Bold River Pirates.

During the past forty years gangs of river pirates have infested the North river, Erie and Atlantic basin, and the old slips and piers fronting the East river. In New York at the time the war broke out cotton was king. Vessels laden with these goods arrived with large cargoes. At midnight boats with muffled oars, with three or four of a crew, would leave Jay street dock and with another boat in tow, row alongside of the schooner. The watchman, if he was not in collusion with the pirates would be either knocked overboard or gagged. The pirates would then throw over a bale or more of cotton, fill their boats and row ashore. The cotton would be stowed away under the docks or at once removed to a place of concealment. At these times the police and the pirates were in collusion, and as long as the thieves were known to the river police and paid their allowances they were not molested, but the gangs that did not pay for the privilege of being permitted to board and rob vessels were chased and fired at by the river police boats, and often captured. In the meantime the cotton and rope, sugar, coffee, or whatever goods had been procured by the river raid the night previous were sold to the numerous junk-shops along the East and North rivers. During the day detectives would visit the junk-stores, receive a $50 bill or more from the keepers of these fences and retire. After the robberies the owners and Captains of the vessels would seek the police and inform them of the robberies, which were of frequent occurrence. The police would pounce upon some of the thieves who did not pay for the privilege, and they were arrested and convicted because they did not. Numerous members of the gangs of thieves who infested the North river during the war, 1861 to 1865, made from $20,000 to $25,000. The river pirates flourished as long as they succeeded in carrying on their nefarious calling, and as long as their friends on the police were in power or on the post. As soon as a change was made in the police, and officers of the river squad detailed that would not be bribed, numerous arrests were made. The river pirates had different modes of robbing vessels. The leader of the respectable gangs would ship one of his members on a vessel to make the trip to Port Royal Hilton Head or Newburn, N. C. On the return of the vessel he would notify his confederates on shore what time to board the vessel. A fleet of boats would leave Franklin, Jay and North Moore streets, and reach the vessel by different routes. The vessel would be boarded, and with the assistance of the man on board the boats would be filled with coffee, sugar, tea, cotton, or whatever the cargo consisted of, and taken ashore, and on the day following disposed of. The gangs on the East river, also when afraid to openly board a vessel, adopted similar ruses. One of the leaders of the North river gang was Jack Clark. He was well-known to the police, and made considerable money by this business. Pete Martin was another noted North river pirate, and was arrested several times for boarding vessels. Of late years' since the war, the river pirates have become quite bold, and they do not care what risks they run in order to carry out their plans. In fact, many of the robberies of the river pirates of late years have been so audacious that the river police have taken effective measures for their capture. Captain Reese, who commands a coasting vessel, says: "We cannot anchor over night in the East river without the probability of being boarded by masked gang of pirates and robbed before daylight. Why these river thieves of New York are becoming as bold and as desperate as Malay pirates." There seems to be a dread among all the Captains of vessels from the East and the West about lying over in New York, and any vessel with a valuable cargo has to be well guarded at night to prevent the incursions of these pirates who infest the river. Numerous devices are adopted by the different gangs in order to rob the shipping. Jim Watson, *alias* Shorty, was one of the most expert river thieves in the business. He was associated with Jack O'Brien, Teddy O'Brien and Mike Toole, Mike Shanahan, better known to the police as Big Mike, was the leader. This gang plied their calling by boarding the Havana and Mexican steamers. Shanahan, for the past three years, has planned numerous robberies on the East and North rivers, and made a large amount of money. Recently, he, with a number of his gang, were convicted of piracy in Hudson county, N. J. Shanahan, however, slipped his hand-cuffs and and escaped. It is reported that he is now secreted at Red Hook, and that he has a big gang of desperadoes under his control.

An Under-round River of Petroleum.

There is said to be a river of petroleum flowing trough the subterranean cavities of Texas. It takes its rise in the carboniferous strata, north of the great bend of the Colorado above Lampasas, thence it flows in a southeast direction. The first indication known of this stream is in Burnet county at the "tar springs," where petroleum covers the water. Again it appears in the southeast in Williamson county and at several points in the same direction in the unfrequented forests and thickets penetrated by the Great Northern Railway. Further southeast it appears again nine miles northwest of Sour Lake, it appears on most of the wells, and has covered the surface for a considerable space with hard asphaltum. Again, some thirty miles southeast, it appears at Beaumont. Some fifteen miles from that point an arm of it comes near the surface at what is known as Oil Bay, on the gulf, where the water is so covered with oil that the waves have no effect. Even when the gulf is on its heaviest "benders" the waters of this bay are said to be perfectly quiet and peaceable, and it is therefore a favorite place of refuge for trading vessels when a storm is threatened. Perhaps this river of petroleum passes through the subterranean cavities under the gulf, and is the same that at last boils up in Trinidad, making the great asphaltum lake. Along the shores near Sabine Bay it is also common for chunks of asphaltum to be thrown up by the sea. The river if it be a river, has never yet been tapped by the hands of man, and its great supplies of oil are doing no good except in Trinidad, if it be the same that rises on the island.

