The Confirmation of Queen Victoria's Granddaughters.

The scene of confirmation was the grand ducal chapel in the old castle at Darmstadt, a place of worship in which the English colony there have the advantage of assembling on Sundays. A simple whitewashed edifice of moderate size, with an organ-loft above the altar and lateral colonnadet supporting a couple of galleries, this court-chapel seems well suited to supply the scanty ritualistic wants of a sovereign family who adhere to the Lutheran form of worship. On the altar stood the cross and communion vesssels, while on each side were ranged a profusion of verdant palms and tropical plants. Directly in front, about four paces off, were placed a couple of seats for the young princesses, who were inclosed by two horses-shoe rows of chairs allotted to the most illustrious participators in the ceremony. The body of the church was betimes filled by the members of the diplomatic corps accredited here, including the Hon. W. N. Jocelyn and Mr. Charles Scott, her Majesty's representatives at the courts of Hesse and Coburg-Gotha respectively, by the ministers of state, the privy councillors, the civic, educational and ecclesiastical chiefs—among the latter the Rev. J. J. M. Cunynghame, the English pastor there—and the officers commanding the garrison. Side galleries had been reserved for a few privileged guests of the grand duke, mostly ladies, and for the members of her majesty's household accompanying her. First of all came the Queen, leading in her granddaughter. Princess Victoria, and supported by the Grand Duke Louis, her majesty, whose mourning dress was relieved by bands and edging of white, took her seat by the side of her son-in-law, while the chair opposite was assigned to Princess Elizabeth of Prussia, who escorted her namesake, Princess Elizabeth. Next the queen's at the Prince of Wales, in full marshal's uniform, with all his orders on, in charge of the grand duchess of Baden, while opposite them was the princess of Wales, with the German crown prince in the light blue uniform of a general of the Prussian Dragoon Guards. Further off from the altar, on the left side, was Princess Beatrice with the Grand Duke of Baden, their vis-a-vis being the hereditary dutchess of Saxe-Meiringe with Prince Henry of Hesse. The two princesses, who wore white silk dresses and mantillas of the same color, deeply edged with swan's-down, took their seats before the altar, and the opening chorale being finished, the service began. The confirmation ceremony, which, though performed in a German Lutheran church, does not very materially differ from the English ritual, and not be described in detail. After the preliminary forms Dr. Sell, the clergymen who has superintended the religious education of two princesses, delivered an address, which, though long, was never wearisome, being full of practical wisdom and pervaded by a tone of simple eloquence. The queen, in particular, was deeply affected by the words of the preacher. All then rising the clergyman catechised his proselytes alternately in the usual way, their answers, sometimes very long, being returned in a way which argued both surprising strength of nerve and length of memory on the part of the intending communicants. Then followed the consecration, when, the princesses kneeling, the two officiating clergymen laid each a hand on their heads and pronounced them responsible members of the Christian church. In a few minutes the chapel was again empty, and when the noise and bustle of departing carriages had died away, her majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the grand duke and his brother, Prince Henry, returned to the altar to take the sacrament with her two granddaughters. Afterwards the select and distinguished company dined together in the old castle where her majesty is lodged, her suit lunching apart. Afterwards, accompanied only by Princess Beatrice and the grand duke, her son-in-law, the queen drove in an open carriage and four, preceded by two outriders, to the Rosenhoehe, the summer residence of Princess Charles, in a corner of the grounds of which stands the mausoleum the mornful object of her majesty's pilgrimage, wherein repose the ashes of the Princess Alice and two of her children. Wandering about the neatly trimmed flower-plots that front the tomb of the princess the visitor imagines the mausoleum to be nothing more than a sheltering garden-house and ventures in, to find, however, the floor occupied by three sarcophagi, shrouded by crimson-colored velvet palls and covered with floral corsses, drooping palm branches and wreaths of violet, white and yellow immortelles. "A mark of tenderest love and affection from her broken-hearted mother, Victoria;" "A mark of affectionate love from Louise;" "A mark of love and affection from Alexandra." "In affectionate remembrance from Marie," "A mark of tenderest devotion from' Beatrice," are but a few of the English inscriptions appended to these floral emblems of immorality; while conspicuous among all, at the head of the largest coffin, reposes a massive wreath of purple Grampian heather, being "A token of love from Balmoral,' brought away by the grand duke in October, 1879, after his sorrowing sojourn at her majesty's Highland home. Into this sunny sepulchre the queen with her companions entered, and affectionately placed two more wreaths and a floral cross upon the already heaped-up central bier. Then kneeling her majesty remained for several minutes by the side of her departed daughter in deep devotion. Her majesty's visit to the mausoleum lasted in all about a quarter of an hour.

