"In Memory of Cash Down"

He is at rest. Cash Down is dead and buried and the mourners are home from the funeral. He was a well-known man, but of late years he was not half appreciated. There was a time when he stood head and shoulders above Trust and Dead Beat, but times some how changed. Cash Down left quite a large family, who will take warning by his sad fate. He cut his life short by many years in his efforts to keep his word and meet his pecuniary obligations, and they will not follow in his foot steps.

There was a time when Cash Down was met with a smile and a hearty shake of the hand. If he wanted his buggy repaired the blacksmith would figure first and depend upon his pay the hour the work was finish. He could then take the money and become Cash Down himself, making a difference of ten per cent in his favor. If Cash Down wanted a new suit of clothes the tailor make a difference of $5 between him and Slow Pay, and the money could be sent East to pay for his cloth. The last time Cash Down was out on the street he saw Slow Pay, Bad Debt and Dead Beat walking arm in arm, and the blacksmith, the tailor, the grocer and the merchant shook hands with each of them and replied:

"Certainly—certainly. You can have what you want on time, and I'll sell you just as cheaply, and wait upon as promptly, as I will Cash Down."

One of them might pay in six months; the second might be forced to pay in a year or two, and the third didn't intend to pay at any time. They got the same treatment as Cash Down, and a great rush was made to send home their goods.

The old man entered a grocery where he had paid out hundreds of dollars in ready money and asked the price of sugar. Slow Pay sauntered in after him and asked the same question, and both were given one figure. Yet at the same time Cash Down had paid over that counter more than a thousand dollars in ready cash, and Slow Pay was in debt fifty dollars and adding to the figure.

Cash Down went to a dry goods store to purchase a dress for his wife. Bad Debt was ahead of him. Cash Down pulled out a $20 bill and paid for his goods on the spot. Bad Debt picked up his bundle and told them to charge it. In the one case the merchant had his money in the cash-box to help pay for a new stock. In the other his collector would be months, if not years, getting it, or in the end it would be charged to profit and loss. Yet Cash Down had to pay the same price that Bad Debt did.

Cash Down wanted a new pair of boots. He went to his old shoemaker and was surprised to hear that he would be charged fifty cents more than for the last pair

"Has there been a great advace in the price of leather?" he asked.

"Oh no,"

"Do you pay your workman more?"

"Not a cent. You see, Slow Pay, Bad Debt and Dead Beat are into me pretty heavily, and I must make it up by charging cash customers a little more! That's a way we all have of doing."

Cash Down must then pay the same prices as Dead Beat, and help make good Dead Beat's indebtedness in addition! He went home, sick in mind and body. The doctor who attended him was bound by solemn agreement to charge as much as if called to see Dead Beat, and his prescriptions cost more, because he had to help pay Dead Beat's old bill at the drug store. When he died the undertaker made no reduction on the casket, and the tombstone cutters put an extra five dollars on the price of the shaft to pay the balance due from Bad Debt for the one furnished his child's grave!

Mrs Cash Down, widow of the late decease, went down after her mourning recently. She bought a bonnet at one place and said she'd pay sometime this summer. She got dress goods at another, and simply told them to put it on the books. She needed shoes, and she said she'd hand it in some day. She had a hundred dollars in her pocket, but she didn't pay out a cent. She had learned something.

Cultivating the Pear.

