Cab and Tender.

"He's in the dumps because his locomotive has been 'off' for three or four days," said a railroad man at the Union Depot the other day as he pointed to an engineer who looked as sour as any dyspeptic.

"How off?"

"Go and ask him."

It took a quarter of an hour and a cigar to clear the cloud from the engineer's face, and then in reply to the query, he said:

"It is a queer thing. There's my engine, one of the best on the road, in perfect order, only two years old, and able to run or pull with the best of them. A month ago I hadn't the least bit of trouble in making time, no matter how the track was or th weight of the train. She was ready at the word, held her steam beautifully, and she seemed to understand every word I said. To-day she is down in the round house, growling and sputtering and acting as if she wanted to pick a fuss with a gravel-pit."

"Anything out of gear?"

"Not a thing. She's been looked over twice, and we can't find the least excuse for her conduct. She'll get over it in a day or two, perhaps. If she don't we'll punish her."

"How?"

"Put her before a freight stock train. I've seen it tried a dozen times, and it most always works well. Here she is now, bright as a new dollar and handsome as a picture, and I'll bet fifty dollars that there isn't the least thing out of order. She's simply sulking, the same as a child or a woman, and I know what started it. Three weeks ago, while on my run in with the night express, she just wanted to light right out for all she was worth. She took the bit like a running horse, and if I hadn't choked her off she'd have beaten schedule time by twenty minutes. She acted mad right away, and in running twenty miles she gave me more trouble than I had ever had with her in a run of three hundred. She lost steam, tried to foam over, choked her pumps, and when I wanted more steam she'd slide on her drivers. She was right back on me that night, and has been sulking around ever since."

"Do all engines do this?"

"Not all, but many of them. Some of 'em begin to cut up and get on their high heels the first day out of the shop, as if determined to be master; while others will be as obedient as you please for two or three years and then all at once play you some rusty trick. People say that a horse is next to a man in point of intelligence, but I sometimes think the locomotive ought to have that place. We engineers do not look upon them as machines, but almost as companions, and I've known drivers to talk to them by the hour. I feel awfully down in the mouth about my pet."

"Is there no way to bring her back to good temper?"

"I've seen engineers on the Erie and other roads take a sulking locomotive out of the rails and bang her up and down and slam her around till she was as humble as a pot-pie, but our plan out West here is to degrade 'em. I'd hate to see my pet pulling a hog train over the rails on which she has drawn a big passenger train fifty miles an hour without a skip, but she'll have to come to it or behave herself."

"Is this your first experience with a sulking engine?"

"No; its my third. Six years ago when I was running out of Chicago, west, I had ten years added to my age in about two minutes. I had a fine passenger engine, and we were the best of friends for over a year. One day when we were booming over the country at forty miles an hour, I saw a farmer's team stalled at a highway crossing. He had a big load of wood on his wagon, and the team was a pair of young horses. When I first caught sight of them they were dancing up and down and not trying to pull a pound, and the old farmer was on top the load and putting on the whip good and strong. Now I honestly believe that that engine wanted to smash things. She suddenly increased her speed and when I reversed and put on the air-brakes, she plunged and kicked and almost jumped the rails. When I started up again she was sulking, and I had all I could do to make time. She was 'off' all next trip, but I wouldn't give in. On the next trip she showed her teeth, and they had the gleam of a lantern of death.

"You see, I had orders to side track at a certain station for the Atlantic express to pass me, and my engine sulked and growled and threw me several minutes behind time. There was little time to spare when we reached the station. I had drawn the train about half way off the main track when my engine stopped dead still. Yes, sir—stopped dead still, and that without being reversed or a brake applied, and with steam enough to blow off. I was dazed for a minute, and the fireman opened his eyes like one seeing a terrible picture. Just then the Atlantic whistled. I jumped down and ran to the pilot expecting to see a barricade, but the track was clear. I leaped into the cab and gave her more steam, but not a wheel moved. More yet, but she stood there like a rock! Conductor, brakemen and passengers were shouting at me, and the switchman howled like a panther. On came the Atlantic, and I pulled the throttle wide open. Bless you, sir, I'm in a shiver now at the recollection.