Military Pocket Hankerchiefs.

Geography is in a weak point with the French nation. The Germans, when they invaded France, where found to know the country better, and to possess better maps of it, than the natives themselves. One of the expedients now adopted for popularizing science in the army partakes of the ludicrous. The French soldiers, we are told, have for some time had pocket handkerchiefs served out to them, on each of which is printed a map of France and its principal colonies; and now others are being distributed bearing impressed on them the leading directions in reference to arms, equipments, harness, drill, &c., of the infantry and cavaly.

AGRICULTURE.

SPRING GREENS.—The real value of all food is not to be judged by the amount of nutriment it contains. Many of the green vegetables we consume contain so little of actually nourishing matter, that if one were confined to a diet of them he would soon starve, as the digestion could not extract from them enough to sustain life. Still, their utility as articles of food is not doubted, and the very general desire for them, especially in spring, when most persons have been long deprived of them, is sufficient evidence that they are needed, did not physiologists tell us that the salts they contain are required by the system. Many, especially farmers, depend upon various wild plants for their first greens. The boys are sent over the meadows for dandelions, to the brook-sides for "cowslips," as the marsh-marigold is improperly called in this county; besides these, nettle, dock, poke, milk-weed and numerous other wild plants are used as pot herbs. Indeed, almost any plant that has no unpleasant taste and no injurious properties, and will cook tender, appears to be used in some part of this country. It is rarely that a farmer raises anything to serve as greens, unless he may have kept his cabbages in a cellar, and has saved the stumps to set out in the spring to give a crop of sprouts, and very good indeed they are. The trouble about the wild supply of greens is the time it takes to gather them, and the uncertainty of finding them when wanted. Moreover, they are generally not so tender as the more rapidly grown products of the garden. There is, perhaps, no useful plant seen in farmers' gardens so seldom as spinach. During the past mild winter there has been hardly a day that 't has not been abundant in the city markets, and in a mild winter like past it may be had almost daily on the farmer's table, while in ordinary winters he can have it whenever the snow is off and the ground thaws. For this early supply the sowing must be made in September, and it is well to "stick a pin" just here in the memory, to make a sowing. Our object at present is to urge a spring sowing. While the crop from this will not be so early, it will be most acceptible, and vastly superior to any wild plant, and those who become accustomed to it now will be sure to prepare next fall for an early supply next spring. Sow the seed in the richest soil in the garden in drills fifteen inches apart; as it is a hardy plant the seed may be sown as early as the soil can be worked. In two weeks make another sowing, and two other sowings at intervals of a fortnight will not come amiss; this will bring the latest sown into the hot weather, when it soon runs up to seed and other things take its place. When the largest leaves of the spring sown are two or three inches long, pull or cut out for use where it is thickest, and what is left will grow all the more rapidly. Farmers who live near markets will find spinach a profitable crop especially that which has been wintered, though the spring sown will pay fairly. In ordering seeds do not forget a paper of "Spinach Beet" and of "Improved Dandelion." The first named is to be sown like beets to greens during the hot summer; by cutting the outer leaves for use, taking care not to destroy the central bud, it will give a continuous and abundant supply of most excellent greens. The dandelion is to give greens early next spring. It must make a season's growth to get roots; these are to be thinned, or better, transplanted to a foot apart, and next spring they will give an abundance supply of greens as much better than the wild plants as one can imagine. Try it!