The trees must be well cared for, thoroughly cultivated, and, when the soil is not fully supplied with all the needful elements of their plant-food, they must also be well manured, or they will result in disappointment, mortification and loss. The ground should be devoted to the trees alone, though, for a few years, low, hoed crops may be allowed among them. No grass or grain crops should ever be grown with the pears; nor are weeds any better suited to their tastes. Thorough culture of the surface-soil should be given among the trees; the quince roots being superficial, care should be exercised to avoid injuring them, hence the propriety of thorough preparation of the ground in the first instance, close planting, and hand labor for dwarf trees. Standards, if well cultivated for a few years until they have attained some size, during which period corn or other summer crops may be grown among them, can afterwards bear a degree of neglect; or they may be seeded down with clover or grass, which will check their too vigorous growth and promote their fruitfulness. This, however, should not be attempted until the trees have attained their full growth They had better be kept cultivated five or six years before being seeded down with clover, which is preferred to any of the true grasses. We should not count upon making a meadow of the pear orchard, but let the crop rot upon the ground, and, whenever the trees appear to need culture, plough under the clover, and cultivate the ground for a season or two. The rows in which the trees stand will need careful hand labor with the hoe, or, still better, with the pronged hoe or the digging fork, even when horse labor is practised between the trees. There will be a space that cannot be reached by the horse cultivator, and this must be worked by hand. In large orchards, whether of dwarfs or standards, horse power is necessary to economize labor. In such situations, corn is the best crop to grow among the trees, and this should be left standing on the ground during the winter as a protection for the trees; stalks ploughed under in the spring will help to manure the soil. After the trees have acquired such a size as to preclude the growing of corn, which should never be planted within four feet of the trees, the ground may be sown with buckwheat at midsummer, not for a crop of the grain, but for the sake of mulching the surface and keeping the soil loose.

A Word to Tourists.

You cannot have a better companion on your journey than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That prime medicinal agent will enable you to drink brackish water without running the risk of disordered stomach and bowels, will neutralize the influence of foul or miasmatic air, and will prove a most agreable and wholesome stimulant and means of counteracting the fatigue of traveling and seasickness. Change of climate, water or diet, is apt to induce harassing and often dangerous diseases. The three changes combined are fatal to thousands of emigrants and travelers every year. Is it not, then, of the last importance to know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are an absolute preventive of the hurtful consequences arising from these causes? Travelers, voyagers and emigrants to new countries cannot be too often reminded of the fact that this agreeable vegetable tonic is the most reliable safeguard against disorders to which they are far more liable than the habitual denizens of healthy regions.

AGRICULTURE.

THE USE OF BROAD WHEELS.—The authorities of many foreign countries have power to regulate the width of the wheels of vehicles that run over the public highways. They discriminate in favor of broad wheels, because they do less injury to the road-beds, which are constructed in the most approved and scientific manner. No civilized country has as poor roads as the United States. If we may credit our best authority on this subject. Still, little or nothing has been done in any State toward preventing them from becoming worse by the employment of wheels that have such narrow rims that they cut into the earth whenever they sustain a heavy weight. Recently a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, after a long investigation of the subject, recommended the passing of a law making the use of broad tires compulsory on all vehicles except stages, omnibuses, hacks, family and pleasure carriages. Three years are allowed to pass before the provisions of the bill shall become compulsory. After that time wagons drawn by one beast will be required to have felloes not less than three inches wide; those drawn by two beasts must have wheels not less than four inches wide, and if drawn by more than two animals the wagon must have wheels at least five inches in width. Two-wheeled vehicles drawn by one beast are to have wheels five inches wide, and if drawn by more than one beast wheels at least six inches in width. The proposed measure looks simply to the preservation of the road-bed of highways. As might be supposed, there is a good deal of opposition to the bill. Some of the farmers declare that it was proposed by wagon-makers. Men engaged in teaming as a business also oppose it. They think that property owners should keep the roads in repair, and that they should be allowed to regulate the width of their wagon wheels according to their own ideas of economy.

PEAR BLIGHT.—It has been shown by careful microscopic examination in its earliest stages that the disease is caused by a minute fungus which develops in the bark and penetrates inwardly, destroying the cell structure as it proceeds. The fungus is so small that the distinguished investigator, Dr. J. Gibbens Hunt, under a powerful microscope, could not distinguish the species; but this is of no consequence. This being the cause of the disease, the preventive is obvious. Any one who is in a neighborhood liable to blight can have immunity by washing his trees annually with pure linseed oil, sulphur wash or other other things that will kill a fungoid spore without injury to the bark. Of course spores may get into a device where the washes cannot reach, and hence there may be some cases where, even though the trees be washed, there will be disease. The cause of the disease has been so clearly demonstrated and the remedy so patent, that cases of "fire blight" only prove ignorance or neglect.

