Mr. Slawson's Cockatoo.

Mr. Slawson is the possessor of a cockatoo which is more remarkable for the noise it makes than for anything else. It's voice is not exactly like a foghorn or a tugboat whistle; it is worse. Everybody in the neighborhood is threatening to file legal papers for its immediate destruction. This is alarming Mr. Slawson very much, as he has owned the bird a long while, having made its acquaintance several years anterior to meeting his wife. Consequently, he regards the bird with a sort of sentimental veneration, and even pretends to regard its vocal lucubrations with critical satisfaction.

He was warned by a lawyer for the seventh time that the bird would have to be brought to an end unless his voice could be modified. This, of course, would be a difficult thing to do, as the voice was full of diabolical weirdness, especially when directed against a stonewall on a clear, cold day. Mr. Slawson is of the opinion that if that cockatoo's voice could only be materialized it would certainly revolutionize the rat tail file market. About a week ago Mr. Slawson thought he would experiment with the cockatoo and ascertain if its saw edge couldn't be abated in some way. At first he was at a loss what to do, but found his way out of the dilemma by surrounding the cage by Æolian harps. As soon as the harps were fixed and the cockatoo let off a broadside, Mr. Slawson was of the opinion that Paradise was loose on the premises. But the cockatoo dropped and felt sore at not hearing its voice reverberate on the soul of the average mortal with its customary weirdness, consequently it reached out with its bill and bit off strings enough to make an aperture sufficiently large for its head to protrude through and let out a shriek that broke a pane of glass and cut a twain a geranium that was reposing on the window sill.

The Æolian harps proving a failure, Mr. Slawson next put the cockatoo into the huge furnace in the cellar and locked the door, thinking, perhaps the darkness might have the same effect; but it did no good. In the middle of the knight, when the Slawsons were wrapped in happy dreams, the cockatoo set up a long, unearthly yell, which passed up the pipes and filled all the rooms with a discord that awakened all hands and led them to believe the house had been entered by burglars. The cause of the noise being ascertained, the registers were immediately turned off and the cockatoo's notes went out of the chimney in such volume that the neighbors were all out with guns to quell the supposed riot.

On the following day the bird was taken from the stove and replaced in his cage, his head being inserted into a tin pipe forty feet long and running along the side of the house, it being supposed, as the other end of the pipe was closed, that the din would exhaust itself without making its influence felt on the community; but the cockatoo blew the end out with a preliminary yell, and sent succeeding ones through the pipe with such force that when Mr. Slawson, in walking before it, had his hat taken off.

After this a pipe was secured which was all full of crooks and elbows, Mr. Slawson believing that as the bird's voice reached a sharp turn it would be smashed to atoms; but this also failed, as the pipes only started the horrible in a serpentine course, from which it started from the end of the pipe like a whirlwind, and worked its way spirally until it spent its force.

Then the cage was rapped with a poker, and the solemn occupant threatened with all sorts of disaster, such as being drowned, shot and taken to church; but nothing seemed to produce the desired effect. One day last week one of the girls by accident repeated a line from one of Dr. Holland's poems and the bird turned singularly pale. This happy discovery caused them to hang the "Marble Prophecy" where the bird could see it to penetrate with proper awe. On the following day he died.

Clay Pipes.