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.—Feed liberally, work steadily, and clean thoroughly, is my motto in the management of horses. The great trouble is to have the horses rubbed dry and clean before leaving them for the night. When horses are worked six days in the week, thorough grooming is absolutely essential to their health. The more highly they are fed the more important to clean them. Most men use the curry-comb too much, and the whisk too little. We do not insist upon it, but believe it would pay always to take the whole harness from the horses when put in the stable at noon, and rub them dry, washing the shoulders with cold water, afterwards thoroughly drying them with a cloth. We doubt if one farmer in a hundred duly appreciates how much he looses from having poor horses, and in not keeping them in vigorous health, and in a condition to do a maximum day's work.

THINNING OF FRUIT.—Those who practice this should begin as soon as the crop is fairly set. Others may doubt its value, but no one who grows choice fruit for market can afford to neglect it. The experience of a single season with two trees side by side will decide the matter. Let one tree ripen all the fruit that sets, and from the other remove three-fourths of a crop. Keep account of the cost of thinning, and of the returns from the fruit from each tree.

IN purchasing sheep it is judicious to select those that have been fed on soil inferior to that for which they are designed; and the best symptoms of a healthy condition are redness of the gums and of the skin at the brisket, whiteness and evenness of teeth, firmness of wool, sweetness of breath, and coolness of feet."

BUTTERMILK is excellent for cleaning sponges. Steep the sponge in the milk for some hours, then squeeze it out, and wash it in cold water. Lemon juice is also good.

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

Do it Well.

Whatever you do, do it well. A job slighted because it is apparently unimportant leads to habitual neglect, so that men degenerate insensibly into bad workmen.

"That is a good rough job," said a foreman in our hearing recently; and he meant that it was a piece of work not elegant in itself, but strongly made and well put together.

Training the hand and eye to do work well leads individuals to form correct habits in other respects, and a good workman is, in most cases, a good citizen. No one need hope to rise above his present situation who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking, to pick up a cent because it is not a dollar.

Some of the wisest law-makers, the best statesmen, the most gifted artists, the most merciful judges, the most ingenious mechanics, rose from the great mass.

A rival of a certain lawyer sought to humiliate him publicly by saying. "You blacked my father's boots once." "Yes," replied the lawyer unabashed, "and I did it well." And because of his habit of doing even mean things well he rose to greater.

Take heart, all who toil!—all youths in humble situations, all in adverse circumstances, and those who labor unappreciated. If it be but to wax thread, wax it well! if only to cut bolts, make good ones; or to blow the bellows, keep the iron hot. It is attention to business that lifts the feet higher up on the ladder.

DOMESTIC.

SCALLOPED CLAMS.—Take a hundred clams, wash carefully two or three times in cold water then cut off the soft part; chop the hard parts rather fine, and mix all together; roll smooth half a dozen soda crackers, mix half a tablespoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of white pepper, half as much ground mace, and as much red pepper as you can take on the end of a knife; cut a quarter of a pound of butter in small pieces; put a layer of clams in a baking dish, cover them with powdered cracker and sprinkle the seasoning over it with a few pieces of butter, and so fill your dish, letting the crackers and butter be on top; bake for half an hour in rather a quick oven.

A HEALTHFUL PRACTICE.—Loosen the clothing, and, standing erect, throw the shoulders well back, the hands behind, and the breast forward. In this position draw slowly as deep an inspiration as possible, and retain it by an increased effort for a few seconds, then breathe it gradually forth. After a few natural breaths, repeat the long inspiration. Let this be done for ten or fifteen minutes every day, and in six weeks' time a very perceptible increase in the diameter of the chest and its prominence will be evident.

GROUND RICE PUDDING.—To six ounces rice, one quart milk; stir this over the fire till thick, take it off, put in a piece of butter the size of a walnut; when just cold, add eight yolks of eggs, four whites, well beaten; rasp the peel of a lemon and put to it some sugar with the juice, then mix all together; puff paste at the bottom of the dish; half an hour bakes it.