"The Atlantic always passed us on the fly, but that night she had a party of stockholders aboard who wanted to get off at the station, and she came to a stop, and saved such a railroad slaughter as would put the Ashtabula disaster nowhere. She'd have gone through two sleeping cars as slick as a bullet. There we stood, my engine growling and threatening and I half crazed. The fireman suddenly lit out as if he had seen a ghost, a mob of the passengers swarmed down on me, and I believe I should have taken to the woods if a change hadn't come. All at once No. 40 seemed to rear right up, she made a plunge or two, and away she went like a bolt of lightning, and I had the hardest kind of work to stop her on the siding.

"They didn't say I was drunk and they knew I wasn't asleep, but they suspended me until they looked the engine over. She was in perfect order, and they sent her out on the accommodation with a new driver. What did she do but bang right into a train at a station, and that with all steam shut off and the bar thrown over! Some folks laugh at us and call it superstition, but they never lived in an engine cab. Ask any barber if his razor doesn't get off now and then and refuse to shave until laid aside for a rest. Ask any horse trainer if his horse will make the same time two mornings alike, even if the care and feed and track are the same. Running in and out of Detroit are hundreds of locomotives, all built on the same plan, and yet no two are handled just a like. Out of twenty built in the same shop, by the same gang of men no two will work the same. One can be bull-dozed, another must be petted, a third will be faithful, a fourth treacherous, and each one will have her peculiar traits and tricks. I'd no more take out one of these engines without knowing her peculiarities than you'd try to jump across that pit. I'd be all in a tremble for fear she'd ditch the whole train. No, sir. They are as near human as machinery can be made, and the more human you treat 'em the better it is for both. Some can be coaxed, some must be punished, some need watching, and once in a while you will find one which will dodge danger, keep her time and run herself while you dream of the curly heads tucked up in bed at home.

Fresh meat after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night.

A German chemist claims to have discovered a substance which may be used as a substitute for phosphorus in matches.

If salt is added to meat in large quantities it prevents the appearance of the red color, but if it is applied a little at a time, and the meat is afterward smoked, a good red is obtained.

Concerning Canals.

Canals were anciently constructed for the purpose of irritation, but afterwards on an enlarged scale were utilized as water-courses for inland navigation. The waters of the Euphrates, the Nile and other rivers in the East were conveyed by such artificial channels inland, as sources of fertility. Chaldea, Assyria, Egypt and Babylon were thus enriched with bounteous harvests. Herodatus, the pioneer of historians, relates as one of the greatest wonders of that kingdom that reckoned among its stupenous public works hanging gardens, brazen gates and walls 300 feet high, a canal built 1700 B. C., and which, reopened by Nebuchadnezzar eleven centuries later, afforded a passage to ships. The great canal of China which connects the Peiho with the Yangtsi Kiang, 500 miles distant, forms a communication from Pekin to Canton, a distance of 1000 miles. In the Celestial Empire, when the population are not regarded as divine beings, man-power is the power used the entire route. In the Netherlands, Lowlands of Holland, hollow land canals are so numerous that they are used as roads—traversed by boats in open weather, and on sleds and skates in winter. More than once, when armies invaded the country, the Dutch, by opening the canal sluice gates, saved their independence by inundating the enemy. To the ship canal, fifty-one miles in length, which connects the river Y with the North Sea, Amsterdam owes its commercial prosperity. In Germany, by such artificial channels, the Danube is made to blend its waters with the Rhine, and in like manner a communication is opened from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic by the Canal du Midi, which commences at Toulouse, in France, and dates back two centuries. So highly is civil engineering skill honored in England that a commoner was created Duke of Bridgewater as a royal recognition for having constructed the first aqueduct in the kingdom. Other subjects have since the last century been knighted for eminence in the same scientific profession. Who has not read of the canals and gondolas of Venice, and of the great utility to the inhabitants in having such streets and such vehicles? Contemporaneous with the introduction of railroads in the United States is that of canals. They have been and now are to a great extent commercial rivals. The oldest of these in the country are the South Hadley and Montague, in Massachusetts; the Middlesex, connecting Boston Harbor with the Merrimac; the Erie, connecting Champlain with the tide-water of the Hudson, and the Chesapeake and Ohio, from Cumberland to Georgetown, a distance of 184 miles. The construction of this great commercial artery of trade originated with an idea of Gen. Washington to connect the Potomac with the navigable waters that flow into the Ohio. In 1774 he procured the passage of an act by the Legislature Virginia, empowering persons who felt inclined to open the Potomac to Cumberland. The Revolution and causes rendered the act of the Legislature inoperative. But in 1820 the great conception began to be realized, and eight years later the work was completed, the company organized.

