Ocean Currents in the Pacific

It had long been an accepted theory that a branch of the Gulf stream or warm current, which sets over from Japan toward Alaska, was flowing northward through Behring straits into the Arctic ocean. W. H. Dall, acting assistant of United States coast survey, in a recent report published by Congress, finds that there is no such warm current setting in that direction. The "Kuro-si-wo" according to this authority, is not marked in its approach to the American coast by sharply defined walls of water temperature such as characterize the Gulf stream of the Atlantic. It is not at all like a river flowing in its bed. There is a general drift which is reversible and intermittent when opposed by storms, and which shades off from a temperatue of 65 degrees. That part of the Kuro-si wo having a temperature of 55 degrees approaches the northwest coast in the vicinity of Vancouver Island. There is a deflected arm of this current known as the Alaska current, which has a temperature varying from 50 to 55 degrees. The shoal waters of the Behring straits on the eastern side appear to be warmer than on the western side. But Capt. Dall says there is no proof that there is a warm current flowing up through the straits. The whole Pacific coast, however, from Unmak in Alaska to Vancouver is bathed by a sea with a summer temperature varying from 48 degrees to 55 degrees. The winter along a coast of this temperature never can be severe. There is a great precipitation of moisture, but only a moderate degree of cold until the interior of the country is reached. South-eastern Alaska has been described by recent explorers as having more than a tolerable climate. For a considerable part of the year it is pleasant and altogether agreeable. It is essentially that of Vancouver. The exhalations of moist air are drifted inland. Vegetation is rank, and a great deal of the land can be made very productive. It is not to be supposed that the influence of the Kuro-si-wo is lost after passing Vancouver in a southerly direction. It no doubt has some influence all along the Oregon coast, and greatly aids in the precipitation of moisture in Washington territory and northern Oregon. In California we get only fogs as a dividend, but they greatly aid vegetation. Capt. Dall does not make his demonstration or a non-flowing warm current in Behring straits very clear, and the fact that the water is warmer on one side than the other would still leave some ground for the old hypothesis.

Paris Astronomical Museum.

Considerable progress has been made with the new museum now forming at the Paris Observatory. Among other objects are Mercator's globes, dating from the middle of the sixteenth century. That figuring the earth is the first on which meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude were laid down. The great equatorial lakes of Africa, it is reported, are all to be found upon it. The glass cases contain the first portable meridian circle constructed on Admiral Moucher's plan; the pendulums of invariable dimensions employed by Captains Fraissinet and Duperre in their voyages around the world, for the determination of the absolute value of the intensity of the cenpetal force and of gravity at different points of the earth's surface; and the apparatus used by M. Cornu, of the Institute, with a view to determine the velocity of light from observations made between the Observatory and the Tower of Montlhery. Another glass case, adds the *Journal des Debats*, contains the standard metre of the First Republic; the toise used in 1738 in Peru for measuring a degree at the equator; the toise used in Lapland some short time afterward for measuring the polar degree, and the platinum kilogramme made by the Republican Commission of Weights and Measures. Freshel's len, the first ever graduated, is also deposited in the new museum, and the object-glass of the great astronomer Cassini, which he used in successively determinlng the existence of Jupiter's satellites, Saturn's double ring, the abnormal flatness of Jupiter's poles, and the vast velocity of his rotation, as well as that of Mars. In another of the cases are to be seen the doubly refracting prisms with the help of which Arago measured the diameter of the great planets, Neptune excepted.