ORANGE SALAD.—Cut several oranges crosswise into slices an eighth of an inch thick, place them on a flout glass dish, one piece half covering the other, until the surface of the dish is covered; sift pulverized sugar over them; then add a third of a small wineglassful of brandy or other good liquor, and serve. Peach salad is made with cherry wine in place of brandy.

HOW TO CURE DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. Nichols, who has made a series of dietetic experiments on himself, has arrived at the conclusion that, if the stomach is allowed to rest, any case of dyspepsia may be cured; that the diet question was at the root of all diseases; that pure blood can only be made from pure food, and that, if the drink of a nation were pure and free from stimulating qualities, and the food was also pure, the result would be pure health.

SPICED APPLES.—Eight pounds of apples, pared and quartered; four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, one ounce of thick cinnamon, one-half ounce cloves; boil the vinegar, sugar and spices together; put in the apples while boiling, and let them remain until tender (about twenty minutes), then put the apples in a jar; boil down the syrup until thick, and pour it over them.

LEMON CATSUP.—One pound and a quarter of salt, quarter of a pound of ground mustard, one ounce each of mace, nutmeg, cayenne and allspice, one gallon of cider vinegar, eight or nine garlic cloves, fifteen large lemons. Slice the lemons, add the other ingredients; let simmer for twenty or thirty minutes; place in a covered jar; stir every day for seven or eight weeks; strain, then bottle, cork and seal.

EXCELLENT COFFEE RECEIPT.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly says:—Stir into the ground coffee sufficient white of an egg to make a smooth paste; add the proper quantity, by measure, of boiling water, and let it boil gently for twenty or thirty minutes. Made thus it is exquisitely clear and transparent, the coagulated albumen holding every fine particle of solid matter.

CRACKERS AND CREAM.—Split six Boston crackers, place then in a soup-plate and pour boiling water over them. As soon as they are soft, draw off all the water and sprinkle lightly with salt; then pour over them nice sweet cream. This is specially liked by little children who are not feeling well, and usually relished by grown people.

FOAM SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS.—One and one quarter cups of sugar, one quarter of a cup of butter, well beaten together. Beat the white of the eggs to a froth before putting in. Flour to taste, and at last add one cup of boiling milk.

HAMLETS.—Two eggs, one and one-half cups of raisins, chopped fine, two-thirds cup of shortening, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves and soda; dissolve the soda in two great spoonfuls of milk; mix stiff, and cut out like cookies.

LEMON JELLY.—Four ounces of butter, one pound of sugar, six eggs, the grated rind and juice of two lemons. Put all in a pan over a slow fire, gently stirring until it is as thick as cream; then pour it into jars, cover and keep in a dry place.

CITRON IN CAKE.—To prevent citron from getting to the bottom of a cake or pudding, rub the citron well with flour after cutting, and it will neither sink nor mass together. The same applies to other fruit.

TOOTHACHE DROPS.—One ounce of alcohol, two drachms of cayenne, one ounce of kerosene oil; let it stand twenty-four hours after mixing. It cures the worst case of toothache.

RINGWORMS.—Make a curd by mixing alum and the white of an egg over a fire until it is the consistency of pomatum; spread over the ringworm. One or two applications should effect a cure.

The production of any well-known substance artificially by the synthetical chemist is generally viewed by the public with opposition, until convinced that it is identical with the natural product. A German paper produces an indorsement of artificial vanilline by Professor Meldinger, who says it possesses undeniable advantages over natural vanilla. The latter loses its aroma, is unequal, and the natural bean only contains two per cent. of valuable material, with ninety-eight per cent. of worthless or even injurious material, of which the removal is troublesome and tedious before the pure flavor can be obtained. In Germany the vanilline is mixed with sugar and put up in packages of different strength for different purposes. That for chocolate manufacturers is seventy times as strong as good vanilla; that for family use is put up in packages equal to one bean, and sold at nine cents each; that for liquor manufacturers contains two per cent. of vanilline. Dr. Meldinger speaks very highly of this artificial vanilline, which may be wholesome; but has it the delicious bouquet of the natural bean?