The Black Walnut

The Black Walnut, is one of the most valuable of our native trees. It is a rapid grower, and attains a height of sixty to ninety feet. The largest black walnut tree in the country is said to be growing at Roslyn, Long Island, on the estate of the late lamented poet, W. C. Bryant. It grew from seed in the year 1713. It is twenty-five feet around it, three feet from the ground. At the height of about fifteen feet, the trunk divides into several large branches, and spreads out into a large head, covering a space of a hundred and fifty feet in diameter. Usually, in the forest, or where these trees grow together in groups, the trunk is a single column to the height of thirty to fifty feet, without branches. Although the black walnut is found to a limited extent in almost every section of the country, it is only in the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries that it becomes a prominent feature of forest scenery. From Ohio, westward to Colorado, it is one of the most important; or, at least, such was its rank before the native forests were leveled. At present it is comparatively scarce in the States east of the Mississippi, and, at the rate it is now disappearing, another quarter of a century at most will exhaust the supply for mechanical purposes. In view of the great value of this tree for its timber, the beauty and elegance of which for cabinet and other fine work it is so well known, and understanding the absolute certainty of its high price in the market of the next generation, it will be an act of only ordinary prudence, for those properly situated to do so, to plant it. As a nut, the fruit of the Black Walnut is of little value, although its peculiar flavor is enjoyed by some.

Wooden Swearing

A Sabbath school lesson was about swearing, and when the children had repeated their verses, the minister rose to talk to them. "I hope, dear children," he said, "that you will never let your lips speak profane words. But now I want to tell you about a kind of swearing which I heard a good woman speak about not long ago. She called it wooden swearing. It's a kind of swearing that many people beside children are given to, when they are angry. Instead of given vent to their feelings in oaths, they slam the doors, kick the chairs, stamp on the floor, throw the furniture about, and make all the noise they possibly can. Isn't this just the same as swearing?" said she. Its just the same kind of feeling exactly, only they do not like to say those awful words; but they force the furniture to make the noise, and so I call it 'wooden swearing'. I hope dear children, that you will not do any of this kind of swearing either." It is better to let alone wooden and all other kinds of swearing.

The east coast of Hudson Bay is reported to be undergoing very considerable changes in its level. Since the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company were established at the mouths of the various rivers, there has been an increasing difficulty in approaching them with large craft, and this rising of the earth is estimated at from five to ten feet within the last hundred years. Similar changes have been observed on the west coast of the bay, at the mouth of the Nelson and Hayes rivers, near which is an Island called Mile Lands, now several yet there above high water, which, within the memory of man, was always submerged at flood time.

AGRICULTURE.

