A Good Dog.

He was a shaggy shepherd dog with large, bright eyes. His name was Fritz. He lived in Switzerland. His master had a cottage on a mountain. The family lived there in Summer, because they wished their flocks to feed on the sweet mountain grass. In Winter they moved down into another house in the valley.

Earlier than usual, one year there came a great snow-storm. The family were in the cottage on the mountain. They had meant to move next day to their Winter house in the valley. The snow fell until it covered the house on the mountain. There was a great wall of snow against the doors and windows. They could not get out. There was little to eat in the house. There was little wood to burn. The family felt very anxious.

At last the shepherd said; "There is but one thing to do. I will push Fritz up the chimney. I think he can get out on the roof. If he gets out he will go down to the valley. Some one will see him. Then they will come and help us." Then he told Fritz he must go down the valley and bring help. The dog seemed to understand. He looked up into his master's face and wagged his tail and ran to the door. The shepherd put him up the chimney as far as he could. The dog held on with his paws and scrambled up. At last he came out on the roof. Then he leaped off, and plunged away through the snow.

It was very dark in the cottage all day. Not a ray of light could come in through the snow. They listened all night for Fritz to come back. It was very lonesome, and the children cried. Some time next day they heard a faint bark. "That is Fritz!" the children shouted. He is coming." Soon they heard voices. Then they heard men's feet stamping about on the roof. At last the men found the door. The children heard them shoveling away the snow as fast as they could. By and by the door was opened. Fritz sprang in with glad barks. He licked the children's faces. The children kissed him. The men had brought food. After they ate the food they went down down to their home in the valley. The neighbors had built good fires, and the house was warm and comfortable. A nice dinner was ready for them.

The children never forget that night on the mountain. They used to put their arms around the dog and say, "Good, good Fritz! It you had not helped us we should have died under the snow." This is a true story.

A Mother of the Army.

Few women have ever had such a martial career as Mrs. Julia Whistler, who died at New Port, Ky., a few days ago at the age of 90. She was more or less an actor in the war of 1812 and the principal Indian wars between that time and the civil war, through her attendance upon her husband, Col. Wm. Whistler, who died in 1863, after sixty-three years of continuous and active service. She was born at Salem, Mass., and, after her marriage, at the age of fifteen, she accompanied her husband, then an ensign, to the present site of Chicago, then a frontier trading post. She underwent many hardships and had many narrow escapes from the Indians. She was at Sandwich, Canada, visiting her parents, when the war of 1812 broke out, and was at Detroit, Mich., when the place was attacked by the British and Indians under Gen. Brock and disgracefully surrendered by Gen Hull. Throughout her life Mrs. Whistler always denounced Hull as a traitor. She, with the rest of the garrisons, was taken to Niagara, and at one time was barely saved from being murdered by an Indian through the interposition of the English Col. Myers. After being taken to Montreal, her husband was paroled, and they proceeded to Newport, Ky., and she soon after made a dangerous journey in a lumber-wagon to Albany, N. Y., to testify before the court-martial of Gen. Hull. For more than 20 years from that time she moved about all over the West with her husband from one military post to another, witnessing the Winnebago war in 1826, and the Black Hawk war a few years later. While at Fort Gibson, in Missouri, the question of educating her youngest son arose, and "I came to a conclusion," she used to say, "by giving him my blessings and a horse and starting him off for New York city." This son is Lieut. Col. Whistler of the regular army. The out-break of the Florida war in 1838 called her husband to the scene of conflict, and this Spartan wife shared with him many of the hardships of the campaign. During the Mexican war, in which Col. Whistler took part, his wife lived at Savannah, Ga., and at the close went with him to the lake region. At Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1851, she met General Grant, then a quartermaster, and always remained his firm friend. A few years before the war the venerable couple returned to Newport, and ended their turbulent and eventful lives in peace. Mrs Whistler was a woman of rare powers of mind, and had associated on intimate terms with many distinguished men, among whom were Presidents Taylor and Jackson, Generals Scott and Wood and Jeff Davis, who was a lieutenant in her husband's regiment. She leaves four daughters, one son, and thirty-seven grandchildren, and the wife of General Phil Sheriden is her grand neice.