—Over 1,375,000 pounds of lobster have been put up this season in Kent, Canada.

SCIENCE.

Many-toed Horses.—Professor O. C. Marsh has a brief but interesting article on "Polydactyle Horses, recent and extinct," in the June number of *The American Journal of Science and Arts*, in which he cites several curious instances of extra digits in the foot of the modern horse, and shows that these reversions to an older type are far more numerous than is commonly supposed. As to the ancestors of these animals, says the Professor, there can be no doubt. America is the original home of the horse, and during the whole of Tertiary time this continent was occupied with equine mammals of many and various forms.

Although all these became extinct before the discovery of this country, their abundant remains mark out the genealogy of the horse in an almost unbroken succession of forms. If we examine the remains of the oldest representatives of the horse in this country we shall find that these animals were polydactyle, and of small size. As the line was continued toward the present era, there was a gradual increase in size, and a diminution in the number of toes, until the present type of horse was produced. The original ancestor of the horse, not as yet discovered, undoubtedly had five toes on each foot. The oldest member of the group now known is the Eohippus, which had four well developed toes and the rudiment of another on each fore-foot, and three toes behind. This animal was about as large as a fox, and its remains are from the Coryphodon beds near the base of the Eocene. In the next higher division of the Eocene another equine genus, Orohippus, makes its appearance. It resembled its predecessor in size, but had only four toes in front and three behind. At the top of the Eocene a third allied genus has been found (Epihippus), that closely resembled Orohippus in its digits, but differed in its teeth. Near the base of the next formation, the Miocene, another equine mammal, Mesohippus, occurs. This animal was about as large as a sheep, and had three usable toes and the splint of another on each fore-foot, with but three toes behind. At a somewhat higher horizon a nearly allied genus, Miohippus, has been found, which has the splint bone of the outer or fifth digit reduced to a short remnant. In the Pliocene above a three-toed horse (Protohippus) about as large as a donkey was abundant, and still higher up a near ally of the modern horse, with only a single toe on each foot (Pliohippus), makes his appearance. A true Equus, as large as the existing horse, appears just above this horizon, and the series is complete.

Iron in the Atmosphere.—Observations of snow collected on mountain tops and within the Arctic circles and far beyond the influence of factories and smoke, confirm the supposition that minute particles of iron float in the atmosphere, and in time fall to the earth. Some physicists believe that these floating particles of iron are concerned in the striking phenomena of the aurora. In his recent voyages, Nordenskjold examined snow far in the north beyond Spitzbergen and found therein small particles of metallic iron, phosphorus and cobalt.

Cement for Glass, etc.—For a recipe for a cement to be used for repairing glass, leather, etc. Soften fine glue or isinglass by soaking in cold water and dissolve it in the smallest possible quantity of proof spirits by aid of gentle heat over a water bath; in two ounces of this mixture dissolve 10 grains of gum ammoniacum, and while still liquid add one-half drachm of mastic dissolved in three drachms of rectified spirit, and stir the mixture. Keep in stoppered bottle. For use melt by standing the bottle in warm water.

When starch is added to milk by fraudulent dealers, the fact can be determined by the process recommended by Dr. Vulpius. A sample is coagulated with a few drops of acetic acid, heated to boiling and filtered. A watery solution of iodine is poured into the clear whey, which instantly developes a blue cloud if starch is present.

New belting, such as is generally used for the drawing-belts on polished iron pulleys, will only transmit from one-third to one-fifth the power, without slipping, that the same belt will after it has been in use from one to two months.

Roaches in Houses.—To rid a house of cockroaches, make a mixture, composed of one part of powdered borax and two parts of powdered sugar and sprinkle upon the floor where they frequent. This will soon eradicate them.