Safety from a Pestilential Scourge.

Protection from the disease, not a medicinal agent which merely checks the paroxysms, is the grand desideratum wherever the endemic scourge of malaria prevails. Quinine does not afford this protection. The chief reason why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has won such immense popularity is that it prepares the system to resist the malarial pest. This it does by bracing, and toning the physical organism; regulating and promoting an equal flow and distribution of the animal fluids, and establishing digestion on a sound basis. Not only is fever and ague prevented, but the worst types of the disease are conquered by it. Such is the only just conclusion to be drawn from the overwhelming evidence in its favor. It is equally efficacious in dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and general debility, and rheumatic complaint, and is a reliable diuretic and nervine.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A BLIND man was begging for alms at the church of St. Roch, whining piteously: "Have pity upon a poor blind man with two small children dependent upon him!" Later, a gentleman who had given him something happened to disembark from a train at a suburban station, and there the first person that he met was the same beggar, whining piteously: "Have pity upon a poor blind man, with five children dependent upon him!" "Ha, my friend," he says, "your wife has presented you with triplets has she?" "No, sir, no; but, you see, whereas in Paris, where everything is so expensive two children are amply sufficient to move people's hearts; out in the country, it takes at least five to knock the grangers. That's why. Have pity upon a poor blind man."

HE had asked for her photograph. She excused herself with some kind of a story about her negative being lost, and another would have to be secured, etc., when he interrupted her rather warmly with the remark, What do you suppose I care for your negative, Carrie? It's your affirmative I've been after these six months!" She said nothing, but kind o' turned up the whites of her eyes, and he— Well, it is nobody's business what he did. It is only necessary to say that he started for the tailor's first thing next morning, and she—why she has done nothing but try on all sorts of things ever since.

THE rising generation ought to be protected against the stupefying influence of Opium preparations. We call the attention of all mothers to the fact that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrub is absolutely free from Laudanum or other Opiates.

THE young ladies of Chattanooga, Tenn., organized a leap-year party, hired a hall, ordered a supper and went around in carriages to hunt up the young men to compel them to come in. Everything went lovely until the committee went to settle the bills, when they learned that the young men had already paid them. The young ladies say now that it was "real mean" in the boys, and declare that they will never give another leap-year party.

A SHOP was broken into one night; but strange to say, nothing was carried off. The proprietor was making his boast of it, at the same time expressing his surprise at losing nothing. "Not at all surprising," said his neighbor. "The robbers lighted a lamp, didn't they?" "Yes," was the reply: "Well,' continued the neighbor, "they found your goods marked up so high they couldn't afford to take them."

A LOVER received the following note, accompanied by a beautiful bonquet: "Deer——, I send bi the boy a buckett of flours. They is like my love for u. The nite shald menes kepe dark. The dog fenil menes I am ure slaive. Rosis red and posis pail; mi luv for u shall never fale."

DON'T you think," said a brother lawyer to Judge Underwood, "that Jim Pierson is the greatest liar of a lawyer that you ever saw?" "I should be sorry to say that of Brother Pierson," replied the judge; "but he is certainly more economical of the truth than any other lawyer on the circuit!"

M. TALLEYRAND was enjoying his rubber, when the conversation turned on a recent marriage of an elderly lady of respectable rank. "However could Madame de S——make such a match? a person of her birth to marry a valet-de-chambre!" "Ah," replied Talleyrand, "it was late in the game; at nine we don't reckon honors."

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence on the inflamed parts, allaying Pulmonary Irritation, and giving relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Troubles to which Singers and Public Speakers are liable.

