Marquesas Man-eaters

"Do the people of Marquesas, really practice man-eating at the present day?" was asked of some late visitors to that locality. "Oh, yes," was the reply; "it is still very common amongst them. We even saw remains of one of their horrible banquets in the valley of Hanalapa. I think the custom was falling into disuse a half century ago, but during the past twenty-five or thirty years the frequent visits of whalers and traders upon the islands have had a demoralizing effect upon the natives. The women have been debauched and the men let into the secret of distilling a kind of rum from the cocoa trees. When intoxicated they commit the most revolting barbarities, and become embroiled in conflicts between themselves. While in this condition they become worse than beasts; the hereditary man-eating instinct seems to be revived, and breaks out stronger than ever. Any of their number who are killed in these drunken broils are sure to be eaten. They also eat the bodies of their enemies killed in battle, and, if a man has a deadly spite against another, he does not feel that his revenge has been satisfied until he has eaten a piece of his heart, stewed in its own blood. Infractions of any of the social laws are punishable with death, and the body of the culprit, after having been cut into sections, is distributed in the market place, that all may eat and be warned of the terrible punishment that awaits the law-breaker. In fact," continued Captain Blenaime, "the worst punishment that can befall a man at Marquesas is to be killed and eaten by his fellow islanders." Santa Dominica is situated in latitude 9 deg. 30 min. south, and longitude 138 deg. and 40 min. east, and together with the other islands of the Marquesas group has nominally been under French dominion since 1841. The natives are brave, and when they have reason to believe their rights are being tampered with are very vindictive. A number of sailors and officers of whaling and merchant ships have been killed by them at different times since the islands were discovered. A year ago a convoy of provisions, while en route between two settlements of the French colony, on the island of Caledonia, was captured, and the men who were accompanying it, twelve in number, were taken prisoners. Fearing for their fate, the Lamothe Piquet, being in the neighborhood, was dispatched along the coast to obtain tidings of them. They effected a landing at the point where the train had been captured, and surprised the savages while about to feast upon the bodies of the Frenchmen. The would-be banqueters fled at their approach, but were pursued and fifteen of them killed. The scene upon the beach, Captain Blenaime says, where they landed was sickening in the extreme. Several large blocks, similar to those used by butchers, were standing a short distance back from the shore. These were reeking with blood, and near them were massed the trunks of their countrymen, denuded of their heads and limbs, and their bowels torn open to get at the heart, which is esteemed a delicacy. Piled up near by were the skulls, and bones of the arms and legs, scraped clean of the flesh. The flesh from the lims was cut into streaks or roasts, and broiling and sizzling over the huge fires kindled for the purpose, sending forth a smell that was fairly sickening. The flesh of the head, together with the brains, they had placed in a large kettle taken from the stove in the train, which was boiling over the fire. The provisions, wines, etc., were scattered about in the greatest confusion. One of the men who accompanied the French crew recognized among the bodies by portions of the clothing still left upon them, two of his own sons, and such was the impression made upon his mind that he never fully recovered from the shock.

A Buried Race in Kansas.

It is well-known that the wrought stone implements found in the ancient river gravels of California prove conclusively that during or before the glacial period the Pacific coast was inhabited by man. In a report on recent archæological explorations in Kansas, Judge E. P. West, of that State, presents a large amount of evidence to show that at an equally remote period that region was peopled by a race compared with which the mound-builders must be accounted modern. The geology of the region is simple. Prior to the drift epoch the river channels were deeper than now, and the river valleys were lower. Subsequently the valleys were filled by a lacustrian deposit of considerable depth. In or beneath this last deposit the remains of an extinct race occur. Such remains have been found at various depths in seven different counties along or near the Kansas Pacific Railroad, namely: Douglass, Pottawatomie, Riley, Dickinson, Marion, Ellsworth and Lincoln counties. With one exception the remains have all been found on the second bottom or terrace of streams, and consist of stone implements, pottery, human bones and bone implements. In most cases they were struck in digging wells at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet below the surface. In view of the fact that there is not more than one well to the square mile in the counties named, and the area of a well forms but a small fraction to a square mile, Judge West thinks the evidence already obtained not only sufficient to prove the former existence of the buried race, but to prove that they were very numerous. We can hardly assume that chance has directed the digging of wells only where human remains are buried. Whether the race existed before the glacial period or immediately after it is too early to determine. Judge West is inclined to fix their time of occupancy as after the glacial epoch and prior to the deposition of the Loess. In calling upon the local newspapers of Kansas to lay the facts before the people and urging the propriety of saving such remains when found, and noting carefully the conditions under which they occur, the Judge says: "Here we have a buried race enwrapped in a profound and startling mystery—a race whose appearance and exit in the world's drama precede stupendous geological changes marking our continent, and which perhaps required hundreds of thousands of years in their accomplishment. The prize is no less than determining when this mysterious people lived, how they lived, when they passed out of existence, and why they became extinct."

