Poisoned Germs of Malaria.

Innumerable attempts have been made to ascertain the poison that produces malaria, and in every instance until recently they have failed. This poison is not cognizable by the senses, nor could it be detected by chemical tests. The air of malarial districts has been analyzed, the soil has been submitted to microscopical examination, but no light was thrown on the subject by any investigation that had been undertaken. It was not difficult to describe the places favorable to the production of the malarial poison, or to prescribe the proper medical remedies for those who were suffering from it. It was easy to say that the poison was generated in salt and fresh water marshes, in wet meadows, from vegetation decaying under a hot sun, in lands alternately flooded and drained, in the moving of earth rich in vegetable matter, and in the drying up under certain atmospheric conditions of stagnant pools. But what the poison was that produced those remitting and intermittting diseases which are known by the various names of marsh fever, malarial fever, fever and ague, and popularly as "chills" and "shakes," no physician could explain. At length, however, a series of investigations into the origin of malaria has been crowned with success. Two men of science, Signor Tommasi, of Rome, and Prof. Kleb, of Prague, after spending three weeks in that fever stricken region, the Roman Campagna, experimenting on its soil, its atmosphere and its stagnant waters, "have succeeded," it is said, "in discovering a miscroscopic fungus, which being placed under the skin of healthy dogs, caused distinct and regular paroxysms of intermittent fever, and produced in the spleens of these animals that peculiar condition which is recoged as part of the pathology of this disease." The report of their investigations and experiments, and the success that crowned them, was read a short time since in the Academy of Rome, and if further tests substantiate the truth of their discovery, the next series of experiments will have for their object the means whereby these poisonous fungi may either be destroyed or rendered innocuous. It is doubtful whether anything can be done in this direction. The practicable agricultural remedy for draining and liming must remain, we apprehend, the only certain one. But the discovery of the source of malaria in a minute fungus, discernible only under the microscope, merits nevertheless the applause with which it has been received, and will strengthen very materially the belief in the germ theory of disease which has found in Tyndall one of its ablest advocates.

Frightful Balloon Adventure.

W. W. Austin recently made a balloon ascension from San Francisco. When the balloon was set free she shot up into the sky like a rocket and made straight for the Pacific. They lowered themselves in hopes of getting into an easterly wind, but failed. The account says:—the situation was desperate. All currents of air set to the westward. The valve was opened a second time, and a second circle of blue gas was vomited upon the atmosphere. They sank until they could hear the roar of the surf on the rocks of the Golden Gate. The anchor rope was again trailing in the water. The last bag of sand went splashing into the waves, and they shot upward for 6,50 feet. They looked downward. There was no mistake about it this time. Already they were outside the Golden Gate and moving towards the Sandwich Islands. Austin made a hasty grab at the valve rope. The balloon dropped like a plummet. When within about 300 feet of the water the excursionists saw benea them two fisherman rowing a boat. They shouted, and the fisherman hail them in return. At this time the b loon was four miles from land, and w dropping toward the water at an a to angle. The car struck the sea, as the wind began to drag it throug the waves. Clough sprang out, and was rescued. Relieved of his weight, the great bladder shot into the heavens, at the rate of a mile a minute, carrying Austin with it. He was drenched His eyes were smarting from the effects of the salt water. But he retained his presence of mind. For the last time he pulled the valve rope. In two minutes he was again in the ocean, wound in the netting of the car like an eel in seaweed. Unable to swim, he made an effort to free himself. The wind dragged him through the ocean swells The fisherman pulled after the balloon, with poor prospects of overhauling it. They saw a ship away out at sea. It lay in the course of the balloon. They were about to give up the chase on the possibility of Austin's rescue by the sailors, when Clough offered them $200 if they succeeded in saving the life of his comrade. Inspired by this offer they pulled with redoubled vigor, and were successful. The balloon was caught, and by the aid of a boat-hook Austin was fished from the car more dead than alive. The air ship kept on its way toward Honolulu, and he was rowed back to San Francisco." Austin finally revived, wrote up his account for the *Chronicle*, got an extra cheque for twenty dollars, which he gave to the fisherman, and doesn't care to hunt again for that alluring easterly current.

