Historic Rides.

Rankin who rode out of Payne's line, after the recent fight with the Utes, and carried to Rawlins the intelligence of the second, if not even a stronger, of Thornburgh's command, made a great ride. By a recent conspicuous example we know that in some countries this ride would have been more talked and written about and have made more noise generally than the gallant conduct of the fellows who "stood off" the Utes for all those days or the successful advance that saved the command. Comparatively little has been said about it in this country, however, perhaps because in the chronicle of our Indian wars there are so many recitals of the same nature that it is a familiar story. Feats of horsemanship and endurance, in which great distance is made in a short time, and in which the riders life is never for a moment guaranteed against the shot of some lurking savage—these are the staple of which the life of a scout in the Indian country is made up. Some of these rides are put on record in the recently published autobiography of Buffalo Bill, and the figures presented are worthy the attention of those who are disposed to glorify dangerous and difficult rides. In August, 1878, Buffalo Bill rode in twelve hours from Fort Larned to Fort Zarah and back, sixty-five miles; in the succeeding twelve hours he carried despatches to General Sheridan from Fort Larned to Fort Hayes, sixty-five miles. From Fort Hayes he rode in the next twenty-four hours to Fort Dodge, ninety-five miles; on the next night he went to Fort Larned, thirty-five miles on foot and thirty miles on a mule; and again the next night from Fort Larned to Fort Hays, sixty-five miles. He made on horses, mules and afoot, three hundred and fifty-five miles, and he was in the saddle or on foot fifty-eight hours. Every one of these four succession rides was made through a regular breakneck country, swarming with hostile Indians—a country in which there were no roads, and in which a scarcely perceptible trail had to be followed in the obscurity of night. For courage in the adventure, as well as for endurance and skill, that was a great achievement. Earlier in life, and a pony express rider, Buffalo Bill made a nearly continuous ride of three hundred and twenty-two miles. But these achievements, though they are wonderful as examples of endurance, are surpassed for speed by Rankin's ride, since he made one hundred and sixty miles in [illegible] and only [illegible] on every side. Recently a great deal has been written in England in praise of the gallantry and endurance of Mr. Archibald Forbes's tough ride across the Zulu country. He rode from 9 P. M. on one day until 5 P. M. on the next, and made one hundred and ten miles. His ride was in six stages, and at each stage he obtained a fresh horse and refreshments and cheer for himself. He had guides and an escort part of the way, and he followed across the country the trail which had been made by an advancing army of six thousand men and the innumerable ox carts which carried the supplies of that army. His achievements was worthy of honor, and his fellow-journalists do no more than justice in celebrating it warmly; but if they chant pæans over that ride what would they say over such a ride as Rankin's, or one of Buffalo Bill's?

Something About Sharks.

A gentleman residing in Saugerties, N. Y., who followed the sea in the whaling business for many years, says the impression many people have that a shark can bite a man's limb off or bite him in two is erroneous. The shark's teeth are in layers or rows, and are small, saw edged, thin and sharp as razors, but very brittle, so much so that the moment they bite on any hard substance they break off, rendering it utterly impossible for them to bite a bone in two. Three of these rows of teeth are ordinarily in use, and when broken are naturally replaced by those further back in the mouth growing out similar to nails in the human hand or foot. This gentleman also says that he has seen hundreds of what is known as the grass shark, near the Society Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, and has known them to attack a whale in scores with a perfectly terrible fierceness, ashing at and catching hold of the oars and keel of the boat with lightning-like rapidity and with such force as to throw the oarsmen from their seats, and in several instances nearly throwing the boat steerer overboard. The oars and keel of the boat when examined afterward were found full of pieces of their teeth. While the above may be fast, yet it is undeniably true that there are species of sharks which do attack and seriously injure if not kill human beings. A gentleman of Kingston, N. Y., who as an officer in the navy has voyaged around the world, relates how, in Pensacola Harbor, he saw a "tiger shark" seize a man—who was one of the crew of the ship of which the gentleman was an officer—and as quick as thought snap off his leg, and it was with difficulty the latter man's life was rescued. It was as much as a man's life was worth to venture into the water at that point, as the "tigers," from fifteen to twenty feet long, were numerous and ferocious, and never hesitated to attack a man who came within reach.

