High Priced Books.

One of the most interesting book sales that has taken place for many years in London was that week of the large, choice and carefully selected library of the late Dr. Laing, of Edinburgh, the well-known Librarian of the Signet Library, one of the most acute and indefatigable collectors of old books ever known. Extraordinary prices were obtained, though not higher than the rarity of the works merited. The six days sale realized nearly £8,000, and some wonderfully scarce works were disposed of. A copy of the first edition of "Don Quixote," with the author's corrected text, said to be the finest and most perfect in existence (Madrid, 1608), fetched £180. A beautiful two-volumed copy of the "Breviarium. Secundum Ritum Romano Ecclesia cum Calendaris'" went for £93. It was printed at Venice in 1482, and only one other copy exists, that being in the National Library at Paris. A "Biblia Latina," in the original oak bards with covers of stamped pigskin and quaint clasps, fetched £84; it was published at Nuremburg in 1477. A "Scotorum Historia," by Hector Boece (1526), went for £71; it was the dedication copy to James V. An edition of one of Calvin's principal works fetched £37. Only one other copy exists, and that, an imperfect one, is in the public library of Geneva. The Bannatyne Club publications went for £200, and those of the Abbotsford Club for 50 guineas. "Barbour's Actys and Lyfe of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland," a black letter, although imperfect, fetched £142. A magnificent copy, in antique red morocco, of Sir John Dalrymple's "Institutions of the Law of Scotland" (Edinburgh, 1681,) fetched £293. This was the copy dedicated to Charles II. and had the royal arms on each side. "A Quaint Manual for Communicants" (Edinburg, 1581) fetched £71 and a first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" went for £31. A very rare black-letter tract, "Copie of a letter sent into Scotlande on the Arrival and Landynge and most noble Marriage of Philippe Prynce of Spain to Marye Queene of England," fetched £28. Archbishop Hamilton's 'Catechisme' (St. Androus, 1552), fetched £148. A first edition of "La Fontaine's Fables," £101. One of the bargains of the sale was an edition de luxe of the "Cabinet du Roy," containing ninety-five most beautiful engravings after the old masters. The arms of Louis XIV were on the covers, and the copy is believed to have belonged to him; it went for £31. The "Chronicles of England," by Machlinia, being badly preserved, went for £5 15s., although there is but one perfect copy, and that is in Lord Spencer's library at Althorp. A "Confession of Fayth" (Edinburgh, 1561) fetched £62, Dr. Laing having paid £5 for it at the Chalmer's sale. A copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns (containing an autograph letter of Lockhart) fetched £90. A blackwood's "Martyre de Marie Royne d'Escosse" (Edinburgh, 1575), a scathing invective against Elizabeth, fetched £9. Zachary Boyd's "Last Battel of the Soule in Death" (Edinburgh, 1629), went for £53. "The Earl of Bute's Botanical Tables" fetched £77. After twelve copies of this work had been printed, at a cost of £10,000 the copper plates were destroyed. For this copy Lord Bute's grandson paid £120 in 1798. A great number of the most valuable works were brought for Scotland.

Foxy.

In a late fox hunt in New York, an old fox finding the dogs holding persistently to all the windings of his trail, would have sped away to another hill or wood a mile or so off, and would have crossed newly-ploughed fields, the fresh earth leaving no tell-tale scent! would have aken to traveled highways, where dust, and the hoofs of horses, and the footsteps of men combine to obliterate the traces of his passage; or have trod gingerly along many lengths of a fence, and then have sprung off at right angles with it to the ground, ten feet away; and then, perhaps, have run through a flock of sheep the strong odor of whose feet blots out the scent of his. These artifices bewilder and baffle the young dogs but only delay the elder, who know of old the tricks of foxes. Nothing can be more admirable than the manner of his working as he comes to the edge of the ploughed field. He wastes no time in useless pottering among the fresh-turned furrows, but with rapid lopes skirts their swarded border, till, at a far corner, his speed slackens as his keen nose catches the scent again in the damp grass; he snuffs it an instant to assure himself, then sounds a loud, melodious note, and goes on baying at every lope until the road is reached. Along this he zig-zags till he finds where the fox has left it. "Now comes the puzzling bit of fence. The old dog thinks the fox has gone through it; he goes through himself, but finds no scent there; puzzles about rapidly, now trying this side, now that; at last he bethinks himself of the top, to which he clambers and there finds the missing trail. But his big feet cannot tread the 'giddy footing' of the rail as could Reynard's dainty pads, so down he goes and tries on, either side for the point where the fox left the fence. Ranging up and down, too near it to hit the spot where Reynard struck the ground, he fails to recover the scent, stops, raises his nose and utters a long, mournful howl, half vexation, half despair. Now he climbs to the top rail further on and snuffs it there. 'No taint of a fox's foot is here,' so reasons, 'and he must have jumped from the fence between here and the place where I found it; and acting on this logical conclusion he circles widely till he has picked up the trail once more, and goes merrily on to the sheep pasture. "Here, satisfying himself of the character of this trick, he adopts the same plan employed at the ploughed field, and, after a little, finds the trail on the other side and follows it to the hill, but more slowly now, for the fox has been gone some time; the frost has melted, the moisture exhaling and the scent growing cold. The fox has long since reached the hill, and half circled it, and now hearing the hounds so far away, and so slowly nearing, has bestowed himself on the mossy cushion of a knoll for rest and cogitation. Here he lies for a half hour or more, but always alert and listening, while the dogs draw slowly on, now almost losing the trail on a dry ledge, now catching it in a moist, propitious hollow, till at last a nearer burst warns poor slyboots that he must again up and away.

