Wealth Under Water.

In 1815, when Spain was exerting all her powers to suppress the revolution in Venezuela, the 1,000-ton line-of-battle ship San Pedro Alcantara was dispatched from the mother country, laden with ammunition of war and treasure to pay the army in Venezuela and the navy on the Spanish main. She had on board, as proven by the records preserved in the State archives in Madrid, $2,000,000 in gold coin packed in iron chests and $3,000,000 in silver packed in wooden chests. When the vessel arrived off La Guayra the insurgent forces were threatening Caraccas, and the frightened merchants and clergy, fearing a sack of the city, hastened to place their wealth in the treasure hold of the San Pedro Alcantara for safe keeping. Bullion, church ornaments, and jewels, roughly estimated at $1,000,000, were thus added to the riches already aboard. The San Pedro Alcantara sailed from La Guayra to off the southern coast of the Island of Margarita, where she anchored between Cache and Cubagua, small islands to the south of Margarita. During a revel among the sailors a fire was started by the upturning of a bowl of blazing punch, the flames communicating with a barrel of brandy. It is said the dry wooden vessel was speedily enveloped, and the fire soon became uncontrollable until it reached the powder magazine, when a terrible explosion took place, shattering to fragments the after-half of the vessel, scattering far and wide over the waters the wealth of her treasure-hold, and sacrificing the lives of 700 out of 1,000 men. All the foregoing is a matter of history, established by undoubted authority; that remaining to be stated is a matter of knowledge to living witnesses. In 1864 a company in Baltimore undertook to recover the treasure. They worked three months on the wreck of the forward half of the vessel, and recovered about $2,000 in coin; the coin found there was only scattered silver dollars, stuck into the wood.work by the force of the explosion. Owing to the slow progress in recovering any of the treasure, many concerned in the expedition became dissatisfied with the way by which the wreck was worked. Thomas H. Follingsby, one of the divers, advanced a theory to the Superintendent that the force of the explosion had thrown almost everything on the vessel aft; other divers concided with him in his opinion. After changing the location on the schooner from which they worked a diving-bell to the place indicated by Follingsby, they succeeded, after six months' work, in recovering about $200,000 in silver coin. However, much more was recovered, as the divers secreted about themselves large sums of money. They also found jewels of which they rendered no account. One man, in particular, picked up a diamond cross, which was subsequently sold in New York for $15,000. Several of the divers finally stole the longboat and fled to La Guayra; they were, however, pursued and arrested, but as they had counter claims for percentage, and the manager of the expedition was quite unpopular, the affair was compromised and they were set free, the expedition returning to Baltimore to refit and set out the second time. Owing again to difficulties between the superintendent and his divers, the expedition was compelled to return to Baltimore the second time and again refit. The third expedition was equally unsuccessful. Owing to a change in the Venezuelan government, a suspicion of pretended distrust and deception in the matter of royalty were taken advantage of to annul the grant. An expedition from Providence took some $30,000, but was believed to be dishonestly managed and brought up in a row. Another small expedition got $18,000. Several attempts have been made since by incompetent and inefficient expeditions, all of which have got money; but, owing to various circumstances, have only been measurably successful, having been stopped by incompetency or avaricious dishonesty. The latest was sent out by a well-known New York capitalist in 1878. It failed, however, through the incompetency of the Captain. The grant for exclusive working of the ground, for a term of six years, is now held by Mr. Follingsby, the diver before mentioned as directing the movement in 1846, which led to the recovery of $300,000. The ground to be worked is about two and a half miles from shore, in an almost land-locked roadstead; the water is from fifty to sixty feet deep; the bottom is sand, from fourteen to thirty inches deep; at both ends of the roadstead there is very deep water, preventing, therefore, any accumulation of sand in the roadstead. The current is never more than two knots, which renders it an easy matter to work at the wreck the whole year. It is proposed to dredge the entire bottom for a sufficient radius to take up everything thrown out by the explosion. Dredges taking twenty-four square feet at each dip have been tried and work well. Experts contend that the iron chests containing the gold have afforded a solid break by the explosion's force, and have consequently been thrown far off; while the silver hurled from the burst boxes came down in a shower within a narrow radius, which accounts for the fact that only silver has been recovered. The last expedition, under Capt. Post, of the brig Gypsy, was compelled to return to the United States, as all employed suffered from the heat and bad drinking water taken aboard at the island of Margarita, so that work was impossible, and it may be said that the Captain was the only one who escaped any illness.

Oil and Soap From the Eucalyptus.

