HOPE.

O birds that flit by ocean's rim,
And make your plaint to silent sky ;
O waves that cap horizons dim,
Ye shall be tranquil by and by.

O rose-tree giving petals fair,
In some lost garden lone to lie,
Weep not because your stems are bare,
They shall reblossom by and by.

O singer, singing in the night,
Turn not and curse the hea ens and die ;
Your heritage is peace and light—
Yhu shall be richer by and by !

Brides Carried Off by Pirates.

One of the most interesting features of Venetian life were the festivals which occurred every year, and served to keep in remembrance certain events in the history of the city. Among these was one kept annually for centuries called "La Festa della Marie," and this is the incident it commemorates: In very old times it was the custom in Venice to have all the marriages among the nobles and chief citizens celebrated on the same day, and in the same antiquated church in the eastern part of the city, on a little island called Olivolo, where the bishop lived. On the day of the fete elegant gondolas were seen on the water carrying people dressed in holliday attire to the appointed place, and the young couples landed to the sound of sweet and joyous music. The jewels and other presents given to the procession, and a long train of friends, relatives and other attendants came after. In A. D. 933 an event happened at this ceremony which came very near ending tragically for the happy lovers. The pirates of Istria, a neighboring country, were in the habit of scouring the Adriatic, and were the terror of all the cities on the coast. Always alert for plunder, they decided that the time for the Venetian wedding feast would be a favorable one to enrich themselves very easily. Near to Olivolo was a small island, at that time uninhabited, and here, the day before the fete, the wily Istriotes concealed themselves and their light vessels. The next day the gay companies passed slowly along to the church, unconscious of danger. The services began and the espoused couples stood before the altar. Then suddenly the Istriote pirates, swift as arrows, rowed their boats into the harbor where the gay procession had just embarked. In the midst of the solemn service the doors of the church were thrown open and the dark bearded pirates rushed in. With their drawn swords in their hands, they made their way to the altar, and, snatching up the terrified brides, they rushed to their boats, not forgetting to secure the caskets with the bridal gifts. Before the bridegrooms and guests could realize what had happened, the robbers were carrying their prizes, with swift and steady strokes, towards the shores of Istria. The Doge was assisting at the ceremony; but, rushing from the church, he called on all to follow, till the number of citizens soon swelled to hundreds as they ran to the wharf shouting for vengeance. There were several ships in the harbor, and they hastily embarked in pursuit of the pirates and their precious booty. The wind being favorable they were soon overtaken. No quarter was given to the robbers. Every pirate was fettered and thrown headlong into the sea, not one escaped to tell the story to his countrymen. The girls were restored unhurt to their lovers.

"On the Tap o' It

Pig, in the old-fashioned Scotch, was a term always use for a coarse earthenware jar or vessel. The story is well-known of the good natured chambermaid who said to an English lady who had lately arrived in Scotland for the first time in her life, "Would you like a het crock in your bed this cauld nicht, mem?" "A what?" said the lady. "A pig, mem. Shall I put a pig in your bed to keep you warm?" "Leave the room, young woman! Your mistress shall hear of your insolence." "Nae offense, I hope mem. It was my mistress bade me ask, and I'm shure she meant it in kindness." The lady looked Grizzy in the face and saw at a glance that no insult was intended, but she was quite at a loss how to account for the proposal. She was aware that Irish children sleep with pigs on the earthen floor of their cabins, but this was something far more astonishing. Her curiosity was now aroused and she said in a milder tone: "Is it common in this country, my girl, for ladies to have pigs in their beds?" "And gentlemen hae them, too, mem, when the weather's cauld." "But you surely would not put the pig between the sheets?" "If you please, mem, it will do maist good there," "Between the sheets! It would dirty them, girl; I could never sleep with a pig between the sheets." "Never fear, mem! "You'll sleep far mair comfortable. I'll steek the mouth o''t tightly and tie it up in a poke." "Do you sleep with a pig yourself in cold weather?" "No, mem; pigs are only for gentlefolks that lie on feather beds. I sleep on cauff (chaff in sacking) with my neighbor lass." "Calf! Do you sleep with a calf between you?" said the cockney lady. "No, mem; you're joking now," said Grizzy; "we lie on the tap o' 't."

The Raquet.