A Tea Bus.

An American is about to carry out the railway dining-car system in a novel direction. He has designed, especially for the use of Londoners, a "tea bus." In this vehicle there will be every accomodation for "five o'clock tea." It is expected that the 'bus will be a great favorite with the ladies, who will take advantage of it not merely for shopping purposes, but also as a pleasant way of spending the afternoon and having agreeable chats with each other over their teacups. A narrow table runs along the middle of the vehicle, and behind the seats there will be room for the conductor to wait on the tea drinkers. Water will be boiled in a little apparatus beneath the seat of the driver, the tap being inside the 'bus, so that kettles may be filled without difficulty. The tires of the wheels are to be india-rubber, to prevent unpleasant jolting, and the springs of the carriage will be adjusted on an entirely new and improved principle, insuring the complete ease and comforts of its occupants. With a plentiful supply of biscuits and bread and butter the scheme may prove a success, but the 'bus will have to be driven with extreme care, for the horrors of a collision in the streets will be enhanced by broken crockery and boiling water.

SCIENTIFIC.

Paris Astronomical Museum.—Considerable progress has been made with the new museum now forming at the Paris Observatory. Among other objects of historic interest, it will contain a pair of Mercator's globes, dating from the middle of the sixteenth century. That figuring the earth is the first on which meredians of longitude and parallels of latitude were laid down. The great equatorial lakes of Africa, it is reported, are all to be found on it. The glass cases contain the first portable meridian circle constructed on Admiral Mouchez's plan; the pendulums of invariable dimension employed by Captain Fraissinet and Dupere in their voyages around the world, for the determination of the absolute value of the intensity of the centripetal force and of gravity at different points of the earth's surface; and the apparatus used by M. Cornu, of the Institute, with a view to determine the velocity of light from observations made between the Observatory and the Tower Montlhery. Another glass case, adds the *Journal des Debats*, contains the standard metre of the First Republic; the toise used in 1738 in Peru for measuring a degree at the equator; the toise used in Lapland some short time afterward for measuring the polar degree, and the platinum kilogramme made by the Republican Commission of Weights and Measures. Fresnel's lens, the first ever graduated, is also deposited in the new museum, and the object-glass of the great astronomer Cassim, which he used in successively determining the existence of Jupiter's satellites, Saturn's double ring, the abnormal flatness of Jupiter's poles, and the vast velocity of his rotation, as well as that of Mars. In another of the cases are to be seen the doubly refracting prisms with the help of which Arago measured the diameter of the great planets, Neptune excepted.

Diffusion of Copper.—In a recent paper to the French Academy, M. Dieulfait states that copper exists in complete dissemination throughout the whole thickness of the primordial formations, the proportions varying much, but in no case was it necessary to use more than 100 gr. of rock in order to isolate the metal. Copper also exists in all ordinary direct sedimentary deposits from primordial rocks, whether Silurian and Infra-Silurian or reaching into the Trias. It has never been recognized directly in sea-water, but the last mother waters of the salt marshes of the Mediterranean contain some of it. Thus estimated, one cubic metre of natural Mediterranean water contains at least 0.01 gr. of copper. The black slime, always very sulphurous, deposited in natural or artificial basins when sea-water is left to itself, always contains copper. The metal is accumulated in sensible quantities in sea-water wherever this has long washed the debris of primordial rocks; and this copper is precipitated when (as in abandonment of sea-water to itself in basins or estuaries) substances are produced capable of forming insoluble combinations with copper. Thus are indicated the conditions of formation of ores of copper. One consequence of the dissemination of copper through the primordial rocks is that all waters mineralized in this formation or in its immediate dependencies should contain copper.