The eucalyptus tree, in addition to being a destroyer of the germs of fever and other infectious diseases, has been found to yield a volatile oil through the distillation of its foliage. This oil is a valuable solvent, and may be used as the substances which it dissolves: camphor, pine resins, mastic, elemi, sandarach, kauri, dammar, asphalt, xanthor rhea resin, dragon's blood, benzol, copal, amber, anime, shellac, caoutchuc, and wax, but not gutta percha. The above named gums, resins, and gum resins arranged in the order of their solubility, the list being headed by camphor and pine-resins as the most soluble, and concluded with caoutchouc and wax as the least, shows that these volatile oils have considerable resemblance to turpentine, and it is probable that they may substitute or even supersede this important volatile oil. The quantity obtainable from the *Eucalyptus amygdalina* (313 per cent.) is so large that if the trees were grown for their timber, or for sanitary purposes, or for both combined; and if, in addition to these uses, an annual crop of such oil is obtainable of such oil is obtainable from their leaves, their commercial value will be immense, especially if the oil can be used in the place of turpentine in ordinary house-paints, and is of a less objectionable odor. We are even told that the aroma is positively agreeable. What a domestic revolution will be effected when sweet odors arise from the paint pot, and house painting time shall be a period of enjoyable domestic perfumery! But this is not all. The eucalyptus is not only to supply us with a sweet-scented medium for paints and varnishes, but also with basis of soft soap, and many important medicines. After distilling the oil from the leaves and twigs these may be burned, and from their ashes 5 to 27 per cent. of potash is obtainable. We may safely accept these figures, derived from laboratory research, as fair data for calculating practical results, seeing that the commercial production of the oils and the alkali involves no new operation, but is a subject well understood, and every manufacturer can state the difference between large scale production and laboratory figures. In these cases the difference is very small. The future of this new branch of industry depends upon the possibility of acclimatizing these Australian trees in other countries. We must not forget that these aromatic volatile oils, when properly refined, are available for lamps; and thus the eucalyptus promises something to fall back upon when we have pumped out all the subterranean reservoirs that at present supply our oilwells. It may be long ere this occurs, but it must be so at last, seeing that oil does not grow in the earth, and the largest supplies are but limited.

Niagara's Depths.

Within the era of civilization in America no one was able to successfully pierce through the fierce and terrible under current at Niagara to the bottom until recently the government itself thought it necessary in behalf of science to undertake the task. All the great schemes imagined to be strictly scientific were put in operation by bunglers to obtain the depth of water beneath the falls. Bars of railroad iron, pails of stones and all unreasonable bulky and awkward instruments were attached to long lines and cast off from the railway bridge and elsewhere, but positively refused to sink. The very bulk of the instruments was sufficient, no matter what their weight, to give the powerful under-current a way to buoy them up upon the surface or near it. The United States Corps of Engineers, however, with a small lead of only twelve pounds weight attached to a slender rope, or sounding cord, easily obtained the depths from the falls to the lower bridge. As your correspondent assisted in the hydrographical operations the facts may be given as they present themselves. One day we launched in a small boat not far below the falls and entered on a most exciting and perilous exploration of the canon. The old guide, long in charge of the minature ferry situated here, accompanied the party. With great difficulty we approached within a short distance of the American falls, which darted great jets of water on us and far out into the stream. The roar was so terrible that no voice or human sound, however near we were to one another, could be heard. The leadsman cast the line which passed rapidly down and told us 83 feet. This was quite near the shores. Passing out of the friendly eddy which had assisted us up so near the falls we shot rapidly down the stream. The next cast of the lead told off 100 feet, deepening to 192 feet at the inclined railway. The average depth to the Swift Drift, where the river suddenly becomes narrow with a velocity too great to be measured, was 153 feet. Just under the lower bridge the whirlpool rapids set in and so violently are the waters moved that they rise like ocean waves to the height of twenty feet. At this point your correspondent, at the time of the survey computed the depth at 210 feet which is accepted as approximately correct.

