The Hair Trade

The vastness of the business done in the human hair market may be judged from the fact that two cities alone—London and Paris—consume annually over 100,000 pounds of that commodity, or enough to load half a dozen freight cars. The prices paid per head average from $5 down to twenty cents, according to the quality and color of the material. Golden hair, which is now so fashionable among her Majesty's subjects, sometimes brings as high as $2 an ounce in the English market, while very fine white hair has been sold at $5 an ounce. The hair dealer requires as much nice experience to fit him for his trade as the wine taster, and relies on a kindred sense to judge of wares, his cultured nose enabling him to tell whether the hair he handles has been tampered with by unscrupulous middle men, and whether it has been cut from a living, healthy body or a corpse in the charnel, house. Contrary to common belief, the hair of men is generally finer than that of women, locks of flaxen color being finest of all. It is nothing uncommon for a blonde to brush out and disentangle seventy miles as she arranges her "wealth of golden hair" in making her morning toilet. Her dark-haired sister lags behind some twenty or thirty miles, but may partially be consoled by the knowledge that a greater portion of light-haired women live and die unmarried, and without offspring, than of brunettes. In fact the chances of the two classes in the matrimonial market are shown by statistics to stand as three to two, and the result of this conjugal selection is that fair haired ladies are getting rarer year by year, so that the blonde may be expected in time to share the fate of the dodo and megatherium. If further evidence is needed, reference may be made to the writings of Cæsar, who refers to the Gauls and Celts as light-haired races. The Celts of to-day are, as a rule, dark-haired; and even in England, the home of the blue eyed, fair haired Saxon, the original type is almost lost, and the dark haired Briton is decidedly in the majority.

With regard to the hygenic aspect of hair, some interesting statistics have been compiled. Consumption finds most of its victims in black haired people; rheumatism and heart disease are most prone to attack individuals with brown hair; red haired men and women are specially selected by pleurisy, pneumonia ague and neuralgia; and light-haired persons are most subject to skin diseases. Blonde people are most charitable and tender hearted, red haired people the most obstinate and patriotic, and black haired people the most positive in character. They are also known respectively as of lymphatic, sanguine and bilious temperament. Regarding the extraordinary length which the human hair may attain, there are two local instances in point, related by Dr. Leonard: The first is that of Mrs. Dr. Prittie, of Detroit, a lady twenty-eight years of age, whose hair, which is dark and luxuriant, measures some fifty-eight inches in length. Then there is the case of Edwin Smith, of Fairfield, Lenawee county, whose wonderful beard measures seven feet six and a half inches in length. Such abnormal growths, however, are a constant drain on the system and usually result in a chronic state of ill health. According to time honored tradition, bear's oil or hedgehog oil is the best application for promoting the growth of the hair. This belief, like many other forms of old-time orthodoxy, will have to yield before the destroying sledge hammer of science. The oil of the bear was doubtless selected by our forefathers because that animal had a very hairy coat, and that of the hedgehog because his quillhairs are remarkably strong and rank; the idea being that man in absorbing the product, would at the same time imbibe the characteristic of these animals—just as the Malays eat tiger to make themselves ferocious and New Zealanders devour their enemies to make themselves doubly powerful in war. Preparations of cocoanut oils if pomade must be employed, are probably the most beneficial and the least offensive. Another piece of superstition, and a more horrible one, is the general belief that hair can grow after death. Hair growth is just as much a living physiological action as is the beating of the heart, and therefore its occurence in the case of a corpse is impossible; but some color is given to the vulgar theory by the contraction of the skin in a dead body, which causes the roots of the hair to project further than in life.

How a Hotel was Started.

"Did you ever hear how the Willards got their start in Washington?"

"No."

"Well, about thirty years ago old man Taylor—Ogle Taylor, he's dead now, but everybody in Washington knew him—owned the Willard Hotel. It was a small house then, and of course didn't have the name of Willard attached. I don't remember now what the house was called. But at any rate Taylor owned it and the hotel didn't pay. The National was doing most of the business, and people said Taylors's house was too far up town. Mrs. Taylor was a Northern woman and used to make a trip up North every summer. In traveling on the Hudson, she was struck with the steward of one of the steamers. He was polite and attentive to his business, and seemed to have the knack of pleasing people. On her return home, Mrs. Taylor told her husband about this steward, and remarked that she believed he was the very man to run that hotel. She said she had asked him his name, and found out that it was Willard. Well, old man Taylor wrote to Willard, and offered him the house if he would come. He accepted the offer and built up Willard's Hotel."

"Which one of the Willards was that?"