ONIONS.—A field for onions should be nearly level. If there are elevations in it the soil on them will be likely to wash away, carrying off the seed before it germinates, or leaving part of the onions exposed to the sun. A piece of land intended for onions should be entirely free from the seeds of weeds in the start, and there should be a determination on the part of the grower to allow none to attain any considerable size. Absolutely clever culture is essential in producing a paying crop of onions. Neglect in this matter will cause a vast amount of work, which will not, after all, insure a good crop of onions. A field of onions can not be neglected on account of a demand for labor on other parts of a farm. Unless a farmer has help that can attend to his field of onions during the season of plowing corn, cutting grass, and harvesting grains, it will be better not to attempt to raise the crop at all. The care of onions, however, calls for light work, which may be chiefly performed by old men, partial invalids, women, and children. Persons who can not perform heavy work on the farm may engage in onion-raising to excellent advantage. It is useless to undertake to raise a paying crop of onions on land thatis not very highly manured. From thirty to fifty loads of manure should be applied to an acre of land designed for producing this crop. It should be well rotted and free from the seed of grass and weeds. Unleached ashes form a valuable addition to composted stable manure. After a piece of land has been prepared for onions it is best to continue the crop for a series of years. As onions are gross feeders it will, of course, be necessary to apply a coating of manure every season. The soil of an onion-field should be well pulverized and the manure thoroughly incorporated with it. After it is plowed and harrowed a roller should be employed for crushing the lumps. Many growers employ a hand-rake for fining the soil before the seed is sown. About four pounds of seed are required for an acre. It should be the product of the previous season. The seed may be tested by counting out a certain number and placing them on some moist cotton laid in a saucer. If good, it will germinate in three or four days. The seed should be sown as early in the spring as it is possible to prepare the land. Growers who aim to get the largest yield from a given amount of land allow only the space of a foot between the rows. There is a drill which plants two rows of onion seed at once. If sown by hand one seed should be dropped every inch. In order to mark the rows it is well to drop a radish seed every five or six inches. The radishes will grow very rapidly, and will be large enough to pull before the onions attain sufficient size to be injured by their presence. If there is no market for radishes in the vicinity, cabbage plants may be raised in their place. When of sufficient size they may be pulled and transplanted. The cultivation of onions must be chiefly performed by means of hand tools. The shuffle hoe is the best implement for doing most of the work. It should be of the best quality, and great pains should be taken to keep it clean and sharp. After the plants are about four inches high they must be thinned so that each has a space of about three inches in which to grow. Some growers who seek to raise very large crops allow three onions to grow in the space of six inches. Of course they crowd each other after they have become of nearly full size, but this thick setting is necessary to secure the maximum yield. After they are thinned to the proper distance nothing is required by way of cultivation except to keep the soil light and free from weeds.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.—When fowls do not have access to sharp gravel or coarse sand, being fed too much whole corn, will sometimes produce cholera. New damp corn, or grass which has become succulent after protracted rains, if fed mostly to fowls, will produce cholera. The gas from fermented manure piles will cause it. If fowls drink filthy, stagnant water for a length of time, it will produce it. Wheat screenings containing much smut will get fowls out of condition, if it will not produce cholera. Sometimes when too many potatoes are used with corn meal and wheat bran dough, cholera will be produced. In using potatoes, add a tablespoonful each of salt and cayenne pepper to two gallons of meal and bran and potatoes.

TO PREVENT POWDER POST.—The honey-combed, powder-covered, worm-eaten, and therefore worthless state, which hickory timber will many times assume if not properly cared for, is caused by the larvæ of an insect that deposits its eggs in the soft outer wood of the dead tree, mostly during the months of May and June. If the trees are cut at a season when the soft wood becomes dry and hard before the time for the insect to make its appearance, there is no danger from this pest. Hickory cut in winter will generally be free from attacks, but to make sure, it is best to remove the bark, and even split the timber that it may become thoroughly seasoned. Keep it in a dry place.

YOUNG CHICKENS.—Early chickens which can be reared easily if proper care is given, may be kept in a glass covered coop protected at night by covering with straw. If severe cold is feared, heat a couple of bricks hot in the oven, wrap them in a piece of carpet, and put them in the coop. A large can or jug of hot water is also a very good warmer.

PARTICULAR care should be used in cleaning milk pans and cans. Many cases are on record of diseases in families from using milk infected with noxious germs from foul milk cans.