A large manufactory of clay pipes is located in Detroit, all the clay used is purchased at Baltimore and costs from $90 to $100 per car load. It arrives at a factory in hard, dry lumps, and must be thoroughly soaked in a big tub or tank before it is ready for use. The soft clay is then rolled and kneaded, and mixed together until it forms a solid mass without any lumps. Six men sit around a table with a lot of damp clay within easy reach. Grasping a lump in each hand the workman rolls it back and forth on the table, shaping it with his hand until it resembles a pipe, and then laying it on side until a tray full of wet, embryo pipes has been accumulated. The tray is then placed out doors in the sun to dry, and after an hour or two is brought in side by the same workman, shoved into an iron mould and pressed into shape with a quick pull at a lever. The hole through the pipe is made by hand with a piece of wire, well greased. Two girls at an adjoining table receive the pipes at this stage of their manufacture and scrape off the ridges and other imperfections left by the mould. The wet pipes are then taken out of the shop and placed in large crocks or tubs of fire clay, called saggers. As fast as the saggers are filled they are piled one above another inside a brick kiln, and two or three times a week the kiln is fired and subjected to intense heat for several hours until the pipes are baked thoroughly white. The stem of each pipe is then coated with a yellow mixture of shellac, tumeric and other substances to prevent it from sticking to the lips, and the pipes are ready for shipment in boxes partially filled with sawdust. A steady workman can roll and mould eight gross of pipes a day, and is capable of making $10 or $12 per week, if he attends to his business. The factory has a capacity of turning out 150 to 180 boxes per week, each box containing two gross of pipes. Every four or five weeks a ton car load of clay is received from Baltimore. Almost all clay pipes are stamped with the letters T. D., being the initials of Thomas Donnelly, a famous manufacturer of clay pipes in Scotland, many years ago. His fame is still perpetuated by manufacturers of clay pipes in Europe and America.

"From Attic to Cellar."

"A woman chooses for her profession the head of a household. Let her not enter on it lightly. Properly viewed, it is the most elevated of all professions. She has in her hands the welfare and direction of a few or many people, but it is a work which cannot be neglected. It is her duty to see that her home is clean, airy, cheerful, happy, and its various economies attended to."

"A mistress should go through her house every morning, praise where praise is due, and quietly find fault with any carelessness or omission, thinking nothing beneath her notice, but with a gentle authority which admits of no question."

"Do not live with a fine house over your head and subsist in the basement. Few people, out of your family, know or care how you live. Let your house, large or small, be kept for the benefit of those who live in it. Warmth and light are better than fine furniture, and good beds better than fine bedsteads."

"Live in your drawing rooms; have books work, music, fire, all to make it the pleasantest place for the members of the family; a place for rest, comfort, conversation, with nothing too fine to sit upon."

"Curtains are not for ornament, but use; drop them, shut out the cold, and have an open fire. It is the best of luxuries, an ornament, and a cheerful companion."

"Early rising is desirable. I do not mean getting people up before daylight. It is useless to begin the day by making every member of the family uncomfortable."

"The mother should set an example of being neatly and appropriately dressed. She will see no one during the day before whom she should desire to appear so well, or to be so attractive."

"Treat your servants with confidence and consideration, and do not suspect them of doing wrong.

"They must have time to do their washing and keep their clothes in order, or they cannot be clean and tidy.

"Without wholesome intervals of amusement, uninterrupted work becomes intolerable. There are and must be differences in the modes of enjoyment, but there is a common womanhood."

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Nerves as a Source of Trial.

Instead of being a vehicle for agreeable sensations some people's nerves are a most distressing endowment. Such sufferers, it will usually be found, are dyspeptic, lack vitality and flesh. What they need is more vigor. There is a means of obtaining it, if they will but avail themselves of that means. It is Hostetter's Bitters, a tonic which experience has shown to be of the utmost service to the debilitated, nervous and dyspeptic. Digestion restored upon a permanent basis by the Bitters, ministers as it should to the wants of the system, and its integral parts, of which the nerves are one of the most important, are properly nourished and invigorated. The various functions are thus more actively discharged, and obstacles to a return to health removed by increasing vitality. Instead of nervous prostration, new strength and vitality will be infused into the whole motive machinery.