Ninety Miles in Ninety Minutes.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, in Philadelphia, Pa., have just turned out a remarkable specimen of work intended for a remarkable purpose. It is a passenger engine constructed for the Reading road, to be run over the Bound Brook route, between that city and New York, in which service it is expected to eclipse anything of the kind going. It has been built chiefly for speed, and if the expectations of the contracting parties are carried out, the time between that city and New York over the above route will be lessened about half an hour. The distance from Philadelphia to New York is ninety miles, and the fast trains over both the Pennsylvania and Bound Brook roads have been making it in about two hours. The Reading people are aiming to make the distance in one hour and a half, and with this object in view they some time ago contracted with the Baldwin company to build them an engine that would perform the work, or, in other words, accomplish ninety miles in ninety consecutive minutes. The new engine has the largest pair of driving wheels, perhaps, of any engine in this country, the wheels being 6½ feet in diameter. The ordinary driving wheel of passenger engines has a diameter of from 5 to 5½ feet. The new engine is different in other respects also, having but one pair of driving wheels instead of two additional smaller ones as is the usual custom. It is also much heavier than the regular passenger engine; its weight is about 84,000 pounds, while the ordinary engine weighs from 70,000 to 75,000 pounds. It is expected to make the entire distance to New York without stopping to take water. That this may be done it is supplied with a tank of about twice the capacity of engines in general. It will hold 4,000 gallons of water. The capacity of the ordinary passenger engine is from 2,000 to 2,500 gallons. The new engine, which was taken out of the works a few days ago and is now at Reading, will be put to use on the Bound Brook Route within a week or ten days. Should the attempt to thus lessen the time between Philadelphia and New York prove successful other engines will be built and put regularly on the road.

Panics and Sun Spots.—A curious bearing of science upon commerce is suggested in reference to commercial panics. It is said that these have during the last half century shown a tendency to occur periodically, the interval which seperates them being about ten years. The period corresponds closely to the greatest sun spot period of 11 years—a fact to which attention has recently been called.

Sacred Birds.

Extraordinary honors were paid the goose in ancient times; and it is still held in great veneration by some of the Eastern nations. The figure that occurs so frequently on Buddist monuments is the Brahmanese goose. The ancient Britons, according to Cæsar, held it implous to eat the flesh of goose. The ibis was another bird held in the greatest sanctity by the old Egyptians. There are still numerous pits containing ibis mummies in that country. The largest of them, a little to the westward of the pyramid of Aboutir, is about twenty feet deep. The floor of this pit, for probably a depth of many feet, is covered with heaps on heaps, and layers on layers, of coarse earthen jars, the lids cemented down, containing each the body of an ibis, preserved with bitumen and enclosed in numerous folds of narrow cloth bandages. Some of the mummies are found in a state of great preservation—black and charred, and incapable of being taken whole out of the bandages, but all the bones, the heads, and all the feathers entire. Whether these animals were thus embalmed and brought to this place of burial whenever found dead, or whether collected here only as objects of worship, is a question of which no ancient authority assists in the solution. The Mohammedans have a great veneration and esteem for the stork. It is almost as sacred with them as the ibis was with the Egyptians; and they would look upon a person as profane who should kill, or even harm one. So precious were these birds held in Thessaly, which country they are said to have cleared of serpents, that the slayer of a stork was punished with death. They were thought much of at Rome; for when a person, from a freak of luxury, ordered it to be placed on his dinner table, he drew upon himself the direful obloquy of the whole city. The robin is considered in several countries a sacred bird; to kill one is little less than sacrilege, and its eggs are free from the hands of the birdmaster. It is asserted that the respect shown to it by man is joined in by the animals of the wood. The weasel and the wild cat, it is said, will never molest it when killed. One cause for the veneration in which it is held may be the superstition which represents it as the medium through which mankind are wared of approaching death. Before the decease of a person, a robin is believed, in many instances, to tap thrice at the window of the room in which the sick person is lying. Grimm says that the peculiar veneration with which this bird is treated has been shown by the whole German race from remote times; and he refers to the bird's color and its name as evidence that it was sacred to Thor, the god of lightning. The swallow, too, in Germany is everywhere deemed a sacred bird. Like the stork, it preserves the house on which it builds its nest from fire and lightning. The Spanish peasants have a tradition that it was a swallow that tried to pluck the thorns out of the crown of Christ as he hung upon the cross; hence they have a great reverence for this bird, and will never destroy it. In parts of France the wren is a sacred bird. To kill it or rob its nest is deemed an atrocity which will bring down the lightning on the culprit's dwelling. Such an act was also regarded with horror in Scotland.

The whydah bird and the watertagtail are held sacred by the natives of several parts of Africa. Among the Mandan Indians the dove is held so sacred that neither man, woman, nor child will injure it; indeed, the Mandan Indians declare that even their dogs, ferocious as they are, instinctively respect that bird.

Hot.

Sam and Bill, our newsboys, sat in the alley on a cake of ice, waiting to be taken into the office, and talked:

Says Sam—It's slightly warm to-day.

Says Bill—I know it. How's the 'mometer stand?"