Locomotive Indicator.—On some railways a locomotive indicator is run from time to time, in order to ascertain the condition of the line. In a compartment of this locomotive, ingeniously contrived, a wheel-work and a traveling band of paper are fitted. The onward motion of the locomotive moves the wheels, and these make a mark on the band of paper for every fault on the line; and thus the condition of the permanent way is clearly made known. An ill-laid or started rail infallibly makes its mark on the chart, and as the instrument dots every mile, the where abouts of any fault is readily indicated

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A paint, which is rendered self luminous by mixing with it sulphide of lime of some such phosphorescent substance, is attracting public notice in London. The painted surface of an object which has been subjected to the light of burning magnesium, of the electric light or of the sun, will remain luminous for a long time in the dark. The paint is considered suitable for buoys at sea, signs, and a number of other applications.

When Plagued by the Vagaries

Of a disordered liver, the bilious need expect to derive no permanent relief from the use of calomel, blue pill, or the barbarous cathartics now happily losing ground in general and professional estimation. These rasp, convulse and weaken the system, but Hostetter's Stomach Bitters relieve, regulate and invigorate it. Those significant pains in the liver, the saffron hue which its derangement communicates to the skin, the impurity of the blood, constipation, furred condition of the tongue and contamination of the breath which result from billiousness, are entirely, speedily and pleasantly removed by this beneficent alterative, which is likewise a potent remedy for chills and fever, and its best preventive. While the system is regulated and purified, it is also thoroughly invigorated by this superlatively fine medicine, which is of botanic origin, and contains none but salutary ingredients. The medical fraternity highly commend it

DOMESTIC.

STRANGE CURE FOR GOUT:—"I was lying in bed suffering from a heavy attack of gout accompanied with violent pains in my left foot, when I chanced to read in a newspaper an article describing how gout may be cured by the sting of bees. I at once determined to try the remedy, and soon contrived a small box by means of which a captured bee could be applied to the afflicted part. I then let my foot be stung by three bees in succession, each bee leaving his sting behind in my flesh. After a few minutes these stings were extracted and when the pain caused by them had subsided I found that the gouty pain had also left me. On the same day I left my bed, and on the morrow was able to walk about. For some little time my foot was slightly inflamed, and I experienced some burning sensations; but in four or five days this left me, and I completely recovered."

THE following liniment is said to be useful for rheumatism, lumbago, sprains, bruises, unbroken chilblains and insect bites: Take one raw egg, well beaten up, half a pint of vinegar, one ounce of spirits of turpentine, a quarter of an ounce of spirits of wine, and a quarter of an ounce of camphor. Beat these ingredients well up together then put them in a bottle, cork it, and shake them for ten minutes, or till they are thoroughly mixed. Then cork very tightly, in order to exclude the air. For rheumatism in the head, rub the back of the head and behind the ears, and, for other complaints, the parts affected.

No greater guarantee of the excellence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syruy could be furnished than that it is recommended by all the leading Druggists.

REMEDY FOR CORNS.—A Russian apothecary recommends the following as a sure remedy for corns, stating that it proves effective within a short time, and without causing any pain: Salicylic acid, 30 parts; extract of cannabis indica, 5 parts; collodion, 240 parts. To be applied by means of a camel's hair pencil.

NEW FOOT-WARMER.—A new foot-warmer has been introduced for public comfort in cabs and other vehicles in France. A sheet-iron box is used with a sliding drawer, over which the air, which is admitted at one end, may pass before it escapes at holes in the other end. Into this drawer a little brick of pure compressed carbon raised to a red heat is placed, and it continues to burn there, without giving forth any disagreeable odor, for fourteen hours.

FIG PUDDING.—Chop half a pound of figs very finely; mix them with one-fourth pound of coarse sugar, a tablespoonful of molasses, four tablespoonfuls of milk, half a pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of suet, an egg and a pinch of grated nutmeg; put the pudding into a buttered mould and boil five hours.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood. There is no remedy that will restore the health from debility like the Vegetine. It is nourishing and strengthening, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action. It has never failed in this complaint.

AMBER PUDDING.—Half a pound of white sugar, half a pound of butter, boiled together for five minutes, when hot, pour it upon the yolks of eight eggs well beaten; line a dish with puff paste, put some marmalade in the bottom, pour the mixture over it, and bake in a slow oven for half an hour. This pudding is so rich, it is better eaten when cold.