Scientific Items.—*Black typhus* is said to have been introduced at Ulster, Zurich, by tropical birds sent alive to that place in a cage from Buda-Pesth.

"Reduced in Circumstances."

The front door of a business office in Griswold street stood open and seemed to invite strangers to enter, and the owner was therefore not surprised when a man of dilapidated looks walked in and took a seat. When asked to state his errand he hitched his chair a little nearer and asked:

"Are you willing to give me a bit of advice?"

"Well, I guess so," was the reply.

"You see, the case is this," continued the man, hitching still nearer. "Up to six months ago I was rich. By a series of misfortunes I have lost every dollar. What would you term such a case? How would you refer to it?"

"Well, if it was me, I should refer to it as 'My late misfortune.'"

"That's good, but very common. Everybody has misfortunes, and plenty of people have had late misfortunes. I wanted to strike something original."

"You might say you were down the banks," suggested the citizen.

"That's old, too, and besides my wife couldn't make use of the term. When a book agent called at my door she couldn't say she was unable to purchase his work because we were 'down the banks.' No, no. We are an educated family, but awful hard up just at present."

"You might state that 'owing to recent unsuccessful speculations,' and so forth."

"Yes, but that's dreadful old. We all speculate, and we all lose. Now, suppose that a big gun was coming to my house to dinner? I make the best spread I can. I have bread and water and pickled beets and knives and forks and water and napkins and so on, but yet I feel a bit cast down, and as we sit down I rise and make a sort of apology to my friend. I don't want to tell him the exact truth, and yet I want to account for so much water and so little butter. Now, what would you say under these circumstances?"

The citizen leaned back, knit his brows, and after a minute replied:

"Well, I think I should say: 'Mr. Filkins, you will please pardon the meagerness of this spread, but our being reduced in circumstances has necessitated——!'"

"'Reduced in circumstances'—that's what I want—that's the term I was looking for!" shouted the stranger as he jumped from his chair. "Never mind Filkins—never mind the rest of the speech! Reduced in circumstances is what ails me and what I want to get off at grocers and book agents. Good-day—good-bye!"

In Districts formerly Ravaged

By fever and ague, immunity from the dreaded scourge is enjoyed by those who have rendered their systems proof with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the best preventive and remedy. Quinine cannot compare with it in efficacy, and is anything but safe. Physicians commend the Bitters for its remedial and resuscitating properties and the closest analysis reveals nothing in the composition of a deleterious nature. It does not deteriorate, is an agreeable cordial as well as a potent medicine, and when mixed with brackish or unwholesome water, neutralizes its hurtful properties. The denizens of malarious localities, not only in the United States, but the tropics, regard it as an invaluable protection, and in hosts of families it is kept constantly on hand. As the tide of emigration spreads farther westward, the demand for it among those compelled to encounter the vicissitudes of climate, constantly increases.

AGRICULTURE.

Water and Food for Horses.—Horses and cattle normally require, in round numbers, four pounds of water for each pound of dry substance in the food, while sheep require about two pounds, or about half as much. This estimate, the result of many careful experiments, includes the water contained in the food as well as that in the drink. The amount of water needed by pigs has not, I think, been accurately determined. With horses we find a different digestive arrangement—one that changes the conditions which were suitable for ruminants to a very important extent. Horses have but one stomach, and that relatively small; it contains, when fully distended, but fifteen to sixteen quarts, and in this condition is too full for the performance of its functions. Usually when digesting the food the horse's stomach does not contain more than ten quarts, and as more food is eaten some of the contents pass onward into the intestines to make room for it. In eating a full feed of hay the stomach is filled two or three times, so the part first eaten can remain but a short time for digestion. Now, here is a point of great importance. The albuminoids of the food are digested in the stomach and a stomachful of grain contains four to six times as much of these as a stomachful of hay, consequently for a sufficient quantity of gastric juice to be mixed with the grain, and produce its full effect requires a much longer time than with hay. If, then, we feed oats or corn, and immediately afterward hay, we may be very certain that the grain will be forced from the stomach before it is perfectly digested, but if we feed the hay first and then the grain, it is not difficult to understand that the latter can remain in the stomach a sufficient time. There is one advantage in mixing oats or ground feed of any kind with cut hay or straw, and that is the more perfect mastication which the animal gives in this case, but it is doubtful if this advantage holds good with cattle, as they do not chew their food perfectly when eating, but rely on the rumination which follows. In mixing feed for horses we should not put a great amount of coarse food with the grain, or we will give more than the stomach will hold, and the last portions eaten will force the first ones into the intestines before they are thoroughly impregnated with the gastric juice. Thus, two pounds of hay and four pounds of oats are about as much as should be fed at once, when mixed, and if more oats are given the hay should be decreased; for instance, five pounds of hay may be given. Now these facts will give us a better understanding of the effect of water on digestion. If, after feeding hay and then oats, we allow a horse to take a large drink of water, a considerable portion of the oats will be carried by the water into the intestines, and we get little of the advantage of feeding the oats after the hay. If such a drink is taken soon after eating hay alone, the effect will not be so injurious, because hay does not need so long a time for digestion as grain. If only one or two quarts of water are allowed it will pass the food in the stomach without changing its position to any great extent. When the stomach has got rid of a considerable part of its contents it seems a difficult matter for it to force out the remainder, and fermentation and colic sometimes result; a drink of water at such a time, by carrying on the substance which has remained long enough, relieves the condition. This probably explains why some horse-car companies have found it advisable to have their horses watered at midnight.