Sam—It don't stand at all; it's wilted right down flat out, like a poor paper collar at a picnic.

Bill—Well, how do you tell how hot t is?

Sam—You see I tell by my shirt. In the mornin', when I put my clos on, it's down all around; then after I sail around and sell a dozen papers it's got up to the waist-band of my trousers, and I knows it's warmer than it was; then along about 'leven o'clock, after I've blacked a forty acre pair of boots for a steamin' Granger it's up to my shoulder-blades, and I know it's gettin' still hotter, and then about the time the first edition comes out it's got up and around my neck, and I know it's mighty hot, and purty near time for a thaw. I've got a patent on that arrangement, and I'll sell you the right for the whole of Hamilton county for a mere straw—with a lemonade at the other end of it.

Bill—Why don't you see Edison and git him to put a measurin' gauge on to it?"

Sam—Go slow, will you? He was here to see me the other day, with a concern that he said was ahead of anything he had got up. He called it a shirtograb, and said it would bust up my 'mometer business, because it was going to keep shirts to their proper level in hot weather. We are goin' to settle the matter nex' week, and I was just stuffin' you for the lemonade when I asked you to buy me out. 'Taint for sale till Eddy writes me a letter, love. There's the last edition—git.

Underground Curiosities.

At the city of Medina, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever the earth is dug, when the workmen arrive at a distance of sixty three feet, they come to a bed of chalk which they bore with an auger, five feet deep. They then draw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills the newly made well, which continues full and is affected neither by rains or drought. But what is the most remarkable in this operation is the layers of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors and different pieces of mason work. Under this is found a soft cozy earth, made up of vegetables, and at twenty-six feet, large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with walnuts still sticking to the stem, and the leaves and branches in a perfect state of preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells, and the bed is eleven feet thick. Under this, vegetables are found again.

AGRICULTURE.

BETTER HAY AND PASTURE.—Anyone passing through agricultural districts, say in June when the herbage has about or nearly reached its full growth must notice how land is only half or a quarter utilized, by allowing the unchecked growth of all sorts of weeds. A large proportion of this land is pastured, and the way the poor cattle have to seek out the little grass from among the overwhelming weeds is a source of actual sadness. These pasture fields, too, are allowed to go on producing noxious weeds for a series of years without an effort being made to get rid of them by the surest mode known to the observing farmer—*frequent cultivation*. Then, again, we see the same proportion of weeds in many fields from which the cattle hay is to be cut and this is done year after year just as though cows and other cattle would eat the weeds any more rapidly dry than green. It is as apparent as the sun at noonday that to whatever extent weeds are allowed to grow just to that extent is the land wasted. Now that this can be avoided in most cases scarcely admits of doubt. And what is true of the pasture fields, is the same where the herbage is left to become hay. The good clean field is the exception. Not only the ox-eye daisy, but sorrel and plantation, and asters of various kinds, which cattle care no more for when dry than when green, constitute the bulk of what is to be hay; and it is tolerably good stuff which has but one-fourth of extraneous matter. We have before suggested that our agricultural societies, which give so many and such high premiums for fast trotting horses might at least share a little for the encouragement of the food which the noble animal is to eat. Premiums for well-grown hay, clean hay, hay from improved grasses, and well-managed hay-fields, would surely be objects worthy of the attention of even a "State agricultural society," and we think it will become so if the press will unite in commending the subject to general attention. Surely there is no greater eyesore than a field, looking as if it might produce thirty bushels of wheat, seventy-five of corn, or from two to three tons of first-class hay to an acre, allowed to be covered with masses of noxious weeds, which can and should be destroyed. A merchant from the city who may pass through a rural section, and see these myriad of ox-eyed daisy flowers, will almost invariably ask why they are there, and if they cannot be exterminated and good hay and grain raised instead.