A Fox Story.

A few days ago, Mr. Webster of Coble hill, New York, was plodding along after his plow, in deep meditation, when his attention was attracted to a large fox trotting between the two horses. Now, Webster never gets nervous nor acts upon the spur of the moment. In this case he coolly took in the situation, and carefully revolved the question in his mind of how to capture that fox. He soon had it. He would bury him alive. Suddenly striking the horses a smart blow, and engineering the plow with a double-jointed twist, over went the fox and over the fox went a covering of earth. Nothing but the hind legs of the animal were visible, and these Webster seized, whisked his foxship out of the and furrow, dashed his brains out on a stone near by. There are parties in town who say they have seen the stone upon which the fox was dashed, and still others vouch for the fact that Webster was plowing, but as yet no one claims to have seen the fox.

To keep Lemons Fresh.—Place them in a jar of water enough to cover them, they will keep fresh in this way several days without changing the water.

SCIENTIFIC.

New Bone Cavern in Ireland.—The bone cave at Shandon near Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, accidently discovered some twenty years ago, was the first Irish cave which produced animal remains belonging to the pleistocene period. In it were found remains of the mammoth horse, bear, wolf and reindeer. Another cave has recently been found near Cappoquin, at a distance of about seven miles from the Shandon cave. This new cavern is of large size, and appears to have been occupied at a very remote period by bears, portions of whose skeletons are to be met with on the lower deposits of the floor; but the chief interest in this discovery rests in the fact that remains of the great Irish elk (*Megaceros Hibernicus*) were found in it, in conjunction with the bones of other deer and of bears, and along with a polished greenstone celt (neolithic) and several stone rubbers. There were also some remarkable and strong evidences met with of the association of man with the great Irish elk, for Professor Leith Adams, in whose presence these remains were taken out of the cave, and by whom they were packed up for further observation, says that many of the bones of the megaceros were evidently split for their marrow, and several elk cannon-bones were found fashioned into awls and gauges, showing that was not only contemporaneous with the giant stag of Ireland, but also may have in some measure helped to exterminate it. The explorations of this cave are still going on, and they promise to open out a new era in the prehistoric history of Ireland.

Ancient Monsters.—Professor Cope, of Philadelphia, who is spending leisure in California, gave some time ago to the San Francisco Academy a description of two fossil animals. One of these was an enormous vertebrate somewhat resembling an aquatic kangaroo, named the *camarasaurus supremus*, whose neck was nine feet in diameter, whose hind legs were twenty feet long, whose spinal vertebræ were fifty-six inches across and which must have been seventy-two feet long by measurements carefully taken. This animal could walk in forty feet of water and catch its prey with its fore-paws. He also described another similar monster found, whose spinal vertebræ were six feet across and whose hind legs were forty feet long, with carnivorous teeth placed in the upper and lower jaws like shears, so as to cut up animal food by traversing each other in the most perfect manner. The bones of the lower half of this animal were solid and very heavy, to keep its feet down in the water, while bones in the upper half of its body were built in honeycombed layers as thick as pasteboard, strong, but very light and buoyant in water. This monster has been named *amphicœlias fragilissimus*, and must have been considerably over 100 feet in length. Both animals have large and powerful tails like kangaroos, and when catching their food in the water, must have appeared as if on hind legs and sitting, and acting as an equal support to the tripod.

The annual production of silver is estimated at eighty millions of dollars in value, more than one-half of which is brought out of our mines. Of this amount not less than one-fourth enters into consumption in the mechanic arts. From a report made to the British Parliament in 1876, we learn that in 1871, of the nations under the silver system, the population aggregated 841,000,000; of the gold and silver system, 139,200,000; of the gold system, 85,729,000. At the time of the report (1876), the following changes had been wrought in the three systems: Population under the silver system, 717,600,000; under the gold and silver system, 97,800,000; under the gold system, 247,720,000.