HARVESTING PEANUTS.—The time for harvesting the crop is from the 15th to the 30th of October, or immediately after the first frost. When the crop is forward, or when it is an object to get a portion of it early in the market, the operation may be commenced in the latter part of September, but the longer the vines continue to grow, the greater will be the number of sound pods. Select a time when the weather is settled and favorable; with a three-pronged hoe loosen the vines along the rows, then pull up the vines, shake the dirt from them, and leave them in the same place. In dry weather they will cure in two or three days, ready to be shocked; showery weather delays the curing but does no injury. The advantage of shallow culture becomes apparent in harvesting when the fruit is deposited only a few inches below the surface, the vines are detached from their position with little or no loss; when the depth is greater, the stems or pedicels are liable to be broken off. In shocking it is best to use stakes about six feet long, made sharp at both ends; then lay fence rails on the ground as a foundation, but with supports underneath to afford free access to the air. The stakes are stuck in the ground at convenient intervals between the rails, the stalks built up around them and finished off by a cap of straw to shed the rain. The diameter of the stack is made to conform to the spread of a single vine. After remaining in the stack about two weeks the picking should be begun, taking off none but the matured pods. These are to be carried to the barn or a shed and prepared for market by completing the drying process, and then fanning and cleaning. The most tedious part of the work is the picking. Unless the management in the barn is carefully conducted, there is great danger, where there is much of a bulk, that the peas will become heated and mouldy. The condition in which the early deliveries are often received at market, renders this caution quite necessary. In fact, there is as much carelessness in the handling of this crop as there is in regard to any other; perhaps more, for the reason that so many inexperienced persons engage in the culture every year. Until the pods are thoroughly seasoned, the bulk should be frequently stirred and turned over.

A LADY said to us the other day, "Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) has saved my life. It has so lessened my labors when I have been worn out." Try it at once.

JUDGING DRAFT HORSES.—A good draft horse must possess strong vital organs, which fact is usually indicated by the form and relative size of the trunk. His joints and legs must be strong and perfect, free from curbs and spavins, the skin lying close and firm to hard and elastic cords, with an entire absence of "beef" upon those parts; the feet should be large, neither flat nor mule-shaped, the horn hard and elastic but not brittle. The bottom of the foot should be examined to see that it possesses the desired concave appearance, and that the frog does its work perfectly because it is in the feet that our heavy draft horses are most notoriously defective. The principal requisite of a good draft horse is, good size, made up without a superabundance of fat; but to this must be added docility, soundness and endurance. Given all the valuable qualities above described in perfection, and then the more of action and style he possesses the better. He may be very nearly perfect in all respects, and yet be too small to be classed as a first-class draft horse. On the other hand he may weigh a ton, but if the weight be made up mainly of fat, or if he be ill-tempered, unsound, or lacking in endurance, his value is materially lessened. He may possess all the points enumerated and yet be so deficient in energy, and so heavy and sluggish in his movements, as to come far short of a perfect draft horse. When called upon to act as a judge in this class, the intelligent horseman will give due prominence to all these points, and will not be deceived by mere measurement or weight; the true test being the comparative adaptation of the animal to perform the work which pertains to the class in which it is shown.

A CRYING baby is a bore to the whole neighborhood and the parents should be forced to keep Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup handy. Price 25 cents.

LET PIGS ROAM.—A correspondent insists upon the necessity of letting pigs have access to plenty of moist sand or earth in some form or other, and considers that a system of feeding them almost exclusively on skim-milk, meal and such material is responsible for many of the ailments of the intestinal canal, so frequently met with. He states that ailing pigs are often quickly restored to health by simply putting a trough of wet sand into their sty, and recommends that a supply should always be kept there for the animals to help themselves *ad libitum*. Pigs roaming about at large consume a considerable proportion of earth with the various acorns, roots, larvæ, etc., that they grub up, and they should not be deprived of it when in confinement. Any one may convince himself by observation that it is a natural want. If a sucking pig but a fortnight old, that has never left the sty, be turned out into the open, it will at once begin to eat sand greedily, if that be accessible, or in its absence, will indulge in earth or cinders with almost equal satisfaction.

INDIGESTION, a much more prevalent complaint among horses than is generally supposed, says the *Mirror and Farmer*, is the near or remote cause of many fatal diseases. It usually arises from overworking, injudicious and irregular feeding, poor grooming, and poorly ventilated stables. Sometimes it arises from over-feeding, and letting the horse stand idle for several days and then overworking.