The Trypograph.—A new instrument for multiplying copies of letters, etc., has been introduced into England under the name of the Trypograph. It seems a modification of Edison's electric pen. A sheet of special paper is placed on a perforating tablet, and the writing is done with a firm hand and a steel pointed stylus. This has the effect of piercing the paper with a number of very minute perforations, through which it is possible to force ink on to the sheet of paper placed beneath. The making of the stencil is the most important part of the operations. A little practice will show the proper amount of pressure to put upon the stylus and the easiest way of writing; and this once accomplished, it will be understood that the number of copies is limited only by the duration of the stencils, which can be stored away for future use, and brought out as required. No press is needed; all that is wanted is something with a flat surface, the means of holding the stencil firmly, and a squeegee for scraping the ink over the surface.

Poisonous Gas.—Recent experiments have demonstrated that the poisonous effects of oxide of carbon are much more virulent than were supposed, a much weaker dilution of this gas in air being, in fact, fatal—that is, any man or animal that breathes during half an hour an atmosphere containing 1,779 part of oxide of carbon, absorbs a sufficient quantity of this gas to make half the red globules of his blood become incapable of absorbing oxygen; and if the atmosphere contained merely 1.449 part of oxide of carbon, one quarter of red globules of his blood became incapable of absorbing oxygen. These experiments demonstrate the danger of several sorts of stoves. Whenever there is an incomplete combustion, oxide of carbon is invariably produced. Nalgic anemia, narcotic cardinoal diseases are thought to be caused by this absorption of the most poisonous gas known.

Imitation meerschaum pipes are now manufactured from potatoes in France. A peeled potato is placed in sulphuric acid and water, in the proportion of eight parts of the former to one hundred of the latter. It remains in this liquid thirty six hours to blacken, is dried with blotting paper and submitted to a certain pressure, when it becomes a material that can be readily carved, The counterfeit is said to be excellent. An imitation ivory sufficiently hard for billiard balls, can be made by still greater pressure. A resemblance of coral is obtained by beating carrots in the same manner.

Painting in milk is said to be nearly equal to oil painting in body and durability, while its freedom from any offensive odor renders its adoption desirable for sick and weakly persons. Take half a gallon of skimmed milk, six ounces of lime newly slacked, four ounces of poppy, linseed or nut oil and three pounds of Spanish white. Put the lime into an earthen vessel or clean bucket, and having poured on it a sufficient quantity of milk to make it about the thickness of cream, add the oil in small quantities at a time, stirring the mixture with a wooden spatula. Then put in the rest of the milk and afterward.

Scientific Facts.—A double weight in a cast-iron girder is required to give equal strength with one of wrought iron.

Timber is permanently injured if more than one quarter of the breaking weight is placed on it.

Beams of marble have been employed in Grecian temples as much as eighteen feet in the clear.

Parian marble consists almost entirely of carbonate of lime.

The Best Way to Cheer Up.

If you are a despondent invalid, is to grow stronger. This you can do if you will take a piece of advice which has the weight of high medical authority to back it. That is to use the standard invigorant Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, specially commended and indorsed by physicians. Among the bodily troubles which it overcomes are dyspepsia, irregularity of the bowels, liver complaint, general debility and nervous complaints. It is also found very useful in counteracting a tendency to weakness or disorder of the kidneys and bladder, and persons troubled with rheumatism strongly indorse it as a remedy. Its influence upon the entire system is highly beneficial, promoting as it does the return of sleep and appetite, and the acquisition of flesh and strength. A silent reproof of the folly of nauseous drug medication is conveyed in the success of this pleasant and effective botanical medicine.

AGRICULTURE.