The latest thing in dances is called the "raquet," and is neither a waltz nor a polka, though the best parts of both are preserved. The girl is taken around the waist. The music strikes up with a crash, as though a new volcano had broken out, and the girl will cling tightly as though frightened, if she understands the dance, and the young man will reassure her by a gentle pressure, if he understands the dance, or knows anything at all. At the second crash they dodge, as though some one had thrown a blacksmith shop at them, and they start in. They begin by imitating the struggle for life, representing a person who is drowning, but at each crash of the cymbals and bass drum they dodge and scoot to one side, then dart back again jam each other sideways, and then as the crashes of music become more terrific and deafening, they try to drive each other through the floor, by main strength, get desperate and claw and tear and pull, and all at once they go raving mad with hydrophobia and the delirium tremens, and gnash their teeth and rave, and suffer the most terrible agony—and it is all over. It is a short dance, as the design is amusement and not murder. But short as it is, it is said to be very sweet. Where it has been introduced it seems to give the most perfect satisfaction, many young people preferring it to the slow and solemn polka, or the cold and freezing waltz.

Paper Making Industries in China.

Paper is very extensively manufactured in the numerous little villages situated in the valleys among the hills, about eight miles to the southeast of the city of King-hien, China. It is made from the bark called T'an-shu-p'i, the paper-mulberry tree bark, and wheat straw, which, after having been well washed and boiled with a certain proportions of lime, is again washed, and then exposed to dry for a whole year on the sides of the hills, in spots where the grass and brushwood have been previously cleared away for this purpose. After the year's exposure, it is washed once more, and then pounded on a stone with a large wooden hammer; it is supposed to require 1,400 blows from this hammer to reduce it to the necessary consistency; after which it is removed to another building, and left to soak until it becomes quite a pulp, in a large earthenware vessel, containing a liquid glue, made from boiling the branch of a tree called the Yangkowt'-eng, a species of hooked vine. This pulp is then put into a cistern of water, and well stirred up with a stout stick. A finely made bamboo frame, or sort of long oblong sieve, is taken by two men, one at either end, and dipped twice into this liquid, which is made to run equally over the whole surface, somewhat after the manner in which the photographer allows the developing solution to run over his plate. By this means, a thin and tolerably even layer is left, which soon partially dries and forms the sheet of paper, and which is removed by simply reversing the frame. As soon as a sufficient number of sheets has been made, they are taken to the drying room. This room contains a large brick oven, coated on the outside with lime, and built up to within a few feet of the roof. Upon the top of this oven the paper is placed, in parcels of about a foot in thickness, until perfectly dry; after which sheet by sheet is damped once more, and while still moist, is by means of a soft brush made to adhere to the sides of the oven for a short time, to undergo its final process of drying. It is then taken away to the packing room, and made up into bales, weighing from 80 to 120 catties each, the catty being equivalent to $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb. avoirdupois. The largest sized paper is about one "chang" ($11\frac{3}{4}$ feet) long, and is worth one dollar a sheet. This particular size of paper is made entirely from the "T'an-shu-p'i" but the smaller sizes are composed of a mixture of the above-mentioned bark, or the bark of the paper-mulberry tree, and wheat straw. This paper is known by the name "Suanchih," and is considered a good quality paper in the Chinese markets.

Open Air for Consumptives.

Dr. J. Henry Bennet asserts that the temperature which exerts the most favorable influence in the treatment of phthisis is a day temperature ranging from 55 deg, to 65 deg. or 70 deg. Fah., and a night temperature between 45 deg. and 50 deg; in other words, that the climate and temperature which are the most conducive to the physiological well-being of the Caucasian race are also the most favorable to the treatment of phthisis. He draws attention to the fact that phthisis is rare among the people inhabiting the high plains of Central and South America, although common in the neighboring seacoast towns. Dr. Comes, with whom Dr. Bennet has lately been in correspondence, states that during a residence of four years in Quito, where he was one of the professors at the medical shool, physican to the hospital, and engaged in active private practice, he only saw two or three cases of spontaneous phthisis among the natives, and in all the cases of imported phthisis from the seacoast that he met with the progress of the disease soon appeared to be arrested. He also states that in a large room, without fire, and with doors and windows open day and night, he found the temperature to oscillate all the year round betweeen 57 deg. and 65 deg. Fah. Dr. Bennet relates the case of a young married lady, aged 26, whom he attended for two winters at Mentone. She was a native of Guayaquil, but educated and married in France, where she became a consumptive; and finding that her recovery at Mentone was only a partial one, she returned to her native country. She has now been two years at Quito, and has become quite well and robust. Bnt then, at Mentone, she lived shut up, while at Quito she has lived in the open air constantly. He therefore thinks that the immunity, or comparative immunity, from phthisis enjoyed by the inhabitants of the elevated mountain plains of tropical and sub-tropical America, from Mexico to the Argentine Republic, cannot be owing to mere elevation—to barometric conditions—inasmuch as phthisis reigns at all elevations, even above 5,000 feet, on the mountains of Switzerland. It cannot, either, be attributed to mere dry cold, as the mortality from phthisis is greater in Norway, Sweden, and Northern Russia than in London or Paris. It must, then, be owing to the ideal physiological climate, which enables the entire population to live, as it were, out doors, in the open air, night and day. Why should not the Andes, with a delghtfully mild, dry, and equable climate, which is unequaled in any part of the world, became *the* health resort of the future?