Spontaneous Combustion.

Some experiments made at Riga with reference to the spontaneous combustion of various materials, wadding, raw flax, hemp, the waste of silk, wool and cotton spinning, also sponge, as well as the wood dust found in the cabinet-makers' shops, appearing to demonstrate the important fact, among others, that small quantities really take fire sooner than large ones. The substances named were saturated with various fluids—oils, turpentine, petroleum various varnishes, etc. All the fibrous materials took fire when saturated with any of these oils, or with mixtures of the same; sponge and wood dust, on the contrary, proved to be entirely harmless. Combustion ensued most rapidly with seventeen grains of wadding and sixty-seven grains of strong oil varnish, namely in thirty-seven minutes; while two hundred grains of washed cotton waste, of which a portion was saturated with seven hundred and fifty grains of strong oil varnish and the remainder wrapped about it, required a period of well-nigh fourteen hours. On these materials being placed in a well-sheltered spot and subjected to a heat of from 18 deg. to 40 deg. C., silk did not flame up, but slowly charred; and, as already mentioned, small quantities seemed to take fire sooner than large.

FARM AND GARDEN.

DUCATING YOUNG HORSES.—If you have a colt to teach, and have the habit of speaking sharply and loudly, correct yourself at once. Colts are timid, high-spirited things, if they are worth anything; and he who manages them should be of quiet habits, and have a low, pleasant-toned voice. The trainer that yells, stands in the same category as the driver in the public race who screams and whoops like a Comanche Indian when coming down the home-stretch; the one should be banished from the track, and the other turned out of the gentleman's stables. Our method of educating a colt to the harness and wagon is to educate him singly, by himself, and this education should begin very early. When the colt is twelve or fourteen months old begin to put the harness on him. In a few weeks he is accustomed to it and ready for the shafts. But, in doing this, do not be in a hurry. Give the youngster time to get thoroughly acquainted with every strap and buckle, as it were. Let him see everything and smell everything. The senses of sight, smell and touch are the great avenues of knowledge to the horse, especially the last two. The ear and the eye give the alarm. These two organs stand, as it were, on picket for the animal's safety. But if your horse is frightened at anything, let him smell and touch it, and he will fear no longer. If your colt is afraid of the harness as it comes rustling out of the harness room, let him touch it with his nose, and smell of it a few times and he will soon understand that it will not hurt him. If he is inclined to kick or jump, if the breaching-band or any strap hits his hams or legs, by gently rubbing them against the sensitive places he will soon become indifferent to them. By the time the colt is two years, of age, or even less, he should be educated to go between the shafes, either forward or backward, and be thoroughly familiar with the harness and vehicle, and ordinary road service.

HINTS ABOUT FLOWERS.—The art of arranging bouquets is very simple. Having collected the flowers to be used on a tray, all the superfluous leaves should be stripped from the stems, and by placing the flowers side by side, you can easily see the order in which they can be most advantageously displayed. A very pretty hand bouquet can be made by taking a small, straight stick not over a quarter of an inch in diameter, tie a string to the top of it, and begin by fastening on a few flowers on one large handsome one, for the centre piece, winding the string about each stem as you add the flowers and leaves to the bouquet. Always place the flowers with the shortest stems at the top, preserving all those with long stems for the base, and finish off the bouquet with a fringe of finely-cut foliage. Then cut all the stems evenly, wrap damp cotton around them, and cover the stems with a paper cut in pretty lace design. In making bouquets from garden flowers, such as are most easy to procure, the flowers can be arranged flatly, and a back-ground made from sprays of evergreens.