Three of a Kind.

More than fifty years ago there lived in the north of England a worthy old Methodist circuit preacher. His circuit at that time was in a mining district, and, as may be supposed, contained some of the roughest characters to be found anywhere. For a time after commencing his labors there the veteran preacher had a hard struggle with this unruly element, but at length his rare tact, energy and decision conquered it, and he became both feared and respected by all. Among friends he was most heartily cordial, but towards triflers or scoffers he wielded such a terrible power of sarcastic repartee that they generally let him alone. One morning while walking along a public road to fill an engagement he encountered three young students who, it seemed, were out for a day of it. On seeing his approach in the distance they, with all the conceit common to such bipeds, proposed and planned to have some fun at his expense; so on coming up to him and pretending to think him an old Jew, the first said in suitable accent: "Good morning, Father Abraham." The second, "Good morning, Father Isaac." Third, "Good morning, Father Jacob." "Gentlemen," said he, very blandly, and mimicing their accent, "this must surely be a case of mistaken identity. I assure you that I am neither Father Abraham, Isaac nor Jacob, but am Saul, the son of Kish, come out to seek my father's asses, and lo! I have found them. Good morning, gentlemen."

Iron railway sleepers are said to have proved, both in India and England, much cheaper than wooden ones. Their gradual adoption is predicted.

1879.

The number of orators who in 1878 began their speeches with, "Fellow citizens of this glorious country," was eighty-five; the number in 1879 was only eighty-four. Let us be thankful for small favors and have hopes of the future.

The kerosene can showed a decided falling off in activity. Only seventeen females hurried up the fire.

Of the one hundred and fifty-two householders who borrowed shot-guns and took dead aim at "that infernal cat," three hit the cat and the remainder knocked over small boys and other live stock, and are now wondering how on earth they could possibly have done it.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine was a good year for deaf persons to go visiting. Thirty-four of them took the railroad track to save distance. The day express was on time.

The last year was also noticeable for the number of persons who took a quiet smoke after going to bed, fell asleep and passed into a better land at the expense of insurance companies. A clay pipe and a cent's worth of tobacco are all the outfit needed.

A number of kind-hearted people who went out hunting, mistook a friend for a wild turkey, fox or grizzly and peppered him dead was fourteen, with Rhode Island to hear from. Every one of them felt bad enough to cry, but mistakes will happen in all families.

The sea serpent was seen only nine times during 1879. This may influence some persons to believe that he is gradually dying out and will soon become extinct, but there is no danger of it—not with the present breed of sea captains.

The number of mothers who left rat poison and other fatal doses where the children could get at them was twenty-one. This is a decrease over the previous year, and in the dim future womankind may possibly realize the fact that children, cats, rats, cockroaches and ants are susceptible to the same influence.

During 1879 only two householders mistook the hired girl for a burglar and popped her dead. There is consequently no demand for a national convention of hired girls to discuss the question: "Shall we wear bullet-proof corsets and demand more wages?"

Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine produced no improvement in drawing teeth; no consolation for the man who has to have his hair cut; no better method for breaking in new boots; no new route for embezzlers to get into Canada; no way of getting along on the street cars except to stand up, and no new way of getting back small loans. Considered as a whole, she wasn't anything extra of a year, even for bad weather.

Wolves Capturing Horses.

Whenever wolves associate together for mischief there is always a numerous train of smaller ones to follow in the rear, and act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the assault, although there may be a score in the gang. It is not less curious than amusing to witness their ingenious mode of attack. If there is no snow, or but little on the ground, two wolves approach in the most playful and caressing manner, lying, rolling and frisking about, until the too credulous and unsuspecting victim is completely put off his guard by curiosity and familiarity. During the time the gang, squatting, are looking on at a distance. After some time spent in this way the two assailants separate, when one approaches the horse's head, the other his tail, with a shyness and cunning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack their frolicsome approaches become very interesting; the former is a mere decoy, the latter is the real assailant, and keeps his eyes steadily fixed on the hamstrings or flanks of the horse. The critical moment is then watched and the attack is made simultaneously; both wolves spring at their victim at the same instant—one at the throat, the other at the flank—and if successful, which they generally are, the hind one never lets go his hold till the horse is completely disabled. Instead of springing forward, or kicking to disengage himself, the horse turns round and round, without attemping a defense. The wolf before, then springs behind to assist the other. The sinews are then cut, and in half of the time I have been describing it the horse is on its side; his struggles are fruitless—the victory is won. At this signal, the lookers on close in at a gallop; but the small fry of followers keep at a respectful distance, until their superiors are gorged, and then they take their turn unmolested.