Rat Exterminator.—The following is said to be a cheap and simple remedy for exterminating rats. Take a mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely-chopped bacon made into a stiff mass with as much meal as may be required, and then baked into small cakes; put down for the rats to eat.

Scientific Items.—Carrier-pigeons flew recently from Penzance to London—two hundred and seventy miles—in about five hours and a half. It is suggested that they be taken by outward-bound vessels and sent home with reports of the weather. These reports might be of great service to mariners about to start on voyages.

The Freezing of Ice.—The notion that ice purifies itself by the process of freezing is not based upon trustworthy observation. On the contrary, it is utterly wrong in principle to take ice for consumption from any pond the water of which is so foul as to be unfit for drinking purposes.

Water when passing from the solid (or frozen) to the fluid state, possesses the property of rendering latent a greater amount of heat than any other known substance or means.

True Britannia metal is composed of 90 parts tin, 8 parts of antimony and 2 of copper. Some manufacturers deviate a trifle from this formula by adding a small portion of zinc or bismuth.

The greatest depth yet discovered in the Atlantic is 3875 fathoms, at a point north of the Virgin Islands, between St. Thomas and the Bermudas. The mean depth of the Atlantic is a little over 2000 fathoms.

Vanilla has been found in the pine, and now, according to M. Henri de Parville, it is easily and cheaply to be obtained from oats.

Fortune-Teller's Almanac.

To dream of having a great number of servants is—madness.

To dream of a bear betokens mischief, which your vision shows you is a Bruin.

When a fashionable young lady dreams of a flibert, it is a sign that her thoughts are running upon a Colonel.

To dream that your nose is red at the tip is an intimation that you had better leave off drinking brandy and water.

To dream of a mill-stone about your neck is a sign of what you may expect if you marry an extravagant wife.

If you dream of clothes, it is a warning not to go to law; for, by the rule of contraries, you will be sure of a nonsuit.

To dream of a fire is a sign that if you are wise you will see that all the lights in your house are out before going to bed.

It is very lucky to dream that you pay a bill twice over; since, afterward, you will probably take care to have all your bills receipted.

For a person in unembarrassed circumstances to dream that he is arrested is very fortunate; for it is a warning to him on no account to accept a bill.

The North Pole and Equator.

Are not more widely distinct than the standard tonic, stimulant and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the cheap and fiery local bitters which unscrupulous venders foist upon the unwary as medicated preparations with remedial properties. The latter are usually composed in the main of half rectified alcoholic excitants, with some wretched drug combination to disguise their real flavor, and are perfectly ruinous to the coats of the stomach. Hostetter's Bitters, on the contrary, has for its basis choice spirits of absolute purity, and this is modified and combined with medicinal extracts of rare excellence and botanical origin which both invigorate and regulate the bowels, stomach and liver. They effect a radical change in the disordered physical economy, which is manifested by a speedy improvement in the general health.

AGRICULTURE.

