of the first one! I am cured, but I will keep it for my fellow-citizens suffering under like pain, and send hereby the two dollars, an unspeakable small amount for so great a benefit. Thanks be to God.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. MAGNUS M. MAYR, O. S. B., Cath. priest.

Samples of *Anakesis*, the Great External Pile Remedy, are mailed *free* to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York.

WE HEARD of a rather amusing reply given recently at a ball by an American girl in London society, who had strayed away from the ball-room. Her mother subsequently discovered her in a remote nook with a gentleman, who had his arm around her waist, while she rested the tips of her pretty little fingers on his manly shoulder. "Daughter, what's all this?" exclaimed the irate mamma. Saucy cheeks looked up calmly, and replied: "Mamma, allow me to introduce to you Captain X——. I had promised him a dance, but I was so tired that I couldn't keep my word, and I'm just giving him a sitting-still waltz instead."

CHEAP ENOUGH.—Coming out of Brady street a Detroiter espied a man driving a wagon loaded with sods, cut in the country. The driver humbly inquired if he wanted any material of the sort, and the latter inquired the price.

"I'll lay 'em for seven cents a yard or sell 'em for a penny apiece," was the reply.

"Only a cent apiece for sods as big as those?"

"Only a cent, sir."

"Well, you come right down here and dump me off twenty-five in a hurry. My wife has been teasing me for the last week to buy her a fuchsia, but when I can get twenty-five sods for twenty-five cents I don't believe I'm fool enough to pay forty cents for one little posy in a little two cent pot!"

ELDER sister (to little one, who appears to take great interest in Mr. Skibbens): "Come little pet, it is time your eyes were shut in sleep." Little pet: "I think not. Mother told me to keep my eyes open when you and Mr. Skibbens were together."

HE ENTERED the grocery store, said not a word, but allowed his cane to swing to and fro exactly as the pendulum of a clock. The grocer only said, "No, we sell nothing on tick," and the man with the cane passed sadly and silently out.

As people learn how true economy it is to use Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) the common, adulterated, dishonest soaps are being driven out of the market.—Try it.

A LARGE eye is said to indicate capacity. A black eye indicates that the possessor was a poor judge of muscle when he told a man he lied.

A BOY with his elbows out was asked the cause and replied, "I laughed in my sleeves till I burst them."

A CLEAR conscience cannot be quickened.

DRIED apples are used as dessert at all swell parties.

SUPERIOR government—In the nunnery.

TWO FOR assent—A bridal couple.

SLAY RIDE—A cavalry charge.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face and an indescribable yearning to live and take an honored place in the world beside the companions of his youth. And somebody's mother is thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—when her heart and home will be left desolate—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's take this comforting word to the mother's heart *before it is too late.* Tell her that consumption is curable, that men are living to-day, aged, robust men, whom the physicians pronounced incurable at the age of twenty-five, because *one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease.* Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a most efficient alterative for separating the scrofulous matter from the blood and lungs, and imparting strength to the system. It has cured hundreds of consumptives.

Her Majesty.

Queen Victoria has completed her sixtieth year. On the 28th of June last she celebrated the fortieth anniversary of her coronation. She succeeded to the crown on the 20th of Jue, 1837, but was not crowned for a year and a week afterwards. Egbert, the first king of all England, ascended the throne in 827, exactly 1,010 years before Queen Victoria's accession. Of all the sovereigns of England George III. reigned the longest, nearly 60 years, from 1760 to 1820. His later years, as is well known, were clouded with insanity. He reigned but did not rule. Henry VIII. reigned 50 years, from 1327 to 1377. Queen Elizabeth reigned 45 years, from 1558 to 1603. And should Queen Victoria die at the present moment, her reign would rank after that of Elizabeth—that is, the fifth in length in ten centuries and a half. The combined length of the reigns of these five sovereigns is 251 years—that is, a little less than one-fourth of the whole period. It is well known that the queen's health has been anything but robust for some years past. The shock caused by the death of the Princess Alice, to whom her majesty was tenderly attached, may have a disastrous effect. The queen may survive her affliction, and she may, and we hope she will, live on for years to come, but then she may not. Her health may give way at any moment. And what then? The prince of Wales would ascend the throne without an outbreak. The republican movement in England may not be dead, but it is sleeping soundly. Bradlaugh is attending to his numerous lawsuits, while Odger is dead, and his "mates," who were never going to permit the easy-going prince to ascend the throne, would be powerless even to protest. The prince has outgrown many of his youthful follies. There would be a fresh outburst of loyalty on his accession. But it would be a little singular to see what part he would take in the development of personal government to which the energies of the Earl of Beaconsfield have been devoted since the conservatives came into power. That a man in the prime of life would not be as plastic in the hands of Beaconsfield as an estimable lady, who holds aloof from the world and perhaps is easily flattered, is certain. But a king likes to govern as well as reign, and we may be certain that a public officer, whether king or constable, will not be apt to quarrel with any one aiming at magnifying his office.