The terrors of the gorge below this point are known to but few. Indeed the foot of man scarcely ever treads this infernal region where almost perpendicular walls rise on each side of the verge of the river from 270 to 360 feet in height. Here the continual crumbling of the rocks have formed a precipitous pathway in places on the river's edge; elsewhere one must cling to crevices in the rock, to jutting crags or otherwise to get along. A party of four of us made a survey of the interior of this canon from Lewistown to Suspension Bridge, with great difficulty we clambered along. It was a fearful, yet exciting exploration. At times the river would rise suddenly some ten and even fifteen feet as if a great dam above had broken, causing a hasty retreat of the party up the sides of the canon. From points above, rocks and stones frequently fell, causing lively apprehensions and to add to the catalogue of embarrassments, an occasional rattlesnake attempted to retard our progress and one of them was killed and his rattles preserved in commemoration of the event. Getting into the canon at Lewistown was comparatively easy, but making one's way out is another thing. Nearly a mile below Deveaux college, which is situated half a mile north of Suspension Bridge, the possibility of making our way along the river's edge ceased. Night was just approaching and it was a day's hard work, nearly, to make Lewistown. Above, the rocks towered nearly 300 feet. We had the alternative of remaining in this abode of terrors over night and returning to Lewistown the following day, or of fighting an almost impossible passage to the steps leading down from the college. We determined to accept the latter. After an hour's climb we made our way to within 100 feet of the top where just a narrow ridge formed by the crumbled debris seemed to extend. We followed this perhaps a half mile when it came to an abrupt termination. Several rods beyond was a broad pathway leading up to the college, but in the interval only the bare walls of rocks, almost perpendicular from the top to the rushing water, 270 feet below, met the despairing gaze of our party. Just above our head was a crevice in the rocks which seemed to cross the intervening space. With almost certain doom staring us directly in the face we determined to try to cross by standing tiptoe in the crevice and climbing to the jutting of the rocks. The various implements of the party were divided up, a heavy theodolite falling to your correspondent, which was strapped on his back. The tallest clambered up to the crevice first, the others assisting and following and the writer getting up last. Then began a terrible struggle to reach the pathway beyond. All arrived there safely when your correspondent with the heavy burden on his back was but midway across. Here a sharp rock just at the height of the breast impeded the way. In attempting to get around this the boot failed to find a resting place The heavy instrument was pulling me off my balance. The fingers were loosing their slender hold one hundred feet above was the calm, safe world, one hundred and seven feet below the roaring of the water. One foot slipped off and was going down, down; a mist came over the eyes when my foot caught on a slender gooseberry bush and a hand suddenly grasped my back and drew me around to a safe standing place. In a moment more the pathway was reached and the safety of all ensured, but never will the frightful scene leave the senses. One of the party saw the participant or else the gooseberry bush was the saving means—I have never quite understood which.

Socialist up to a Certain Point.

I was traveling in a department of the south, after the revolution of February in France. I met one day the mayor of a village, proprietor of a metairie.

"Sir," said he to me, "what do they mean down here at Paris by that word 'communism?' It is some sluggish business, is it not? So, at least, our curate says."

"It is a system of partition," replied I, "invented once on a time by a dreamer."

"What did he dream?"

"That the man who had a million should share it with the commune."

His eyes brightened. "Not a bad dream either," said he.

"But further," I resumed, "that the man who has 100,000 francs should abandon the half to his neighbor."

"Well, he would still have enough with the other half."

"Then, the man who has 50,000 francs should come down to 25,000 francs, through a spirit of fraternity."

The face of the mayor assumed a thoughtful tinge.

"That may still do."

"Lastly, that the man who possesses 25,000 francs——"

"Twenty-five thousand francs," he interrupted, springing up with a bound, "that's the value of my farm; let him who would have a vine stock belonging to it, come and seek it. He will see how I will receive him at the end of my musket."

AGRICULTURE.

INJURIOUS INSECTS.—It is now the season when the insects which prey on fruit trees are most destructive, and require the closest attention. "Eternal vigilance" will be the "price" of successful contention with these tiny foes. The tent caterpillar and the canker worm prey on the foliage of apple and cherry trees. The apple-worm moth lays its eggs in the calyx of the young fruit, and the grub, as soon as it is hatched, cuts its way to the core, causing the fruit to ripen prematurely. In some instances the worm continues in the fruit without causing any apparent damage, and it is only when the apple is being eaten or cut up that the tenant makes its appearance. The Spitzenburg seems to be a particular favorite with this destructive insect, for we find a great deal of this fruit wormy. A great many of the moths may be got rid of by building fires in the orchard at night. They will be attracted by the light, fly into the blaze and be destroyed. Some persons place a lamp in the centre of a tub of water; the light attracts the moths, they fly against the lamp, fall into the water and are drowned. The gooseberry and currant caterpillars begin their work of destruction as soon as the leaves are fully developed. The gooseberry caterpillar is the larva of a species of saw-fly which lays its eggs on the ribs on the back of the leaves, and as soon as the young worms are hatched they commence preying on the leaves, eating their way into them. Their presence may be detected by the appearance of numerous small holes, like pin-holes in the leaf, and, as a whole brood are, in this early stage, confined to one leaf, they can be easily destroyed by picking off the leaf and tramping on it. Bark lice are very injurious to fruit trees, as they find shelter under the bark, through the crevices of which they prey on the sap, and injure the vigor of the trees. They may be destroyed by a wash of whale-oil soapsuds, or a solution of potash. Common soapsuds have been used against them with success. The stems of all fruit trees cannot be too frequently washed, as by this means old dead bark, which affords a hiding place to many noxious insects, will be removed, as well as moss and fungi which absorb the juices and consequently hasten the decay of the tree. The flea-beetle, better known as the blackbug or turnip-fly, is very destructive to the seed leaves of turnips, cabbages, cauliflower, radishes, melons, cucumbers, etc. It is identical, or nearly so, with the turnip-fly, (*Haltica memorum*) of Europe, which commits such depredations on the turnip fields of Great Britain and Ireland, France and Germany. These flea-beetles lie torpid during the winter in heaps of rubbish, under stones, and clefts of the bark of trees, and in chinks of walls. They lay their eggs in the spring, on the leaves of the plants on which they feed, and as soon as they are hatched the young grubs burrow into the leaves, feeding on them, and forming in them little cells, in which they undergo their transformations. Several broods are produced during the summer, so there is a constant succession of these pests all through the season. A solution of lime has been found very useful in preventing the ravages of these insects, but a better plan is the pulverization of the soil, in order to close up all chinks where they can hide, and the application of abundance of well rotted manure, to force the plants into the rough leaves, as, when they reach this stage of growth, the bugs leave them to seek tenderer food. Chickens are very efficient destroyers of these insects.