THE white of an egg, into which a piece of alum about the size of a walnut has been stewed until it forms a jelly, is a capital remedy for sprains. It should be laid over the sprain upon a piece of lint and be changed as often as it becomes dry.

DOGS BITES.—A well-known English dog fancier applies a paste poultice of carbonate of soda upon wounds made by the teeth of a dog, and leaves it on for two hours, meanwhile keeping it moist. Then Turkish baths are employed.

FOR soft corns dip a piece of linen cloth in turpentine and wrap it round the toe where the corn is situated, night and morning. The relief will be immediate, and, after a few days, the corn will disappear.

DAMP CLOSETS.—For a damp closet or cup-board, which is liable to cause mildew, place in it a saucer full of quick lime, and it will not only absorb all apparent dampness, but sweeten and disinfect the place. Renew the lime once a fortnight or as often as it becomes slaked.

THE following is recommended as a chilblain ointment: Take of lard nine ounces, oil of almonds three and a half ounces, white wax one and a half ounces, chaphor, powdered, one and a half ounces. Mix and apply to the chilblain.

IF EVERY one of our readers would try Dobbins' Electric Soap, (Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) they would, like us, become firm believers in its wonderful merit. Have your grocer order it

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TO PRODUCE FIGURES ON WOOD.—Slack some lime in stale wine. Dip a brush in it and form on the wood figures to suit your fancy. When dry, rub well with a rind of pork.

FRESH radishes, well masticated, and the various kinds of turnips, if digestion is strong enough for them, are good for gravel.

To make a mustard plaster that will draw well, but not blister, mix with the white of an egg instead of water or vinegar.

How to Make Tight Tarred Paper Roofs.—Have the lower layer of paper that comes next to the boards without tar or dressing of any kind then over that three layers of tarred paper. When the tarred paper is laid on the boards of the roof it adheres firmly to the boards, and when they come to shrink (as they always do) the paper is torn at the joints between the boards, especially if wide lumber is used the fracture is greater. Plain paper does not adhere to the boards, and they are allowed to shrink or expand without damaging the roof. A roof put on in this way will remain tight more than twice as long as when the tarred paper is laid next to the boards, besides it entirely prevents the dripping of tar through the cracks of the roof in hot weather. The extra expense is a mere trifle, not 25 cents each square of 100 feet.

'A Drop of Joy in Every Word"

FLEMINGTON, *Hunterdon Co., N. J.*

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and today I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. Yours truly, JAMES O. BELLIS

WIT AND HUMOR.

WEATHERWISE AND OTHERWISE.—Rather a cold snap, remarked the fox, as he put his foot into the steel trap.

We shall have an open spring, was all that the trapper vouchsafed as he approached the animal.

Quite windy, said Jones, who had been listening to the congressional debate.

Blustering, responded Smith.

A fine day, said the judge, ominously.

Yis, yer honor; a little lazy now replied the culprit.

A mile day, ventured the sportman.

Bland, put in the young man, taking out a trust dollar.

Soft, added the young lady.

The young man subsided, with the remark, it is getting warm.

It looks like reign, suggested Robinson anent the third-term proposition.

We need change, muttered his impecunious relative.

Rather chilly, commented Stebbins, at the church sociable.

It is scold, replied Billington, as he espied his other half.

Lowery, he added, as he caught her eye.

THERE is but one real cure for baldness—Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, a natural Hair Restorer. As recently improved, Carboline is free from any objection. The best hair dressing known

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A SINECURE ON THE ROOF.—While a quiet German family were seated around the Sunday hearthstone, the various professions which are open to a man of ability came up for discussion. One member of the circle preferred to be a doctor, another a lawyer, and so on. It is needless to say, however, that a large majority of the children expressed a pecided preference for a snug sinecure where the work was unimportant and the salary excessive. During the discussion of this important topic one of the children, who had an open Bible on his kneess, said, "Well, I should like to sit on the roof all my days and have nothing to do, just like Joseph in Egypt." Very naturally the attention of the family was excited by the remark, and the boy was asked to explain himself. He turned over the leaves of the book, and triumphantly read the passage which aroused his envy: "And Pharoah put Joseph over his house." There," he said, "that's what I would like, to sit on the roof and have a large salary."