A Battle Field.

The grouping of falling men and horses, the many heaped up masses of dead moved strangely by the living maimed among them, showing the points where the deadly strife had been most severe; the commingling of uniforms of friends and foes, as both lie scattered on the ground on which they fell; the groups surrounding this and that individual sufferer, hearing his last words, giving to him the last drops of water which will ever moisten his lips on earth; the stretchers borne from various points, each carrying some officer or private soldier, who has now the startling feeling forced upon him, "It has come to this, and yet there may be hope of life;" his excited but overworn spirit, half-fainting as it is, yet dreaming a mixed, feverish dream of the charge in which he met his wound, and the thoughts of home that flashed upon the heart, as it seemed to commit that heart to a moment's oblivion of all else. Then comes the first dawn of a hope that life may be spared; the view of horrid objects passed, seen with a dimmed eye; hope of life growing stronger, but with it now a dread of some operation to be undergone; the sound of guns still heard, begetting a feverish, impatient desire to know the result of the battle. Again, a partial waking up at the voice of the surgeon; he and his attendants seen as through a mist; the deafened feelings of utter weakness causing all to seem as though they spoke in whispers; the still further rousing of the mind as the cordial administered begins to take effect; the voice of a comrade or friend lying close by, himself wounded, yet speaking to cheer; the operation borne bravely, and felt the less as it gives promise of a life just now seemingly lost to hope; through it all fresh news, ever arriving from amidst the din of the strife yet raging; all this has a life, and motion, and spirit in it, which mocks the real grave horror of the scene.

AGRICULTURE.

EGG-EATING BY PULLETS.—As a general thing, this habit is introduced by the accidental breaking of an egg. It may be induced by throwing egg-shells from the kitchen into the poultry yard; they should be broken into small pieces before giving them to fowls. Sometimes eggs crack by freezing in cold weather, and thus expose a portion of their contents. Eggs are very delicious morsels to hens. If one fowl acquires this habit, all the others in the same flock will soon learn it too, if confined where they see what is going on; and they always make a rush at whatever one of their fellow is eating. The habit is one very hard to kreak; killing the whole flock seems to be a desperate resort; but if the brood is not especially valuable, and the flock a small one, is is really the best possible method saving time and money in the end. The following method may be tried first, however: Let the fowls have free range in summer, or draw them off to a locality at some little distance from the nests in winter, and let the nests be so covered as to be quite dark, and prevent the laying hens from seeing the eggs. Hens will not stay in a dark nook to scratch and peck, although they prefer a rather dark place to lay in. Scatter wheat screenings and pounded chandler's scraps, or other attractive food among straw, or some such light stuff, to induce them to spend their time scratching for it. Their visits to the nests will then be only on the legitimate business of laying. If fowls have an unrestricted range, the insects and other attractions of the fields will answer the purpose of an artificial scratching-place in summer; but in rough, wet weather, or in winter, the fowls must be employed in-doors to prevent forming bad habits, or to cure them if already formed. All the grain remaining at the scratching-place at night very likely will be devoured by rats and mice. However, by exercising a modearte degree of calculation, one will coutrive to throw down just enough in the morning to last till the middle of the afternoon, and the remainder of the day's allowance can be given before dark.

The harvesting of the carrot crops can be facilitated by running a plow on one side of the rows, when the roots are easily removed by hand. The tops are then cut off, and surface moisture from the roots dried by exposure to the sun a day or two, when they may be stored in a cellar, out of doors, or in pits like turnips and potatoes. Garrots having a greater tendency to decay than many roots, should never be stored in great bulk, but placed in small heaps only, and kept at as low a temperature as possible above the freezing point. On the approach of warm weather they incline to sprout, if left in bulk; hence, when it is desired to preserve them longer, the crown ought to be cut off and the roots spread in a cool dry place. Horses thrive on carrots given judiciously with other feed; they are also excellent for working cattle.