Diet for Moulting Fowls.—The moulting of fowls is classed by many writers on poultry under the head of diseases, which it is not, but only a natural process with most animals in changing their summer coat for a winter one. Nevertheless it is a great drain on their constitutions, and fowls during moulting time should be kept warm and liberally dieted with warm and stimulating food, such as boiled oatmeal seasoned with salt and pepper, chopped onions, mashed potatoes and occasionally bread crumbs soaked in strong ale or weak gin. Oxide of iron, lime water and sulphate of iron can also be given with advantage. This diet will accelerate the moulting and produce a speedier resumption of laying.

Buckwheat may be made profitable upon a piece of rough or newly-cleared ground. No other crop is so effective in mellowing rough cloddy land. The seed in northern localities should be sown before July 12th; otherwise early fall frosts may catch the crops. Grass and clover may sometimes be sown successfully with buckwheat this month.

The best way to raise good fodder corn is to put it in drills thirty-two inches apart, and give it two cultivatings. This will give sun and air, and produce a vigorous growth with deep green foliage, growing-some ears, which will make the feed all the better. Corn and millet may be cut at the same time, and will make better food for cows if mixed in the manger.

Pure drinking water is of the first importance. More dangerous poisons are taken into the system with the water used, than in any other way. That from brooks is dangerous, as wash from matured fields and soakage from the soil flows into them. Water from clear wells and springs only should be given to cattle, and if such precaution is needed for them, it is equally so for the owners. Much avoidable disease is due to impure water.

Clams.

The small, round, hard-shell clam is by no means driven out of the market, or away from the table, by that big, bloated member of the family, the oyster. Clams which are good in summer, are even better through the fall and winter. There is a common prejudice against clams that they are indigestible. If they are so, it is because they are improperly cooked; they are stewed whole into tough leather; the cook fancying she must serve soles, or other monstrosities, instead of clams. Or they are baked to cinders, as at some of the popular clam bakes, where they are only digested by such mechanical means as by pouring into the stomach whole pints of strictly prime Bourbon benzine, as the ostrich swallows railroad spikes and bites of junk bottles to assist in cutting up its tough food. Clams should never be stewed, but cut up finely and gently simmered. But the royal way of serving the clam is to roast it on bars of a gridiron over a bright grate fire—the quicker the better—and the minute it "sizzles," open it, pan it, and let it simmer a little in its own saved juice and a bit of butter. The clam thus cooked is a grateful creature that will repay all the attention shown it. And so served, far from being digestible, it is tender as the swan song in "Lohengrin."

A Case of Piles of 30 Years' Standing

Boston, Mass., August 6, 1877.
Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co., New York.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find $1 00 for a box of Dr. S. Silsbee's "*Anakesis*." I have been troubled with the piles since 1849, and have tried almost everything that I could find, but without success. I have just been using yours, and have derived more benefit from it than any that I have ever tried. Please forward me a box at once.

Yours truly,
A. LEDYARD,
77 Traverse street, Boston.

Samples of "Anakesis" are sent *free* to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York.

DOMESTIC.