"It was Henry. He came first, and afterwards brought his brother Joseph here. They built an addition to the hotel, and when it was opened, Edward Everett made the speech of the occasion. That was in 1848. But, let me tell you, when the Willards built themselves up in Washington, a landlord was not above looking after his guests. In those days, when a stage would drive up, the landlord would meet the guests at the hotel door and show them in. I've seen Mr. Willard many a time at the head of the table with his white apron on carving meat. In these days a landlord has to have his elegantly furnished apartments on the parlor floor, and his guests never see him.

Honey Bearing Plants.

Prof. Cook, of the Michigan agricultural college, records the following in relation to the value and time of blooming of honey plants, and thinks that they can hardly be recommended too highly. White clover and alsike are in bloom all through June and into July. Mignonette and sweet clover are in bloom as early as June 22, the former continuing for the year, and the latter for a month, and both yielding bountifully of the most delicious honey. Last year was unfavorable, and our mignonette did very poorly, yet from the reports of others, and our experience in former years, we heartily recommend it. White mustard blooms in from four to five weeks from planting, and the black mustard in from seven to eight weeks. They are both excellent and covered with bees, especially during the forenoon, through the entire season of bloom. The former continues in bloom about four weeks, the second some longer. Like borage, these seem less affected by climatic conditions than most plants, being thronged by bees even after heavy rains. Rape, much like white mustard, blooms in about four weeks after sowing. Borage commences to bloom, if planted, the first of May; self-sown commences to bloom the middle of July, and continues till frosts. Cleome, or Rocky Mountain bee plant, if planted early or self-sown, commences the middle of July, and continues for more than a month, yielding liberally of the most excellent honey. Catnip and other motherwort deserve their high repute. The first commences to bloom late in July, the other late in June Silver leaf buckwheat is only better than the common in that it yields better, and thus has more flowers.

On the "Fish Hawk."

A curiously-constructed little iron steamer now lies in the Christiana river, Delaware. It was built for the use of the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, of which Professor Spencer E. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, is the Director. It is called the Fish Hawk, and, unlike the bird for which it is named, its objects is not the destruction, but the increased progagation of food fishes. Upon the Fish Hawk is carried the whole apparatus for propagating fish and the machinery and laboratory connected therewith. The steamer is of iron, but of quite a novel construction, unlike any other vessel that has ever been launched upon the waters of Delaware Bay. The hull is 147 feet 6 inches long, 27 feet in breadth and 16 feet 6 inches deep. The outside is covered with yellow pine planking 3 inches thick, caulked and coppered and giving to it the appearance to a casual observer of a wooden ship. The purpose of this construction is to enable the vessel to remain, if necessary, in the warm water of the Gulf of Mexico without the submerged part of the hull becoming covered with barnacles, a difficulty always encountered by iron hulls in tropical or semi-tropical waters, and to prevent which a great expenditure of ingenuity has been made during the past fifteen years, with very unsatisfactory results. The Fish Hawk will thus have all the buoyancy, strength and durability of an iron vessel, with the clean bottom and freedom from fouling that characterize a wooden one. The form of construction, indeed, seems, to hopeful machinists, to be that of the ship of the future. The vessel has a twin screw, the object being to obtain the power needed upon the least possible draft of water and also to aid in moneuvring the ship more easily than could be done with a single propeller. Upon the main deck forward are placed the quarters for the crew, being about such as are usually provided for sailors and firemen on merchant vessels. Aft of the machinery on the main deck are the cosy little staterooms of the officers, as well as those intended for the scientists of the commission, who direct the interesting and delicate work of collecting the spawn and hatching and caring for the young fish. On the second deck is the nicely furnished laboratory, supplied with microscopes and other instruments needed in the examination of specimens or other work connected with the processes of propagation. Everything connected with this department is most excellent in construction and arrangement. Forward of the machinery is a room 30 feet long and 27 wide, in which is arranged the hatching apparatus. This consists of a series of conical tanks, placed vertically and suspended with compass attachment to insure a vertical position without regard to the rolling of the ship when in rough water. These tanks are thirty inches deep, eighteen inches in diameter at the top and three inches at the bottom. They are supplied with clean water through a pipe, and by means of a steam pump kept constantly going, the overflow being carried overboard by a suitable system of conductors. While the spawn are in these tanks they are kept slowly shaking all the time by apparatus moved by a steam engine.