SCIENTIFIC.

Comparative Value of Foods.—In a recent lecture on the chemistry of food, by Professor Church, some suggestive points of dietetics were well brought out. Of all the cereals, says Mr. Church, wheat yields the best bread. This is believed to be due principally to the character of the nitrogeneous matter or wheat. The main constituent is a fibrine, and it can be readily obtained for examination by making a little flour into dough with water, and then washing the starch out by means of a stream of water. There is then left a grayish-yellow, tough, elastic mass, which is gluten. Speaking of peas, beans, and various kinds of pulse, it was pointed out how much more nearly the different kinds agree in composition than the cereals do. The great drawback to the use of various kinds of pulse is that they are so different to digest. They are an excellent theoretical food, according to analysis, but they are a severe tax on digestion. Of all the beans none presents a better typical food than the Soy bean. Lentils have been much spoken of lately as a good food, and, they undoubtedly approach to a good typical food, but they are bitter, astringent, and not easy of digestion. It has now come to be pretty well recognized that the food of a man doing hard work should have flesh-formers to heat-glvers in proportion of 1 to 4½ and that the food of a child should have 1 to 7. Bread gives 1 to 7½ where the heat-givers are more even than a child wants; so it is not a good heat by itself. Pulse gives (taking an average) 1 to 2¼, which is far to small. In these calculations heat-glvers are reckoned as starch. Potatoes give 1 to 10, according to the latest analyses the old 1 to 8 being evidently an error. Onion is 1 to 4, an excellent proportion, though onions are not much in favor as food. In looking at the relative values of flesh-formers and heat-givers in foods, the actual amount of water must not be forgotten.

Smokers will be startled to learn that a false amber can be produced so like the real that the most experienced eyes may be deceived. The genuine article is simply a fossil resin, and the imitators starting from that point have adopted as the basis of their falsifications fresh resins, which they treat in such a manner as to give their products all the appearance and most of the qualities of the true article. The most esteemed specimens of the latter are produced on the coasts of the Baltic and come from submerged forests of pine, very similar to those now in being, which are in the state of lignite, that is to say, between the condition of coal and that of peat. The amber accompanying this lignite is generally found in rounded masses, the form ordinarily assumed by oozing gums. The substance principibly used in the imitation article is colophony (a resin produced by the decomposition of turpentine), but many other ingredients are made use of to give it the requisite qualities. So perfect is the imitation that the false amber has the electrical properties of the true, and some ingenious producers have even managed to induce into the substance foreign bodies, insects, etc., to render the resemblence more striking, and enhance the value accordingly. Notwithstanding the accuracy of the imitation, means exist of readily detecting the false from the true. Genuine amber requires a heat of from 285 deg. to 290 deg. Centig. (545 deg. to 552 deg. Fahr.) to melt it, while the spurious substance becomes liquid at a much lower temperature. Moreover, while the real article is only slightly attached after a very long time by ether and alcohol, the imitation rapidly loses its polish in contract with these liquids, and soon becomes soft. With numerous small pieces of true amber, a lump of much greater value can be formed. All that has to be done is to moisten the surfaces to be united with caustic potash, and press them together while warm, when they produce a transparent and homogeneous mass.