TICKS ON SHEEP.—We have inquiry how to get rid of ticks on sheep and lambs. Also, what is the best sheep dip? When is the best time to apply it? Our practice is to give one part of sulphur to ten parts of salt twice a week, which tends to health, and ticks are few. After shearing, the ticks leave the sheep and take to the lambs. In a week or ten days after shearing, the lambs should be dipped. A strong decoction of tobacco is effective and cheap, if the stems from tobacco houses can be had; any cheap tobacco will do. A mixture of whale oil soap and arsenic is alike good. We have no recipe for mixing, but go by our judgment, as did Widow Bedott in making bread. We believe, however, the best sheep dip contains carbolic acid. It is the best insecticide known, and is cheap. We shall add it to tobacco and whale oil soap mixture this season. It one can buy the carbolic sheep dip advertised, it is, perhaps, most convenient and effective. The lambs should be dipped twice, about two or three weeks intervening.

TO CURE CLOVER BLOAT.—If the cow is able to stand alone for ten minutes, tie her by the head so as to hold her head up. Then press down on the sides just forward of the hip bone on both sides; gently at first, but continuing the pressure harder and harder. In a few moments you will hear the cow commencing to belch up gas, the escape of which will relieve her. In a very short time she will be well enough to eat a nibble of corn, and when she has swallowed that she is out of danger. Another remedy is to take a little slat in your hand and get hold of the cow's tongue, and let her surge back. Don't let go too soon, but hold on for several seconds. This will have the desired effect.

THE mowing machine ought not to be gauged to cut low. If grass is cut too close the succeeding crop is much injured, especially if the summer is dry one.

Adulteration of Teas.

It is pretty generally known that the orthodox teas prepared in the East for America and European consumption are adulterated, but comparatively few people are aware of the extent to which this adultration is carried on; or of what substances are used. M. Hussen, a French chemist of note, has made a thorough investigation of the subject, and the result of his researches has been laid before the academy of Sciences. He finds that Prussian blue, indigo and gypsum, in small quantities, are the principal ingredients employed to impart the "face" or "bloom" to the teas, and that in the proportions used they are very innocuous. This adulteration takes place when the plants are raised, but more extensive adulteration is subsequently indulged in by the Europeans, who, with their superior knowledge, have surpassed the Asiatics in their fraud by the use of still more injurious drugs, such as chromate of lead, arsenicate of copper, besides making use of comparatively innocuous substances such as sulphate or iron, stearite, carbonates of lime and magnesia. The Chinese have become most expert in manipulating green teas which they color with a few simple substances, some of them poisonous, for example plumbago, Prussian blue, curcuma and kaolin. With or without the true leaf of the shrub, they can produce a tea of any desired tint. In order to give the inferior or false leaf the aroma of the tea the Celestials mix a quantity of it with certain flowers, especially a species of olive. In short, according to M. Hussen, no injurious proceeding is omitted in the Celestial empire to palm on the outer barbarian inferior or falce teas. In the leading tea growing districts the government has a corps of inspectors who are required to see that the goods are despatched in a pure state. The precaution, however, avails little, for at the shipping ports there is no attempt to prevent the merchants or brokers from commencing their fradulent practices which they carry on to their hearts' content. In spite of their knowledge of the extent to which this adulteration is carried on we presume our people will continue to drink of the cup which is said to cheer without stealing away a man's brains.

DOMESTIC.

THE IDEAL LEMON PIE.—I take my biscuit cutter and cut from puff paste very thinly rolled, around the edge curl a narrow strip of paste, and bake these shells. While they are baking prepare the following filling, which "is wery fillin' at the price:" I take my lemon and do not roll it—cause why? it grates better when it is firm. After the yellow rind is all grated into a bowl, squeeze in the juice, and if any little cells go in do not say them nay. Then put in a cup of sugar and the yolk of one egg, stir well together. Upon this pour a large cup of cold water (no milk), into which has been stirred a dessertspoonful of corn starch. Put all into a sauce pan and stir until it is cooked into a rich, clear, straw-colored jelly. My shells now being baked, I fill them, and from the white of the egg make a meringue, to softly cover each. Pop them into the oven one brief instant, and then draw them out a rich sunset yellow.