Horseshoeing.—Perhaps, never since the first horseshoe was invented, has its evil been so great as at the present day. One of the great errors is so many new ideas of shoes. From the veterinary to the lawyer has the brain been racked for some new fangled idea, supposed to be a benefit to the horse—if not the horse, the inventor's pocket. There is the Goodenough, the Seeley, the John Billings, the Keystone and numerous others. Each of them has been trying to benefit the speed or draft of the horse, forgetting that the usefulness of the horse depends on the adaption of the shoe to the foot, not to the ground. I find that lameness in most cases is caused either by the shoe made too narrow at the quarter and cutting the foot to fit the shoe or the shoe being concaved or beveled from the outer edge inward. Every time the horse's weight presses on the shoe it produces contraction instead of expansion, causes fever in the foot, thereby destroying the healthy condition of the frog and causing it to shrink from its wonted size, thus preventing it giving the moisture and elasticity that nature intended it to supply to the foot. The bones of the foot are three in number—the coffin bone, the navicular bone and part of coronet bone. These are contained within the hoof and combine to form the coffin joint; but the smallest of them—the navicular bone—is of far more importance as connected with the shoeing than either of the others. Upon the healthy condition of this bone, and the joint formed between it and the tendon, which passes under it to the coffin bone, and is called the navicular joint, mainly depends the usefulness of the horse to man. Therefore, it is very important that the shoe should be so constructed as to keep the foot in its natural state. The manner generally pursued in paring the foot is to cut away the sole so it can be dented with the thumb and finger by pressing hard upon it; also cutting out the sole between the bar and the crust at the heel and leaving a sharp edge on the crust to rest on the shoe, which is fitted to the foot from expanding as it grows up. When the sole is scooped out so much at the toe the shell crust of that part contracts and causes what is termed timber toe. While this defect prevails the hoof, fetlock joint and tibia (or leg bone) remain almost in a straight line, so the horse is obliged to walk on his toes, which causes short stepping and stumbling. Another error, too generally practiced, and which causes contraction of the heel, is the scooping out the sole between the bars and crust which causes the crust to harden and contract, producing what is called corns which are nothing more or less than bruises of the sole, resulting from the turning in of the crust, causing pressure on the bone and lameness.

A Wise Deacon.—"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

Stabling Cows in Summer.—A stable, to be cool in summer, should be constructed so as to be warm in winter. When the walls are stone, laid in mortar, or better, concrete, they will be poor conductors of heat or cold and consequently the room thus inclosed will be cool in summer, except when heated by the bodies of animals stabled in it. My basement is surrounded by a concrete wall fifteen inches thick at bottom and twelve inches at top, which is equal to a twenty-one inch stone wall in non-conducting qualities; no frost comes through in winter, and it is remarkably cool in summer. My barn is tightly boarded with narrow marched stuff, consequently the air in the upper part of the barn is cooler than the external air. The air in the basement is very cool and comfortable in the hottest summer day; but when filled with animals, it is necessary to have a circulation of fresh air, and the external air being too warm, we get it from the barn above, which is thoroughly ventilated from the cupola. As cool air descends and heated air arises. A set of tubes made of matched stuff, eight by sixteen inside, are placed around the outside wall, half of them coming just below the basement ceiling and extending up to the plates—the other half reaching down within one foot of the basement floor, and extending up just above the ceiling of the basement. Those tubes that go down the lowest will discharge cooler air, and the upper ones the heated air. The arrangement will keep up a circulation throughout the basement without ventilating from doors or windows. When the ventilators are all in the same position, cool air will come down one side and heated air go up on the other; but the circulation is not so complete as in the method of constructing them alternately high and low. The sides of my octagon barn are thirty-three feet two inches, and a tube at each corner is deemed sufficient.

Worms in Swine.—Worms in the intestines of swine often cause weakness of the loins and partial paralysis of the hind limbs. This is due to a loss of force of the lumbar system of nerves, proceeding from the lower part of the spine, rheumatism, disorder of the kidneys, indigestion and parasites in the muscles of the loins or in the bowels. It is almost impossible to indicate the cause until after death, when, if more in the herd are affected, they may be treated as may be found advisable. Turpentine applied to the loins, or given internally, acts favorably in nearly all the above complaints, and is, so far as known, the best remedy, if used in ounce doses, daily.

Choosing Seed Corn.—The season of harvest is the proper time to select seed corn. First look for such ears as being perfectly ripe are also perfect in form. Small cobs are best keepers, as the cob contains so large a quantity of moisture that the ear is liable to retain dampness. A sound ear that has ripened early, with grains full and perfect, and a medium-size cob, is the best for seed. Store the ears in a dry place from rats and mice, and where an even temperature can be maintained. Let the grain remain on the cob until planting time. Shell by hand, and reject the small grains near the point of the cob.