SCAB IN SHEEP.—A correspondent whose sheep were badly diseased, after trying other remedies, especially sulphur, found in April nearly all his ewes had lambs, and when the lambs were one week old they began to dig and scratch themselves. He says: After I turned them to grass, I paid no attention to them till I sheared them: then every sheep and lamb had the disease, though no worse than in the winter when the sulphur kept it in check. About the first of June I made a strong decoction of tobacco, at about five pailfuls mixed with three gills of spirits of turpentine. I then gave every sheep and lamb a thorough washing all over the whole body. I then turned them to grass to watch the result. I found that two of them still showed signs of the disease. I caught them and put sulphur all over their backs and sides, and that is the last that I have seen of the scab in my flock.

TO RAISE A ROOF.—It is an easy matter to raise the roof of a building so as to build an extra wall under it. Loosen the plates from the wall and raise the roof, one corner at a time, resting the roof on timbers placed across the corners of the building. As the roof is raised build up the wall, and as this is done, raise the roof. If the building is a frame one, the roof must be raised the intended height first, resting on blocks placed on the floor under it; and the studding spliced and mortised into the plate. The raising may be done by levers, a little at a time, or by jackscrews. But it should be secured as it is carried up, so that it cannot go over sidewise.

IF the upright, spiked toothed harrow is to be used for pulverizing the soil, keep the teeth sharply pointed and unclogged.

LET your out-door grape vines lie on the ground until after they have begun to sprout, if you desire low-branching vines and new wood for renewing.

Ancient Nineveh.

Additional discoveries in the ruins of Nineveh reveal the fact that the Assyrians were acquainted with the phenomenon of sun spots about which so great modern astronomical interest centers. But sun spots cannot be discovered without telescopes; "therefore," says Judge Daly, "the Assyrians must have had telescopes to aid them in their study of the heavenly bodies." In fact, Mr. Layard actually found a crystalline lens in the ruins of the great city. So, then, Galileo was not the first maker of a telescope. The contemporaries of the prophet Jonah used the instrument more than 2,000 years before. The writing on the bricks found in the ruins showed also that houses and lands were sold, leased and mortgaged much in the same way as they are now; that money was loaned at interest, and market gardeners "worked on shares;" that plowman while driving their oxen sang songs, two of which have been preserved. These bricks, with cuneiform inscriptions of their smooth surfaces, constituted Assyrian libraries, quite as lasting, it would appear, as the printed books which make up modern libraries. One has been found containing a plain, business-like notice requesting visitors to give to the librarian the number of the book, or brick they desired to consult, and he would get it for them. In fact, these imperishable brick records bring before us almost startling pictures of daily life in the great Assyrian capital three thousand years ago, and show that life was not materially different from what is to be seen in one of the great cities of the present day.

DOMESTIC.