"WHY, Bridget," said her mistress, who wished to rally Bridget for the amusement of her company, upon the fantastic ornament of a huge pie: "Why, Bridget, did you do this, you're quite an artist; how did you do it?" "Indade, it was myself that did it," replied Bridget, "isn't it pritty, mum? I did it with your false teeth, mum."

BERTHA—Mamma, Johnny is awfully naughty. He's been banging my new dolly with all his might against the floor!" Johnny—"Pooh! I seen her bang it herself t'other day." Bertha "Well, what o' that? Ain't it my dolly.

No true lady will flounce out of the room and slam the door after her when asked to forego her new silk dress for a few days, and let her husband settle an old cigar bill.

NEW remedies and old ones under new names are being constantly introduced to the public, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup still takes the lead for the cure of Cough, Colds etc. Price, 25 cents.

A CHICAGO man has had a lost tooth replaced by one transplanted from the mouth of a young girl, and now at a party, when the rest of his mouth is watering for saloon, salad and quail on toast, that tooth just aches for ice cream and frozen pudding.

"YOU wan't a flogging—that's what you want," said a parent to an unruly son. "I know it, dad; but I'll try and get along without it," returned independent hopeful.

WASHINGTON never told a lie, but if the gem puzzle had existed in his day we fear that he might have—have said: "Oh, I've done it lots of times, but I can't tell just how."

A MUSIC store in Cincinnati sends out a circular which promises the public it will "supply any musical want." Twenty-five persons have sent orders to be supplied with an ear for music.

"How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank," as the burglar remarked to his pal, while they gazed at the institution they intended to rob the first dark night.

DON'T IRRITATE YOUR LUNGS WITH A STUBBORN COUGH, when a remedy, safe and certain as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be so easily procured. Sore Throat and Lungs are speedily helped by it.

"THAT's the first hop of the season," remarked a dancing-master, as his young hopeful sat down on a tack. Then the music started and the bawl began

SECOND thoughts are best. It is not the same with mortgages.

"Became Sound and Well"

HATCHER'S STATION, Ga.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

Dear Sir—My wife, who has been ill for over two years, and has tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your Favorite Prescription. My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. METHVIN.

"Best of All."

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1879.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—My family have used your Favorite Prescription and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is the best of all preparations for women complaints. I recommend it to all families.

G. S. WATERMAN, Druggist.

CHRONIC Looseness of the Bowels results from imperfect digestion, and this again from stomach irregularities and interruptions. The cause lies in the torpidity of the Liver, and the cure is, take Simmons' Liver Regulator to aid digestion, to stimulate the dull and sluggish Liver and to regulate the bowels.

"For twenty months I was afflicted with Diarrhœa. Numbers of physicians prescribing for me missed my case—their medicine, mostly astringent, aggravating my condition. I was advised to use the Simmons' Liver Regulator. This medicine soon indicated the proper diagnosis—an impure matter, secreted from a disordered Liver, and, coursing the passage of the bowels, irritated and inflamed to a diseased condition. In a few weeks the medicine corrected it. I was restored to perfect health and have remained so over two years, no symptoms having returned. I use it in my family as a specific for all disorders originating in disordered Liver. "JAMES G. TISON, Bagdad, Texas."

Narcotism from Nutmegs.—The fact that nutmegs have strong narcotic properties has long been known, but they are in such common use as a favorite condiment used in small quantities that their dangerous nature when taken in large quantity is apt to be overlooked and forgotten, even by those who are aware of their tendency. A physician reports, in one of our medical exchanges, a case where a lady patient during his absence was induced by her old woman nurse to take nutmeg tea. One and a half nutmegs were used in making the tea, and the patient drank the whole of the decoction during the day. About 10 o'clock at night she began to get drowsy, and by 4 o,clock the next morning she was in a profound stupor. At 10 o'clock the next morning the narcotic effects of the nutmeg began to wear off, and by 4 P.M. she had pretty well recovered. The symptoms were about the same as those produced by oplum, and remedies given for them were the same. Nutmeg in the quantity of two or three drachms has been known to produce both stupor and delirium; and dangerous and fatal consequences are said to have followed its free use in India. Mace, which is the outside covering of the nutmeg, possesses essentially the same properties.