GARGET.—An inquirer asks attention to the case of a Jersey heifer, which, previously in excellent health, was found one evening with udder badly swollen and quite feverish; refused her feed of meal, and gave only three or four gills of milk instead of the usual libera mess. Several days treatment with salts, ointment, poultices, etc., reduced swelling, but the milk in the three affected quarters of the udder continues thick and creamy, that from the other teat is as good as ever. She had no water except morning and night on the way to and from pasture, which was good and shaded. Should she be regularly milked from all teats, or dried off, and what is the prospect for her restoration after calving? This is a clear case of garget, and was induced by the use of meal in connection with going without water during the day. Had the meal been omitted, or water been plentifully supplied, the garget would probably not have occurred. It was the pain occasioned by the congestion and swelling which stopped the flow of milk, that occasioned the loss of appetite. As each quarter of the udder is disconnected with the others it is not strange that one or more quarters should be affected and another not. The treatment was well adapted to the case, the effects of which will not be likely to last beyond the next parturition, though such cases sometimes do. There will be no advantage in milking the three quarters any oftener than required to prevent any increase of swelling and inflammation, which must be cautiously guarded against. The milking of the sound teat had better be continued till near the next time of coming in. The meal had better be omitted and some laxative food like bran or roots used in its place, and a full supply of water will be of the first importance. Salt should also be supplied ad libitum. To four parts of salt add one of sulphur and one of unleached wood ashes, if they are at hand, and if not, add a little pulverized saltpetre in their place. The diet and treatment should be such as to counteract any tendency to inflammation or swelling, otherwise suppuration may result, which, when it occurs in such cases, is often impossible to heal.

A Virginian writes in praise of corn, not only as the best food for laboring men, but for domestic animals of all kinds. He states that the usual rations for a negro laborer, for a week, is one and a half pecks of corn, three pounds of bacon and a little molasses. They thrive on it and are healthy and strong Southern horses and mules, as a rule, have only corn for grain, but they live longer and do more work than Northern horses that feed on oats. In this part of the country dogs are fed almost exclusively on cornmeal, and they not unfrequently eat corn in the ear, while wandering curs devour it on the stalk. Even cats eat cornmeal stirred up with water, as is done in the case of chicken feed.

PROPORTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.—It is well for the dairyman to remember these proportions: A quart of average milk which has a specific gravity of 10.20 at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, weighs 2.15 pounds. One hundred quarts of milk are equal to nine pounds of butter, or 21 1-2 pounds of cheese.

HORSE and cow stables may be kept sweet, clear of vermin, and free from noxious odors, by dusting with plaster each day after they are cleaned. It is a good plan, also, to whitewash the ceiling, walls and partition, several times through the season. Plaster and lime can not be put to a better use.

Who Has Not Been Bilious?

Probably no one. Doubtless we have all suffered to some extent the disagreeable sensations which a disordered or languid liver can inflict. Sallowness of the skin, constipation, nausea, vertigo, soreness in the vicinity of the organ affected, a sensation as of congestion in the head, positive headache, a loss of appetite, extreme thirst, a high color of the urine, are among the symptoms which announce a perversion or vitiation of the bile. The remedy of remedies for the above is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, administered by medical men; pronounced pure and wholesome by them, and popular as a comprehensive family medicine, and as a specific preventive and remedy for chills and fever and bilious remittents throughout America, and to a wide extent in foreign countries. Disorders in the stomach and bowels, as well as liver, are speedily remediable with this popular and time honored medicine

SCIENTIFIC.