SHORT-HORNS FOR THE DAIRY.—Before the uncertainties of tradition were supplanted by the facts of history, the Durham cow was known and highly prized in some parts of England for her dairy qualities. In the earlier history of this breed they were known as the Teeswater, the Holderness, the Yorkshires or Durham, depending upon the location where bred and kept. But, about a century ago, Mr. Turner, of Hurworth, bred the famous bull Hubback, and from him and his descendants, Foljumbe, Bolingbroke, Favorite, and Comet, were established the various families of the improve Short-horn breed of cattle. Robert and Charles Colling, taking the lead and making selections from the Teeswaters, Yorkshires and Durhams, established the Duchess family of Short-horns which has been sure to improve every other known breed of cattle with which they have been crossed. The Collings have been followed by Bates, Booth, Spencers Ducie, and others of England, by Morris, Thorn, Sheldon, Alexander, Groom, Wadsworth, Kelley, Harrison, Butts, Samuel Campbell, and a host of others, until the Short-horn is well-known and duly appreciated in every civilized country of the world. Although some of the breeders named, and many others, have bred for fancy, rather than for the dairy, yet the dairy qualities are inherent in the breed, in an eminent degree, and only require proper management to develop it to its original strength with absolute certainty. I might give records of milk, of butter and cheese, of Short-horns, and their grades, but it will perhaps be sufficient for me to say that the largest yield of milk on record was by Duchess 1st, the motner of the Duchess family of Short-horns. The largest yield of cheese per cow on record was produced by a herd of grade Short-horns, owned by A. L. Fish, Esq., of Herkimer county, New York. The great value of the Short-horn over other breeds for the dairy, is in her ability to digest and assimilate the food she consumes more perfectly than any other breed, thereby enabling her on a given amount of food, to produce the most milk, the most butter, the most cheese, and the most beef for the food consumed, of any breed of cattle we have.

FROM experiments recently made by Mr. J. H. Burns, it appears that the application of yeast to insects produces in them a fatal fungus, and diluted yeast is therefore recommended as destructive to the potato beetle. It would at least be an easy thing to try.

CURCULIO of the plum stings the fruit while it is quite small. The trees should be jarred in early morning, beginning when they are just passing out of flower, and the sluggish beetles caught on a sheet opened beneath the tree for the purpose. Afterward those caught on the sheet should be burned.

THERE is contained in the corn cobs raised in the United States from 115 to 120 million pounds of carbonate of potash, which is the third most valuable article required in agriculture.

Imitation Power of Dogs.

Some dogs possess an imitating power—which in men is called originality, invention, discovery—they make experiments. We had a pointer that exhibited this faculty in a curious manner. She was weakly when young, and for that reason, together with other circumstances, was never properly trained—a fact that may perhaps have prevented her "mind" from congealing into the stolidity of routine. She became an outdoor pet, and followed at heel everywhere. One day some ponds were netted, and of the fish taken a few chanced to be placed in a great stone trough from which cattle drank in the yard. Sometime afterwards the trough being foul, the fish—they were rosch, tench, perch, and one small jack were removed to a shallow tub, being scarcely a foot deep, though broad, they were, of course, distinctly visible, and at once became an object of the most interest to the pointer. She would not leave it, but stood watching every motion of the fish, with her head now on one side, now on the other. There she must have remained some hours; and was found at last in the act of removing them one by one, and laying them softly, quite unhurt, on the grass. We put them back into the water, and waited to see the result. She took a good look and then plunged her nose right under the surface and half-way up the neck, completely submerging the head in that position groped about on the bottom till a fish came in contact with her mouth, and was instantly snatched out. The head must have been under water each time nearly a minute, feeling for the fish. One by one she drew them out and placed them on the ground, until only the jack remained. He puzzled her, darting away swift as an arrow, and seeming to anticipate the enemy. But after a time he too was captured. When the fish were returned to the tub, the pointer again commenced her fishing. Scarcely anything could be imagined apparently more opposite to the hereditary intelligence of a pointer than this; and certainly no one attempted to teach her, neither did she do it for food. It was an original motive of her own. To what can it be compared but mind proceeding by experiment?

DOMESTIC.

BREAD FOR SAUCE FOR GAME.—Two cups of milk, one cup of dried bread crumbs, one quarter of an onion; two tablespoonfuls, of butter, salt and pepper. Dry the bread in a warm oven, and then roll into rather coarse crumbs. Now sift them and the fine crumbs which come through the sieve, and which make one-third of a cupful. Put on to boil with the milk and onion, boil ten minutes, then add one tablespoonful of butter and seasoning. Skim out the onion. Fry the coarse crumbs a light crisp brown in one teaspoonful of butter, which must be very hot before the crumbs are added. Stir over a hot fire for two minutes, being careful not to burn. Cover the breasts of the roast birds and serve with it.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—Two cups of granulated sugar; one cup of butter; whites of eight eggs beaten to a froth; one cup of sweet milk, three full cups of sifted flour, and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, add the milk, then the flour (baking powder in it), and the whites. When well mixed, divide and into one-half grate a cake of sweet chocolate. Bake in layers and put together with custard as follows: Bring one pint of milk to the boiling point, stir in first two teaspoonful of corn-starch dissolved in a little milk, and the two beaten eggs and a teacnp of sugar. Flavor with vanilla. This is a very excellent cake.