MYSTERY SOLVED.—The great secret of the wonderful success of VEGETINE. It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Cement for Glass.—A good cement orf glass, and one which completely resists the solvent action of water may, it is said, be prepared by she following process: From 5 to 10 parts of pure, dry gelatine are dissolved in 100 parts of water. To the solution about 10 per cent of concentrated solution of bichromate of potash is added, and the liquid is kept in the dark. When articles joined by this cement are exposed to the light, the gelatine film is acted on by the chemical rays, the chromate being partially reduced, and the film of cement becomes tough and durable.

WASHDAY is a holiday, thanks to Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.,) which is rapidly coming into general use. It acts like magic, and bleaches clothing without injuring the fabric. Try it.

Sugar and Calomel.—To the researches made by M. Jolly appears to be due the valuable discovery, as relating to the changes that may take place in the stomach, that really pure sugar has no effect on calomel, but that many sugars are sold in which a small portion of lime hydrate is left; they are white, but have only undergone the first crystallization. Further, some of the sugars of commerce are acid, and the fact is established that either acids or alkalies will determine the change of calomel. M. Jolly has found that calomel lozenges made in Paris are free from bichloride, but it is known that in Italy several chemist have detected it in lozenges: the latter might be due of an impure sugar, showing, therefore, the necessity of that article being tested by pharmacists and lozenge makers.

THE Chinese must go, and all Americans should go—and buy a bottle of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dresser. Since the recent improvement, no preparation ever had such a sale or gave such general satisfaction as Carboline. Sold by all druggists.

A *novel* use of the old iron rails superseded by steel rails has been made by the engineer of the San Paulo Railway in Brazil, who has been making them into telegraph posts, and thus overcoming the trouble and annoyance occasioned in all tropical countries through the destruction of the wooden posts by ants. These rails, when originally laid down, cost £11 per ton, and the steel rails which have displaced them have cost only £4 10s.

The oil lands of Peru are on the coast region. They extend from Cape Blanco to the Tumbez River, a distance of 120 miles. The tract is sixty miles wide, and contains 4,500,000 acres. Where the waves of the Pacific Ocean have worn away the rocks the oil trickles out, and the outcrop may be traced for ninety miles along the coast.

Early Birds.

A great deal has been written about the English sparrows, and naturalists still dispute upon their usefulness and whether they really do kill the worms they were brought over here to kill. It does not seem to have occurred to any one that if they do not we shall need to revise our accepted proverbial philosophy, for it surely cannot be pretended that the sparrow is not an early bird, and if he does not catch the worm, then all that has been said and believed of the early bird, from immemorial time, is a delusion and a snare. His earliness really furnishes a much graver indictment against the sparrow than his alleged indifference to entomological pursuits. He is the earliest bird ever known. The nightingale stays up over night, like the owl, and thus may be classed among the late birds. The lark is said to rise with the sun. But the sparrow gets up long before the sun shows any sign of rising and just about the time when quiet folks prefer to be asleep. He is more misguided even than the summer fly, whose activity he anticipates by several hours. And the worst of it is that he does not go about his business of worm-catching with the subdued sobriety that befits an early riser, but, on the contrary, begins at once to chatter and talk, and all his family and his neighbors' families begin also to chatter and talk, like a party of intoxicated revelers. In plain terms, he makes a nuisance of himself.

If he would wait till daylight, like an honest bird, this frivolous conduct might be overlooked; but to break in upon the peaceful slumbers of a community at the very time when slumber is most precious, and to many persons, most precarious, is an outrage absolutely unpardonable.

A Good Thing to Know.

Every man and woman in the land ought to know that Kidney-Wort is a sure and safe cure for all diseases caused by the failure of the bowels or kidneys to perform their duties. Do not fail to try it.—*Reporter.*

Teh Female Form.

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