A young mother must have some rest. But how is this to be accomplished, when the baby is restless and cries constantly? Simply by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

Planting Horse Radish.—Horse radish may be planted in any square corner, but the ground should be dug deeply, and the roots will come finer if the subsoil is well manured. The crowns should be planted fifteen inches deep, and six inches part every way, and the holes filled with fine leaf-mould or the sets put in as the trenching proceeds. Any part of the root will do as well as the crown, if cut into one inch pieces.

It should be the business of every one having a cough to treat it promptly and properly until it is gotten rid of—intelligent experience fortunately presenting a curative in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds—allay any exciting inflammation of the Throat or Lungs, and relieve the distressing symptoms of Asthma or Vicurisy.

DOMESTIC.

How to Clean Marble Mantlepieces.—There is nothing nastier than greasy marble, and all the washing with more soap and water will never keep it nice. This especially applies to washing stands with marble tops. Once a week wash the tops with a soapy flannel, dipped in powdered whiting, and wash it well off. This effectually cleanses it, and sometimes you may add a little silver sand or bath brick. Twice a year smear mantlepieces, washing stands, and consoles with the following mixtures: 1 pound soda, 2 lb. whiting, 2 oz potash, (crushed), ¼ lb. yellow soap (scraped). Boil the soda and soap together first, then add a little whiting and potash. Boil all together with enough water to make it into a thick paste, and stir constantly. Put it into a jar. When cold lay it over the marble, and leave it for twenty-four hours, and then wash it off with hot water and soap. As it burns the hands an old iron spoon is the best thing to use to put it on with. Do not keep it in the house; make it when you want it, and then throw any remaining away, as it is a most penetrating and burning mixture; but quite restores discolored marble. The potash is a kind that you get at an oil shop, not at a chemists.

To Clean Brass and Copper.—The following mixture will be found the best thing for cleaning brass, copper, tin, stair rods, taps, and even windows, and it is quite worth the trouble of making once a year, as the quantities I give will last that time, and the best way is to store it in wide-mouthed pickle jars of glass or stone: One pound whiting, one pound rotten stone, one pound soft soap, one teacupful vinegar, as much water as will make it a thick paste. Let it boil fully ten minutes and when nearly cold add half a pint of spirits of turpentine. When you use it put very little on a rag and rub the article you wish to clean well with it until it becomes bright and then polish with a leather dipped in powdered Bath brick. Unless you use Bath brick it soon tarnishes, but Bath brick preserves the polish.

Soda for Burns.—A speedy cure for burns from firecrackers or from any cause;—Wet a cloth and sprinkle upon it a liberal allowance of bi-carbonate of soda (common cooking soda) bind it around the wound. This will speedily relieve the smart or burn. It is a harmless and thoroughly efficient remedy. If no cloth can be had promptly wet the part and sprinkle some dry soda upon it.

Worth Knowing.—For damp closets and cupboards which generate mildew, a trayful of quicklime will be found to absorb the moisture and render the air pure, but of course it is necessary to renew the lime from time to time, as it becomes fully slacked. This remedy will be found useful in safes and strong rooms, the damp air of which acts frequently most injuriously on the valuable deeds and documents which they contain.

Chow Chow.—Take one peck of green tomatoes and eighteen small onions; slice both onions and tomatoes; add one-half pint white mustard seed, one-half ounce allspice, one-half ounce of cloves (the spices whole) one half dozen bell peppers (ripe) or a tablespoonful of cayenne, salt enough to season. Cover the whole with vinegar and boil two hours.

Curing Insect Stings.—Make a stiff paste by mixing water with common earth from the garden, and bind it on the part. It will give immediate relief to the pain, and if allowed to remain for a few hours no effect of the sting (not even the swelling) will remain. Ammonia and many other things have been recommended, but this is better than all of them.

To Crystalize Grasses.—One pound best alum, powdered; half a gallon of soft water; boil until dissolved. Dip the grass into the solution, and allow it to remain six or seven hours. Remove and dry in the sun. This is a reliable recipe.