Electricity as an Ornament.—M. Trouve, who has recently utilized electricity for many moved purposes, has applied it now to trinkets and articles of ornament. For instance, of two scarf-pins one has a heath's-head, gold or enamel, with diamond eyes and an articulated jaw: the other has a rabbit seated upright on a box with a little bell before it, to be struck with two rods held in animals fore paws. An invisible wire connects these objects with a small hermatically-closed battery, the ebonite case of which is about the size of a cigarette. It is kept in the waist coat pocket, and acts only when turned horizontally or inverted. When a person looks at the pin the owner, slipping a finger into his pocket, moves the battery, whereupon the death's head rolls its eyes and grinds its teeth, or the little rabbit beats the bell with its rods. A thirdkind of ornament is a small bird set with diamonds, to be fixed in a lady's hair, and the wings of which can be set in motion electrically.

Mr. Wilson Flagg explains why certain birds, like chickadees and robins, never tor- age in compact flocks, as do the sparrows and other grain-eating birds. Their food consists of insects, and hence they are compelled to scatter. Their natural gregariousness, however, causes them to sound a note every now and then, in order to keep within hearing. Woodpeckers do not call to each other while feeding, because their hammering is sufficient. Mr. Flagg notices a singular fact in the association together, yet not in the same troop, of the downy woodpeckers and the chickadee. There seems to be a sort of affinity, he says, between the small woodpeckers, the creepers and the chickadee. They do not join company, but keep within hearing of one another from a sociable feeling. When birds are grain-eaters, they go in large, close flocks, like the red-winged blackbirds, because their food is abundant.

For the Hair.—For falling out of the hair a lotion is prescribed composed of water of ammonia, almond oil, and chloroform, one part each, diluted with five parts of alcohol, or spirits of rosemary, the whole made fragrant with a drachm of lemon. Dab it on the skin, after thorough friction with the hair brush. It may be used sparingly or abundantly, daily or otherwise.

The hammering of bars of iron, if their lengths be in any other direction than perpendicular to the line of magnetic north, tends to make them more or less magnetic.

Saltpetre is obtained in India by washing the rich alluvial soil with water, and then evaporating the clear solution to dryness.

An electric light for railway trains, to be run by a small dynamo-electric engine, driven by a belt from one of the car-axles, is recommended.

It has been found by careful experiment that cats have a capacity superior to all other animals for hearing sound.

Scientists may Differ

About the pathology of rheumatism, its origin and whether it be hereditary, but irrefragable testimony proves that when a tendency to it develops itself, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a reliable means of subduing that tendency. Some of the prescribed remedies for the disease are decidedly objectionable from the danger attending their use, others are utterly ineffectual, the best, the safest check is the Bitters. This very obstinate malady, the more effectually to overcome it, should be grappled with at the outset. Every one knows what terrible, what ceaseless pain it can inflict. Why then should this atrocious, often fatal complaint be allowed to gain headway through indifference to its earliest symptoms, when a safe, long tested and strongly recommended medicine presents itself. In addition to suggesting this a means of relief it seems not inappropriate to caution the rheumatic against exposure.

AGRICULTURE.

THE EVAPORATION OF FRUIT.—Multitudes of men of great intelligence do not seem to understand the difference between evaporated and dried fruit. They are almost incredulous when told that evaporated fruit sells at two and three times the price of dried, especially that which is dried in the sun. Yet such is the fact. The demand for evaporated fruit is largely for export. While the bright and beautiful color of evaporated fruit greatly recommends it to the consumer, it is by no means its chief recommendation. If it were so, sun-dried fruit might be bleached by sulphurous acid gas, or chlorine, to make it inquired after. Take off peaches, for example, forty-eight hours before they are fully ripe; dry half of them either in the sun, or in an oven, or dryer not philosophically constructed, and the other half in a philosophical evaporator and the evaporated fruit will be found to contain from ten to fifteen per cent. more of sugar than the dried; besides the flavor will be so different that any person can perceive the superior excellence of the evaporated. Drying fruit is removing the natural juices, either in the sun, in an oven, or in dry air. The outside is dried first. Evaporating is removing the natural juices, while the fruit is kept in air saturated with moisture. This is important to remember, if disappointment at results is to be avoided. To remove the natural juices while the fruit remains in moist air, is to convert the starch of the fruit into sugar with great rapidity—reducing the time of ripening from forty-eight to five or six hours. The heat of the chamber in which the fruit is placed, the moisture evolved, the increased electrical current, all tend to this result. To secure most perfectly the full flavor of evaporated fruit, the trays or hurdles must be placed in a hot air chamber heated by a furnace, a coil of hot air pipes or of steam. A furnace or stove with sufficient radiating surface to produce a temperature of from 260 to 300 deg. Fah. is all that is needed. The tray or hurdles is placed above it for about ten minutes, or until it is heated through. It is then elevated by machinery or endless chains five inches and another tray of fresh fruit is shoved in the place made vacant. This operation is continued until the hot air chamber is filled with trays, when the first that was put in is ready to come out.