EARLY CUT OATS.—The superiority of Scotch oatmeal is said to be partly owing to the grain being out rather "glazy"—that is with a shade of green upon it. Oat straw is far less nourishing for cattle, when the crop is allowed to stand till it is dead ripe. Early cut oats are heavier per bushel, fairer to the eye, and usually sell for more money.

Dr. J. D. Cook,

of Cooksville, Heard County, Ga., writes: Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co.

Gentlemen, I am happy to inform you that *Anakesis*, Dr. S. Sidebee's Pile remedy, met with my approbation. I have tried it in three different cases, and it has not failed to relieve them at once. The patient that had it for two years says he thinks he is well, and that he always expects to keep a box on hand for fear it might come back again; another case of short duration used only three applications and says she is entirely well. It is the best thing I have ever seen for Piles. I will use it in my practice when needed.

Yours obediently,

J. D. COOK, M. D.

"*Anakesis*," Dr. Sidebee's External Pile Remedy, is sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 00 per box. Samples mailed *free* to all sufferers by P. Neustaedter & Co., sole manufacturers, Box 3916 New York.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

HOW TO GRIND EDGE TOOLS.—Edge tools are fitted up by grinding. The sharp grit of the grindstone, being harder than the iron and steel, cuts the metal, and the revolving disc carries away all the minute particles that are detached by the grit. If we were to examine the surface of the tool that has just been removed from the grindstone under the lens of a powerful microscope, it would appear, as it were, like the rough surface of a field which has recently been scarified with some implement which formed alternate ridges and furrows. Hence, as these ridges and furrows run together from both sides of the cutting edge the newly ground edge seems to be formed of a system of minute teeth rather than consist of a smooth edge. For this reason a tool is first ground on a coarse stone, so as to wear the surface of the steel away rapidly; then it is polished on a wheel of much finer grit; and finally, in order to reduce the serrature as much as possible, a whetstone of the finest grit must be employed. This gives a cutting edge having the smallest possible serration. A razor, for example does not have a perfect cutting edge, as one may perceive by viewing through a microscope. Beginners are sometimes instructed, when grinding edge tools, to have the stone revolve toward the cutting edge, and sometimes from it. When the first grinding is being done, it is a matter of indifference whether this is done or not; but when the finishing touches are applied near and at the very edge a grinder can always complete his task with more accuracy if the periphery of the grind-stone revolves toward the cutting edge, as the steel that is worn away will be removed more easily, whereas, when a stone runs in the opposite direction, the grinder cannot always tell exactly when the side of the tool is fully ground up to the edge. This i more especially true when the steel has a rather low or soft temper. The stone, when running from the edge, will not sweep away every particle of the metal that hangs as a "feather," but when the stone revolves toward the edge, there will be no "feather edge" to deceive the eye of the grinder.

TO BROIL STEAK IN A PAN.—Choose an iron frying-pan, let it get very hot, and without using a bit of any kind of fat except that on the meat, throw the steak on the hot pan; turn it every two minutes, to prevent burning, but be careful to insert the fork in the outer rim of fat, so as not to loose the juice of the meat. It will cook in from eight to twelve minutes according to the thickness of the steak and the taste of the eater. Transfer the meat to a hot dish, pour about a tablespoonful of water into the hissing pan, shake it well and pour it over the meat. Season it as you would if broiled in butter, pepper and salt, and if your butcher has been true and your cook a judicious one you will not despise a "fried steak."

A WORLD OF GOOD.—One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old-fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nanda News.*

IN making vinegar from cider, if the cider is weak strengthen with molasses; if too strong, reduce with rainwater; then set the barrels in a warm place, leave the bungs out, and cover the hole with gauze to keep out flies, and let it alone. To hasten the change, a mother of vinegar from some old vinegar may be put into into each barrel, or even a few quarts of good vinegar in addition would help considerably. When the vinegar is made, it should be carefully drawn off from the dregs, in order to have it clear and fit for use.