LUBRICATING OIL.—An oil for lubricating small articles, and one that will remain fluid in varying temperatures, is thus described by the Journal of Industry: Take olive oil and dissolve it in boiling alcohol, add it drop by drop to the hot alcohol, until it is no longer taken into the solution. Upon cooling, it will let fall crystals, and leave a considerable portion still fluid; the fluid part is to be poured off, filtered through a piece of white blotting paper, and either used in this form, or the alcohol may be distilled off for fresh processes, and the pure lubricating oil which will remain can be obtained for oiling watches and delicate machinery. This will not oxidize or gum up, and will remain perfectly fluid even when exposed to great cold.

BAKED CUSTARD.—Beat the yolks of four fresh eggs for at least half an hour; add five ounces of pulverized sugar; then stir into the sugar and eggs one quart of rich new milk, cold. Add a teaspoonful of distilled rose water, or any flavoring extract you fancy. Fill your custard cups, and set them in a stone pan half filled with water, which may be warm at first—not hot. Put the pan in a rather cool oven, and gradually increase to a moderate heat. In about twenty minutes dip a teaspoon into one of the custards to ascertain if it is firm. Judgment and great care are needed to attain skill in baking custard; for if left in the oven a minute too long, or if the fire is too hot, the milk will certainly whey.

Prejudice Kills.

Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—*Telegram.*

YEAST THAT WILL KEEP A MONTH.—Boil a handful of hops, strain off the water, grate a dozen raw potatoes in this water, set it on to boil, mix a teaspoonful of flour with cold water, the same as for gravy thickening, then stir it into the potato water; add to this enough boiling water to make six quarts in all; set it away in a stone jar, and when cold put into it a teacup of good yeast and a teacup of brown sugar. This yeast will foam up as whipped cream. One pint will do for a large batch of bread.

PUDDING BAGS.—Pudding bags should be made of stout domestic or white flannel, tightly sewed, and the seam left on the outside. Wring it out of hot water and flour it well on the *inside*, before putting in the batter. Leave a space of nearly one-third for it to rise; tie tightly. Insert a small plate in the bottom of the kettle, set the pudding on it, and have enough boiling water to cover it, put a cover over the kettle; do not let the water stop boiling as long as the pudding is in it, or it will be heavy. When taken out, dip it in cold water, pulling the open end back, over the pudding, letting it slip out without breaking.

POT ROAST.—Meat of any kind, chicken, prairie fowl or pigeons, may be pot roasted. Slice an onion and a few slices of pork, and put into the bottom of a kettle. Place on top whatever meat is to be cooked; add just water enough to stew it. Be careful not to use too much water; it can be easily added if it cooks away, but it spoils the dish to be obliged to take out any. Keep turning the meat, and let it stew or roast slowly till brown or tender, then take out the meat, strain and thicken the gravy, pour over the meat and serve hot.

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

PAINTED FLOORS.—For kitchen and pantry floors there is nothing better than a coat of hard paint. The cracks should be filled with putty before it is applied, and the paint allowed to dry at least two weeks before using; and then it is easily kept clean by washing—not scrubbing—with milk and water. Soap should never be allowed to touch it. Red lead and yellow ocher are good for coloring; the former makes a hard paint that wears well.

TOILETTE.—A good shampooing liquor is made with: Rum, three quarts; spirit of wine, one pint; tincture of cantharides, half an ounce; salt of tartar, one ounce. Rub well into the hair and scalp, and afterwards wash with water. You can try the following for baldness: Bay leaves, two ounces; cloves, half an ounce; spirit of lavender, four ounces; spirit of thyme, four ounces; digest for six days, filter, and add half an ounce of ether. To be rubbed on every morning.

THE merits of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup are acknowledged by all who have ever used it for the diseases of infancy. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

TO KEEP CHEESE MOIST.—Many house keepers complain that their cheese becomes dry, and some use a kind of bell glass to put their cheese in. A very simple expedient will keep cheese in the best condition. Take a linen cloth or cheese-cloth, dip it in white wine, squeeze out excess of wine, and wrap up the cheese in it. By doing this the cheese is not only kept moist, but its flavor is improved.