Keep the Body Erect.—An erect bodily attitude is of vastly more importance to health than people generally imagine. Crooked bodily positions, maintained for any length of time, are always injurious, whether in the sitting, standing, or lying posture, whether sleeping or waking. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach or to one side, with the heels elevated on a level with the head, is not only in bad taste, but exceedingly detrimental to health. It cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motions of the chest, and enfeebles the functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and, in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system. Many children become slightly hump-backed, or severely round-shouldered, by sleeping with their head raised on a high pillow. When any person finds it easier to sit, or stand, or walk, or sleep, in a crooked position than a straight one, such person may be sure that his muscular system is badly deranged, and the more careful he is to preserve a straight or upright position, and get back to nature again, the better.

Mock Oysters.—Take half a dozen good-sized ears of corn; put them in cold water, and when it begins to boil set it on the back of the range, and let it simmer for half an hour; then put the corn in cold water; when cool, wipe the ears with a dry towel, and grate them; then put them through a hair seive to rid them of the shells of the corn; have two eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of cream, two of grated crackers, one teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful pepper; beat this all well together; have a lump of good butter about the size of half an egg; put in a frying-pan; when hot put the corn mixture in, in tablespoonfuls, allowing space that they do not run together; when they are a nice brown turn them over and fry the other side; it requires about five minutes to cook them; this will make about two dozen oysters; serve them hot.

No one who has tried Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) fails to see its wonderful economy. Ask your grocer to get it, and give it a trial.

Orange Jelly.—Grate the peel of five fine oranges and two lemons into a bowl; squeeze the juice of them into it; boil one pound of sugar in a quart of water, and when quite boiling, pour it over two ounces of of isinglass; stir until it is dissolved; add the juice to it, strain through coarse muslin, and let it stand until half cold, then pour gently into molds which have been wet with cold water. Before turning out put the molds into warm water; loosen the edges with a spoon.

Cottage Puffs.—One cup of milk, and the same of cream; four eggs beaten stiff, and the yolks strained; one tablespoonful butter, chopped into the flour; a very little salt; enough prepared flour for thick batter. Mix the beaten yolks with the milk and cream; then the salt and whites, lastly the flour. Bake in a buttered iron pans, such as are used for "gems" and corn bread. The oven should be quick. Turn out and eat with sweet sauce.

Drying Apples.—Dry in the oven of the cooking-stove as quickly as is possible to do without cooking them: when sufficiently dry put them into thick paper bags, tie them up so that no insects can gain access to them, and hang them away in a store-room. Fruit dried in this way is never wormy, as the insect moths never get a chance to deposit their eggs.

Cleaning Silver Spoons.—The disagreeable discoloration of egg can be readily taken from silver spoons by washing them in potato water—water in which potatoes have been boiled. It is much better than salt, as it does not scratch the metal. The taste of fish may be removed very effectively from steel knives and forks by rubbing them with fresh orange or lemon peel.

Apple Snow.—Pare, slice and quarter ten good sized tart apples; steam them until tender, and rub them through a colander, and set them where they will get ice cold. When cold, add the grated rind, the juice of two lemons, one cup of sugar and the whites of six eggs. Beat all to a froth, and serve immediately in a deep glass dish.

Parents cannot be too careful in guarding the health of their Babies. Only a good and reliable medicine should be given to them. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is known not to contain anything injurious.

Enameled Belts.—To polish enameled leather, take half a pint of the best cream, a quarter of a pint of linseed oil, make them each lukewarm, and then mix well together. Having previously cleaned the leather rub it over with a sponge dipped in the mixture; then rub it with a soft dry cloth until a brilliant polish is produced.

Puff Pudding.—Take six eggs and drop them into as many spoonfuls of milk, and six spoonfuls of sifted flour; beat well up into a batter; butter some cups and put the batter in them; bake in a fairly hot oven: turn them out and eat them with a sweet sauce.

Rice Cakes.—Boil a cup of rice very soft; mash fine; add a pint of milk and 3 eggs; stir in a little flour, butter the griddle, and turn on the batter in small cakes. Serve with a little nutmeg and fine sugar.

Egg Sauce.—Boil three eggs hard: cut them into small squares and mix them in good butter sauce; make very hot and squeeze in some lemon juice before serving.

A tablespoonful of salt will weigh about one ounce.

Changing the Color of Woods.