DRIVERS' Mistake.—Draymen seem to forget, or else they do not know, that the draft of a wagon is doubled when the wheels turn on snow, and very much greater still when the snow is deep and mealy. We could never see the advantage of overloading a team and spending so much time in getting them started when they got "stuck," as they are sure to do if the load is too heavy. Better take a smaller load and go quickly without injuring the horses. In the cities, as well as in the country, there are more or less treacherous holes which it is well to think about when an unreasonable weight is put upon a vehicle. And it is well to remember that one team "stuck" on a thoroughfare will often hinder a score besides themselves.

SURFACE DRAINS.—If not already made, ample drains should be provided to free the fields from surface water. Drains that have been plowed out, may need clearing in places with spade or hoe, that the water may pass off readily. In laying out open drains, the the slopes should be so made, that the water will not flow off too rapidly, with a gentle inclination only; in this case much of the water will soak into the soil; and will not wash away either the soil, or any manure that is on the slopes.

HARROWING WHEAT.—Harrowing wheat in the spring will increase the yield at least five bushels to an acre; it wont hurt the timothy, and the clover seed can be sown after the harrowing is done. It is an easy matter for any farmer to prove the truth or falsity of such a statement. Try it on one acre in the spring if you do not want to ris tne whole field, and watch the result. It is only by experimenting that the farmer advances.

REQUISITES FOR GOOD BUTTER. First: Good cows, Second: Good feed. Good sweet hay and corn meal will do it if you cannot provide any better. Third: The utmost care and neatness in every manipulation from the milking to the marketing; skill to put up an attractive package. If the producer is not able to attend to these matters, the business of butter-making may as well be given up, for it will not pay.

"Fisherman, Mister."

He was tall, lean and a stranger. He didn't seem to care a cent whether his relations saw him or not, but when he faced Justice Duffy at the bar of the Jefferson Market Police Court he sought to dislodge the mud that had gathered in inseparable masses the ends of his flowing locks and made ineffectual efforts to straighten out the tails of his coat, which the boys had cut off while he lay in the ashbox couch at night, a sigh escaped his lips, his jaw dropped and he murmured:—

"I ain't bin yar long, Mister."

"Don't mister the Court, sir," ordered His Honor.

"Is this yar a Court?"

"Yes, sir, and I want you to respect it."

"Let's look 'roun' a minit', mister, will ye. Durned cf this don't beat all I've ever seed. Say, mister, how much does a court like this yar cost?"

The Court was growing angry and spoke in stern tones.

"What is your business, sir?"

"Fisherman, mister, an' I come ——."

"Don't mister the Court, sir," ordered His Honor.

"Yes, sir, but I war about to say I come from Dover, Me., cf you hain't no objections. Now whar you from?"

"What are you doing here then?" asked the Court heedless of his question.

"Come yar to fish in the Hudson for shad, halibut, hadlock and ——."

"They don't abound in the Hudson, sir."

"Then I'll ketch pike, pickerel, pollywogs, perch or suthin'. Please led me go, mister, I'm all alone in this world an' ——."

"Ah, a 'lone fisherman.'?"

"That's war yer right, mister."

"You can go," said his Honor.

The stranger left to try his luck in the waters of the Hudson.

Right and Left

Paralyzing blows are being dealt at disease by the great tonic and regulator, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Fever and ague, general debility, rheumatism, nervous ailments, constipation and dyspepsia, are among the maladies for which experience has proved it a specific. Its work is thorough, its effects are prompt. It is not, however, advertised to produce immediate cures, though it affords speedy relief, and will, if given a reasonable trial, such as any standard remedy deserves, root out the maladies to which it is adapted. In emergencies arising in families it is particularly serviceable, and it is esteemed throughout the land as a medicine of comprehensive uses, wholesome vegetable composition and unobjectionable flavor. It has risen to popularity by purely legitimate means, and only well substantiated facts are alleged in regard to it. Use it systematically.

DOMESTIC.

TO PREPARE FISH.—Fish is a delicious dish for the dinner-table, and of itself often suffices for a good dinner. But it must be nicely cooked and served. What can be more unappetizing than a fish brought to the table all broken to pieces, or not half done—salmon red with blood, cod nearly raw, or mackerel not properly cleaned? Let great care be taked to clean the fish well before it is cooked. Slit it low enough so as not to leave any blood on the backbone. In almost all kinds of fish the portions to be removed are the gills, the alimentary organs and the settlement of slime and other impurities inside and outside the fish. Cleanse the inside thoroughly, without making too large an incision, which disfigures the fish when it is brought to the table, and may make it, if it is for boiling, watery. The sound, which adheres to the bone, must be left undisturbed, but cleansed; the hard and soft roe must also be left in their places; and care must be taken not to injure the liver. Especial care must be taken not to break the gall, as that renders the fish very bitter.