WASH FOR THE HANDS.—Four ounces pulverized borax, four ounces each of saleratus and muriate of ammonia; put into a tin pan and pour in four quarts of hot soft water; stir until well mixed, bottle for use; after washing the hands and face, wet with the above.

ALL scars made by pruning off large branches of trees should be painted or tarred, or otherwise protected from the rain. Many fruit trees become hollow, or fall into premature decay, from the rain penetrating through old saw-cuts made in pruning.

CEMENT FOR MENDING CHINA.—Make a thick solution of gum arabic with warm water, and stir in plaster of Paris; use while warm and set the article away for two or three days to dry. It cannot be broken again in the same place.

A CAREless DIET, a change of water or a cold settling in the Bowels, very often brings on at this season of the year, an obstinate Diarrhœa, or some serious affection of the stomach or bowels, imperiling the life of the patient. If you would treat such complaints in a rational way, try at once Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a simple but safe remedy in such attacks, and equally effectual in all cases of Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Summer Complaint.

HUMOROUS.

"MUSIC hath charms," etc. For instance: In a travelling menagerie in England was a large lion. A piano was played near him, the high notes of which seemed to excite him to great surprise. But scarcely had the low notes been touched when he rose abruptly, his "eyes darting fire;" he endeavored to break his chains, he lashed his flanks with his tail, and gave deafening roars. The music having ceased, the beast became calm almost immediately. As the weather is now warm enough for parlor windows to be thrown open, there are thousands of people in this country who feel just as that lion did. The fellow who fingered the piano in that menagerie was not the only bad player in the world.

JONES gave a lawyer a bill to be collected to the amount of $30. Calling for it after a while he required if it had been collected. "Oh, yes," said the lawyer, "I have it all for you." "What charge for collection?" "Oh," said the lawyer, laughing, "I'm not going to charge *you*—Why, I have known you since you were a baby, and your father before you; $20 will be about right," handing over $10. "Well," said Jones, as he meditated upon the transaction, "it's darned lucky he didn't know my grandfather, or I shouldn't have got anything."

A SCIENTIFIC exchange contains an article entitled "How Fish Find their Own Rivers." When a fish travels across the field to a neighboring river to attend a Grand Conclave of the Order, or a political caucus, or something that way, it never drinks anything stronger than water, and therefore has no difficulty in finding its way back on its own river. A fish, no matter how far from home it may be, is never found hanging to a lamp-post trying to insert a shoe-buttoner into an imaginary keyhole. A fish hasn't intelligence enough for that.

Haunted Me.

A Workingman says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."—*Christian Advocate.*

"WHERE are you going this Summer?" asked Quarterpercent, the broker, of one of his customers the other day. "Going? Well, with Water Power down to 6½ Erie selling for 35, and the copper mining stocks ten feet below low tide, I thought of going to the almshouse, but I rather guess I shall try the old style—creditors' meeting—25 cents, with my own notes running twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months you know. Soon as that's settled I'll go to Saratoga—must make something somehow, you know."

"PETER BURNS," said Judge Peloubet this morning to a prisoner, "you are charged with being drunk; what do you plead?"

"Judge, I cannot tell a lie," replied the defendant; "I was drunk as a boiled owl."

"Peter Burns, out of respect for your truthfulness, you are discharged."

"Thankee, sir; I always knew veracity was the soul of wit, and when economy is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Then he did glt.

CHOWDER got a good dinner at home a few days ago by telling his wife that he was going to bring a judge home with him to that meal. When he arrived, alone, and Mrs. Chowder asked him where the judge was, he triumphantly pointed to himself, remarking: "I'm a good judge of a dinner." He will be obliged to get a dinner in some other way hereafter.