The Sand Blast.—Among the wonderful and useful inventions of the times is the common sand blast. Suppose you desire to letter a piece of marble for a grave stone; you cover the stone with a sheet of wax no thicker than a wafer, then cut in the wax the name, date, etc., leaving the marble exposed. Now pass it under the blast, and the wax will not be injured at all, but the sand will cut letters deep into the stone. Or, if you desire raised letters, a flower or other emblem, cut the letters, flowers, etc., in wax and stick them upon the stone; then pass the stone under the blast, and the wax will cut it away. Remove the wax and you have the raised letters. Take a piece of French plate glass, say two feet by six, and cover with fine lace pass it under the blast and not a thread of the lace will be injured, but the sand will cut deep into the glass wherever it is not covered by lace. Now remove the lace, and you have every delicate and beautiful figure raised upon the glass. In this way beautiful figures of all kinds are cut in glass, and at a small expense. The workmen can hold their hands under the blast without harm, even when it is rapidly cutting away the hardest glass, iron or stone, but they must look out for finger nails, for they will be whittled off right hastily. If they put on steel thimbles to protect the nails, it will do little good, for the sand will soon whittle them away, but if they wrap a piece of soft cotton around them they are safe. You will at once see the philosophy of it. The sand whittles away and destroys any hard substance, even glass, but does not affect substances that are soft and yielding like wax, cotton or fine lace or even the human hand.

The Writing Machine.—The metalograph is the name of an instrument just invented by a Bostonian, and is likely to be of service to writers. It can do things that the electric pen cannot accomplish. Its motive power is compressed air instead of electricity. The instrument is thus described: "It consists of a hardened steel point, which, when in use, is moved up and down, within a metal tube, very rapidly by means of a cam and spring. The cam is on a little metal shaft, which is revolved by a wheel, which is connected by a rubber tube with a pair of bellows under a table, and can be worked by hand or foot. Resting the instrument perpendicularly upon a thin sheet of metal, and setting the bellows in motion, a person may write with it upon the metal, making what appears to be a continuous line, but really a dotted line. The letters made are embossed upon the metal. The sheet of metal is then to be placed in a small press and covered by a suitable piece of carbon paper, and over that again the paper to be written upon is placed. The press is then set in motion and copies of the writing or composition can be produced very rapidly. No liquid ink, acid or electricity is used. The little machnie can be used in manifold writing. The metalograph will also be of service in signing bank checks and other important documents, for it will be impossible to alter or erase signatures made with it.

Specific Gravity Balance.—M. Gannal has recently devised a simple means of determining the specific gravity of liquids. With his densimetre hyhrostatique all calculation is obviated, and the specific gravity is ascertained by simply reading the weight on the balance. This apparatus is made in the form of an olive, so that bubbles of air shall not attach themselves to its sides. The olive of glass or metal has a volume exactly equal to one decimal subdivision of a cubic metre. There are two different methods employed in the practical use of the apparatus. (1) We may suspend it on the platform of the balance, and having produced an equilibrium, we plunge it into the liquid; the equilibrium is then destroyed by the loss of weight of the olive, and the number of grams which it is necessary to add to the scale-pan to restore the equilibrium is the exact specific gravity of the liquid. (2) Or the liquid whose specific gravity we desire to ascertain may be put in a glass vessel on one pan of the balance; balance the scale-pans, and then suspend the olive in the liquid by means of a fine thread. The equilibrium is destroyed, and the scale descends on the side on which the olive is suspended, and the weight, which it is necessary to place in the other pan to restore the equilibrium, is equal to the specific gravity of the liquid.

Carrier Pigeons in War.—The carrier pigeon service is now in full operation in France, and has been included in one of the military departments under the head of aerial communication. The number of birds fed by the Government is 6,000. The pigeons are placed in Paris and twelve other large fortified towns. A number of soldiers and officers have been taught the treatment and rearing of these birds, and carriers are now sent from place to place. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Minister of Agriculture have established prizes for pigeon races.

A French chemist has lately discovered a salt which may be mixed with starch, so that ladies' dresses, laces, etc. may be rendered incombustible. A dress may be injured by coming in contact with flame, but will never take fire.

A Wolf Story.