Onion Culture.—The onion appears to be one of the few exceptions to the general rule that a rotation of crops upon any given piece of land is preferable to a continuous succession of one and the same plant. Experience proves beyond a doubt that onions may be cultivated for many successive years upon the same soil without its showing the least sign of deterioration, and so well is this known that it has almost become an adage among the cultivators of this bulb "that an old onion patch is better than a new one." It is scarcely to be supposed that onions, or any other plant which draws nourishment from the soil, can be of any benefit to it in the way of imparting fertility therefore we may attribute the improved condition of land upon which onions have been cultivated for several years, to the disintegration caused by frequent ploughing and hoeing in order to keep the plants free of weeds. But leaving all theories out, we know that onions succeed best on very rich, fine soils, and very poorly on those of a poor, tough, tenacious nature; consequently, to make the crop profitable, a man needs to be careful in making a selection for an onion patch. Low land, which has been artificially drained, like the bottoms contiguous to creeks and rivers, are usually well adapted to onion culture. We know of some quite extensive tracts which are valued at one thousand dollars or more an acre, simply on account of their adaptability to onion culture, the crop being almost certain, although the season may be very variable. These low, peaty soils, when well drained and manured, yield enormous crops, and are not affected to any considerable extent by droughts. Where low, moist soils cannot be obtained for onions, high, dry soils can be made available by ploughing deep and adding fertilizers. Wherever a man can find a ready market for onions at from forty cents to one dollar per bushel, he can well afford to spend one to two hundred dollars an acre in the preparation of the land. Of course, we do not suppose this to be an annual expense, but as a preparatory step for a permanent plantation. Fertilizers of some kind will need to be applied every year, but the cost need be but trifling, if the soil is put in first-rate condition at the start. The fall is an excellent time—in fact, the only proper time—to prepare land to be occupied with onions in spring. Ploughing, subsoiling, draining if necessary, and the application of any kind of coarse manure to be used, should all be done before cold weather sets in. If the land is thrown up in ridges, the frosts in winter will disintegrate the exposed particles and break down all lumps and if coarse, vegetable manures are applied, the juices will permeate every portion of the surface soil before spring, and be in condition to be taken up by the plants in due time.

Everybody is pleased with the improved Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum. It is as clear and limped as spring water and was originally intended by nature as a panacea for all diseases of the scalp and skin, and as a natural hair renewer.

Saving by Handsful.—One handful of hay is not much, nor for the matter of that are twenty handsful; the saving or wasting of so much would neither make nor break a man. But with twenty head of cattle to feed twice or thrice a day the saving of a handful apiece, every time, would amount to something before the pastures are green again upon our frost bitten hills Do you ever think of it? We are not hinting at stinting the cattle. But how many of us allow animals to waste a handful each at every feed, for want of a little attention to feeding arrangements? How many head of stock on our northern farms require a handful more of hay at every feed to keep up the animal heat, than they would require if their stables had all the cracks stopped, and let in the cold winds of winter? A handful of manure is but a trifle; yet the addition of a single handful in a hill of corn may make the difference between long, full ears and stinted nubbins, when the harvest comes. How many handsful of manure are going to waste every day about our yards and buildings? Could you not save half a bushel a day, by being careful? And the liquid manure—is there not enough lost every day to make a good many long ears where we shall probably find only nubbins next fall? Handsful of hay; handsful of manure!—these are small matters, say you? Yet on just such small matters depends many a man's success or failure in life. Here is one man that attends to it carefully, and at the end of twenty or thirty years he has a competency for old age; another neglects them as beneath his notice, and is always behind hand; he lives and dies short in pocket and short in comfort. We do not preach niggardliness; it is by saving when we may that we prepare ourselves to be liberal when we will. Save the handsful.

Raising Colts.—There is a crude notion prevailing that hardships make young stock hardy. A colt that is weaned in the fall, as is commonly the case, should not be allowed to become poor in its first winter. It is true that it will often improve so rapidly in spring that its wretched condition during the winter will seem really to have been an advantage to it, but this is a grave mistake. If the same condition were imposed during the whole period of growth the effect would be very perceptible. Although the summer may in some degree remove the effect in winter, no animal so treated ever becomes what it might have been in size, symmetry of form and usefulness, by generous treatment. I believe that there is profit in breeding nice carriage and draft horses. As a general rule it costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor one, while the former will bring two or three times as much as the latter. I have seen colts that were kept in a stable dark as a cellar. A dark stable is a poor place to keep a colt.