Suppose the fishing season, in the Delaware for example, to have begun. The Fish Hawk, with apparatus in order and corps of experts on board, is anchored adjacent to where the fish are caught. By a preconcerted arrangement with the fishermen, when one of their numbers catches two fish that are in fit condition, he hoists a small flag, if it is in the day time, or a lantern or sends up a small rocket, if it is at night. At this signal one of the Fish Hawk's boats, puts off, comes quickly to where the fisherman is, an expert extracts the spawn or milt, as the case may be, and returns the fish to their owner, and with them a card or ticket. This entitles the bearer, when he presents it at the office in Washington, to a given sum of money, generally, in the case of shad, to about fifty cents. As the fishermen get their fish back, this sum is almost clear gain, and it makes them very zealous in supplying the commission boat with all the fish they find that are suitable. These little bits of pasteboard pass as "currency" in the fish catching regions. When the spawn are once in the tanks the hatching begins and is kept up until the young fish appear. This generally takes from three to four days according to the temperature of the water in which the fish are caught; the shortest time being when the water is from 73 degree to 76 degree Fahrenheit. The average time is eighty hours. It is said that fish taken in water of 80 degrees are useless, the increase in temperature of from four to eight degrees being sufficient to destroy the principle of life in the eggs. When hatched the young fish subsist upon a portion of the egg which adheres to them and is absorbed slowly within a period of eight days. They must be sent to their intended destination within this time as no successful method of feeding them has yet been discovered. Thus, young shad hatched in the Delaware and intended for the Sacramento must be placed, as soon as they are hatched, on board an express train and sent through to San Francisco with as little delay as possible, in order that they may be placed in the water again before the eight days have expired. The commission intend soon to begin the planting of codfish in the Delaware and adjacent rivers. This, when accomplished, will add much to the value of the fishing grounds in these localities. Nature has aided the Fish Commission much in its efforts by implanting in the food of fishes an instinct that causes them to return at the spawning season to the place where they were hatched. It is a curious fact, too, that when eggs are thus placed in the tanks on the commission's vessel, a much larger percentage of them hatch than do of those deposited by the fish in the natural way upon the river beds and the bottom of the ocean. The attention of other civilized nations has been attracted by what the United States is doing. The German government has invited an exhibition of all apparatus and all procession of fish hatching to be made in Berlin during May of the present year. It is expected that models of the Fish Hawk and her machinery of propagation will be sent, an appropriation for this purpose having been requested from the present Congress.

Ice in the Tyrol.

For the first time in fifty years the whole of the lakes of the Tyrol and the Salz Kammergut have been hard frozen. About thirty first-rate skaters from Vienna made an excursion to these lakes, and they say that no summer trip to the most picturesque scenery in Europe ever gave them half so much pleasure as this wintry tour. Imagine, for instance, the lake of Gmunden one sheet of dark green ice, resplendent in the sun and surrounded by the misty mountains, among which rises the Traernstein, that phenomenon of nature showing with wonderful exactness a clear profile of King Louis Phillippe. Handsome villas on both sides of the lake show what a favorite spot it is in summer, and near the end, where a steep rock rises out of the lake bearing upon its summit a picturesque country church, our skaters stopped and looked into the deep clear waters below the ice. There the basis of the rock could be observed as it descended steeply for many hundred feet. A herd of chamois one day came almost upon the ice, and were startled to flight by the sudden appearance of our skaters. A fete with races and illuminations and strange old country games was held in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the lakes being frozen over. The anniversary was kept up everywhere, for the great lakes Constance and Zurich and the well protected lakes in the heart of the mountains had never frozen before since the terrible winter 1829-30. But of course they are not equally adapted to skating purposes. Some are covered with snow and others again have but a rough surface, while a few of them froze while the water was in motion, and the ice is therefore undulated.

THE reigning prints—the latest fashion in calico.

AGRICULTURE.

GRAPE-CUTTING.—In planting out cuttings there are many points to be noticed. The first requirement is that the varieties are kept separate and unmixed. If you have the choice of the grape-vines from which the cuttings are to be taken, pick out the strongest and healthiest-looking. From these especially take those cuttings which have short links and strong, thick, healthy eyes (buds). If you can cut two or more cuttings from one whip, take the lowest that grows nearest to the stock as the fittest. The most extreme and thinner ends are only fit to be planted out in the nursery, from where they may be planted out as rooted cuttings the next year. In preparing your cuttings take notice that you make a clean, smooth cut, and if possible right in that place where the marrow of two links is separated by a small partition wall immediately under the eye (bud) of the cutting. A clean and smooth cut and right at that place is necessary, because at the formation of a new root it gives the young and very tender bark a better chance to grow over the wound and thus prevent the rotting of the marrow. The length of cuttings is 1¼ to 1½ feet. In trimming the upper end of the cutting take care that you do not cut it too close to the bud, as by so doing you might easily kill it. The cuttings are generally planted in this manner; A hole is made in the ground with some pointed instrument, the cutting stuck into this, and the dirt is packed around it with a stick. This is altogether wrong. First—Through the force of the instrument with which the hole is made the walls of the latter become packed and solid, and offer the young, newly-forming roots immediate resistance, that must check their growth. Second—The stick that is used to replace the dirt and pack it around the cutting after it is placed in the hole, frequently hurts or removes the lower eyes of the cutting, and thus kills it. A much better way to set out cuttings is to dig small holes with a spade, and use the hands to press the dirt around the vines. It is of great advantage, if it can be done, to use some water when filling the dirt in the holes again. The water will settle dirt tightly around the cutting, which is very essential for the formation of the root, at the same time furnishing the necessary moisture for a long time.