BLACK PUDDING.—For black pudding the method in Ghent, Belgium, is to take one pound of fat of pork to one quart of blood, (which must be rapidly stirred while pouring out of the animal to prevent congealing,) and a number of onions, to be chopped to a pulp, as well as the fat; put in pepper, salt, summer savory, and sweet marjoram, mixed all together, with as much flour as will make a thin batter; then put it in well cleansed skins, tied every few inches apart with string; put them in a well-filled boiler of cold water, and let it come near to boiling; then take them out and put in fresh cold water, and they may be suffered to boil an hour, unless the skins show signs of bursting; then cool off the water a little before they are done. They are a feast for an epicure. The English method for black pudding is simply the fat pork chopped into small lumps, with a very small quantity of onion, and groats for consistency. I suppose they should be boiled previous to mixing with the blood, add a little salt, and boil as directed.

AN ARTICLE OF MERIT.—"*Brown's Bronchical Troches*" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes.*

DRINKING water excessively in warm weather weakens and debilitates the Coffee taken when thirst first approach-proaches will often allay it until the dinner or supper hour. Tea, Vinegar and water, or lemonade, are excellent; ginger, molasses and vinegar, with water, is refreshing, as is also cool sweet milk or buttermilk. Frequent baths allay thirst. I often refresh myself in the heat of the day by bathing head, neck and arms in a cool spring brook—not by dousing the members suddenly, but by laving them with the moist hand first. During the heated term it is profitable to take longer noon rests, working more in the cool of the mornings and evenings.

A SAVORY STEW.—Take some bones of beef, mutton, veal or lamb from which steak has been cut, but considerable meat yet remains, and break them into small pieces; then wash well and put into a pot, cover them with cold water. Boil up, and skin thoroughly; add a teacupful of salt, a little pepper, and a dozen whole kernels of allspice. Boil very slowly for an hour; then add two small turnips, two carrots, two heads of celery, two onions and one potato, chopped as fine as possible. Boil for an hour. Skim out the bones; cut the meat off in small bits, return to the soup, season it to taste, and serve. Ha'f a dozen tomatoes will add to its relish.

TABLECLOTHS.—Tablecloths are often a source of disputes between mistress and maid, but much of this may be obviated if the servants will wash out each spot carefully with a damp cloth immediately after meals. A piece of stone or of some heavy material, the exact size of the tablecloth when folded, should be kept in the dining-room closet, and the cloth should be kept under it when not in use. This keeps in the creases.

ALABASTER ORNAMENTS.—There is nothing prettier than graceful little vases and caskets of alabaster, and few household ornaments more trying to one's temper, because of the difficulty in keeping them clean. They may be thoroughly and easily renovated by cleaning them with a weak solution of aquafortis prepared in the proportion of two ounces to a pint of filtered rain water. Apply with a point brush, wash thoroughly and dry in the sun.

STOP coughing at once by the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; 25 cents a bottle

MUSHROOM PUDDING.—Cleanse a quart of fresh mushrooms, cut them in smallpieces, mix them with half a pound of minced ham or bacon, season with a teaspoonful of salt and half a saltspoonful of pepper; spread them on a rolypoly crust, made by mixing one pound of shortening, and a teaspoonful of salt, with about 1 pint of water, roll up the crust, tie it lightly in a floured cloth, or salted water; serve hot with bread or vegetables.

TO PURIFY WATER.—Pulverized alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large spoonful stirred into a hogshead of water will so purify it, that in a few hours the dirt will sink to the bottom, and it will be fresh and clear as spring water. Four gallons may be purified by a teaspoonful.

FAMILY VINEGAR.—A cheap vinegar consists of twenty-five gallons of warm rain water with four gallons of treacle and one gallon of yeast. Let this ferment freely and it is then fit for use.

COFFEE CAKE.—One cup strong coffee, one cup molasses one cup of sugar, one cup chopped raisins, four cups flour, one cup butter, one teaspoonful soda. Stir up the soda in the molasses.

The price of soap is rapidly advancing. A year's supply of DOBBINS' ELECTRIC bought now at old price will be avery judicious purchase.

RAILWAY CAKE.—To cupfuls of flour, one of sweet milk, two eggs beaten, one teaspoonful of soda, one of cream of tartar. Mix all into a batter and put into a buttered tin. Bake for twenty minutes.