THE following colloquy took place outside a house in an American city, between some country visitors, unable to obtain entrance, and a German living next door. "Jane not at home, did you say?" "Nein, Chane's not at home." "Where is she?" "She's gone the cemetery down." "When will she come back?" "Oh, she wont't come back already any more; she's gone to stay; *she's det!*"

TRUE economy, is not buying the lowest priced article. The best is cheapest. So with Dobbins' Electric soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.,) it is best and cheapest and we ask our readers to test it for themselves.

ST. PATRICK'S Day—Milkman to Bridget (who appeared in a bower of green ribbons in honor of the day)—"If you're not careful, Bridget, some jackass will be taking a bite ov you, you're so green." Bridget—"Try it." Milkman subsides.

TEACHER: "Feminine of friar!" First bright boy: "Hasn't any." Teacher: "Next." Second bright boy, "Nun." Teacher: "That's right." First bright boy indignantly ejaculates: "That's just what I said."

A NEW YORK engraver recently made this mistake: "Mr. and Mrs. ——respectfully request your presents at a marriage of their daughter.

WHAT kind of robbery is not dangerous? A safe robbery, of course.

"WATCH," said the second hand, "I'll be around in a minute."

RECEIPT for making your own eye water—Stick your finger in it.

THE jewel for a frilled shirt bosom is a diamond in the ruff.

DEAD business men tell no tales in the advertising columns.

WHEN are flowers out of breath? When they are fully blown.

MADAME, never bang a door, if you do adore a bang.

COUNTRY board—the plank side-walk from the station.

$500 Reward—Catarrh Cure.

Some people would rather be humbugged than to get "value received" for their money. Hence it is that such persons run after this and that pretended cure for catarrh, forgetting that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is so positive in its effects, that its former proprietor advertised it for years throughout the United States under a positive guarantee, offering $500 reward to an incurable case and was never called upon to pay this reward except in two cases. This remedy has acquired such a fame that a branch office has been established in London, England, to supply the foreign demand for it. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.

UNABLE TO BREATHE THROUGH NOSE.

PORTLANDVILLE IOWA,
March 11th 1879.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—Some time ago I bought a Douche, some of your Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Golden Medical Discovery and commenced to use them. The aches and pains as well as sore throat and catarrh from which I have been for so long a time a sufferer, have entirely left me with their use. I feel like a new man as well as look like one. For four years I was unable to breathe through my nose. From the use of the Catarrh Remedy I can do so now freely. Your medicines I know to be all that they are represented. Long live Dr. Pierce and the gentlemen connected with him.

Gratefully yours, WATSON SMITH.

IT may be observed that no attempt is made to hunt up out-of-the-way or unknown places to find endorsement. Where will you find such another array of names of influential people; and if space permitted, there would be added an overwhelming mass of evidence from all parts of the country of the wonderful curative properties of Simmons' Liver Regular.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.
John W. Beckwith, Bishop of Ga.
Gen. John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator.
Hon. John Gill Shorter, ex-Governor of Ala.
Rev. David Wills, D. D., President Oglethorpe College.
Bishop Pierce, of Georgia.
Hon. James Jackson (firm Howell, Cobb & James Jackson), Attorney at Law, Macon, Ga.
Jno. B. Cobb.
R. L. Mott, Columbus, Ga.

Signor Agostini finds, quoting from No. 3 of its Italian namesake, that if through a drop of mercury, lying on a surface not wet by it, a current of electricity be sent in a vertical direction, it rotates under the influence of the earth's magnetism, as may be seen if a few particles of lycopodium powder be strewn on it. Similarly a mercury drop rotates when placed on a surface of a steel magnet, and e. q. the magnet connected with the positive pole of a very weak element, while an electrode penetrating the drop from above is connected with the negative. From the strength and direction of rotation of a number of such drops one may in general make visible the distribution of the magnetism, the neutral points, &c., both in the magnetic bars themselves, as when an iron bar is brought coaxially near to one end or into contact; also in the latter. The results of previous experimental measurements are thus confirmed.