SKIMMING MILK.—In Denmark, Prof. Fjord has instituted numerous experiments for the Danish Society of Husbandry relative to the proper time for skimming milk, and the proper temperature for its cooling, as well as to the influence of the form and size of the vessels upon the raising of the cream and the quality of the butter. Mr. Fjord experimented in skimming milk from eight to thirty-four hours after the straining, while the milk was cooled at zero, (R.), and he obtained the greatest quantity of butter from the cream set during the longest period; but whereas the finest quality of butter was obtained from the cream set during the shorter periods, and as this brings from three to six cents more per pound, and the milk gives, after the earlier skimming, the best cheese, concludes the latter method on the whole, to be the most profitable. As to the question, what influence has the rapidity of the cooling process upon the quantity of the butter produced? Mr. F. instituted numerous minute and varied experiments at the dairies of Ocupgaard & Gjeddesdal, and the results thus obtained show that whether the vessels are large or small, or placed in still or running water, the quantity obtained is always greatest when the cooling of the milk occurs the most quickly; it is, advisable, therefore to keep the temperature of the water in which the milk vessels are placed, as low as possible, and it is a mistake to attempt to save ice in doing this.

GROWING PLANTS IN MOIST SPONGE.—An ingenious device has been tried, and found to work satisfactorily, in the growing of winter hyacinths, as follows: The bulbs are bedded in deep incisions made in large sponges, which are closed snugly over and around the bulbs, and then placed in appropriately shaped vases. Water moderately warmed—say to 65 or 70 degrees—is then poured into the vase until it reaches about half the height of the sponge. The bulbs begin to sprout in two or three days, and in about six weeks the plants are as many inches high, and continue to thrive until the flowers come out, of unusually large size and perfect form. The sponge is hidden after the first week or two by sowing rape seed upon it, the resultant growth completely covering it with moss-like vegetation. From its porous, warm nature, the sponge seems well adapted to the purpose, and dilute fertilizing material might, it would seem, be added to aid the quick development of the plant.

MAY BEETLES.—These are the perfect insects of the white grub, so destructive to lawns and sometimet to meadows. A French plan for destroying, or rather catching, the cockchafer, a very similar insect, is to place in the centre of the orchard after sunset an old barrel, the inside of which has been previously tarred. At the bottom of the barrel is placed a lighted lamp, and the insects circling around to get at the light strike their wings and legs against the tarred sides of the barrel, and either get tast or are rendered so helpless that they fall to the bottom. Ten gallons ot beetles have been captured in this way in a single night.

OATS supply more nourishment and flesh-making material to horses than any other food, but oats alone are not conducive to the best results. Mixed food is best.

Electrotyping with Iron.—Herr Boettger describes a process for steeling copper plates by electrolysis. 100 parts of ferrous-ammonia sulphate, together with 50 parts of sal-ammoniac, are dissolved in 500 parts of pure water, a few drops of sulphuric acid being added to acidulate the solution. The copper plate is connected to the negative pole of a battery of two or three Bunsen elements, an iron plate of equal size being employed as an anode. The solution is maintained at from 60 to 80 degrees. The deposit of iron is of a hard, steel-like quality, and is very rapidly formed.

Blackboards used in schools and lecture-rooms are prepared by closely joining together well-seasoned boards, planed smooth, and painting them with several coats of black paint, mixed with finely-pulverized pumice stone, or similar material, so as to impart a slight roughness to the face, that the chalk employed in writing may leave distinct marks on the board, and yet rub off freely.

The friction of a belt is double on wood what it is on cast iron. It has been found in practice that belts must not be run faster than thirty feet per second, nor have a tension of above 300 pounds per square inch of section.

Miasma Rendered Powerless.