A German technical journal states that oak may be rendered a beautiful orange yellow, by melting together, with continued stirring, one pint oil of turpentine, about 1,200 grains of tallow, and 300 of wax. With this mixture the wood is rubbed in a warm room, until a dead lustre is produced and coated an hour afterward with a French polish—an additional coat of the latter giving greater brilliancy and a deeper tone. To produce a very perfect as well as inexpensive brown surface, or coating—one which is very adherent even when exposed to the weather—the wood is brushed with a solution of persulphate of iron of about two degrees Baume, or a solution of protosulate of iron will answer as well as that of the persulphate; the bluish-gray tint the wood acquires, on drying, changes to an agreeable light brown shade, with the application of linseed oil varnish; a dark brown shade may also be imparted to the material, by subsequently coating it with a half per cent solution of permangenate of potash, and then with linseed oil.

A College Professor once said that "he who *expects to rate* high in his class, must not *expectorate* on the floor." Much of the hawking and spitting was, no doubt, caused by catarrh, which the professor knew could be readily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

HUMOROUS.

Of Course he Knew.—At the east end of the City Hall Market recently, a boy suddenly seized a barrel stave and began pounding a dog which was tied to a wagon-wheel. The animal's yelps and yells at once attracted the attention of a man who called out:

"Hold on there! What's that dog done?"

"Snatched a big piece of bologny outer my hand and swallowed it!" replied the boy as he gave the dog another whack.

"See here," continued the man as he came nearer, "don't you know that that dog feels those blows?"

"Don't I of course I know it! Do you think I'm doing all this hard work and raisin' all this row just for the sake of workin' the rheumatiz outer my elbows?"

"Bangs."—A man in his shirt sleeves was sitting before the door of a rookery on Atwater street the other evening when an acquaintance came along and asked:

"Bill, was that your wife I met on the corner?"

"I guess it was—she just started out."

"I see she bangs her hair," continued the other.

"Yes, she does, durn her!" growled Bill; but I've got the advantage over her though. While she can only bang her hair I can bang her whole body."

If you want to feel well and lively, use Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. All druggists keep them. Price 25 c.

Miss Colino goes for the first time to view the sea at Dieppe. At her departure for home her sister recommends her to carry back some seawater in a bottle. She goes down to the shore and fills her vial with water. "Better not fill it up like that, missy," said a sailor, "bekase, it being low water now, when the tide rises it'll burst your bottle." Miss Colino, quite convinced, pours out half the water and departs.

Old lady (on donkey); "Boy, boy, isn't this very dangerous?" Boy: "Werry dangerous, marm; there was a lady a ridin' up here last year, and the donkey fell, and the lady were chucked over the cliff and killed." Old lady: "Good gracious! was the donkey killed too?" "Boy: "No marm: that's the werry donkey."

Home Ruler: "Obstructionists d'ye call them, yer grinnin spalpeen. Who thried to stop the floggin' in the army? who is it but thim has a rispect for the sacridness iv a man's skin? Come on, thim, and I'll put such a head on ye, yer grandmother wouldn't know ye from a squashed pumpkin."

A small boy was hoeing corn in a sterile field by the roadside, when a passer by stopped and said, "Pears to me your corn is rather small?" "Certainly, sir," said the boy, "it is dwarf corn." "But it looks yellow," "Certainly," replied the boy, "we planted the yellow kind." "But it looks as if you wouldn't get more than half a crop." "Of course not," said the boy, "we planted her on the shares."

At a recent wedding the bridegroom, being an officer, wore his sidearms at the nuptials. A little wideawake brother of the bride was attracted by the display of weapons, and as he had another sister, whose true love is a carpenter, he boldly inquired: "May, when Jenkins comes to marry Milly, will he wear his saw by his side?"

An Indianapolis barber, who abandoned his business and went into the ministry, was suddenly called upon one Sunday to baptize three candidates. He got along very well, but after baptizing the first, he astonished his congregation by lustily shouting "Next!"

It is said that a Boston man broke off his marriage with a young lady because she spelt hugging with one "g." The provocation was great, to be sure, but as long as she practiced hugging with two arms, we—that is, some young men—would not care if she spelled the word without any g's at all.

A little boy, whose sisters stroll in the woods for the bright-hued leaves of Autumn time, saw them coming home the other day with a red-whiskered gentleman, whom he greeted with the remark; My! you got Autumn-leave whiskers, ain't you?"

Bogus Certificates.—It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—*Exchange.* See another column.

"An anxious inquirer" is informed that the founder of the Aryan race was not hung. He was not a Hungarian. To another we reply that Leander, when he went to see Here, did not swim the Po, and therefore he is not a Polecander.