AMBROSIA.—Spread in a glass dish a layer of grated cocoanut and sugar, then a layer of peeled oranges, sliced thin, and so on, alternately, until the bowl is full. The top layer is of the cocoanut and sugar. Let it be made several hours before serving up. The precise portions are difficult to give, as the amount of sugar required must vary according to the flavor and sweetness of the oranges. A generous allowance of sugar, however, ought to be made—say one pound and a quarter to one dozen fine and juicy oranges and the meat of one fair-sized cocoanut.

—A COUGH, Cold, Catarrh, or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes.*

ANY one may make his own oil paste blacking by the following trust worthy receipt: Molasses 1 lb., ivory black 1½ lbs., sweet oil 2 oz. Rub together in a mortar till all the ingredients form a perfectly smooth mixture; then add the juice of one lemon, or about a wineglass of strong vinegar, and thoroughly incorporate with just enough water added slowly to gain a required consistency.

TURNIPS ON THE GRIDDLE.—We have seen for some time a statement going the rounds of newspapers, that a turnip used in rubbing the griddle, while cooking griddle cakes, would give the desired smoothness and do away with the unpleasant smoke. We doubted it, but a trial soon convinced me that the statement was correct. We found, however, that at times, it was necessary, when beginning, to put a very little grease on the turnip, but this made no appreciable smoke.

To remove fruit stains from table linen: If uncolored, moisten with dilute sulphuric acid and then rub with a strong aqueous solution of sulphite or hyposulphite of soda; or soak for a short time in a strong solution of bleaching powder (calcium hypochlorite), press out excess of liquid and immerse in dilute sulphuric acid (1 to 10 of water); rinse in cold water, dip in hyposulphite of soda solution, and afterwards wash out thoroughly in hot water. If colored, use plenty of soapsuds and ammonia water.

EVERYTHING conducive to the better condition of the baby is sure to attract attention; and hence it is that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is becoming more and more appreciated, as its wonderful influence in subduing the diseases of babyhood becomes recognised. Price 25 cents.

TO SOFTEN PUTTY.—Slack three pounds of stone quicklime in water, then add one pound of pearlash, and make the whole about the consistency of plant. Apply it to both sides of the glass, and let it remain for twelve hours, when the putty will be so softened that the glass may be easily taken out of the frame.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—Two cupfuls Indian meal (even); one cupful rye meal; one cupful flour; one (small) quart sweet milk; pinch of salt; one half cupful molasses; two teaspoonfuls cream tartar; one teaspoonful (even) of soda dissolved in water; steam four hours, and water must boil constantly all the time; put in oven and heat for breakfast.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for the ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

VIRGINIA BISCUIT.—One quart flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one quarter pound butter, mix the flour and butter with the hand, together, and moisten with water; roll it out very thin three times, and beat with the rolling-pin each time; roll as thin as a sheet of paper; cut with a saucer and bake in sheets. These are particularly nice for lunch.

To prepare Japanese cement, mix the best powdered rice with a little cold water; then gradually add boiling water till a proper consistence is attained, being careful in the meantime to keep it well stirred; lastly, it must be boiled for one minute in a clean saucepan. The paste is beautifully white, almost transparent, and well adapted for fancy paper work, or other things requiring a strong and colorless cement.

THE soft and silky appearance given to the hair by the use of Carboline, the natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, is the subject of general remark by all who have witnessed its effects upon the human head. Sold by all dealers in drugs.

WASPS' nests are frequently ignited by some chemical action, supposed to be that of the wax upon the paper like substances of which the nests are formed. "Spontaneous combustion" of this nature is believed to be the cause of many mysterious fires in hay stacks and farmers' buildings.