GUILTY OF WRONG.—Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable doing all that is claimed for them.

HENS AS GRUB DESTROYERS.—The French peasants have a novel mode of feasting their fowls and at the same time destroying the common grubworm with which, in some districts, their land is literally 'alive' in early spring, and of which the farmers there thus rid themselves: When the plowing is being done a coop or box is placed upon wheels and filled with advanced chickens and fowls, forty, fifty or a hundred in each, and this vehicle is taken to the newly plowed fields and follows the open furrows. The fowls are let out of the perambulating coops as soon as the ground is turned over for a given space, and they are quickly busy in gobbling up the myriads of grubworms thrown to the surface by the plow, gorging themselves with these rare pickings of which they seem inordinately fond. The coop is moved on as the birds advance behind the plowman, and the fowls feed constantly all day long in this way, devouring the grubs with intense gusto, and appearing never satisfied so long as there is a stray worm in sight. Thus the French peasant clears his ground previous to planting very effectually from these destructive and pestiferous devourers of the rootlings of tender plants. These grubs breed in countless numbers in the fields of Normandy and Nivernais. At sunset the fowls voluntarily enter the trundled coops, and are thus returned to their home quarters, or are kept confined until next day for a continuance of this duty, which appears to be a rare enjoyment to them.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous systems; acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

SLAUGHTERING FOWLS FOR MARKET.—Death by strangulation always presents a bad appearance, because the blood is instantaneously arrested, and, having no outlet to flow off in, it coagulates in the veins, presenting a swollen, dark appearance. This may take place to some considerable extent, when death is produced in any sudden manner; therefore, the best way to kill fowls for market is to cut off the main arteries by putting a small knife blade into the mouth or upper portion of the throat, and thus bleed them freely, holding them quietly until the struggles cease.

POULTRY IN FRANCE.—A curious calculation has been made and published in a French paper in regard to hens. It reckons the number of hens in France at 40,000,000, valued at $20,000,000. Of these about one-fifth are killed annually for the market. There is an annual production of 80,000,000 chickens, which in market yield $20,000,000. The extra value to be added for capons, fattened hens and the like is put at $8,200,000. The production of eggs is reckoned at 100 to each hen, which are worth $48,000,000. In all, it is reckoned that the value of hens, chickens and eggs sold in the market of France amounts to $80,000,000.

WE have no hesitation whatever in recommending Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for children teething or suffering from Wind Colic, Diarrhœa or Dysentery.

KILL THE PAUPERS.—One-third of all the cows kept by dairymen in the United States produce less milk than will pay their keep. These are simply a clod upon the business, and were better given away than kept. A cow that yields only 3,000 pounds of milk at five or six years old, should be got rid of as a pauper that lives on your charity and refuses to work. Only heifers with the first calf can be tolerated with so low a yield; and the prospect is not favorable even with the heifer. She should yield 4,000 pounds the first season to offer much encouragement to keep her.

POULTRY houses should be warm. The drinking water should not remain frozen over. Kerosene should be poured over the perches.

FATHER (to a son, whose school reports ran low)—"Charley, I see no improvement in your remarks. I have spoken about this several times." Charley—"Yes, father, and if you don't have a serious word with the teacher he'll go on this way forever."

For diarrhœa, dysentery, blood-flux, cramps in stomach, and colic, whether affecting adults, children, or infants, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is a sovereign remedy. It is compounded from the best brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, anodyne, soothing and healing gums. For colds, rheumatism, neuralgic affections, and to break up fevers and inflammatory attacks it is invaluable and should be kept in every household. Fifty cents by druggists.

DOMESTIC.