A SHORT ESSAY ON WASHING.—Experienced house keepers very seldom give clear and positive instructions in housework. Their success seems to be the result of some uncommunicable knack. Years of experiment and uncertainty appear to be required in reaching positive knowledge in regard to housework, and that a knowledge which must die with the discoverer. Whoscever desires to escape uncertainty in one important department of housework is recommended to read the following complete guide to the whole art of washing: To begin with, clothes should not be soaked over night; it gives them a gray look, and the solid parts lying against the clean portions streak them. Before beginning to wash, the clothes should be assorted, and the fine ones kept separate all through the washing. Rub the clothes in warm—not hot—water. Hot water sets, instead of extracting, the dirt. Turn them and rub them till pertectly clean in the first water. If the water is allowed to becomes much soiled, throw it out and take fresh, for if the water is allowed to become very much soiled, the clothes will be dingy. The clothes should then be rubbed out as thoroughly in the second as in the first water. No amount of rinsing or boiling will ever make clothes white which have not been thoroughly rubbed out. After the second rubbing put the clothes in cold water to boil, without rubbing soap on them or putting soap in the water; they are soapy enough. Too much soap makes clothes yellow and stiff. As soon as they begin to boil remove them to the "sudsing" water, If they boil long they will be yellow. Let each article be well "soused" up and down in the sudsing water, rubbing them out thoroughly with the hands to get the suds out; wring dry and throw in the "rinsing-water," which is the last water. Let this be slightly blued. Excessive bluing is the careless washerwomen's refuge. The rinsing is to be as thorough as the sudsing. After rinsing, starch. The old-fashioned idea that clothes require to be dried before being starched, is not sustained by intelligent observation. Dip the articles in boiling hot starch, plunging the hands constantly into cold water, to prevent their being scalded, and rubbing the starch well in. Next hang out, and be sure to stretch every inch possible to the sun and the wind. Garments hung double, or in bunches or festoons, will not bleach. Wash flannels in lukewarm water, and rinse in water of the same temperature. Avoid rubbing soap upon the flannels. Stretch them, when thoroughly clean, snap them energetically, and hang up immediately—by the fire if the weather is bad. Two waters are enough for flannels. When sprinkling clothes, dip collars, cuffs and shirt-bosoms in cold starch, made so thin as to look like water with a little milk in it. Clothes starched thus need no wax, lard, nor other preparation to make them iron easily. A smooth, dead white is generally more highly esteemed now than glazed look which shirt manufactureres give to their linen. Clothes washed by the above directions will be white as the driven snow.

BRONCHITIS.—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 disease of the throat.

POTATO SALAD AND DRESSING.—Cut a dozen cold boiled potatoes into fancy shapes one-quarter of an inch thick; mix with some flakes of cold boiled fish—halibut, cod or salmon—and pour over them a boiled salad dressing, made with six tablespoonfuls of melted butter or salad oil, six ditto of cream or milk, or a teaspoonful of ground mustard and one cuptul of vinegar. Boil well, then add three raw eggs beaten to a foam; remove directly from the fire and stir for five minutes. When quite cold pour over the salad; garnish with slices of pickled cucumbers, beets, hard-boiled eggs and parsley. This dressing can be made in quantitles and kept tightly bottled for weeks. When used for green salad put it into the bottom of the bowl and the salad on top and stir together when ready to serve. Salt and pepper to taste.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill, without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure. Ask your neighbor this same question.—*Times.*

CREAM SAUCE.—One cup of milk, one teaspoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, salt, and pepper. Put one tablespoonful of butter into a small frying-pan, and when it gets hot, not brown, add the flour. Stir until perfectly smooth, then add, gradually, the cold milk. Let it boil up at once, season to taste with salt and pepper, and serve. This is nice to cut cold potatoes into, and let them just heat through; they are then called creamed potatoes; also for a sauce for vegetables, for omelets, for fish, for sweetbreads, or indeed for anything that requires a white sauce. If you have plenty of cream, use that and omit the butter.

MARBLE can be nicely cleaned in the following manner: Pulverize a little blue-stone, and mix with four ounces of whiting; add to these four ounces of soft soap and one ounce of soda dissolved in a very little water. Boil this preparation over a slow fire fifteen minutes, stirring all the time. Lay it on the marble while hot, with a clean brush. Let it remain half an hour; then wash off in clean suds, wipe dry, and polish by quick rubbing.

NERVOUSNESS, and all derangements of the nervous system, are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking VEGETINE. It is a nerve medicine, and possesses a controlling power ver the nervous system.

IF *spermaceti* is dropped on any garment or furniture, first carefully scrape off all that can be removed without injury to the material; then lay brown paper over the spot, or a piece of blotting-paper, and put a warm iron on the paper until the oil shows through. Continue to renew the paper and apply the warm iron until the paper shows no more oil.

GREASE on a carpet, if not of long standing, can be readily disposed of by washing the spot with hot soap-suds and borax—half an ounce borax to a gallon of water. Use a clean cloth to wash it with, rinse in warm water, and wipe dry.