APPLES IN JELLY.—Pare and core small-sized apples without cutting open; then put them, with some lemons, in water to cover, let boil slowly, until tender, and take out carefully, without breaking; make a syrup of half a pound of white sugar to a pound of apples; cut lemons in slices and put them and the apples into syrup; boil very slowly until the apples are clear, take them out in a deep glass dish; put to the syrup an ounce of isinglass dissolved, let it boil up, lay a slice of lemon on each apple, and strain the syrup over them.

SAVORY EGGS.—Six or eight eggs boiled hard, and then cut in two; remove the yolks and grind them in a mortar quite smooth, with about a tablespoonful of anchovy sauce (more, if necessary), a little Cheyenne, and a tablespoonful of cream, to make into a paste; pile the mixture roughly in the twelve half whites, which must have a piece the size of a sixpence cut off at the bottom to make them stand in the dish; garnish with parsley.

NO SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Cold or any trouble of the throat, than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine Bronchial Troches are sold *only in boxes*.

A NEW game has been introduced—or rather an old one revived—which is becoming quite popular and is said to be quite excititing by those who have played it. Experts report it to be a good out-door game, very strengthening to the muscles of the forearm. You play it with an old hat on your head a stout stick in your right hand, and the harder you whack the carpet the better it makes the dust fly.

FOR lemon and raisin pie, take two small lemons, one coffee-cup of sugar, one egg, a small piece of butter, three large tablespoonfuls of flour, two and one-half coffee cups boiling water, one coffee-cup of boiling water, one coffee cup of raisins, a little salt. Stir the flour in cold water, and stir the beaten egg in after the mixture is cool enough not to scald it. This makes three pies.

VEGETINE.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

BREAD PUDDING.—Soak the bread in cold water, then squeeze it very dry, take out the lumps, and add boiling milk, about half a pint to one pound of soaked bread, beat up two eggs, sweeten, add a little nutmeg, and bake the pudding slowly until firm. If desired, a few raisins may be added to the pudding, and a general favorite in the nursery.

MUFFINS.—One and a half pints of new milk, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon salt, a cake yeast (or better, half cup homemade yeast), mix the flour until a very stiff batter is formed; leave in a warm place during the night, and bake in the morning in ring.

SICK HEADACHE CURED.—For headache, wet with camphor, a piece of flannel (red), sprinkle with black pepper, and bind it on the head. And I will assure you before it is on long, your headache will be gone, and you will be ready to sing a song.

SO PREVALENT and so fatal has Consumption become, that it is now everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity; and yet, in their formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily relieved and cured often by resorting promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative especially adapted to coughs and strengthens the Bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and lessen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for Asthma, and also for Croup and Cough.

WIT AND HUMOR.

PUT HIM BACK AGAIN.—She was a brisk, bustling little woman, with a baby in her arms and a mite of a girl by her side, and as she stood before the magistrate in the Police Court she courtsied low and then looked plaintively in his face.

"What do you want, my good woman?" His Honor asked.

"Ah! wisha, thin 'tis to get poor Patsy Regan out, I come. The poor bye hes been locked four blissed days."

"What was he accused of?"

"'Twas the licker, sur. The poor bye took a dhrop too much."

"I don't know how this case could have passed me. The sale of liquor to minors I always punish. Of whom did he buy the liquor."

"Faix from any man. When he do go to play cards or talk politicks t' the min they thrate him."

"He must be a precocious youngster, indeed. Does he go to school?"

The applicant looked up in surprise.

"Av coorse not," she said.

"Well, you do treat educational advantages coolly," observed the Court. "What does he do, then?"

"He carries brick t' the new houses, sur."

"Carries bricks! That's odd occupation for a child. How old is he?"

"Yerra, 'thin I dunno. I never axed him."

"What don't know your own child's age?"

The woman seemed dumbfounded, and then gasped:—

"God bliss you, sur; 'Tis me husband I'm afther."