One trial of Dobbins' Electric Soap, (I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) will make you a firm believer in its merits ever after. Give it that trial, please. Your grocer has it, or will get it.

Iron Rust from Linen.—To remove iron rust from linen, apply lemon juice and salt; expose to the sun. Make two applications if necessary. Then, when perfectly dry, rinse in cold water. Lemon juice can only be used on white goods, as it takes out printed colors as well as stains.

Fig Preserves.—One pound white sugar to a pound of figs. Let the syrup boil awhile before putting in the figs. Flavor as you choose. Take four or five lemons, slice them thin and cook with the fruit. To remove the skins nicely, lay the figs in strong alum water.

How to Mix Mustard.—Mustard is a wholesale condiment if rightly prepared, and is relished with cold meats and salads. If prepared with cream it can be very smoothly mixed, and a little salt can be stirred with it.

If you see any one have a bone felon, tell him to get a lemon, cut a hole in it, and put it on the finger; it will cure. You must keep a fresh lemon on it.

Ice Cream.—To three pints of cream add three pints of milk, one cup of sugar, one egg, well beaten, one tablespoonful extract of vanilla. Put into a freezer without cooking.

Every mother-in-law should recommend Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for her grand-children and thus keep peace in the family.

Two drops of laudanum in a half teaspoonful of warm water, put into the ears, is said to be a speedy cure for neuralgia in the face and head.

Kerosene lamps which are trimmed daily, rarely explode. The carelessness of the house-wife can be blamed for most of the explosions.

An Important Geological Fact.

Geology has shown us that nature accomplishes her greatest revolutions in the earth's surface conformation *slowly*. Every year the river makes its channel deeper, and the glacier wears a deeper gorge in the Alpine rock, and the ocean tide deposits the sand it has crumbled from the rocks upon which it breaks. We note the earthquake and the devastating hurricane; but these changes are so gradual men seldom observe them until the channel has become overhanging cliffs, or a mountain has disappeared before the icy stream, or the ocean has given us a Florida. Thus it is in disease. Our attention is attracted by acute diseases, as fevers, cholera, etc., while chronic diseases (often the most dangerous in result), being slow in their development, are seldom noticed until they have made an almost ineffaceable impression upon the system. Persons believing themselves comparatively healthful are oftimes the victims of these diseases, and only become aware of their presence when relief is almost impossible. Disease of the liver and stomach are the commonest of these chronic affections. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are never-failing remedies for these diseases. They produce a healthful secretion of bile, prevent indigestion by regulating the bowels, and impart a vigorous tone to the whole system.

HUMOROUS.

Western Titles.—The traveler who journeys Westward in our land should make up his mind to accept witnout demur such military or judicial rank and title as may be conferred upon him. He may be quite sure, too, that when his brevet has once been settled West of the Missouri by proper authority it will cling to him as long as he remains in that region.

"I don't half like," once remarked a Scotch fellow-traveler of the writer to a friendly group at Denver, "the promotion backward which I receive. East of Chicago I was Colonel; at Chicago I was Major; at Omaha a man called me Captain, and offered me dinner for thirty-five cenrs!"

One of the group after a careful survey of the face and figure before him, the kindly yet keen expression, and the iron-gray whiskers, replied: "you ain't Colonel! worth a cent, I allow that you're Jedge!"

And "Jedge" he was from that time forth. Nobody called him anything else. Newly-made acquaintances, landlords, stage-drivers, conductors, all used this title, until his companions began to feel as if they had known him all his life in that capacity.

Some months ago a couple of our fast and reckless young men tried to make a short turn of the corner of Cherry and St. Clair streets while the horse was going at a rapid gait. The buggy was upset and the young men thrown out with great violence on the sidewalk. One of them remained motionless. A crowd collected, and one of our well-known German physician was hastily summoned to attend him. The doctor worked with him patiently for some minutes, when a bystander exclaimed in an agony of impatience; "Oh, doctor, doctor, *can't* you bring him too?" "Oh, yah," said the doctor, phlegmatically, as he stopped to wipe his heated forehead; "Yah, I can bring him to; but vat is de use? *De man's neck it is broke.*"

Don't know half their value." "They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y. See other column.