The most certain way to render powerless the miasmatic vapors which produce chills and fever and other malarious disorders, is to fortify the system against them with that matchless preventive of periodic fevers, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The remedial operation of the Bitters is no less certain than their preventive effects, and they may be relied upon to overcome cases of fever and ague which resist quinine and the mineral remedies of the pharmacopoeia. Dyspepsia, constipation, bilious complaints, rheumatic ailments and general debility, likewise, rapidly yield to their regulative and tonic influence. They are an incalculable blessing to the weak and nervous of both sexes, an excellent family medicine, and the best safeguard which the traveler or emigrant can take to an unhealthy climate

DOMESTIC.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—This is one of the most valuable articles in a family, and when it has once obtained a foothold in a house it is really a necessity, and could ill be dispensed with. Its medical qualities are very numerous. For burns it is a quick application, and gives immediate relief; for blisters on the hand it is of a priceless value, searing down the skin and preventing soreness; for corns on the toes it is useful, and good for rheumatism and sore throats, and is the quickest remedy for convulsions or fits. Then it is a sure preventive against moths; by just dropping a trifle in the bottom of drawers, chests and cupboards, it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer. It will keep ants and bugs from closets and storerooms, by putting a few drops in the corners and upon the shelves; it is sure destruction to bedbugs, and will effectually drive them away from their haunts if thoroughly applied to the joints of the bedstead in the spring cleaning time, and it injures neither furniture nor clothing, its pungent odor is retained a long time, and no family ever ought to be entirely out of a supply at any time of the year.

BAKED DRIED PEAS.—Three pints of dried peas; seven quarts of cold water; three pounds of bacon or salt pork; pick over the peas; wash and soak them over night in cold water; drain and pour them into a pot with the bacon or pork, the latter previously cleansed; cover and boil gently; remove the scum as it rises; when the peas become soft, drain and mash them, put them into a baking dish, smooth the top, place the bacon or pork on top, put the dish into the oven and bake brown. The liquor from the peas may be strained, put into a pot, thickened over the fire with Indian meal (about four or five tablespoonfuls to a pint), and boil gently about one hour. When cold it may be sliced and fried.

THROAT DISEASES OFTEN COMMENCE with a Cold, Cough, or unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which if neglected often result in a chronic trouble of the Throat.

MATRIMONY TART.—Pare and core about a dozen nice sized apples; put them into a sauce-pan with a little water to keep them from burning, boil them until you can pulp them (but do not forget to frequently stir them), then add a quarter of a pound of currants, two ounces of candied lemon peel, and enough sugar to sweeten it nicely; if liked, also a little grated nutmeg. Pour this mixture into a large tin or dish that has been lined with a thin paste. Then roll out another piece the same size and thickness, which place over the top; press the edges together all around, make a hole in the centre (the same as for mince pies), and bake. When apples are plentiful this makes a pleasing change from the ordinary routine of pies and puddings.

BAKED TOMATOES.—Drain nearly all the liquor from a can of tomatoes, and put it into the mutton broth, which should be strained into an earthen pan, and set away. Butter a neat pudding-dish, and sprinkle it with bread crumbs, over which place the tomatoes seasoned with butter, pepper and salt. Cover the surface with another layer of crumbs and a few bits of butter. Bake covered for half an hour, then uncover and brown the surface.

GRILLED FOWL.—Take the legs of cold fowl, score them well, and rub in plentifully some French mustard, salt and cayenne; broil over a clear fire and serve with grill sauce. Take one gill of good gravy, add to it one tablespoonful of French mustard, a few chopped capers and a little butter rolled in flour, a few drops of chili vinegar, simmer until quite hot, pour over the legs and serve

HARASSING DREAMS.—An unnatural excitement of the brain and nervous system is the direct cause of sleeplessness, as also of harassing nocturnal dreams. VEGETINE has a peculiarly soothing effect in all such cases, when taken just before going to bed

INDIAN BANNOCK.—Into one pint of Indian meal stir a pint of sour milk or buttermilk, half a teaspoonful salt, a tablespoonful each of melted butter and molasses, add two well beaten eggs, and then stir in a pint of wheat flour. Thin it with milk to a consistency of drop cakes, add heaping teaspoonful of soda dissolved in water, pour into buttered pans an inch thick and bake thoroughly.

MRS. MORSE'S PANCAKES.—A half cupful each of sugar and molasses, two-thirds cupful of milk, a half teaspoonful of mixed cinnamon and cloves, two beaten eggs, flour to make a batter that will just drop from the spoon, a little salt; fry in hot lard.

SALT MACKEREL.—Soak salt mackerel over night, after washing them carefully in plenty of cold water; lay them in a dripping-pan, cover with hot water, and bake till tender; drain then from the water, and serve hot with butter gravy.

NO greater guarentee of the excellence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup could be furnished than that it is recommended by all the leading Druggists.