WET FEET.—The season of the year has arrived when wet feet are usual, to say the least, resulting in various forms of disease. Indeed, it is probable that more colds are produced from cold and wet feet after the debilitating influences of the extremes of cold and heat, then from any two other causes combined. This results from the unusual exposure of our children in their favorite amusements on the ice and snow. These are often so active and violent as to produce perspiration and consequent weakness, predisposing to colds. The discomforts which might ordinarily be observed, and heeded, under these exciting circumstances, are often unnoticed. The danger is when in the quiet of home, when fatigue has prepared the way, and when in a hot room, the body in perspiration, when these cold and wet feet disturb the circulation and the equal temperature of the body. And when we remember that the foundations of consumption are laid in the thoughtless days of youth, the more alarming symptoms appearing with girls, from seventeen to twenty-five, it becomes the duty of a mother to see that her daughter looks after her feet on returning from skating, etc., securing comfort.

THE *Christian Union* tells how a fish-chowder should be made, as follows: Put into the pot in which the chowder is to be made a few thin slices of nice, sweet, salt pork. Let them fry on the bottom of the pot till brown, then put on a layer of fish (cod or haddock is the best), then a layer of sliced potatoes and onions, another of fish followed by one of potatoes until there is as much as will be required. Use the onions in such proportions as will best suit the taste of all. Sprinkle over salt and pepper or boil a red pepper; but remember that the salt pork will be almost enough salt for seasoning the whole. When all ready, pour water enough to cover the whole, and let it boil twenty minutes. Just before taking up wet a tablespoonful of flour in some milk—or more, according to the quantity of fish—and pour in to thicken the chowder a little. Put pilot bread, or slices of bread, or crackers, round the bottom and sides of the tureen, then dish and serve hot. Clam chowder may be made from this receipt.

COUGHS. — "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.—There are two things which should be well considered; first the coffee pot should be well washed and rinsed. Some housekeepers leave the grounds and cold coffee in the coffee pot from day to day; when they want to use it they only rinse out the grounds. This habit is a very poor one as it wears out the coffee pot and in a short time spoils the coffee. Second, always measure the amount of water; have a tin dipper or some dish that will hold just enough water, use it every time, it will save waste, for every housewife knows how much coffee her family consumes, so she can tell how much water to use. I have tried making coffee by every recipe I ever saw, I have made it with cold, warm and hot water; I have soaked, boiled and steeped it, but the only way that I can recommend it, for every two cups of coffee take a tablespoon of good, fresh, ground coffee, put it in the coffee pot and pour on two cups of boiling water, set it on the stove, as soon at it comes to a boil remove, let it stand two or three minutes and it is ready for the table. This is the only way I can get clear, good coffee.

THE price of soap is rapidly advancing. A year's supply of DONBINS' ELECTRIC bought now at old price will be a very judicious purchase.

FRIED CHICKEN AND CREAM GRAVY.—Dress a couple of plump spring chickens and cut them in pieces; wash well but quickly, and sprinkle each piece with pepper and salt and roll in plenty of flour. Put some slices of salt pork in a frying pan and when the fat is fried out remove the pork and put in the chickens. Cook until each piece is a fine brown on both sides, covering them well and watching carefully that they do not burn. When done arrange them on a hot platter. Pour a pint of milk—part cream is better—into the frying pan and when it boils pour in a spoonful of corn starch or flour mixed smooth with a little milk. Season to taste with pepper and salt; throw in a little chopped parsley; stir constantly and when the gravy boils turn it over the chicken, which should be kept hot.

IF your coal fire is low, throw on a tablespoonful of salt, and it will help it very much.

A little ginger put into sausage meat improves the flavor.

In boiling meat for soup, use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once.

You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully and faithfully. Never put water to such a grease spot, or liquid of any kind.

ANY person having a bald head and failing to see the benefit to be derived from the great petroleum hair renewer, Carboline, as now improved and perfected, in the face of the vast number of testimonials from our very best citizens, is surely going it blind.

COFFEE AND FOR SICK PERSONS.—A medical exchange says that life can be sustained by the following when nothing else can be taken: Make a strong cup of coffee, add boiling milk as usual only sweetening rather more; take an egg, beat yolk and white together thoroughly; boil the coffee, milk and sugar together, and pour it over the beaten egg in the cup you are going to serve it in.

TO REPAIR CRACKS IN WALLS.—Equal parts of plaster of Paris and white sand, such as is used in most families for scouring purposes, mixed with water to a paste, applied immediately and smoothed with a knife or flat piece of wood, will make the broken place as good as new. The mixture hardness quickly, so it is best to prepare but a small quantity at a time.