"Will it do no harm?" This is the question often asked, and the answer is "it can not," for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is an innocent remedy, warranted to contain neither Opium, Morphia, or anything injurious. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Bone Meal for Swine. The *Indiana Farmer* says that most farmers have noticed that in fattening swine, especially when they are crowded rapidly, they always appear weak in their hind legs, and sometimes lose the use of them entirely. An intelligent farmer says that he and his neighbors have made a practice of feeding bone meal in such cases, and find that a small quantity mixed with the daily feed will prevent any weakness and strengthen the animals so as to admit of the most rapid forcing. As bone meal is known to be a preventive of cripple all and weakness in cows, it looks reasonable that it should also be a benefit to hogs, which are often confined to a diet containing but little or no bone-making material.

Keeping Apples in Sand.—A writer says that he finds fruit to keep best in perfectly dry sand. He keeps fruit in this way all the year round. He has had French crabs two years old. The Catillac pear has remained sound twelve months. The fruit must be sound when stored, and the sand must be quite dry. The chief advantages of packing in sand are, the exclusion of air currents, the preservation from changes of temperature, and the absorption of moisture, which favors decay. Much will depend on the apartment in which the experiment is tried; a dry or cool one being best.

To Afford Immediate Relief in Asthma, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and by causing the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness, this medicine is equally beneficial; while for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn Coughs and Colds.

DOMESTIC.

As food, eggs are exceedingly nutritious. They are easy of digestion, and, when the shell is included, they may be said to contain in themselves all that is required for the construction of the body. It has been claimed for them that they may be served in about 600 ways, although it is generally found that the more simply they are prepared the more they are approved. Although other eggs than those of birds are eaten—for instance, turtle's eggs—it is generally conceded that the eggs of the common fowl and of the plover possess the richest and sweetest flavor. An ordinary hen's egg weighs from one and a half to two and a half ounces avoirdupois, and the quantity of dry solid matter contained in it amounts to about 200 grains. In 100 parts, about ten parts consist of shell, sixty of white and thirty of yolk. The white of the egg contains a larger proportion of water than the yolk. It contains no fatty matter, but consists chiefly of albumen in a dissolved state. All the fatty matter of the egg is accumulated in the yolk, which contains relatively a smaller proportion of nitrogenous matter and a larger proportion of solid matter, than the white. It is said that raw eggs are more easily digested than the cooked ones. A hard-boiled egg presents a decided resistance to gastric solution.

Hints on Cooking Poultry.—Steaming is preferable to boiling for tough fowls. Remove the *thraxis* before sending roast fowls to the table. In winter kill the poultry three days to a week before cooking. Poultry and game are less nutritious, but more digestible than other meats. Singe with alcohol instead of paper—a teaspoonful is sufficient for either turkey or chicken. Remember, much of the skill of cooking poultry in the best manner depends upon basting faithfully. To give roast birds a frothy appearance, dredge, just before they are done, with flour and baste liberally with melted butter. When onions are added to stuffing, chop them so fine that in eating the mixture one does not detect their presence by biting in a piece. Ladies doing their marketing will do well to remember that young poultry may be told by the tip of the breast bone being soft, and easily bent between the fingers, and when fresh by its bright full eye, pliant feet and soft moist skin.