They brought out the "dear bye" and he was fifty if a day. So they put him back again.

THOUSANDS upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, have been sold, and from all over the land comes one universal cry, "Carboline, as now improved and perfected, is the best hair restorer ever used. Sold by all druggists,

THEY were looking at the hippopotamus at the Aquarium. Said she, "Augustus, dear, did you say that was a horse?" "Yes, duckie, I did; a river-horse." "Well, isn't he made up wrong, or deformed, or something of that sort?" "O, no; that's the only model of blood stock they have in Africa; he isn't very pretty, is he?" "Well, no, not very; but do you know he reminds me of you sometimes, Augustus, dear?" "How, dearie? when he shuts his eyes and drifts into those delicious pauses of review?" "No, you old blessing, it's when he yawns."

A MAN jumped into a well at Carrollton, Ill., for the purpose of suicide. Finding himself alive on reaching the bottom, he hanged himself with the well-rope. Owners of wells should always prepare for emergencies of this kind. For fear the rope might be rotten, it would be as well to have a shelf erected in the well, and place thereon a paper of arsenic, a razor, and a loaded revolver. It is a terrible disgrace to be hauled out of a well alive after a man has jumped in with suicidal intent.

HUMBUGGED AGAIN.—I saw so much about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters my wife was cured and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.

THE GOLDEN MEAN.—A culchawed young Boston lady has been visiting friends at Whitehall. Yesterday some one remarked that "they wouldn't like the weather always hot or always cold, but thought changes of seasons the best."

"Aw no," said the B. L. "I wouldn't like to freeze at the nawth pole or roast at the south pole. I would prefaw a happy mejum and would enjoy living at the equataw."

AN unlucky Irishman was once imprisoned for an infraction of the law. His faithful wife visited him and found him greatly cast down. With the intention of cheering him up, she said: "Arrah, be aisy, Paddy; shure ye'll have an upright jedge to try ye, anyhow." "Ah, Biddy," he groaned, "the divil an upright jedge I want; 'tis wan that'll lane a little."

A GENTLEMAN met a stranger on the street, grasped his hand cordially and exclaimed, in tones of polite but uncertain recognition: "Mr. Brown, I believe?" "If you believe that,' calmly replied the stranger, whose name was Hamilton, "you will believe anything."

"Tom," said a girl to her sweetheart, "you have been paying your distresses to me long enough. It is time you made known your contentions so as not to keep me in expense any longer."

"Ma," said a little boy, looking up from an illustrated newspaper, "I wish I was a little South Africa boy," "Why, Georgie!" asked his ma. "Why, 'cause their mothers don't wear slippers," he feelingly replied.

"Poor man!" said the old lady, "and so he's really gone at last. Ninty-eight, was he! Dear, dear! To think how that if he'd lived two years more he'd have been a centurian.

"Green street!" called out the conductor. "Green's treat, eh?" ejaculated an individual in the car. "All right (hic), just's lieve drink off Green (hic) 's any other man."

HE is a fool. We mean the man, who lets his baby cry all night in the arms of its mother, and does not sleep a wink, when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will quiet the baby by relieving its pain; a bottle costing only 25 cents.

WHEN a boy scrapes a little skin off his knuckles while sawing wood for his mother, he makes more ado about it than when he knocks his big toe-nail off in running to a fire.

IF death loves a shining mark, why isn't the mortality greater among the boot-blacks?

WHY don't somebody name a play "Porous Plaster?" It'd be sure to draw.

IT'S a wise railroad stock that knows it's own par nowadays.

A Hint to Workingmen.