GINGER COOKIES.—One cup of water, two cups molasses, one-half cup lard, one tablespoontul soda, two of ginger; a pinch of alum, to be dissolved in the water. Flour enough to roll out soft; bake quick.

NICE TEA CAKE.—One cuptul of sugar, a cuptul of butter, three eggs, a cupful and a half of flour, three tablespoonfuls of milk, one teaspoonful of cream-tartar, a half-teaspoonful of salt, spice with lemon; bake in a sheet.

LEMON CAKE.—Two and a half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda sifted in four cupfuls of flour, three eggs well beaten, the grated rind and juice of one lemon; two loaves.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

APPLE PUDDING.—One cup of milk, one egg, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, flour to make a batter. Pour this over quartered apples and steam two hours.

VINEGAR FOR SWEET PICKLES.—To one gallon of vinegar add three pounds of sugar, two tablespoons cloves, ditto cassia and bring it to a good boil.

The slow match may be formed of slightly twisting hempen cord, boiled in a solution of distilled water and saltpetre. Thus prepared, it burns at the rate of one yard in eight hours. The rope may also be prepared by boiling in sugar-of-lead water, or by steeping in lye with a small proportion of quicklime added. Cotton rope without preparation may also be employed.

A cast iron cannon ball two inches in diameter weighs 1.10 pounds, four inches diameter 8.81 pounds, eight inches diameter 70.6 pounds, ten inches diameter 137.7 pounds, twelve inches diameter 238 pounds.

AS THE LIVER IS EASILY DISORDERED, and a great deal of Bilious Distress apt to prevail during the Spring, Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are of seasonable efficacy, as they restore the Liver to healthy action, and remove all Biliousness.

HUMOROUS.

HE entered the saloon with a hasty stride and abstracted air, as if some bank would split wide open if he was not there on time to save it with his mighty intellect. He laid down his short bit with the manner of a man who had paid any number of long bits over that same counter, and would just as soon do it again if he felt like it. He poured out four fingers and a half of whisky. As the bar-tender was wondering whether he was a railroad magnate or a bonanza king in disguise in walked a wreck on the ocean of rum, who begged pitifully for a "nip." The bar-tender was no greenhorn and couldn't be "played." He refused the bummer's piteous appeal. "Stay, my good fellow," cried the compassionate millionaire. "Do you really need a drink? Then divide with me. I poured out more than I WANT." They did divide, and walked out together to initiate other well posted barkeepers into the secret of getting "two for a dime."

IN a boarding house recently a young man on turning off his gas saw the words, "Confess thy sins," in phosphorescent characters on the wall. He was surprised, but listening, thought he heard some young ladies outside the door waiting to observe the effect on him. So pretending to be frightened at the match scratch, he fell on his knees and confessed out loud that he had frequently kissed one of the young ladies in the dark—the one whom he had best reason to suspect of playing the trick. That young lady thinks he is a mean, horrid thing.

A WESTERN man having lost his wife, was accosted by a sympathizing friend, who remarked upon his woe-begone appearance. "Well, I guess you would look thin, too," was the melancholy rejoinder, "if you had to get up before daylight, make the fires, draw water, split wood, and feed the cattle, all before breakfast. I just tell you what it is, if I don't get somebody to fill poor, dear sainted Maria's place I will be resting by her side before many weeks are past."

A SAD looking man went into a drug store. "Can you give me," he asked. "something that will drive from my mind the thoughts of sorrow and bitter recollection?" And the druggist nodded and put him up a little dose of quinine, and wormwood, and rhubarb, and epsom salts and a dash of castor oil and gave it to him, and for six months the man couldn't think of anything in the world except new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth.

Solid men admire the beautiful, and this accounts in some measure for the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dressing, which have been sold yearly since its invention by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

BEFORE Fanny Fern married James Parton, she wrote in a description of Broadway: Here comes James Parton, who doesn't believe in the devil." George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, copied it, and added: "Ah! Fanny, that was before he was married; are you sure he don't believe in the devil now?"

A LADY passenger, whose baby had kept up a dismal and incessant bawling to the sore distress of all in the car, said apologetically to a gentleman in the next seat: "I hope you like children, sir?" "I do indeed," was the reply, "but I like 'em corked up.

A DRUGGIST sent his Irish porter into a darkened cellar; soon after, hearing a noise, he went to the opening and called out, "Patrick, keep your eyes skinned!" "Och! divil an eye," roared Pat, "but it's my nose that's skint entirely."

"I WONDER where dear Ichabod can be this evening; it's after 9 o'clock now," said Mrs. Smiley as she shaded her eyes with her hand against the window pane. "Gone on some mercenary errand or other I believe. He's a real good, charitable soul, and it's just like him."