EGG BREAD.—One quart of buttermilk, three eggs, three tablespoons flour, lump of butter size of an egg, half teaspoon soda, corn meal enough to make a thick batter.

POUND CAKE.—Fourteen eggs, one and a half pounds each of sugar and flour, one-fourth pound of butter and one teaspoon baking powder; bake one and one-half hours.

AFTER War, Pestilence and Intemperance, Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly in consequence of their being systematically neglected—"left to go as they come"—until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal disease. It is better to take care of a Cough or Cold from its incipiency, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy thoroughly adapted to remove these complaints, and equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis.

HUMOROUS.

"CLAMAVI PROFUNDO."—The proprietor of an oyster house, in Providence R. I. was astounded during the last rain by the entrance into his establishment of. plucky resolute little fellow, who was lugging and tugging at a three-bushel basket, filled heaping full of long clams. He sat the basket at the feet of the proprietor with a slam, shook his fists furiously and shouted: "This must never happen again; never sir!" "What?" demanded the bewildered proprietor. "Why, these clams have stood out for more than a half hour in the drenching rain. I held an umbrella over their heads until I could stand it no longer. Look at them, heads out, and ladies among them at that, wearing low-neck dresses! Have you the first instincts of a gentleman about you? Put your ear down to the basket and listen to the wild wail of matchless sorrow that proceeds therefrom, their inconsolable clamor for relief, if I may be pardoned the apparent jocoseness of the expression."

"But it don't hurt clams to be out in the wet," argued the dealer.

"I declare it does." said the fiery man. "I know the nature of a clam, sir. I am conscious that there are chords in their make-up that vibrate exquisitely to violent emotions. I know the secret sorrow of a clam's existence. What saith the poet: '*Clamavi profundo.*' That means clams calling for help from the mighty deep. Clams weep, weep, weep. Their affairs get at a low ebb, and then, clam-bank after clam-bank goes up, and there is nothing left for the clams to do, but to fritter away their existence. Ah! weep, poor things. I mingle my tears with yours. Both of us have grit, but fate is too hard upon us. I shall now resume my station across the street and watch, that your needless infliction of cruelty upon innocent clams be not repeated."

AN old farmer out in Indiana says that for his part he don't know where the present rage for trimming bonnets with birds is going to end. Only four or five years ago he bought his daughter a humming bird: next year she wanted a robin, the next a pheasant, and this season he declares he had to chain up his Thanksgiving turkey or she'd have had that perched on top of her head.

OLD X. lectures his nephew, a confirmed gambler. "Then you never played, did you, uncle?" "Yes, once, in 1847, at Baden. A gentleman whom I didn't know proposed a game of ecarte at ten francs. I was weak enough to agree; he lost ten games." "Then you must have won a hundred francs?" "Yes, I won them, that is so; but I might have lost them, and I have never touched a card since; it was a lesson."

AN old lady wearing a pair of green goggles stepped on the Sacramento train at South Vallejo and knocked at the car door, and actually waited till it was opened on the inside by a passenger. For consummate politeness this has no parallel.

THERE was a young man so well bred,
That the hair would not stay on his head,
But the Corboline oil
Put new hair on the soil,
And now with an heiress he's wed.

"You are my treasure, after all," said an old reprobate striving to placate his wife after abusing her for an hour or two. "Oh, yes," she sarcastically answered, "that's the reason, I suppose, you wish me dead so often; you are seeking to lay your treasure cup in heaven."

BROTHERS and Sisters on the ice: Grown-up Sister—"Oh, Charley, it you must go away, can't you introduce me to one of your school-fellows, to look after me till you come back?" Charley—"Oh, no! it wouldn't do! It would be so rough on a fellow to fag him out like that!"

THE man with a headache has a faint recollection that she asked him to call again—next New Years Day. He should have commenced sending his card in as soon as he became unfit to compliment the ladies with his actual presence.

"I HAVE a theory about the dead languages," said a new student. "What is it?" said the professor. "That they are killed by being studied too hard."

GUARD—"Now miss, jump in, train going on." Child—"But I can't go before I have kissed mamma." Guard—"Jump in, miss, I'll see to that."

NEVER defer until to-morrow what should be attended to to-day. A slight cough ought never to be neglected when a 25 cent bottle of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup will prevent it from becoming chronic.

MEDICAL MAN—And then, with regard to the swelling at the back of your head, I don't apprehend anything serious, but you must keep your eye on it."