The Grainger's Prize Apple.—It was, at a recent agricultural fair, and when the influential old farmer was presented with the "prize apple" by the owner (a politician running for office), he immediately bit the fruit in two, and munching hard on the piece in his mouth, calmly observed:

"I thank ye fur this bootiful present; I shell take it with me whurever I go!"

The owner stopped passing around "prize apples" right there.

Professor—"Is there any way to obtain good fruit without grafting or budding?" Student—Yes, sir." Professor—"Please explain the process." Student—"Watch your chance, and, when the farmer goes to dinner, crawl over into the orchard and steal it."

When a woman sends home your washing, your shirt-bosom and cuffs may be as limber as an old handkerchief, but when you come to a raw-edged collar, you will find it starched stiff enough to saw your head off.

"Throwed up the sponge, did he?" said Mrs. Spilkins, as her husband finished reading an account of a prize fight. "Why he might have knowed he couldn't keep a sponge on his stomach. What did he swallow it for anyhow?"

M. Prudhomme reads in his Paris newspaper the details of a horrible crime committed by a policeman who cut his victim into sixty-five pieces "and yet he murmurs to himself, "they dare say that this republican system is the one which divides us the least."

A Milwaukee girl suffering from lockjaw was left alone with a mouse by a shrewd physician, and she contrived to open her mouth enough to give a yell that made the crockery in the china-closet rattle.

A physician told his patient that he could cure his toothache by simply holding a certain root in the right hand. "What root?" asked the sufferer. "The root of the aching tooth."

To the average father these cool, brisk nights bring the consoling thought that, while the gas bill may be a little heavier, the front gate is having a rest.

Byron once said of a lovely lady whose tongue suggested perpetual motion to every visitor, that she had been dangerously ill but was now dangerously well again.

What is the difference between a dairy maid and a stormy petrel. One skims the milk and the other skims the water. No bouquets, please.

"Will you have some more beans, Johnny?" "No." No what?" "No beans," says Johnny, solemnly.

We presume the axletrees of railroad-car wheels are called journals because of their circulation.

No matter how much a candidate itches for office he never likes to be scratched.

The railroads are bringing in a quantity of game—especially euchre.

Waterloosing fight that was for Napoleon, when you think of it.

The ship's boatswain always wears a sailor caller.

All about Home.

"The Country Home" is the title of Mrs. Julia McNair Wright's new book, which J. C. Rodgers & Co., of Philadelphia, have just published. As its title indicates, this is a comprehensive manual of household affairs. In it every woman, young or old, married or single, rich or poor, can find much of interest and value. The city lady will find it a useful and pleasant companion, while the wife of the farmer and mechanic will secure a safe and sensible guide. By showing them how to use money to the best advantage, it will enable families of moderate means to secure many comforts and luxuries which they have not felt able to obtain and will enable the masses of industrious people to have really beautiful homes.

The every-day work and duties of life receive full attention. The easiest and best methods of doing housework are noted, the mysteries of good cooking are explained, and directions for the treatment of cases of sickness and accident are given. The management of infants in health and disease has received special notice. The great subject of Family Government is clearly and fully treated, and the principles upon which happiness in the home depends are clearly set forth.

The directions how to entertain company will insure the gratitude of a multitude of women who have not had the advantages of a society education; while in all the varied round of common and extraordinary circumstances by which every life is affected, the inexperienced housekeeper will find a guide and friend. In this book the young mother will find a wise and sympathetic counsellor, while the overworked and desponding may obtain encouragement and consolation from its pages.

The author has obeyed the apostolic command to "do good and communicate," and her work will exert a powerful influence for good. The publishers have also done their part well. The book is nicely printed on tinted paper, handsomely bound, and illustrated with several beautifully colored, full page plates.

Both the press and the clergy have given this work their marked approbation, while from private sources many warm commendations have been received.