To mend iron ware take sulphur 2 parts and fine blacklead 1 part. But the sulphur in an iron pan over a fire until it melts, then add the lead, stir well, then pour out. When cool, break into small pieces. A sufficient quantity of this compound being placed upon the track of the ware to be mended, can be soldered by an iron.

SOME WAYS OF UTILIZING COLD ROAST BEEF.—Meat that is to be hashed or used on a second day in any way, would always be much better if the slices were cut from the joint or large piece as soon as it leaves the table and soaked in the gravy of the dish until the next day.

GRAHAM PASTE.—Mix lightly one pound of Graham flour with a pint of thick, sweet cream; add salt, roll thin and bake as other pastry.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most, effect a speedy cure.

HUMOROUS.

A READY WIT.—Everybody has heard of the ready wit of Douglas Jerrold. The following are a few specimens: At a club of which Jerrold was a member, a fierce Jacobite and a friend as fierce for the Orange cause were arguing noisily and disturbing less excitable conversationalists. At length the Jacobite, a brawny Scot, brought his fist down heavily upon the table, and roared at his adversary: "I tell you what it is, sir—I spit upon your King William!" The friend of the Prince of Orange rose and roared back to the Jacobite: "And I, sir, spit upon your James II!" Jerrold, who had been listening to the uproar in silence, hereupon rang the bell and shouted: "Waiter, spittoons for two!"

At an evening party, Jerrold was looking at the dancers, when seeing a very tall gentleman waltzing with a remarkably short lady, he said to a friend near: "Humph! there's the mile dancing with the milestone!"

NO MORE HARD TIMES.—If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health See another column.

"VE'LL HAVE A FAMINES."—A specimen of the genus free lunch fiend enters; coat threadbare and greasy, hat among the tiles that have seen better days, boots down at the heels, "cheek" prominently displayed, happiness great hunger greater, impecuniosity greatest. The "fiend" proceeds with cautious step to the lunch counter and gorges himself with noodle soup, onions, sausages, fried liver, pork and beans, sauerkraut and Limburger cheese, grabs and pockets a handful of wooden tooth-picks, reads the morning paper, and steps up to the bar. Leaning over it, he gazes for some time at a bottle of seltzer, mistaking it for a barometer. Addressing the German barkeeper, he asks:

"What does the weather indicate?"

"Oh, aboud den cends."

"Do you think we'll have rain?"

"Vell," glancing at the well-cleared lunch counter, "no, I dinks ve'll have a famines."

AN old fellow who has a son just entering juvenile society, made a terrible mistake the other night. A note was laid at his plate which read: "Miss——, No.— street requests your company Tuesday evening." He combed his bald head and went there. A little girl ushered him into the parlor. "Is Miss——in?" said he. "Yes, that is my name," said the girl, "isn't Johnny coming to-night?" Johnny was his son. It all occurred to the old man in a moment. He thought Miss—— was an older sister. He wiped his bald head, took his hat and said: "No, Johnny has the cholera infantum. Just called to tell you he couldn't be here." And the old party went out and kicked himself.

NO CHANCE BEFORE.—A bridal party approach the hymeneal altar and the clergyman proceeds with the service.

"Wilt thou, Mary, take," etc., he inquires.

"Naw!" is the reply.

"What!" cries the good pastor; "if you didn't want to marry this gentleman why didn't you say so sooner? What made you wait till the moment of the ceremony?"

"Because, sir, you are the first person that has condescended to ask my advice or consentment in the matter."

LAURA (with novel)—"Oh, if this tale were only true and I were the heroine!" Kate—"What!" with her persecutions, her misery?" Laura—Ah, but then, dear, remember, she does get a husband, after all."

YARBROUGH HOUSE, RALEIGH, N. C.
I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for my children, servants and myself, and think it the golden remedy.—Mrs. Dr. Blackwell.

A GROCER had for his virture obtained the name of the "Little Rascal." A stranger asked him why this appellation was given him. "To distinguish me from the rest of my trade," quoth he, "who are all great rascals."

AN honest old lady in the country, when told of her husband's death, exclaimed, "Well, I do declare, our troubles never come alone! It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. H——has gone, too, poor man!"

A GERMAN, being asked how much saur kraut he had put up for winter use, he replied: "I'se not got much; little more as ten barrel, shust for sickness.