COULD I but see Carboline made,
And view the process o'er,
No bald head pate would make afraid,
Nor gray hairs fright me more.
As now Improved and perfected,
No oil was ere so sure,
All skin disease, of limb or head,
It never fails to cure.

IF *ink* has been spilled over rosewood or mahogany furniture, half a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol in a tablespoonful of water, applied with a feather, will quickly remove it.

WEAK LUNGS ARE CRUELLY RACKED, and the general strength gradually wasted by a persistent, deep-seated Cough, which DR. JAYNE'S Expectorant may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain benefit from it also, if troubled with either Asthma or Bronchitis.

HUMOROUS.

MICHAEL AND PAT, soon after landing in America, entered an eating saloon, when, being comfortably seated at a table on which stood the accustomed castor containing pepper-sauce, vinegar, mustard, &c., they called for fried steak, potatoes, &c., and while enjoying ther frugal meal togetheir Mike espied the mustard bottle, and having never before seen or tasted this kind of sauce, was tempted to swallow a good-sized spoonful. Very soon the tears commenced to flow down his cheeks in large quantities, which being noticed by Pat, led him to inquire, "What are you crying about, Mike?" to which Mike replied, "I am crying to think of my poor father who died a year ago today," Pat seeing Mike eating the yellow paste with such apparent relish, was induced to take a spoonful himself, when, like Mike, he commenced to cry, when Mike asks, "And what are you crying about, Pat?" Pat replies, "I am crying because I am so sorry you did not die when your father did."

WE have a new fifteen puzzle. It is a young man who works on a salary of fifteen dallars per week, spends five dollars per week for board, three dollars and a half for cigars, two dollars and thirty cents for drinks, two dollars and twenty-five cents is for theatre tickets (the twenty-five cents is for a gallery ticket at a variety show). Now, the puzzle to be worked out is this: How can a young man save enough at the end of the year to pay five dollars borrowed money?

It doesn't do a bit of good to take a twelve mile promenade in a fourteen foot room with the baby, and sing or declaim: "Hootchie, pootchie, pudden and pie." Use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and be done with it.

TOMATO SAUCE.—One quart can tomatoes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two of flour, eight whole cloves, one small slice of onion. Cook tomatoes ten minutes with onions and cloves; heat the butter in a small frying pan, and add the flour. Stir over the fire until smooth and brown. Then stir into the tomatoes, season to taste with salt and pepper, rub through a strainer which is fine enough to keep back all the seeds. This sauce is nice for fish, meat and maccaroni.

"YES," said Mrs. Goodlington sadly, "he was indulging in sequestering exercise. His horse got frightened at something or other and reciprocated him to the sidewalk. When they took him up they found a bad fractious in his leg, and it had to be computated to save his life." And the old lady didn't say another word for at least fifteen minutes. She was thinking, as she afterwards said, of the "dreadful sights in the confirmatory."

"POP," said little Johnny, looking up from the sporting paper he was reading, "do rings have corners?" "Why rings are round, Johnny; therefore there can't be any corners in them." "Well," returned Johnny, "this account of a prize fight says the principals entered the ring and retired to their respective corners." Johnny's spirit of inquiry caused him to lose his paper.

"DON'T waste your time clipping at the branches," said the woodman to his son, but lay your axe at the root of the tree." And the young man went out and laid his axe at the root of the tree like a good and dutiful boy, and then went fishing. Truly, there is nothing so beautiful as filial obedience.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—*Utica Herald.*

THE editor of a newspaper that has adopted phonetic spelling in a measure received a postal from an old subscriber in the country, which read as follows: "I hev tuk your paper for leven yeres, but if you kant spel enny better than you have been doing fur the las to munths you may jes stoppit."

OUT in Nevada a school trustee had just got everything fixed to run away with the school fund, when, to his indignation, he found that the other trustee had squandered every dollar of it. He says now the world is too full of thieves and scoundrels for an honest man to have any kind of a chance.