A remarkable wolf story is that told by Mr. Christ. Pahl, of Buffalo township, Iowa. He brought a wolf's skull into the county auditor's office, and said he had prepared it for the zoological cabinet at the academy. He stated that the wolf was captured when a cub, had been raised at his house with a dog and cat, and that these three were as friendly as could be. In fact, the wolf seemed as tame as though he belonged to a tribe of domestic animals, except in one particular. He would devour chickens, and no amount of punishment that would leave him alive could cure him of his love of live poultry Mr. Pahl had a son ten years of age, between whom and the wolf there was almost constant intimacy and warm friendship. They would wander all about the farm together and frolic every day; but love for the boy had no effect on the wolf's taste for fowls. When the beast's food was brought to him he would scatter it about him, and then lie down with his face resting on his fore-paws feigning sleep. A company of hens would surround him to eat his food; and woe to the biddy that came within reach of his paw. She was devoured in a thrice. There was no help for it. The wolf must be killed, or poultry-raising must end on the farm. So Mr. Pahl fired a charge of lage shot at the wolf, but did no more than wound him in the thick hide of his neck, and he put off for the woods. The farmer and his men followed him two miles before getting another pop at him; then he was shot in a hind leg. He crawled into a thicket, and the hunters thinking he was done for, went home. The very next morning the wolf came to the kitchen door of the farm-house, when the family were at breakfast and scratched for admission. The boy delighted ran out, and boy and wolf had the happiest kind of a time all day. Mr. Pahl resolved to spare the wolf for his boy's sake; but the very next morning the wolf was at his old trap for the chickens, and devoured two roosters, and he was killed instanter. He had grown to nearly the size of a Newfoundland dog.

DOMESTIC.

THE HOUSEHOLD.—There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest For health's sake put them in warm water for an hour before cooking.

The only kind of stove with which you can preserve a uniform heat is a gas stove; with it you can simmer a pot for an hour, or boil it at the same rate for twenty minutes,

Good flour is not tested by its color. White flour may not be the best. The test of good flour is by the amount of water it absorbs.

In cooking a fowl, to ascertain when it is done, put a skewer into its breast and if the breast is tender the fowl is done.

A few dried or preserved cherries with stones out, are the very best things possible to garnish sweet dishes.

To beat the whites of eggs quickly put in a pinch of salt. The cooler the eggs the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and freshens them.

In boiling eggs hard, put them in boiling water ten minutes and then put them in cold water. It will prevent the yolk from coloring black.

To make maccaroni tender, put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much more tender than if put in hot water or stewed in milk.

The yolk of eggs binds the crust much better than the whites. Apply it to the edges with a brush.

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking.

Never put a pudding which is to be steamed into anything else than a dry mould.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them wipe on a dry towel.

To brown sugar for sauces or pudding, put the sugar in a perfectly dry sauce pan. If the pan is the least bit wet, the sugar will burn and you will spoil your sauce pan.

BROWNED TOMATOES.—Take large, round tomatoes and halve them; place them, the skin down, in a frying-pan in which a small quantity of butter has been previously melted; sprinkle them with salt and pepper, dredge them well with flour; place the pan on a hot part of the fire and let them brown again and so on until they are quite done They lose their acidity and the flavor is superior to stewed tomatoes.

BUTTER should be kneaded with fresh milk and then with pure water. By this treatment the butter is rendered as fresh and pure in flavor as when recently made. This result is ascribed to the fact that butyric acid, to which the rancid taste and odor are owing, is readily soluble in fresh milk, and is then removed.

DIP a flannel cloth in warm soapsuds, then into whiting, and apply it to paint and it will almost instantly remove grease and dirt from woodwork of all descriptions about your house. Afterward wash with clean water. This application will make painted work look almost as good as new, and will not injure the paint in the least.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Peel as many ripe tomatoes as are required; cut into slices and place in a pudding-dish—first a layer of tomatoes, seasoned with butter, pepper and salt, then a thick layer of bread crumbs, also seasoned with butter, pepper and salt. Thus alternate the layers until the dish is nearly full, having tomatoes last; cover tightly and bake half an hour, or longer, if the oven be not hot.

IS IT POSSIBLE that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops Buchu, Mandrake, Dandellon, &c. make so many and such marvelous an wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column.

FRIED BREAD CAKES.—Take bits of bread you may have left after meals, soak them in milk, or milk and water, until perfectly soft; mash fine; add two eggs, pinch of soda, salt to taste, and enough flour to make them fry nicely; drop the spoonfuls into hot butter or lard. They are inexpensive and good, and a better way to use dry bread than in puddings.

KISSES OR DROP CAKES.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three-fourths cups of water, one-half teaspoonful soda, two eggs, four and a half or five cups flour; drop them on a tin, and put a lump of sugar in the centre of each.

LEMON BUTTER.—One and a half cupfuls white sugar, whites of three eggs, yolk of one, grated rind and juice of a lemon and a half, or two small ones; cook over a slow fire 20 minutes, stirring all the while. Very nice for tarts, or to be eaten as preserves.

NEW KETTLES.—To remove iron taste from new kettles, boil a handful of hay in them, and repeat the process if necessary. Hay water is a great sweetner of tin, wooden and iron ware. In Irish dairies everything used for milk is scalded with hay water.