"I KNOW a victim to tobacco," said a lecturer, "who hasn't tasted food for nearly thirty year." "How do you know he hasn't asked an auditor. "Because tobacco killed him in 1850.

A CHINAMAN thus describes a trial in our courts: One man is silent, another talks all the time, and twelve wise men condemn the man who has not said a word.

A YOUNG gentleman advertised for a wife, through the Chicago papers, and received answers from eighteen husbands, saying that he could have theirs.

A MOTHER advised her daughter to oil her hair, and fainted flat away when that damsel replied, "Oh no, ma, it spoils the gentlemen's vests."

THE school-boy who swallowed his slate pencil has since thrown up the sponge.

THE druggists' song—"A light in the window for thee."

ADVICE to the organ hunted.—"Buy off your Buttercup."

A NIGHTMARE is a sort of cap a pie arrangment.

To the sluggard, every year is sleep year.

HIGHWAY men—Elevated Railway Companies.

A CRACK company—A gang of burglars.

There is Nothing Certain

except death, and that is now rendered extremely uncertain by the discovery of an absolutely certain cure for the most painful of all bodily ailments, Piles. For 3 000 years, quacks and medical men have rivalled each other in torturing the miserable sufferers by that terrible disease with all manner of barbarous, ignorant and useless nostrums and devices, and might still have gone on for a thousand more years but for the discovery of Anakesis by Dr. Silsbee. We seldom puff such things, but any man or woman who has ever suffered the agony of Piles, will thank us for calling attention to an almost infallible remedy for this dreadful disease. 500,000 afflicted sufferers testify to its unparalled virtues. Doctors of all medical schools endorse and use it. It is at once the triumph and admiration of the age; simple, safe, prompt and permanent, it relieves pain at once, supports and compresses the tumors and ultimately cures the worst cases of Piles, no matter of how long standing. Absolute infallibility is not possible, but medical science has nothing more nearly so than "Anakesis." It is the discovery of Dr. S. Silsbee, an accomplished chemist and practicing physician, after 40 years' study and experience. Samples of "Anakesis" are sent free to all sufferers by P. Neustaedter & CO. Box 3946 New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1.00 per box.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—Simmons Liver Regulator or Medicine manufactured by J. H. Zeilin & Co., like all standard and really valuable articles, has met with a degree of annoyance from imposters and mercenary adventurers. The popularity and world-wide fame of the Regulator has induced unprincipled parties to place spurious compounds called by some garbled part of our title or name in the market. A majority of these enterprises have died a natural death, but others are periodically cropping out. To those who have not yet learned the great worth of the Regulator this word of caution is necessary. To the invalid it may be a question of life and death. Ask for Simmons Liver Regulator, and look for the signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co., and the large red Z. on their clean, white wrapper. Accept no colorable imitations or substitutes however plausibly recommended.

A Daring Freak.

Some medical students in Baltimore planned one day recently a daring freak, which miscarried only by a mere chance. They went up to the top of the Washington Monument, about five o'clock in the evening, when it was fast growing dark, one of them wearing an extra coat, another an extra pair of pantaloons, and another carrying also a pair of old boots and other material concealed, with which to manufacture the effigy of a man. They quickly did their work, in fact almost too quickly, for their design had been observed by several people on the street below, whose presence on a corner attracted the attention of the keeper. Apprehending that a tragedy was impending, he rushed to the top of the shaft, where he was at first startled by seeing a pair of boots hanging over the parapet, and near by a slow match burning. On closer examination, however, he discovered the trick, which had been artfully planned. The effigy had a rope about its neck, an end of which was tied to the lightning-rod. Another cord was around the waist of the figure and to this the slow-match had been attached, which, when it had burned the cord, by the time it had grown quite dark, would have caused the figure to slip over the parapet and left it for Sunday morning, hanging—a terifying spectacle to all good folk on the way to church.

What's in a Name?

The old gentlemen who patronize the swell dinners in Washington rarely ever analyze the features which make them so happy. That is, there are few real scientific gourmands such as one would readily find in England, where dinner-giving has been for centuries a mere occupation for a certain privileged class. Indeed, it was only the other evening that one of the oldest of Washington's dinner-givers confessed ignorance of the very name of one of the commonest wines upon the course of a swell dinner. This gentleman was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. "Between you and me," said he, in confidential chat with an old legal friend. "I don't know wine half the time from cider, except from its effects." Said his friend, also an ancient diner out, "I confine myself always to champagne and hock. I know no other wines."