A LITTLE girl, aged three, went to church lately to see a christening. When, on her return, she was asked what she thought of the baby, she replied; "It was a good baby; it did not cry when the gentleman washed its head."

The opinion of the people has been fully confirmed by wide-spread experience that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best and cheapest remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, etc.

"No, William," she mournfully uttered, still allowing him to retain the hand, "No, William, I can't marry you. I don't belleve you can provide a wife with butter upon your present salary, and I can't eat olemargarine."

WITH the merry springtime comes the flight of joyous birds from the South to the North, the flight of summer idlers from the city to the sea, and the flight of dusty pennies from the small boy to the stake.

IN the good old times the father said to his son: "Pay as you go; if you can't pay, don't go." Now, judging from results, the advice seems to be, "Go as you please and pay if you can."

A LITTLE boy of four years was sleeping with his brother, when his mother said: "Why, Tommy, you are lying right in the middle of the bed; what will Harry do?" "Well, ma," he replied, "Harry's got both sides."

Thirteen cents is the cost of five gallons of soft soap, made from one pound of Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.,) and the soft soap will go farther than a dollar's worth of common soap. Try it.

A LITTLE boy being told by his mother to take a powder she had prepared for him, "Powder, powder!" said he, putting on a roguish smile, "mother, I ain't a gun!"

THERE is but one debtor in the Suffolk county jail, Mass., and he hails from Boston.

A CLOVE in the inkstand is worth two in the mouth. It will keep ink from molding.

New Publications.

are furnished by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and Great Russell Street Buildings, London, England, on terms to suit the times. A new edition of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, about 1000 pages, nearly 300 illustrations, by R. V. Pierce, M.D., post-paid, $1.50. Invalid's Guide Book, post-paid, 10 cts.; Motion as a Remedial Agent, illustrating movement for paralysis, diseases of females, stiffened joints, club feet, spinal curvature and kindred affections, 10 cts.; Diseases of Generative Organs, 10 cts.; Catarrh, its rational treatment and positive cure, sent on receipt of one postage stamp. Address as above.

To Travelers by Sea and Land.

The effect of change of air and of travel is to produce Constipation, which is followed by Headache, Piles, and a general disarrangement of the system. The Stomach, already nauseated, gags at the very sight of a pill, while other mixtures, sweetened or not sweetened, or acid, are revolting. Nothing of the kind is ever complained of in taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is always grateful to the Stomach, whatever its condition may be; in fact, the slightly bitter taste of the Regulator is pleasant in removing the sick taste from the mouth. A dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator, say from a half to a full tablespoonful, will impart a grateful warmth and glow to the weak and nauseated stomach, will regulate the secretions and will gently assist Nature, slowly and surely, without griping or nausea, as though no medicine had been taken.

The Cultivation of Carp.

The peculiar advantage of the carp is its domesticity. It can be raised artificially with much more ease and success and with much less expense than any other fish of equally good quality. Farmers can cultivate it successfully in small natural ponds upon their farms, and thus bring fish culture as near home and make it as much of a part of their business as poultry raising. Indeed, if it were properly fed and the water changed often enough, this fish might be grown to a weight of three or four pounds in a washtub. It grows rapidly—an important consideration in domestic fish culture. In those climates most favorable to its growth it will attain a weight of from two and one half to four pounds in one year. Under ordinary circumstances the usual weight which it attains in three years is from three to three and a half pounds. However, it grows only during the months of May, June, July and August. The temperature of the air and water has much to do with its growth. It will not grow except in warm weather; wet, cold summers are as disastrous to it as to field crops. Its size appears to be almost unlimited. There are instances of carp weighing fifty and sixty pounds; many specimens taken in Southern Europe weigh forty pounds. It is not a fish of prey; it never attacks other fishes; and its harmlessness renders it an excellent fish with which to stock large lakes and rivers. The carp was imported by the Fish Commission into the United States from Germany. Originally it was native to the waters of Central Asia. As early as the eleventh centry it was introducted into Austria. For many years it has been a staple product of Germany, and with the peasantry it is often the main resource for sustenance when the crops fail.