WHEN you see a baby, which you know to have suffered for a long time with Summer Complaint or Dysentery suddenly improve and grow fat and healthy, you can rest assured that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has been used.

A KANSAS man bet $10 that with his rifle he could shoot an apple off his son's head a la William Tell. He tried it with the brave boy's consent, but aimed badly, and instead of merely piercing the apple on the lad's head, the bullet took the life of a mule in the next field.

"You can never wear those boots out," said a shoemaker. "Then I don't want them," replied the customer; "do you suppose I want boots to wear in the house?"

"JAMES."—Yours received. It is called a drop curtain because, when it goes down, the boys go out for a drop of something, a custom handed down from the days of Shakespeare.

WHY should any one buy a soap half rosin or clay, when Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) is for sale? It costs but a trifle more, and will go five times as far. Try it.

YOUNG man, don't try to cover too much territory. Remember that a little syrup will make one pancake more palatable than it will if spread over a dozen.

THE CZAR has had his dining-room repaired and furnished in magnificent style, but when the old man feels hungry he sneaks down the cellar pantry, stuffs his pockets, and then skins up upon the roof and eats it.

IT is hard to convince the man who has just been hit behind the ear with a snowball that everything was created for the best.

WHEN you deprive a boy of the privilege of taking off his coat and vest together at one pull, what do you expect he has to live for?

He talked as if he had a "frog in his throat," but he was only hoarse; a single bottle of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup relieved the trouble at once.—25 cents.

A familiar instance of color-blindness is that of a man taking a brown silk umbrella and leaving a green gingham in its place.

"THE boy stood on the burning deck," but it did no good. His father had forbiden euchre, and fired the cards beyond extinguishment.

THE man who gets his drink and asks to have it "slated" is the pirate of ten cents.

SOCIETY is the hardest baked on its upper crust.

COMMON-SENSE and the science of chemistry when applied to butter making, reduce the time of churning one-half, increase the product 6 per cent., the quality of the product 20 per cent., and give a rich golden color to the butter the year round. All these improvements, together with many others, result from the use of Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers.

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 know 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.*

Cold as a Prompter of Mortality.

The effect of low temperature on mortality was recently discussed by the Scotland Meteorological Society, the statement being made, among others, that during December, January and February the mortality in the case of females rises to 11.2 above the average, but not to more than 7.8 per cent. among males. According to Dr. Buchanan, one of the participants in this discussion, there are not sufficient data as yet to decide how much of the excess is due to sex, how much to occupation, and how much—say to their boots and other fashions. And further, he states that a comparison of the meteorological with the mortality returns, shows in a striking manner the influence of particular types of weather in largely increasing or diminishing the number of deaths from particular diseases. Periods of unusual cold, for instance, combined with dampness, in the end of autumn, have a proportionately decreased mortality from scarlet and typhoid fevers; of cold with dryness in spring, have an increased mortality from brain diseases and whooping cough; of cold in winter, have an enormously increased fatality from all bronchial affections, and of heat in summer, present a startling, and, in many cases, an appalling death rate from bowel complaints.

SLEEPLESSNESS almost invariably arises from a disordered state of the Stomach. Stimulate the organs of digestion, regulate the bowels and thereby produce sound and refreshing sleep. Narcotics and sedatives murder sleep, and such forced and unnatural stupor is soon followed by ill-effects. But Simmons' Liver Regulator will remove the cause of restlessness and sleeplessness by regulating the stomach; thus, by improved digestion—by a regular habit of body—free alike from laxity or constipation—good health will be established, with its attendant blessing, sound asleep.

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and loss of sleep. As soon as I feel the least nervous, I take a dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator, and sleep at night. MRS. RUTHED BRYANT, Griswoldville, Ga.'