"Let me relate a good joke upon myself," said the other.

"What was that?"

"I was in Paris, several years ago, and while there I was very handsomely entertained. We had some dinners there that were dreams. I remember one dinner, given by the Marshal President, where there were a great many very choice wines, One pleased my taste so that I called a waiter aside and asked him its name. He told me, but I did not get the pronunciation very well. When I had returned home that evening, my grown-up son, who was with me, asked me how I enjoyed the dinner. I told him about this new wine that pleased me so."

"What was the name of the wine, father?"

"Shattoceekim."

"My boy laughed. '*Chateau Yquem*,' guess you mean, father. You have come a long way to discover a wine that you have had on your own table at home upon every occasion when you have given a swell dinner."

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

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

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

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

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

FOR PIMPLES on the Face, use *Hieskell's Tetter Ointment.*

VEGETINE.

Thought She Had Consumption.

Had all the Symptoms.

VEGETINE CURED HER!

TORONTO, Sept. 27, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
SIR.—Three bottles of Vegetine have given me complete relief from pain and anxiety as to my future, and I desire to add my testimo ial to its merits as proved in my experience. For more than a year previous to June of the present year, I was afflicted with sharp pains through the chest and shoulders; I understood these to be symptoms of Consumption, and the anxiety resulting from this led me down upon me. I rapidly lost flesh, color, spirits, memory and strength; I became exceedingly sensitive to exposure, and was constantly taking cold which resulted in acute catarrh and cough. A friend recommended your Vegetine, then just being advertised, and after using three bottles, I was free from all pain, and to-day I am well and in full of long life. If this may be the means of inducing any suffering like distress to get like relief, I shall not regret having told my story. I am, sir, yours gratefully,
MRS. WM. CHURCHILL,
338 Wilton Avenue.

VEGETINE.

Was at Last Relieved of Pain.

NOT BY DEATH.

BUT CURED BY VEGETINE.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 2, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.
Dear Sir.—I have suffered from a pain in the small of the back for the last fifteen years, and people called it Lumbago. I found out that my Kidneys were effected, and used medicines prescribed by doctors, all of which did me little good. A friend advised me to try Vegetine. I did, and after taking three bottles I found myself quite relieved of pain, all through taking your valuable medicine.
Yours truly,
M. J. SMITH, 23 Dorset Street.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A TOUR
AROUND THE WORLD
BY GENERAL GRANT.
PRICE ONLY $3
This is the fastest-selling book ever published, and the only complete and authentic History of Grant's Travels. Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and our extra terms to agents. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa., re-opens January 7. Civil engineering. Chemistry, Classics and English. Degrees conferred. Colonel THEO HYATT, Pres.

The Newest Music Books.

AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK.
With 100 easy and good Anthems, ($72 per doz.). By J. H. Tenney and A. J. Abbey. Edited by A. N. Johnson. The anthems are exceptionally good, and sufficiently numerous to provide two for every Sunday in the year.

Dow's Sacred Quartets
FOR MALE VOICES. By Howard M. Dow.
Price $2.00. Per Dozen, $18.00.
This is a fine collection, which furnishes excellent material for bringing out the talent of the Male Quartets that can now be formed in almost every choir.

The Deluge.
NEW CANTATA. By St. Saens.
Price in Boards $1.00, Paper 50 cts.
This is just the time to adopt a Cantata for Chorus practice, and the DELUGE has the advantage of good and striking music, and impressive words. Not difficult.

Parlor Organ Instruction Book.
By A. N. Johnson. Price $1.50.
A complete easy instructor for Reed Organs, adapted exactly to the wants of those who wish to learn both easy light music and easy sacred music.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
J. E. DITSON & CO. 1228 Chestnut St., Phila.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
Size Seven Cents to the sequent, adult and child. Ask Children.
The Best Pay for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.
D. T. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.
All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Itching, Blind, Protruding or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. Name paper and address plainly. Sent by mail for $1 a box. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by J. P. MILLER, M. D., Prop., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philada., Pa.
CAUTION Name paper and address plainly. Sent by mail for $1 a box. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by J. P. MILLER, M. D., Prop., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philada., Pa.

IF YOU WOULD BE PROPERLY suited with spectacles, apply or correspond to DR. N. C. GRAY, Optician, 23 N. TWELFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.