WALKING matches all over the country have been the real style; but the "true agony" has been shown in those innumerable matches nightly walked by anxious fathers carrying crying babies. The remedy—Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The prevailing opinion regarding the liability of iron to assume a crystalline structure when employed in construction exposed to continous shock will have to be somewhat modified, if the observations recorded in a recent paper by Prof. Bauschinger are strictly correct. About two years ago the suspension bridge at Bamberg, erected in 1829, was overhauled, and three of the chains were tested for strength elasticity, etc. The results obtained were compared with those got from like tests made upon a reserve chain manufactured by the same firm, and at the same time and place as the three chains actually in use on the bridge, and also, with the figures obtained during experiments conducted on a new chain from the same firm that made the other four. There was no ground for supposing that there was any change of structure or loss of elasticity during the half century that the three chains had been in use. These chains were just as good as the reserve chain and the new one. Bridge boltswhich had been carefully tested in 1852, before being put up, and again in 1878, after twenty-five years strain, showed no indication of structural or other alteration.

HO, YE BALDHEADS!—There is just one way, and no more, by which you may be cured—use CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum. It will positively produce new hair; there is no substitute for this marvellous petroleum hair renewer.

Mortality among Children.—Some remarkable facts are presented in Ansell's "Statistics of Families of the Upper and Professional Classes." The author collected information concerning 48,044 children of the well-to-do classes in England and Wales, including members of the legal, clerical and medical professions, as well as of the nobility and gentry. These inquiries showed that, in the first year of life only 80,45 per 1,000 deaths occured among the infants of the easy classes, as against 149,49 among the children of the general population. The death rate then of the children of the comfortable classes being 80 per 1,000 in the first year, it was, however, found to be 240 per 1,000 in cities like Manchester and Liverpool, and as high as 300 in the poorer quarters, and in Berlin actually 500. From one to five years of age, 46.84 children of the upper classes die of 1,000 born, and as many as 113.69 in the general population.

It seems difficult to account for so small a creature as a bird making tones as loud, in singing, as an animal one thousand times its size. But it has been discovered that in birds the lungs have several openings, communicating with corresponding air-bags, or cells, which fill the whole cavity of the body from the neck downward, and into which the air passes and repasses.

To bleach jute, Singer recommends that the yarn be first placed in a weak and slightly warm soap bath for ten minutes, and then transferred to a chloride of lime bath of 1.0035 specific gravity. After the lapse of forty minutes the yarn is taken out. Sometimes it may be necessary to repeat the operation. Finally, the yarn is washed in warm and then in cold water and dried in the open air.

MEADOWS may be pastured in the dry season after the hay crop has been removed, but never in the early or late fall.

A Good-Natured Sovereign.

The most notable characteristic of Alfonso XII. is his extreme good nature. There does not seem to be a drop of gall in his composition. Left to himself, he is a light-hearted, emotional young gentleman, with a keen appetite for pleasure and a very remarkable frankness of speech. His mind is that of a lively, intelligent woman. He can appreciate a fact with a clearness of perfection which does honor to his understanding, and his practical good sense is much greater than his imagination. To command his attention it is necessary to show him some solid advantage, and he is by no means disposed to over-estimate fine words and varnish. A person who wished him success went to congratulate him immediately after his proclamation as King of Spain, and found him rather puzzled than impressed by what had happened. "It is all well and good," he said, with agreeable simplicity, "to call me 'Sire,' and tell me I am a sovereign, but I have yet received no money, and I do not quite know what to make of this business. A King without money will never do." His Majesty, having delivered himself of this sentiment without the smallest embarrassment, seemed to rely on his visitor to confirm the sober truth of it.

The same utter want of reticence belongs to most of his conversation, and is exceedingly winning. He makes no attempt to deceive anybody, and has none of the traditional Bourbon duplicity which has been so fatal to monarchy. He makes his wants and his weaknesses known to all whom they may concern, and talks of his most private affairs with a confidence quite refreshing. He is assuredly a warm-hearted man, incapable of saying an unkind thing or of doing a harsh one.

What it Does.

Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, bilious headache, and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured—why should you not try it?—GEM.

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