POTATO PIE.—Yolks of 6 eggs; 1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter; 1 pint of sweet cream; 1 cup fresh milk; 1 cup mashed potatoes, mix potato and butter well; add other ingredients; bake with only an under-crust; frost with the whites of 6 eggs and 6 tablespoons sugar; flavor to suit.

DOCTORS are to guard human life and bring relief to the sick. So does Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup; it contains nothing injurious and is always reliable, To be had at all drug stores in our city Price 5 cents.

FRIED CUCUMBERS.—Pare and lay in ice water half an hour; cut lengthwise into slices nearly half an inch thick, and lay in ice water ten minutes longer. Wipe each piece dry with a soft cloth, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and dredge with flour. Fry to a delicate brown in sweet lard or butter.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—Peel and slice two potatoes and two turnips; chop fine a small piece of cabbage; use a large spoonful of butter; put it all into three pints of cold water, boil slowly two hours.

SORGHUM CAKE.—Three cups of flour, one of butter, one and a half of sorghum molasses, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda, one cup of sour milk and two eggs. Bake in a moderate oven.

PUFF CAKE.—Three cupfuls of flour, three eggs, two cups of white sugar, one cup of milk, one cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one spoonful of soda.

ALWAYS keep them on hand, as delay increases suffering; and if you feel sickness coming upon you, take a dose of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. They can do you no harm, and may save you from the sick room. Price only 25 cents

MATRIMONIES.—Three eggs, well beaten, a little salt, flour enough to mix hard; roll thin as paper, cut into fingers and give them a twist. Fry in hot lard—hotter than for cotamon fried cakes.

THE Strongest Constitution is racked and often ruined by a stubborn attack of Fever and Ague. Yet all danger may be avoided, and the Chills promptly broken up, by resorting to Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture. Sold everywhere.

HUMOROUS.

THE other evening, at a little dinner party, one of the guests, the younger brother of an English nobleman, expressed with commendable freedom his opinion of America and its people. "I like the country," said the young gentleman—"for one reason, because there are no gentry there." "What do you mean by gentry?" asked one of the company. "Oh, those who never do any work, and whose fathers before them never did any." "Ah," exclaimed his interlocutor, who was an American, "then we have plenty of gentry in the States; but we don't call them gentry. We call them tramps!"

"LOOK at the little creature!" the friend said. "By Jove, that's the smallest man I ever saw in my life!" "Really!" his companion carelessly rejoined. "Yes, really and truly, too. Do you mean to say you have ever seen a smaller?" said the friend: and he soon had his answer. "My dear fellow, I know a man so small that if he has a pain he can't tell whether he has a sore throat or a stomachache."

THEY are making a beautiful revolutionary relic of the Old South Church in Boston. The building has been painted a sweet cream color, and the copper ball and weather vane of the spire has been gilded like bright brass. When the repairs are completed the building will be as impressive as a mummy wearing a paper collar and a swallow-tail coat.

"YOU love me?" echoed the fair young creature, as her pretty head oiled the collar of his summer suit. "Yes," he said tenderly, "you are my own and only—" "Hush!" she interrupted, "don't say that—be original. That sounds too much like Barnum's show bills."

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

SAILOR, bathing off the shore near Cherbourg and with the water up to his chin: "What are these things I feel at the bottom with my feet?" A marine from the shore; "Nothing serious! An inventor is only trying some experiments with torpedoes." The feelings of the aquatic can better be imagined than described.

AT a London book sale a copy of Drew's Essay on the Soul's was knocked down to a shoemaker, who, to the great amusement of the assembly, innocently asked the auctioneer if he had "any more books on shoemaking to sell.'

MRS. Partington again. "Poor man!" said the old lady; "and so he's really gone at last! Ninety-eight, was he? Dear, dear! to think how that if he'd lived two years more he'd have been a centurion!"

CHARLEY—"What girl was that you had in tow, last evening, Harry?" Harry (on his dignity)—"What you please to call tow, sir, is what people of culture generally speak of as blonde tresses, sir." Goes off in a huff.

THE weather is very bad in Europe. The following is from the *Parisian*: "George!" "Alfred!" "Why, when did we meet last?" "Let me think; ah, yes, I remember; it was one fine day." "What! so long ago as that?"

A CERTAIN young lady who was a little behindhand in her summer outfit surprised her parents the other day by asking why she was unlike George Washington. When they gave it up, she told them because she had no little hat-yet.

A DOCTOR to his son: "Johnny, wouldn't you like to be a doctor?" "No, father." "Why not, my son?" "Why, father, I could not even kill a fly."

FATHER (to sleepy boy): "Come, James, you ought to be up with the lark on such a beautiful morning." Matter-of-fact boy: "All right, but how'm I going to get up there."