DANIEL WEBSTER had an anecdote of old Father Searl, the minister of his boyhood, which is too good to be lost. It was customery then to wear buckskin breeches in cool weather. One Sunday morning in autumn, Father Searl brought his breeches down from the garret, but the wasps had taken possession during the summer, and were having a nice time of it in them. By dint of effort he got out the intruders and dressed for meeting. But while reading the Scripture to the congregation he felt a dagger from one of the enraged small waisted fellows, and jumping around the pulpit slapping his thighs. But the more he slapped and danced the more they stung. The people thought him crazy, but he explained the matter by saying: "Brethren, don't be alarmed; the word of the Lord is in my mouth, but the devil is in my breeches!" Webster always told it with great glee to the ministers.

D. G. OWENS, Druggist, Altoona, Pa., writes: "Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has a wonderful reputation, the demand for it is really astonishing. Mothers will have no other. It is destined to supersede all other Soothing Syrups.

TIT FOR TAT.—Mr. C——was pastor of a Baptist church in a certain town in one of the Western States. He had been on very bad terms with his flock for some time. They abused him whenever they could find occasion, and he reciprocated with equal readiness. Before his contract with the parish expired, he received the appointment of chaplain at the State-prison. Elated at his lucky opportunity of getting rid of him, the congregation came in full numbers to hear his farewell sermon, perhaps less to compliment than to annoy him with their presence. Great was their astonishment, and still greater their anger, when the reverend gentleman chose for his text the following words, "I go to prepare a place for you, that *where I am, there ye may be also.*"

AN AWFUL "GIVE AWAY."—"Any of you boys up to the wedding last night?" inquired Little English, as half a dozen boot-blacks were taking a sunbath on the Postoffice steps, Detroit.

All of them were prevented from attending by very important business, and the dwarf shook his head in a solemn way and continued:

"There was an awful give-away up there—worst I ever saw."

"How?"

"Why, when they got already to be married the preacher wanted to know who gave the bride away, and a feller with a swaller-tailed coat spoke right up as brassy as could be and said he did. Yes, gave her dead away, and the bridegroom never even spit on his hands to hit him."

COUGHS.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will allay irritation which induces coughing, giving oftentimes immediate relief in Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, and Consumptive and Asthmatic Complaints.

THE Pirates of Penzance are heading for the west, and western people are cleaning up their shot-guns.

IT is said that when General Sherman goes to a ball he kisses all the misses and never misses a kiss. Or words to that effect.

WHEN a woman sails along the street with a majestic stride, you admire her graceful carriage, but the charm vanishes after she has become a little sulky.

THE man who said he would pay his subscription as soon as his corn was all gathered is going to avoid payment by leaving a half-dozen shocks standing till next fall.

A MAGAZINE writer says he has been astonished to find "how superior women are to men in the vividness of their mental imagery." Women are sometimes surprised at it themselves. When a mouse makes its debut in a room containing three or four ladies, there will ascend frightful shrieks and the fair creatures will clamber on the chairs and tables in a highly sensational manner, all the time imagining that the innocent little rodent is a monster with eleven heads, fiery eyeballs and horns a foot long. A man's mental imagery is not equal to such things unless it is assisted by whisky.

PERSONS of sedentary habits, often suffer with Kidney affections. Irritating medicines and overwork are fruitful causes of diseases of the Kidneys. Sufferers from this weakening and dangerous disease would maintain the strength of the digestive organs and improve the quality of the blood by a persistent use of Simmons Liver Regulator' taken three times a day. This will restore the Kidneys to their wonted health and vigor.

"I have been troubled with Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease and bad blood for a long time. I have used about ten bottles of Simmons Liver Regulator, and it has done me more good than all the medicines I ever took. I would not be without it. If you desire you can publish this. Yours truly, "GEO. H. FRAZY, U. S. Deputy Collector, Sec. Dist. Ga."