New Uses for Phosphorus.—The luminous properties of phosohorus are being put to practical use. Faces of timepieces that have received an application of this substance are rendered so luminous that the figures on the dial become perfectly distinct in a dark room. In twenty-four hours any clock can be treated so as to give a satisfactory result. It is proposed to extend this application to the names of streets and the numbers of houses. A candlestick has been constructed of porcelain and so arranged with applied phosphorus that it gives sufficient light to read in the darkness of a cellar the label on a cask where spirits or other inflammable liquids are stored. By this means the explosions occuring from the incautious use of an unprotected candle or lamp are obviated.

Dr. G. De Gorrequer maintains that the same poison gives rise to the several diseases known as scarlatine, puerperal fever, typhoid, diphtheria, and erysipelas. The difference of results he attributes to the special circumstances of the case and to the constitutional peculiarities of the patient. If, on the other hand, it is insisted that each of the above diseases is due to special poison, then those who hold such an opinion commit themselves to the hypothesis of abiogenesis.

Binz and Schulz have advanced an hypothesis of a rather questionable nature as to the chemical cause of the poisonous character of arsenic. They think that the poisonous action of arsenic depends on its easy convertion and reconvertion within the organism from the higher to the lower stage of oxidation, whereby the tissues are destroyed owing to the violent vibration of the atoms of oxygen, and that the other members of the nitrogen group are poisonous for the same reason.

Making Oil Cloth.—The manner of making oil cloth is very simple. Place some good resin or gum-lac over the fire in drying linseed oil till the resin is thoroughly dissolved, and the oil brought to the thickness of balsam. Spread this upon canvas, or any other linen cloth, so as fully and entirely to glaze it over; suffer it to dry perfectly, and it will be found impenetrable to wet of every description. To give a color to this varnish, grind the blue, green, etc., with the last coat you lay on.

The digestibility of bread depends in great measure upon its being porous. If it is compact and heavy, the digestive juices are unable to act upon it, and it remains in the alimentary canal undigested, giving rise to the disagreeable sensation all know as indigestion.

M. Thollon has recently observed, by the aid of his spectroscope of high dispersive power, a solar protuberance whose height equalled one-sixteenth of the diameter of the sun, or about 55,000 miles.

A Joyful Announcement

to suffering millions is the glad tidings that at last a certain cure for piles has been discovered. 500,000 persons who have used Dr. Silsbee's Anakesis, pronounce it infallible. Doctors of all medical schools prescribe it in practice; empirics and nostrum venders counterfeit and imitate it, and all, without exception, admit that it is entitled to the name of "Medical Miracle." Nothing in medicine is more simple, rational, prompt and certain. It is not an accidental blunder of inexperience, but the scientific solution of a most difficult problem, by an accomplished physician of 40 years' practice and study. Anakesis is a happy combination of a soothing poultice, supporting instrument and curative medicine. It alleviates at once the most excruciating pain; it holds up the raw, sensitive tumors, and by firm, continued pressure and medication applied to the swollen veins is able to cure the most inveterate cases of blind or bleeding piles. The inventor of "Anakesis" may well be regarded as a public benefactor, and sufferers from this terrible disease will thank us for calling attention to a discovery so worthy. It is not less singular that in the circular concerning Anakesis, full directions are given for PREVENTING PILES, a fact never before observed in any medicine the proprietors wished to sell. "Anakesis" is sold by druggists everywhere. Sent free on receipt of price, $1.00 per box; *sample gratis* by P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946 New York, sole manufacturers of "Anakesis."

New Hampshire Returns.

A New Hampshire lady writes: Mother has been afflicted for years with Kidney diseases. Last spring she was very bad, and had an alarming pain and numbness in one side. Kidney-Wort proved a great blessing and has completely cured her.—RECORD.

A Valuable Gift Free.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

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 Receipt 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.

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.

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