"Bless me, Emuy, you don't look as well as usual—indeed, I do not think I ever saw you looking as old as you look to-day.", "My dear, I never was as old as I am to-day."

"Woman is a delusion, madam," exclaimed a crusty old bachelor to a witty young lady. "And man is always hugging some delusion or other," was the quick retort.

"How dare you swear before me?" asked a man of his son recently. "How did I know you wanted to cuss first?" said the spoiled urchin.

Thieving in the outskirts—Picking ladies pockets.

The country is the place for rabbit transit now.

A Toothpick Agitation.

The toothpick market is agitated. Those chiefly in use are of white wood and pointed at both ends. A patent for fourteen years was obtained for them in 1866, and the factory of the Boston owners at Bucksfield, Me., used from 3,000 to 5,000 cords of wood yearly and turned out incalculable quantities. A box of 2,500 sold for twenty-five cents, and the profit was large. A log six feet long and about eighteen inches in diameter was placed in a machine where bevel knives cut it in each direction and turned out the toothpicks ready for market. About eighteen months ago another Boston firm started a factory in the woods of Ohio and used similar machinery. The price then began tumbling, and fell to 20 cents at retail, then to 18, 14, and 12. Of late the original manufacturers have reduced the figure to 10 cents, or 8 cents at wholesale, and report their antagonists to be on the verge of stoppage.

Although Many are Tried prone to Lung Troubles from Birth, yet even such may escape Consumption, or other Pulmonary or Bronchial disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in these cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the immediate causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain.

Set Back 42 Years.—"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father.)

Swedish Cookery.

The habit of lunching in the very presence of dinner, of going to a side-table and eating your fill of anchovies, raw herrings, smoked beet and cold eel pie while dinner is on the very table, still prevails and is hardly conducive to health. It is said that the habit of taking a "sup" as the Swedes call it, arose from the scarcity of delicacies. It was hard to get enough of any one nice thing to make a meal of, so you were first delicately inuendoed off to the brandy table (as it is called), and then allowed to sit down to dinner. The practice is universal in Sweden. Private houses, hotels and boarding-houses, all feed you on preliminary scraps, and woe be to you if you innocently turn away from the proffered luncheon! You fare like an ascetic and feed yourself on odors. The ordinary routine of dining seems in Sweden to be in wild confusion. Soup sometimes ends instead of beginning the dinner. Iced soups and cold fish are dainties to the Scandinavian palate. Much of the soup is nauseously sweet, flavored with cherries, raspberries and gooseberries, often with macaroon cakes and spikes of cinnamon floating wildly about in it. This is eaten as a sort of desert, and is cold and often beautifully clear. If Helen bitterly reviled the English for bringing vegetables on the table *au natural*, there is no such complaint to be made here. Heaven, earth, and hell are eaten with sauce—sauces red, white and blue, green, yellow and black sauces—celestial and sauces infernal. Strange combinations of ice cream heaped over delicious apple tarts, or strange dishes of berry juice boiled down and mixed with farina, sugar and almonds, then cooled, molded and turned out into basins of cream, to be eaten with crushed sugar and wine, appear at the end of dinner. The Swedes share with the Danes and Arabs a passionate fondness for sweatmeats. Everything is slightly sweet; even green peas are sugared as well as the innumerable tea and coffee cakes, so that long before the unhappy tourist has finished his journey he is a hopeless dyspeptic or a raging Swedophobe.

Can the fellow who tenders a lady a biscuit be said to offer her a doughnation.

For Pimples on the Face, use *Hieskell's Tetter Ointment.*

If You Would Enjoy Good Health Take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

Ceresin, a mixture of refined earth and caranba-wax, is frequently employed to the extent of thirty-three to fifty per cent. to adulterate bees-wax. As pure bees-wax is lighter than the spurious article, detection is easy. If the wax does not float in dilute alcohol having a specific gravity of 0.945, it is safe to reject it as spurious.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment Will cure every orm of Tetter.

If Troubled with Constipation, take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

A Natural Barometer.—Chick weed is an excellent barometer. When the flower expands fully, we are not to expect rain for several hours; should it continue in that state no rain will fall.

If You are Dyspeptic *Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you

If Your Liver is Disordered *Hoofland's German Bitters* will set it aright.

Oakland Female Institute,
NORRISTOWN, PA.
WINTER TERM WILL COMMENCE SEPTEMBER 5, 1877. For circulars address
J. GRIER RALSTON, Principal.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
37 Park Row, New York, 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Operas!