PHELIM (to tourist who has taken shelter in a leaky shebeen)—"Dad, and it's soaked to the bone you'll be gettin' wid the sthrames through the roof. Come outside, sorr—it's dryer in the wet!"

EMILY—Although you promised to take me to the Oaks, I find you have been without me. Charles—Well, my dear, I only went to see whether you would like it some other year.

WHAT a feeling of relief comes over a woman as she enters a church and discovers that her neighbor's wife has the same feather on her Spring hat that she wore last season.

"SWARM weather this," as the punster said when he struck out over a tenacre lot, followed by a secret society of hornets that he had fired into with a shotgun.

A BOSTON child remarked, after gazing earnestly at a man who was bald, but had heavy whiskers, "His head was put on upside down, wasn't it?"

WE do not puff up everything, but when an article has as much merit as Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) we gladly praise it, as does every one who ever tried it. Try it once

DENTISTRY is not new. A four thousand year old mummy has been discovered with a filled tooth and the unpaid bill in his pocket.

WAITER (to flabby-faced man): "Which are you, sir, boiled calves' head or codfish and oyster sauce?"

THE spanked child soon finds who has the upper hand in domestic government.

WHEN does a man smoke a cigar too long? When he smokes it too short.

IF evil be said of thee, and it is true, correct it; if it be a lie, laugh at it.

A SPRING opening—The keyhole of a watch.

Speculation.

Since the creation, it is estimated that 27,000,000,000,000,000 have lived on the earth. This sum divided by 27,864,000, the number of square miles, gives 1,314,512,086 to a square rod, and 5 to a square foot. Suppose a square rod be divided into 11 graves, each grave would contain 100 persons. But this is speculation, and of no benefit to the 1,000,000,000 people that now exist, 500,000,000 of whom are invalids, 33,000,000 dying each year. What they most want are the facts concerning Dr Pierce's Family Medicines. For years his Golden Medical Discovery has been the standard remedy for the cure of all scrofulons, throat, and lung diseases. While for over a quarter of a century, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been unrivaled as a positive cure for catarrh. The testimony of thousands of ladies has been published, certifying that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. For full information, see the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages, price (post-paid), $1.50. Over 100,000 copies sold. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Give It a Trial

and you will be astonished. "Anakesis," Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy, gives instant relief and is an infallible cure for the most obstinate cases of piles. It has made the most wonderful cures of this terrible disorder. 20,000 grateful people that have used it can testify to the same. Samples with full directions sent free to all sufferers on application to "Anakesis" Depot, Box 3046, New York. Sold by all first-class druggists.

Surrounded by Snakes.

Three young sportsmen named Gideon Hensch, William Croft and Henry Dickison passed through Milford, Pa., recently for New York, where they reside. Mr. Hensch related the following story: "We are all of us clerks in insurance offices in New York, and we concluded to spend our vacation this year in the wilds of Pike county, where we expected to find game of all kinds in abundance. We brought with us a large 'A' tent, camping utensils of all kinds and some 'tangle-foot.' Upon arriving at Lackawaxen we were told that the best shooting in the county was near 'Little York Woods' in Blooming Grove township; so we hired a team and went thither. We finally found what seemed like a good camping place—six miles from any house—and we pitched our tent, sent our driver back to Lackawaxen and prepared ourselves to enjoy the luxury of 'camping out.' Night soon came on, and to keep away wild animals we built a fire just outside the door of our tent. About ten o'clock I fell asleep and shortly after was awakened by a peculiar whirring noise. I found that Croft and Dickison were both asleep, and as the noise still continued I seized my gun and pulled aside the tent door-flap. The sight that met my eyes fairly paralyzed me. The fire which still burned brightly was surrounded by rattlesnakes in every conceivable position. I quickly aroused Croft and Dickison and, armed with our stout ash Alpine-stocks, we stepped outside and began to slaughter the reptiles. We had already killed six, and as I was striking at the seventh who was an unusually large one, he sprang at me and bit me in the fleshy part of the hand, near the wrist. I immediately threw down my stick and ran into the tent. Then I took a razor and cut an incision in the flesh directly across the wound, applied my lips to the cut and sucked from it the blood and poison. I then bathed the wound with brandy and drank a large quantity of whisky. Croft and Dickison had in the meanwhile dispatched the remainder of the reptiles. In the morning we measured the snakes killed, and their aggregate length was sixty-one feet, three and a half inches. There were thirteen killed. During the following day I kept taking liquor in quite large doses and felt no inconvenience from the bite. But," said Mr. Hensch, baring his wrist and pointing to the wound, "we moved our tent further on, and all the wealth of Golconda wouldn't tempt me to spend a night in that locality again.

THE knobbiest part of the house is the door.

HISSELL'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.

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

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

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