Agents for its sale are wanted everywhere.

How Can I Express My Thanks?

Mrs. Meeks, of Yorkville, New York, writes It affords me great pleasure to write these few lines to let the public know the value of *Anakesis*, the great External Pile Remedy. I have suffered the last 14 years everything but death; in that time I have spent hundreds of dollars. I have tried everything I ever heard of; I have had four different doctors, but found very little relief. I at last heard of *Anakesis*; I tried them and in one hour's time I found relief and have not been troubled with them since. How can I express my thanks to you? No tongue can praise them too highly, and I would say to all those who are afflicted with Piles, Hemorrhoids or fissures, internal or external, give *Anakesis* a trial and you will no longer be a sufferer.

Mrs. Meeks.

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

Medicinal Nature of Food.

Oysters contain iodine in a decided quantity, and sufficient pepsin to digest in their own fluid. Red-blooded fish, which also contains iodine, acts as a restorative in consumption, especially if it is of no oily nature. The oil of fish stimulates the entire system and quickens the circulation, thus causing thirst. During the spawning season the oil is largely replaced by water, and the hygeanic value of fish is thus reduced. The oil of herring, shad, mackeral, eels and salmon is distributed throughout the entire flesh, but in most of the white-blooded varieties, such as cod, haddock and flounder, it is confined principally to the liver; hence the usefulness of this organ in consumption.

Milk is an excellent remedy in gastric derangements. In hot weather small quantities taken frequently relieve that thirst and cramping pain which accompanies gastro-intestinal inflammation. Even in health the free use of milk as a summer beverage is preferable to that of iced drinks; when its effect is constipating it may be neutralized by a little salt. Used hot with pepper and salt it is an excellent remedy for dysentery. Dr. Dodkin of London, successfully employs a diet of skim-milk in diabetes, using four quarts daily, without any other food.

Fresh fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears, grapes, lemons and oranges are excellent laxatives; dried figs, prunes and tamarinds possess similar qualities. Lemons, limes, oranges and tamarinds are well-known remedial agents in rheumatism, scurvy, and jaundice. Cranberries which contain benzoic acid in addition to an excess of citric acid, possess marked anti-zymotic and anti-septic properties. Grapes, which in Europe have assumed an important curative position contain glucose, chalk soda, manganese, oxide of iron, potassium, salts, and phosphoric, sulphuric and tartaric acids; they are excellent in dyspepsia and fever. Their organic acids are changed to carbonic acid in the blood, and possibly to fat. In the absence of grapes, raisins and pure wine may be substituted for them

Tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate are nervous stimulants and anti-spasmodics.

Blackberries, raspberries, persimmons and pomgeranates are astringents, valuable according to the quantity of tannic acid they contain and useful for the purpose of checking morbid discharging.

Among the condiments, salt is absolutely necessary to health; pepper aids digestion and abates flatulence; the various spices which enter into the composition of most table sauces are grateful stomachics that assist digestion and prevent or dispel nausea.

Sugar is an excellent demulcent, having the additional advantage of abating thirst when used with water as a beverage.

Molasses is a laxative, as is also raw sugar.

The sea-weeds and mosses are nutritious tonics and good demulcents, useful for soothing irritations of the alimentary canal.

Bread made from gluten and fine white flour, dried and concentrated foods, meat, eggs, tea, and alcohol, are constipating agents. Bread made from rye, corn and graham flour is laxative as also are cracked wheat and oatmeal. Olive oil has the same effect, and is exceedingly nutritious.

Vegetables are generally laxative; carrots and garlic diuretic. The Jerusalem artichoke, horse-radish, asparagus and celery, all relieve rheumatism; the latter is invaluable in conditions of nervousness and exhaustion. Both celery and horseradish containing large quantities of nitrate of potash or saltpetre. Potash abounds in potatoes, purslane, nasturtium, cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, asparagus, cucumbers, and all green succulent herbs; these vegetables also contain lime, iron and other valuable mineral salts.

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