THE time has passed for the 'Elixirs, Cordials' etc. for the Baby, and Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is now the established and reliable remedy. Price 25 cents.

A GERMAN technical journal says that salts of tin will remove iron stains from linen much more effeotually than oxalic acid will do it.

WHEN Mind and Body are out of Sorts, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, dos tiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious attack springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition, and speedily emove all billary distress.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"DID you make the train?" asked the anxious questioner.

"No," said smarty, "it was made in the car shops."

"I mean did you catch the train?" with a slightly embarrassed manner.

"Of course not; it's not infectious," was the cute reply.

"Well, you confummigated fool, did you arrive at the depot in time?"

"No, you verdant idiot. I arrived in a barouche."

"Oh, you antique simpleton, did you board the cars?"

"Why, you antediluvian muddle-brain," howled the smart man once more, "you know I don't keep a boarding-house."

IN the early stages of his ministry the celebrated Dr. Strong of Hartford, preached some time in a neighboring village. One day a committee called upon him to settle with him for his services, and, after stammering a while signified to him that his further services were not desired. "What does this mean, gentlemen?" asked the doctor. "Why," replied the spokesman, with some hesitation, "the people have got the impression that you are inclined to universal salvation." "Gentlemen," answered the doctor, "I never have preached that doctrine; but, if I ever should, I promise to make the people of this town an exception."

"SIR," roared a man out in Nebraska striding up to a neighbor, "Sir, you are a liar."

"I am," exclaimed the astonished neighbor. "How do you know I am?"

"Because I know it; because I have found it out."

How long have you been living here?"

"Six weeks."

"Oh, well, probably you do know, then."

A BOY has been discovered in Tennessee, the formation of whose backbone is peculiar. He has a hinge in it, as it were, which enables him to place his head and feet on the floor at the same time without experiencing any inconvenience. This is certainly an improvement in the way of boys. This country wants thousands of boys with hinges in their backs—and the boy who is compelled to pick potatoes and weed the garden will agree with us.

"I'M A-RESTIN," said a tramp, yesterday, to a person who interrogated him. "This is my vacation. The goods which I manufacture are now out of season." And he took off the rim of his hat from which his hair projected like a Prince-of-Wales plume. In the inside was pasted a piece of paper bearing the date "May 8, 1900—1 P. M." "That," he said, cheerfully, "is the next eclipse of the sun. Shall sell the rest of my smoked glass then." And, with an enterprising air, he resumed his vacation.

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

ALTHOUGH Buckle was proficient in thirteen languages, he never exhausted more than one when his rear collar button flew off at an evening party, causing his collar to bob up against the back of his head, while he was dancing with a pretty young lady. If a man is ever justifiable in ripping through nineteen languages in one inning, it is on just such an occasion.

"ONE hundred thousand women are said to be working in the fields of the West." And a hundred thousand able bodied men are hanging around street corners in the East, complaining that there no nice, easy jobs for them. What easier job do they want than "hanging around street corners?" Do you want them to go West and leave their wives and parents at home with one less mouth to provide for?

THE Iowa Central railroad has posted in its passenger coaches the following notice: "Every tobacco-chewing gentleman will have the gallantry to keep the ladies' coach clean, by riding in the forward car while chewing."

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 over the nervous system.

A HEN'S brain isn't very large, but it is large enough to comprehend the fact that she never was the mother of an Easter egg, and that if she was it would not hatch painted chickens.

THE only men who ever hang to a New Year's diary are the chaps who lend money to their friends. They must have some sort of a book to write down names and amounts in.

JUDGE—See here, prisoner, if you do any more lying you won't get off with three years. Prisoner—But, judge, how many years d'ye s'pose ye'd gim me if I told the trooth?

IT is a time-honored custom in Quincy Fla., to salute a newly-married couple by firing a cannon. This is to remind those present that the battle of life has fairly begun.

As one pound of Dobins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) will do the work of five pounds of any other, it is really the cheapest, though it costs a little more per pound. Try it.

DRAW a circle fifteen feet in diameter, place a mule in the center, and walk around him without getting out of the circle.

SOME females have just been arrested in Kentucky for the manufacture of illicit whisky. This is the first recorded instance of a woman keeping still.

A CLOCK was on view at the Paris exhibition which fired off a pistol hourly. The exhibitor, on being questioned as to the object, explained, phlegmatically, that it was to "kill time."