Carmen. Opera by Bizet $2.00
Carmen is an Opera that has gradually and surely won its way to a great popularity. Although the book is larger, in fact what one might call a "four dollar book," it is got up in elegant style, with music and all the words, English and foreign, for $2.00.

Fatinitza. Opera by Suppe $2.00
A playful new Opera that is a decided success. A large, fine book, with English and foreign words, and the opera in every way complete, for a low price.

Doctor of Alcantara. By Eichberg $1.50
A famous opera, now brought, by the popular price, within the reach of all. Orchestral parts $15.

Bells of Corneville. By Planquette, (nearly ready) $1.50
A great success. This, with the "Doge" and the "Sorcerer" ($1.00) are well worth adopting by companies who have finished Pinafore, (still selling well for 20 cents) and who are looking out for new and easy operas.

Remember our first class Singing School and Choir Books VOICE OF WORSHIP and TOP TEMPLE each $9.00 per dozen or $1.00 each. Send for copies. Also, always remember the MUSICAL RECORD published weekly. It keeps you well posted as to musical matters, gives 6 or 7 pieces of music per week and costs but $2.00 per year.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
J. E. DITSON & CO. 922 Chestnut St., Phila.
128

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will furnish on application, estimates for Advertising in the best and largest circulated Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. Our facilities are unsurpassed. We make our Customers' interests our own, and study to please and make their Advertising profitable to them, as thousands who have tried us can testify. Call or address,

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 PARK ROW, New York,
701 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and specially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
How Sweet Quiet is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children
The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.
D. T. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.
All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS READ THIS
We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Big sample free. Address Newman & Co., Marshall, Mich.

MRS. POTTS' COLD HANDLE SAD IRON

When Trade is Dull Judicious Advertising Sharpens It.

HOW TO ADVERTISE.
See PETTENGILL.

WHEN TO ADVERTISE.
See PETTENGILL.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.
See PETTENGILL.

WHOM TO ADVERTISE THROUGH.
See PETTENGILL.

GO TO 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, and
See PETTENGILL.

COMPOUND OXYGEN This new cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, and all Chronic Diseases, by a revitalizing process, has been made, by the orders attention.
REMARKABLE CURES which are attracted
STRONGLY ENDORSED by the Rev. Judge Kelly, Rev. T. P. Hunter, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and others who have tested its Treatment.
SENT FREE! Brochure [200 pp.] with many testimonials to most remarkable cures. Dr. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard St., Phila.

EXODUS
To the best lands, in the best climate, with the best markets, and on the best terms, along the line of the
3,000,000 ACRES
Mainly in the Famous
RED RIVER VALLEY OF THE NORTH.
On long time, low prices and easy payments.
Pamphlet with full information mailed free. Apply to
D. A. McKINLAY, Land Com'r,
St. P. M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

GOOD ADVERTISING CHEAP.
$10 Cash, with the order, will insert in 50 village newspapers an advertisement occupying one inch space, one time; or six lines two times; or three lines four times.
$20 Cash, in advance, will insert in 350 village newspapers an advertisement of one inch space, one time; or six lines two times; or three lines four times.
Address
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
Or, 701 Chestnut St. Phila.
Advertising done in all newspapers in United States and Canadas at the lowest rates.

Rupertus' celebrated Single Breech-loading Shotgun at $25 up. Double-barrel Breech Loaders, at $30up. Muzzle and Breech-loading Guns, Rifles and Pistols of most approved English and American makes. All kinds of sporting implements and articles required by sportsmen and gun-makers.—COLT'S NEW BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE GUNS at $50 up—the best gun yet made for the price. Price on application.
JOS. C. GRUBB & CO.,
712 Market St., Philada., Pa.

NEW AND BEST BOOK ON BUILDING.
PALLISER'S MODEL HOMES—Post only thirty cents. Contains 40 Ready Designs for Houses, Price $3.00 postpaid. Address, PALLISER, PALLISER & CO., Architects, Bridgeport, Conn. For sale by all Booksellers.

BLATCHLEY'S PUMPS

THE VERY BEST GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PUMPS Unlined.
PUMPS Iron Lined.
PUMPS Porcelain Lined.
PUMPS Copper Lined.
Chain Pump fixtures and tubing. Rubber Buckets, Steel Chain, &c.
C. G. BLATCHLEY
449 MARKET Street, Philada.

AGENTS WANTED FO