Husk Mats.—These convenient, economical articles are very useful especially for those who live where mud abounds. They are easily made, and, do a great amount of service. Sort the corn husks, selecting the longest for braiding. Take nine husks and tie the butt ends with a piece of twine; then divide them equally in three parts for braiding; as each strand is laid over, have three more husks ready to put in, leaving about an inch and a half of the butt ends out. The underside of the braid will be smooth, while the upper side will be as rough as possible. It takes from six to ten yards of braid for a mat, according to the size which you wish it. If the husks are very dry, it is easier to dip them in water as you braid. The braid must be wet when you sew it, which must be done with a stout twine and a very long needle, fastening the ends well.

Salt for the Throat.—In these days when diseases of the throat prevail, and particularly a dry hacking cough, which is not only distressing to ourselves but to those with whom we are brought into business contact, those thus afflicted may be benefitted by trying the following remedy: "Last Fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt in about half a tumbler of cold water, and with this we gargled the throat most effectually just before each meal time. The result has been that during the winter we were not only free from the usual coughs and colds, to which, as far as our memory extends, we have always been subject, but the dry, hacking cough has entirely disappeared. We attribute it entirely to the salt gargle, and do most heartily recommend it to those of our readers, who are subject to diseases of the throat."

Graham Biscuits.—Two cups of graham flour, one cup of white flour, one cup of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, four tablespoonfuls yeast, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful salt, and the same of soda, dissolve in hot water. Mix well together, except the soda, to rise over night and in the morning add the soda: knead quickly and roll about half an inch thick, cut out, and let them rise about fifteen minutes before baking.

Feeble Ladies.—Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed Will you heed this?

Sudden Changes of the Weather often cause Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic troubles, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will allay irritation, which induces coughing, oftentimes, giving immediate relief.

Cottage Pudding.—Two eggs, half cup of sugar well-beaten together, add five tablespoons melted butter, stir well, then add cup of sweet milk, teaspoon soda, two of cream-of-tartar, 2½ cups of flour; bake in square tins, and serve with sauce made as follows, which is nice for almost any pudding: teacup of sugar, teacup of vinegar; teacup of water; set over the fire and when it boils add a tablespoon of flour and butter rubbed together.

Baked Trout.—Put inside the fish a piece of butter the size of an egg, into which a due quantity of salt, powdered pepper and minced parsley have been worked. Lay it in a baking dish plentifully buttered, sprinkle pepper and salt over it, then lay a piece of oiled paper on the fish, and bake it in a moderate oven for about half an hour, more or less, according to the size of the fish. Serve garnished with pieces of lemon.

Tarragon Vinegar.—Take some tarragon; let it dry in the sun, put it into a jar, which fill with vinegar. Let it infuse for a fortnight, then draw it off, express all the liquid from the dregs, and filter the whole; bottle it, cork it tightly, and keep in a cool place.

Every mother in the land should know the value of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, and never be without it. It is free from opiates. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Fruit Pudding.—One bowlful of nice thick cream, 2 eggs, teaspoon saleratus; mix and roll it nearly an inch thick, then spread with fruit and roll up and boil or steam in a sack for two hours. Eat with cream and sugar.

Nose Bleed.—If the use of cold water will not stop the bleeding, place powdered alum in the nose and leave it there until the wounded vein is healed.

Old boot-tops, cut into pieces the right size and lined make excellent iron-holders. The leather keeps all heat away from the hand.

Dr Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed is a compound fluid extract of smart-weed, or water-pepper, Jamaica ginger and other ingredients known to be efficacious in curing colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, blood-flux, and kindred affections. It also breaks up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks. Sold by all druggists,

HUMOROUS.

I want to Know.—Mrs. ——," interrupted Hubbard: "I want to know on which side of your house the L is, north, south, east or west?"

"It's on this side," replied the lady motioning with her hand.

"The east side?"

"No,"

"The west side?"

"No, it's straight across from Mrs. B.'s parlor window, not twenty feet from it, you ——"

"Mrs. ——," shouted the Captain, "will you tell me if that L is on the east, west, north or south side of your house?"