Women as Lawyers.

Though *Old Mr. Fogy* has long questioned woman's fitness to practice law, and her opinions concerning legal matters, no one has ever questioned her opinion concerning Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for those "dragging-down" sensations, and the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex. The Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee.

PITTSBURGH, *Pa., March* 14th, 1879. Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir.—I was treated by four different physicians without avail for disease of the liver and uterus. Some time ago I commenced the use of your Favorite Prescription and Discovery, being at the time, confined part of the time to my bed. At first my improvement was slow, but I now find myself well after the use of four bottles of each of the medicines. With many, many thanks, I am, very respectfully,

MARY E. GRACE.

"I WISH I was dead," is an expression not unfrequently used by the Dyspeptic and sufferer from Liver disease; the depressed spirits unfitting the mind for anything and almost driving him to despair. Be of good cheer, there is life and health left for you yet. Take Simmons' Liver Regulator. It regulates the liver, dispels despondency and restores health. Look well that you get the genuine, prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co., enclosed in a white wrapper, with a red Z on the front.

"I can recommend your medicine. All the health I enjoy, and even my life, I may say, is in consequence of the Simmons' Liver Regulator. I would not take $1,000,000 for my interest in the medicine. "W. H. WILSON, Lecturer State Grange, and President Florida Co-operative Stock Co., P. of H., Welborn, Florida."

Mr. Muskelyne, the noted conjurer of the Egyptian Hall, London' has invented an apparatus to check the fares taken by the London omnibuses. Bearing in mind that a separate fare is charged for each section of the distance, to accomplish this was no easy matter. Naturally, it is rather a complicated affair; it is automatic and works by clock-work, each person receiving a ticket marked for his particular distance and the fare. A self-register is made by the movement of persons entering and leaving, by their weight on the steps acting as a lever.

Bud-variation is fully recognized now, and new varieties are produced as well as from seed. Botanists, however, continue to record examples, the latest of which is by Fritz Miller, who, writing from Brazil, says that a banana, which for years produced reddish fruit, one season sent up a stem which bore yellow fruit; and he asked whether all the varieties of bananas may not have originated in this way? This is the general belief, as they do not perfect seeds. All the varieties of sweet potatoes in America are produced by bud-variation—the plant not flowering under culture.

Some time age, it will be remembered Mr. Gladstone and others, basing their opinions on certain passages in Homer and in various other ancient and more modern authors, concluded that the absence of accurate color terms indicate a want of color perception. But such careful observers as Cohn, Virchow and Almquist have found that the color senses in uncivilized nations is well developed, even though they may have no words to express the different shades.

Swedish meteorologists have furnished material for unlimited speculation by preparing a catalogue of the auroras seen during the space of more than three centuries—that is, from 1536 to 1877. The record shows that in the period from 1722 to 1799 auroras were observed on 4,245 nights.

The extensive studies of Dr. Decaisne have proven to him conclusively that immoderate smoking of tobacco produces in certain subjects—especially in woman and children—an irregular action of the heart, which quickly disappears when the cause is removed.

Dr Wayne proposes the introduction of an automatic switch in a telephone circuit, so that anyone in connection with a telephone exchange may communicate with any other person similarly connected, without the intervention of an assistant at the central office.

The habit of fish to return to the same place in a river to spawn is well known. It is asserted that on going up they keep the left hand of the bank, and that on their return they take the opposite side. It is thought that fishermen might take advantage of this fact.

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 those disagreeable sensations called indigestion.

What subtle power in nature has made the snowflake so different from the raindrop, yet substantially the same? Science easily solves that question. It is magnetism, that almost unknown agent, so wonderful in its operation, and whose mysteries are daily being revealed to us.

The Italian minister of agriculture and commerce has decided to present to parliament a project for executing a great geological map of the kingdom. The expense is calculated at 6,000,000 francs.

When a pen has become so corroded as to be useless, it can be made good as new by holding it in the flame of a gas-jet for half a minute; then drop it in cold water, take out, wipe clean, and it will be ready for use again.

During the year 1879, 10,281 horses, 529 asses, and 26 mules, giving 4,145,700 pounds of meat, were sold for consumption in Paris; and on the 1st of January last seventy-eight butchers' shops for the sale of that article of food were in full operation.

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For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

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