The honest workingmen of the country, many of whom have large and increasing families to support, have been the chief sufferers from the great financial pressure under which we have labored for the last few years. Diminished wages have not been attended by a corresponding diminuation in price of every thing which the workingman needs. Rents, fuel, food, and clothing, are cheaper, but these do not constitute all his necessities. It is sometimes necessary for him to employ a lawyer or a physician, yet the fee rates of physicians and lawyers are as high as they were in "flush" times. Yet cheap medicines are as necessary as cheap rents or fuel. Cheap medicines are not necessarily poor medicines. It must be obvious to every intelligent person that medicines, compounded and put up at wholesale, can be sold at much lower rates than when retailed from the doctor's pill bags. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets have completely restored persons who had spent hundreds of dollars in vainly seeking relief from private practitioners, and all at a very little expenditure.

A FRENCHMAN has written a new work on the science of character-reading, based upon the simple act of shaking hands. It is called "Hand-reading," but were told that if you are betting on three kings and your opponent holds three aces, this new science is not a particle of value to you. It does not enable you to read his hand worth a cent, and you go on "a few better" until you are "busted" and feel as miserable as a defeated political candidate.

A Curious Clock.—The Scientific American describes and illustrates a remarkable clock which it is claimed surpasses all other horological achievements, not excepting the great clock of Strasburg. The new timepiece is the invention of Mr. Felix Meier, of Detroit Mich. The clock is 18 feet in height, 8 feet wide by 5 feet deep, and weighs 4,000 pounds. The frame work is entirely of black walnut, elegantly carved. Above the main body of the clock is a marble dome, upon which Washington sits in his chair of state, protected by a canopy, which is surmounted by a gilded statue of Columbia; on either side of Washington is a colored servant in livery guarding the doors, which open between the pillars that support the canopy; on the four corners of the main body of the clock are black walnut niches containing human figures, emblematic of the march of life; the two lower ones are supported by two flaming torches; one of them contains the figure of an infant, the second the figure of a youth, the third of a man in middle life, the fourth of an aged graybeard, and still another, directly over the centre, contains a grinning skeleton representing Father Time. All of these figures have bells and hammers in their hands. The infant's bell is small and sweet-toned; the youth's bell larger and harsher; the bell of manhood strong and resonant; that of old age diminishing in strength, and the bell of the skeleton deep and mournful. At the end of every quarter hour the infant in his carved niche strikes with a tiny hammer upon his bell. At the end of each half hour the youth strikes, at the end of three-quarters the man, and at the end of each hour the graybeard. Death then follows with a measured stroke to toll the hour, and carved cupid project from either side, with wings to indicate that time flies. At the same time a large music-box, manufactured at Geneva expressly for this clock, begins to play, and a surprising scene is enacted upon the platform beneath the canopy: Washington slowly rises from the chair to his feet, extending his right hand, presenting the Declaration of Independence. The door on the left is opened by the servant, admitting all the Presidents from Washington's time, including President Hayes. Each President is dressed in the costume of his time. The likenesses are good. Passing in file before Washington, they face, and raise their hands as they approach him, and, walking naturally across the platform, disappear through the opposite door, which is promptly closed behind them by the second servant. Washington retires into his chair, and all is quiet save the measured tick of the huge pendulum and the ringing of the quarter hours, until another hour has passed. Mr. Meier has spent ten years of patient labor and $7,000 in cash in perfecting his clock.

Milk contains only one nitrogenized constituent known as caseine, besides this its chief ingredients are butter and sugar of milk.

IF YOUR Liver is Disordered *Hoofland's German Bitters* will set it right.

FOR PIMPLES on the Face, use *Hinkell's Tetter Ointment*. It never fails to remove them.

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

Pro Bono Publico.

The man who never smoked the Lone Jack Cigarettes is the world without a sun. Reason reigns paramount over the conduct of that man. Smoke the Lone Jack Cigarettes and you will feel pleasure with all mankind not excepting your mother-in-law. Try the Lone Jack Cigarettes if you want a clear head and sound stomach. They are made of the best Tobacco grown, and free from any deleterious adulterations. We do not ask you to take our word for the praise bestowed on the Lone Jack Cigarettes. Only try them.

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

Hinkell's Tetter Ointment will cure every form of Tetter.

IF TROUBLED with Constipation, take *Hoofland's German Bitters*.

VEGETINE

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