"It ain't on any side of the house," replied the witness, compressing her lips: "It's at the end. You know it as well as I do. You've seen it many times and it aint no use"——

"Come, come, Mrs. ——," interrupted Judge Cromer, "tell the gentleman where the L of your house is situated."

"Haven't I been telling him just as plain as I could?"

"Where is the L situated?" said Hubbard desperately.

"Right in the lot, back against the end of the house."

"Will you answer my question?" shouted the affable Captain, running up his hair in desperation.

"What question?"

"Is the L on the east, west, north or south side of the house?"

"Judge, I've told him just as plain as ever a woman could. I didn't come here to be sassed by no one-horse lawyer. I know him, and his father before him. He ain't got no business putting on airs. What kind of a family ——"

"Silence!" thundered Cromer. "Now, Mrs. ——, which side of your house does the sun rise on?"

"That one," said the witness indicating.

"Is the L on that side?"

"Yes, sir,

"Then it's on the east side."

"Yes."

"Why didn't you say so, then?" asked the exasperated Captain.

"'Cause you never asked me, you bald-headed old snipe. I know a thing or ——"

"That will do," said Hubbard. "Take the witness," he added, turning to Tom Wren, the opposing counsel.

One Experience from Many.—"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said 'Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy.'"—The Mother.

A High Recommendation.—One night a clever Irish actor's house-maid, who had never been to a theatre, was sent to see her master play "Teddy the Tiler," "Well, how did you like the play, Katty?" inquired her mistress the next morning. Och, ma'am, it was beautiful—the finest I ever saw! Many thanks to you, ma'am for trating me to that same." "Did you see your master, Katty?" "Indeed and I did, ma'am." "And how did he look?" "Och, like a real gentleman every inch, when he got out of his working clothes!" "And how did he act, Katty?" "Why, truth be told, ma'am I can't say much for his acting. Pat Rooney, or Tim Flannigan, or any other tiler would have done just as he did. Nootlence, ma'am; but if I hadn't known it was master, I shouldn't have taken it for acting." "But didn't he make you laugh, Katty?" "Indeed and he didn't ma'am. My heart was too heavy for that." "Too heavy?" "Troth it was, ma'am." "What do you mean, child?" "Och, och, don't ax, ma'am—don't ax." "Not ask?" "You'd better not ma'am—you'd better not; you won't if you're wise. Och, och, such a handsome, such a good-natured lady —och, och!" "I insist upon knowing what you mean this instant!" "Then if I must spake, ma'am, the master's conduct was shameful!" "Shameful?" "Och, scandalous, ma'am scandalous! May I die if he didn't kiss every lady he came near, without mentioning the lap-dog!"

At a Lutheran Church in Louisville recently a novel entertainment was announced the principal feature of which was the ceremony of "breaking the little brown money-jugs." Annexed are a few points of the programme:

"Orchestral music.
"Jugs broken.
"Vocal music.
"More jugs broken.
"Some good readings.
"More and more jugs broken.
"Male quartet.
"Additional jugs broken.
"Interesting scenes.
"And again still more jugs broken.

Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow, she washed it oft with Dobbins' Soap, and that's what made it so. (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.) Try it once.

"Is your folks rich, Johnnie?" said a small boy to a trim-looking urchin as they sat in the gloam waiting to kill cats. "Purty well off; do old man owns a dog, mother's got a silk dress, I got a rabbit. Is your folks wealthy?" "No we ain't got no dog or rabbit, but mother's got a silk dress." "What did yer ask me fer?" "Cos mother says she thinks your folks are poor. She looked out o' your clothes-line yesterday, an' she only saw two shirts, an' a pair o' socks, an' a nightcap!" The cat killing was resumed.

In Germany women "saw and split wood, carry water, wood, coal and stones on their heads, thresh the crops," etc. It is almost as bad in this country. Here women split wood—and make the fire, carry dead people's hair on their heads, and thrash their husbands. And ninety-nine out of a hundred deserve thrashing.