GOOD THINGS.—'Now, boys, I cannot have you playing cricket on Sunday?' Boys—'Oh grandmamma, we are not playing cricket, but only showing cousin Charles how we bowl on weekdays.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL teacher: "You must recollect that all I am telling you happened one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine years ago." "Pupil: "Lor,' miss, how the time do slip away!"

"Hi, cabby, have you a hot brick in your back?" "Yes, boss." (Enter fare.) "I say, cabby, this is as cold as Greenland—I thought you said you had some hot bricks." "So I have—they're under my feet out here. G'lang?"

A LITTLE boy said he didn't want the soft part of the biscuit. "Some little boys," observed his mother "would be very thankful to get it." "Then why don't you give it to them?" answered the four-year-old hopeful.

"WHY, Willie, you can't possibly eat another plate of pudding." "Yes I can; one more plate will just fill this Bill."

THE aerial quickstep is what they call hanging in Kansas.

WHO can tell the value of a smile? The bartender.

500,000 Persons Cured

is the glorious record of "Anakesis," and none but those afflicted with piles, that most painful and persistent of all diseases, will fully understand or appreciate the significance of such an announcement. Only those who have wasted time, money and health on ointments, lotions, electuaries and the innumerable worse than useless nostrums and catch-pennies put forth to deceive the ignorant, or what is even more unsatisfactory, suffered from the empirical and routine practice of careless or ignorant doctors, can realize how great a boon an infallible remedy for piles must be or how great a benefactor to the human race the discoverer, Dr. Sileloe is. Anakesis is not the chance blunder of inexperience, but the result of 40 years' practice and study of Piles by an accomplished and scientific physician. It is now endorsed by the most intelligent physicians or all schools and admitted to be the nearest to an infallible remedy known. It is simple, safe and easy of application, relieves pain at once, helps up the sensitive tumors, soothes, compresses and medicates the diseased parts and ultimately cures the worst cases, and any one who will follow the advise of Dr. Silsbee in the printed circular need never have Piles again. It is the only proprietary medicine we ever saw that not only cures but tells its customers how to prevent the disease. Sufferers with Piles should write to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946 New York, for a sample of "Anakesis," which will be sent free.

Consumption Cured.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it knew to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.*

Pennsylvania Coal Fields.—the fearful loss of good material involved in mining and preparing anthracite, though greatly to be deplored, seems to be almost inevitable. The disposition of the coal in large, solid beds and highly inclined positions involves strong supports to keep the superincumbent mass from crushing and closing the avenues of the mine, and these supports must consist of heavy pillars wrought out in the solid coal itself. Some of this pillar coal is ultimately, removed, but much of it is inevitably lost, especially in the larger beds, which are frequently found from twenty to sixty feet in thickness, and often inclined at a angle of from forty to seventy degrees It is estimated that no more than six per cent of coal is ever taken out of the mines. That which is brought to the surface is run through very properly called a "breaker," ingeniously devised for the destruction of coal. This process involves a loss of gold coal equal to twenty or twenty-five per cent of the quanity mined. For the amount of coal wasted in mining (say forty per cent) and preparing (say twent-five per cent) no one is paid; it is a dead loss to the landowner, miner and shipper. Plans for utilizing the waste coal dust or culm of anthracite collieries have been frequently suggested, but none have come into general use. The Anthracite Fuel Company at Port Ewen, on the Hudson, in 1877, used ninety per cent of coal dust and ten per cent. of pitch, and made 300 tons of fuel per day, consuming 50,000 tons of culm annually. The Delaware and Hudson Company also use, at their mines, 60,000 tons per annum. They now ship all their coal down to pea sizes, and consume the culm for generating steam. If all companies would follow this excellent example it would enable them to sell over half a million tons more coal and burn the same amount of refuse, thus earning or saving one half million dollars per annum. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has recently introduced a method of burning coal dust in the furnaces of its engines, and the plan appears to meet with entire success.

WHY WILL YOU WHO ARE SUFFERING HESITATE LONGER? The days of healthful life are golden, and they are ceaselessly slipping from you. You cannot afford to doubt. It is folly to delay for per to accept these facts and profit by them. Simmons' Liver Regulator is so simple and harmless and yet it has proven itself a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Biliousness, and other like evils of a disordered Liver and Stomach. How can we find words adequate to embody these facts. They cannot be too often reiterated until they have carried conviction to every household in the land? Try it. The first trial will be satisfactory.

"I certifiy I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator in my family for a number of years for Sick Headache, Biliousness and Liver Complaints with great satisfaction. B. F. TOGNER."
White Sulphur Springs, Ga., Nov. 10, 1876.