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will often establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, convincing what was originally a simple affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis

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Improved Revolving Derrick.—This important improvement in the economy of hoisting and removing earth, rock, or other material, has now been in use some two or three years on the work of the inventors, who are contractors on the "Quebec Harbor Improvements." It consists, essentially, of a circular platform mounted upon wheels which run upon a circular track. This circular platform carries two or more booms, arranged symmetrically, and combined with suitable hoisting apparatus for rising material upon one side and moving it to any point in the sweep of the boom. The circular platform of the derrick now in use is forty feet in diameter, with a mast thirty-eight feet high, and booms of one hundred and ten feet each, thereby making the total swing of the derrick two hundred and twenty feet. The revolving machinery consists of a pair of 6 x 10 cylinders, connecting by bevel gearing with a vertical shaft, at the lower end of which is a pinion working with a circular rack of 12 feet in diameter. This pinion is held securely in gear by the steadiness of the circular platform upon its track, and it is not effected by any slight vertical motion of the platform. The hoisting is done by an additional pair of engines, 8 x 14 clyinders, connecting with two friction drums working independently, by the revolving derrick material can be hoisted to any desired point, and removed horizontally from two to four hundred feet, for is plain that by increasing the circular platform and elongating the mast the sweep of the booms can be readily extended to the latter distance. The derrick can be worked and moved from point to point either by means of crib-work or piles and ordinary railroad track, or by a suitable float. The present derrick has been used chiefly for removing material directly from a dredge of a working capacity of some 1,200 cubic yards per day, a full load of the dipper or bucket being about 4½ tons, but bowlers weighing over 8 tons have frequently been removed without the slightest injury to any part of the machinery. The working capacity of this derrick may be fairly stated at 50 revolutions per hour.

BAKING POWDER BISCUIT.—Use one tea spoonful of powder and one tablespoon shortening, one-fourth salt to every pint of flour; mix very soft with milk or water; bake quick.

Experiments with Opium Smoking.—One Herr Maclay, in the course of a stay at Hong Kong, has made an experiment upon his own body, which would appear to be pretty conclusive as to the effect of opium smoking. After fasting eighteen hours, he smoked twenty-seven pipes, holding in all 107 grains of the opium used by the Chinese. It is interesting to know that after the third pipe he ceased to feel hungry, and the fifth pipe left him unable to walk about comfortably, the seventh brought his pulse down from eighty-six to seventy, the twelfth caused singing in the ears, and the thirteenth a heavy fit of laughter. Twenty-five pipes affected his hearing, but, within an hour after the trial, which had only lasted about 160 minutes, he was able to go home and go to bed, where he slept so soundly as to wake up fairly fresh and hungry the next morning. During the whole experiment, he had no dreams or hallucinations of any sort whatever.

A French scientist has examined the effects produced by cold on cow's milk, and finds that the nearer the temperature of the milk is kept to freezing point for twenty-four hours or more after being drawn, the more rapid is the collection of cream and the larger is the quality, more butter being produced, while the skimmed milk, the butter and the cheese are of better quality. He thinks it probable that the freezing arrests the evolutions of the living organisms which set up fermentation and hinders the changes which are due to their growth. These facts indicate room for great improvement in the methods, storing and preserving milk, showing as they do the necessity of extreme cleanliness and low temperature.

Kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

Blue olntment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bed-bug remedy.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm oil, or a little salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

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I have been practising medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for 7 years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier

Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist,

Sept. 18, 1879. Wilton Iowa.

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86 BERKEN ST., East Boston, Mass.

September 30, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: My little daughter Stella has been afflicted a long time with scrofula, suffering everything. I employed different physicians in East Boston but they helped her none. I bought some of your Powder Form VEGETINE, and my wife steeped it and gave it to the child according to the direction, and we were surprised in a fortnight's time to see how the child had gained in flesh and strong. She is now doing every day, and I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to be the best we have ever tried.

Respectfully yours, J. T. WEBB.

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