A man tarred and feathered a comic singer out west for eloping with another man's wife. His manager bills him now as the "Great Feathered Songster."

When the landlady puts up the price of board the fourth floor back tenant performs the same operation with his watch.

Little Bird is the daughter of a Sioux chief. She is probably the chief Bird on the big Indian's mind.

Vegetine is the great health restorer—composed exclusively of barks, roots and herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it

Never despise a mustache when it is down. It may bristle up and make a good showing in time.

There is no necessity of "keeping your powder dry," when you are loading a squirt-gun.

A pretty girl has a right to bare arms. And most of them had just as sleeve do it.

Don't Temporize with Piles.—Ointments, lotions, electuaries and all manner of quack nostrums are a waste of time and money. The only absolutely infallible cure for this painful disease is ANAKESIS, discovered by Dr. Silsbee. It has been pronounced by scientific men as the happiest discovery made in medicine for 200 years It affords instant relief from pain in the worst cases and has cured more than 20 000 sufferers permanently. All doctors prescribe it. "Anakesis" is sent free by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. Samples gratis, by the sole manufacturers. Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946 N. Y.

Children in a Balloon.

On the 21st of September, 1858, a sailor named Brooks, filled his iron ship with gas on the farm of a Mr. Harvey, who lived near Centralia. He expected to sail up in the afternoon. About noontime Mr. Harvey put his two children into the basket of the balloon just to please them, and not thinking for a moment of any danger. The balloon was tied to trees by ropes. All at once a gust of wind broke the ropes and the balloon shot up into the sky with nobody but the two children in the basket. Mr. Harvey was wild with grief and shouted aloud: "They are lost, they are lost!" All the neighbors ran to the spot only to see the baloon drifting off to the north and more than a mile high. One of the children was a girl, Nettie, eight years old, and the other was her little brother, Willie, four years old. Both cried when they found themselves leaving the ground and going on a very strange journey indeed. Nettie looked over the edge of the basket and saw her father wringing his hands away below. Soon the people looked to her smaller than babies and the houses like toy houses. She and Willie were going up, up, up all the time. "I expect we are going to heaven, Willie," said Nettie Willie thought it was very cold in heaven then, for the higher they went the colder it grew. Nettie wrapped Willie in he. apron and held his head in her lap until he cried himself fast asleep. Then Nettie folded her hands and waited. She said: "I think we must be near the gate now." She meant the gate of heaven that she had heard about in Sunday-school. But Nettie fell asleep, too. When she awoke she found that some strange man was lifting her from the basket. The strange man was a farmer in Northern Illinois, who had seen a balloon drifting low down across his field. The rope was dragging and so he caught it and landed the children safely. The balloon had floated all night. Nettie and Willie's father soon learned that they had been found and took them home two days afterward.

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

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

The prevailing fashion for silk neckerchiefs and handkerchiefs for ladies and children is meeting with merited favor.

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

Hickell's Tetter Ointment Will cure every form of Tetter.

$8,1425.50 Profits in 30 Days.

$10 in legitimate Stock Speculations in Wall street pays immense profits. Pamphlets explaining everything sent free. Hawes & Co., Brokers, 1227 Broadway, N. Y.

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

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

VEGETINE
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Albert Crooker the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try Vegetine.

Read His Statement:

Springvale, Me., Oct. 12, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir.—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything from rheumatism. Sometimes I was confined to my bed a week or two at a time; but I could get up after these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking Vegetine, and followed it until I had taken about a bottle; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try Vegetine, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned.

Yours, etc., Albert Crooker.
Firm of A. Crooker & Co.,
Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
Has Entirely Cured Me.

Boston, Oct. 1879.

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Dear Sir.—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a terrible state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the Vegetine, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I cheerfully recommend it.

James Moore 204 Albany Street.

"Vegetine," says a Boston physician, "is no equal to cleanse the blood perfectly." Having in many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and examined myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

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H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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