Concentrated Food for Horses.—It is known that the Russian and Prussian Governments have adopted a kind of biscuit for horses containing much nutritive matter in small volume. According to *La Nature*, the biscuits are formed of the meal of oats, peas, and linseed. The various combinations have been studied with care, and a mixture has been obtained such that one kilogramme of it is equivalent to five kilogrammes of oats. It has been found that horses bear fatigue better and are more vigorous when fed with these biscuit than when fed with oats. The biscuits can be threaded together by means of an iron wire; thus a horse may carry his own food for four or five days. During the late war with Turkey, Russia, used 20,000,000 of these biscuits, and the results were so good that the authorities have continued their use in time of peace.

A foreign apparatus, shaped like a gun and about as long, has recently been devised for nailing down flooring boards. The contrivance can do, it is said, the work of six men, and the inventor expects ultimately to render it self-feeding. It is kept in position by the foot and knee, and the nail is placed, point down, in an aperture at the top of the device. It slides down to the bottom, and then the operator draws up a rod, and, by one downward stroke of this, the nail is cleanly driven into the boards beneath.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

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.

Hansen of Stockholm, has patented a process by which biscuit ware can be coated with so thick and adherent a layer of metal—copper, gold or silver—that the articles have every appearance of massive metallic ones, and can, like them, be engraved and chased. Prof. Schmidt suggests that the process is nearly related to the galvano-plastic.

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

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

A dose of camphor, it is said, will cure the sickness caused by tobacco.

Grocers and Storekeepers

may 3 to 5 cents a pound extra for butter made with Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. It increases the production 6 to 10 per cent. Reduces labor or churning one-half. Gives a rich golden color the year round. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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.

The Central System.

The substitution everywhere of the hundred pounds avoirdupois as the unit and uniform standard of weight for produce transactions, in place of the bushel, quarter, or hundred weight of 112 pounds, and ton of 2,240 pounds, is greatly to be desired. The subject is of such importance that it has of late occupied the attention of Boards of Trade and Produce Exchanges in this country and elsewhere. The system is in general use in France, Italy, Spain and some portions of England. It is also in vogue on the Pacific coast, at San Francisco and in Oregon. It has been adopted by commercial bodies in nearly all the centres of trade in the Atlantic States, and soon will be by all. Our Produce Exchange, says the New York *Ship List*, decided that on and after October 1, "All produce sold by weight on this Exchange shall be by the pound avoirdupois and by its multiple, the cental, or 100 pounds avoirdupois." A similar ruling was made in Boston, but the New York Produce Exchange concluded to postpone operations, so far as grain is concerned, till January next, at which time, very likely, the Exchanges of the two cities named will make the new departute together. Philadelphia, properly, is waiting to see what other cities will do. It will be necessarily be some time before all the arrangements for the change from the old to the new system can be perfected. But in view of the definite shape the movement has taken in so many and so widely separated places, we may safely say that the day cannot be far distant when everywhere this new, simple and feasible system will supplant the old.

VEGETINE.

FOR SKIN DISEASES.

TORONTO, July 25, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Having been troubled with a bad skin disease, breaking out into little sores over my face, etc., I was recommended to take Vegetine. I am happy to inform you that it has completely cured me after taking three bottles. I can highly recommend it to any one who is troubled with skin disease.
Yours, faithfully, CHAS. E. BUTT.

We hereby certify that the above testimonial is true, the man being in our employ at the time he was sick. WESTMAN & BAKER, 119 Bay st., Toronto.

FIVE DOCTORS DID NOT CURE.

TORONTO, ONT., Sept. 18, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir,—I hereby certify that I have been sick for three years, unable to get any relief whatever. I have been under the care of five of the best physicians, each one giving my illness a different name. The first said I was General debility; the second, Female Debility and impoverished blood; the third, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia; the fourth said I was in Consumption; the fifth said Neuralgia on the Lungs and was certain I would never enjoy good health, so I concluded to give up doctors and commenced taking patent Medicines. At this time I was very weak. I had pain in my side, back and chest, slept very little, and the food I ate caused me pain. I was a burden to myself and friends. I was persuaded to try Vegetine. A friend gave me a bottle to try, not thinking it would do me any good, as I had no hope of ever getting any better. After using the first bottle my head was better and I could sleep better. The next two, my appetite came, and I was able to enjoy my food. I have now taken five bottles. I have a good appetite and sleep well, have no pain, and am able to do most of my own work. I pronounce your medicine far ahead of any other, and can che