Strength of Insects.

The following are striking illustrations of the superhuman strength with which the commonest insects are endowed. The common flea, as every one knows will, without much apparent effort, jump two hundred times its own length, and several grasshoppers and locusts are said to perform leaps quite as wonderful. In the case of the insect they scarcely excite our notice; but if a man were coolly to take a standing leap of three hundred and eighty odd yards, which would be an equivalent exertion of muscular power perhaps our admirers of athletic sports might be rather startled at such a performance. Again, for a man to run ten miles within the hour would be admitted to be a tolerably good display of pedestrianism; but what are we to say to the little fly observed by Mr. Delise so minute as almost to be invisible, which ran nearly six inches in a second and in that space was calculated to have made one thousand and eighty steps! This according to calculation, is as it a man whose steps measured only two feet, should run at the incredible rate of twenty miles in a minute. Equally surprising are the instances of insect strength given by Mr. Newport. The great stag-beetle, which tears off the bark from the roots and branches of trees, has been known to gnaw a hole, an inch in diameter, through the side of an iron canister in which he was confined, and on which the marks of his jaws were distinctly visible.

Complexional Indications.

The complexion of persons whose digestion is out of order, who are bilious, or who lack vigor, always exhibits an unhealthy tint. It is by regulating the bodily organs and promoting digestion and assimilation that the parchment hue indicative of ill health, is banished from the cheeks. To rectify the fault of a sallow complexion, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an invigorant and alterative which removes those obstacles to renewed strength, physical comfort and personal attractiveness—an imperfect digestion and secretion, and a disordered condition of the bowels. Persistence in the use of this inestimable corrective and tonic will assuredly result in renewed physical regularity and vigor, will tend to increase bodily substance, and cause the glow and clear color of health to return to the sallow, wasted cheek.

IF YOU Would Enjoy Good Health, Take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

IF YOU are Dyspeptic *Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you.

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 Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient 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 seat, 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 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth, street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

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

Gives tone to the stomach. It improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health.

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WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the old and well established house of French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia, which appears in another column of our paper. This firm having achieved, during thirty-five years of successful business, a reputation for furnishing the best and most reliable goods at the lowest prices, desire to call special attention to their new production, strictly Pure Lead, tinted and mixed ready for use. The selection of colors is arranged to suit all tastes, comprising all the most beautiful and durable tints now in use. This paint is guaranteed to be perfectly pure lead only, and weighs 16 pounds to the gallon, while competing brands being largely composed of alkalies and water, weigh only about 12 pounds to the gallon, making French, Richards & Co's very much cheaper at the same price per gallon. It has been used and tried in various sections, but the most severe test has been at seaside resorts, where the salt air quickly attacks and destroys ordinary paints. Wherever used, French, Richards & Co's Pure Tinted Lead has come out victorious and been pronounced the best in use. For parties desiring to mix their own paints, they furnish the same article in the same colors, in paste form, while to buyers desiring the best grade of White Lead, without color, they offer their old and well known brand of Pure Buck Lead, as well as a full line of paints and painter's materials.

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