Some few years since a survey was being carried out in Natal for the Colonial Government, during which it was discovered by one of the officers engaged on the work that when certain plants belonging to the natural order *Euphorbiacea* were cut with the clearing knives the gum which exudes from the plants adhered firmly to the blades, and was very difficult to remove. It was moreover found that the knives so coated did not rust and this led to further experiments being made with the view of utilizing the gum as a preservative material. Iron plates were coated with the gum and subjected to immersion in the waters of South Africa which are stated to be proverbial for their foulness and for the rapidity of the growth of vegetation. The euphorbia in Natal grows in close contiguity to the seashore, so that there was ample opportunity for securely testing its value as a protective covering for iron against corrosion and marine growth. The experiments proving perfectly successful it was then sought to put the discovery into a practical form. To this end the gum was dissolved in a preparation of spirits, and this was found to be a ready means of applying it as a coating for ships' bottoms and for ironwok generally requiring such protection, the spirits evaporating and the gum being left on the surface of the metal. With this preparation experiments were made a few years since by Sir Andrew Clarke, C. B., who had a sheet of iron coated with it and placed in water in her majasty's dockyard at Catham, where anything immersed becomes rapidly fouled. At the end of two years the sheet of iron was taken out and was found to be quite clean, and free from fouling and corrosion. The composition has also been successfully tested in Africa against the ravages of the white ant. This success is attributed to the circumstance that the gum of the euphorbia, which forms the base of the fluid, is of such an intensely bitter nature that it paralyzes the efforts of all insects to attach themselves to it, or to bore into any substance coated with it. These successes have led to its adoption in practice for the purpose above indicated, and it is now being introduced in England. We have examined several applications of this composition, which gives a glossy coating alike impervious to air or moisture, while, according to results, its own peculiar protective property remains unimpaired.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Will send their celebrated Electro Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days's trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

VEGETINE.

Six Bottles Every Spring

SICK HEADACHE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10, 78.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—I had been troubled with Sick Headache as often as once a week for twenty years, up to March, 1872, when I thought I would try Vegetine. I took six bottles and have been troubled but very little since. I have recommended Vegetine to others with the same good results. I take a half dozen bottles every Spring, which keeps me all right through the year. By so doing it cleanses my blood and fortifies my system against disease for the year.

Your's, very respectfully,

J. J. SHERMAN,

Dispensing Druggist, 424 Nicolet Av.

VEGETINE.

The M. D's Have it.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction. S. B. DE PRIEST, M. D., Druggist Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE

Gives Me Rest and a Good Appetite.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for twenty years. I heard a great deal about Vegetine, and was recommended by a physician of this city to take Vegetine. I was so that I could not walk. Also had a terrible swelling in the leg, and I was cured by the Vegetine. Before taking Vegetine I was restless, and could not sleep. Since taking it, it has given me rest and a good appetite. I can highly recommend it for what it has done for me.

MISS E. A. VANTILBURG, Short street.

VEGETINE,

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

153

Those answering an advertisement will confer a favor upon the advertiser and the publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal (naming the paper.)

IF YOU CANNOT VISIT US SEND FOR SAMPLES OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS, OR ANY OTHER KIND OF DRY GOODS YOU MAY DESIRE, TO

SOUTHWICK'S COMBINATION STORE.

Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sts., Philadelphia.

Have just commenced their GRAND SPRING SALE OF DRY GOODS, offering one of the finest assortments of Black and Colored Silks, Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, French Novelties, Shawls, Gloves, Hamburgs, White Goods, House Furnishing Goods, etc., to be found in the city, and at prices as **low** or **lower** than can be found in the United States.

BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS.

The great effort and preparation made for this sale gives us the assurance of the largest stock and the Cheapest Prices ever known to the trade.

RICH BLACK SILKS, $1 50; VALUE $2 10
RICH " " $1 50; " $1 65
RICH " " $1 85; " $2 15
RICH " " $1 35; " $1 85
RICH " " 90c.; " $1 25
RICH " " $2 05; " $2 25
Black American Silks, $1 10; value $1 50
Black American Silks, $1 25; value $1 75
Black American Silks, $1 50; value $2 00
Black American Silks, $1 60; value $2 25
BLACK SATIN DE LYON, $1 37½; VALUE $1 75
BLACK " " $1 65; " $2 25
BLACK " " $1 80; " $2 75
BLACK MOIRE STRIPE, $1 75; VALUE $2 25
BLACK PERIN STRIPE, $1 25; " $1 75
Colored Brocade Satin de Lyon, $2 75; value $4 50. Lyons Brocade Silks, $2 50; value $4 50
RICH DAMASSE SILKS, $1; VALUE $1 25
LYONS COUD SILKS, $1 67; VALUE $1 62½
PERSIAN DAMASSE SILKS 65c.; VALUE $1

THIS IS ONLY A PARTIAL LIST OF OUR SPECIAL BARGAINS; YOU WILL FIND SEVENTEEN HUNDRED PIECES OF SILK TO SELECT FROM.

BLACK CASHMERES AND BLACK GOODS.

HAVING SECURED FOR THIS SALE SOME OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS IT HAS EVER BEEN OUR PLEASURE TO OFFER.

ONE LOT OF

BLACK CASHMERES, $1 25; VALUE, $1 75
BLACK CASHMERES, 45c.; VALUE 60c.
BLACK " 75c.; " $1 00
BLACK " 62½c.; " 85