Antiquity of Nursery Rhymes.

Many of these productions have a very curious history, if it could only be traced. Some of them probably owe their origin to names distinguished in our literature; as Oliver Goldsmith, for instance, is believed in his earlier days to have written such compositions. Dr. E. F. Rimbault gives the following particulars as to some well-known favorites:—"Sing a Song of Sixpence" is as as old as the sixteenth century. "Three Blind Mice" is found in a music book dated 1609. "The Frog and the Mouse" was licensed in 1580. "Three Children Sliding on Ice" dates from 1639. "London Bridge is Broken Down" is of unfathomed antiquity. "Girls and Boys come to Play" is certainly as old as the reign of Charles II.; as is also "Lucy Locket lost her Pocket," to the tune of which the American song of "Yankee Doodle" was written. "Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, where have you been?" is of the age of Queen Bess. "Little Jack Horner" is older than the seventeenth century. "The Old Woman Tossed in a blanket" is of the reign of James II., to which monarch it is supposed to allude.

AGRICULTURE.

ENRICHING ORCHARDS.—Any farmer who has been accustomed to raising apples and has been uniformly successful, will doubtless say that if he expects to get good crops he treats the orchard as he does for any other crop—he manures it, and he finds that a manure that will do for most crops will do for the crop of apples. It is the neglect to manure orchards at all that causes them to bear so poorly, and the trees to look in bad condition. There is nothing better than wood ashes for orchards, if we had the ashes; but nearly everybody burns coal except in certain out-of-the-way sections, and we must therefore resort to something else. Next to wood-ashes there is no other fertilizer better than barn-yard manure. A liberal application of this, if only once in three years, with careful pruning and scraping of the trees, and ferreting out the bores and all other insects which lay concealed under the bark, will soon make a change in the productiveness of the orchard. October and November are the best months to apply the manure and to give the trunks of the trees a good scraping off of all old bark. If the trunks were washed with whale-oil soap, say one pound to an ordinary sized bucket of water, there would not be many insects left alive after the operation.

THE disease known as "big head" and "big jaw" is an enlargement of the bones of the head or the lower jaw. Both are the same disease, but appearing in different places. The character of the disease is a softening of the bones, which become porous or spongy, lose their solidity and strength, and become fractured, or the sinews and muscles lose their hold upon them. It is common for the whole bony structure of the skeleton to be involved, for the disease is constitutional. It is peculiarly one special to the Mississippi Valley, where the rich alluvial soils impart some quality to the herbage, or which causes it to be defective in some qualities, so as to affect the nutrition of animals disastrously. There is no cure in advanced cases, but when the bones of the upper jaw and face or the lower jaw are found to be enlarging, treatment by tonics should be begun at once. Phosphoric acid in sixty-drop doses may be given to a full-grown horse, and ten drops to a yearling, in the drinking-water. An equivalent of phosphate of iron may be given. Exclusive corn-feeding is a frequent cause. Oats should be the chief food.

VERMIN of some kind very frequently infest domestic animals; they are mostly of the louse type; small parasitic animals that must be removed by the application of some insecticide. A number of substances have been used to a greater or less extent, of which a few are mentioned below: One pound of tobacco and six ounces of borax boiled in two parts of water, to which soft soap enough is added to make a thick paste, has proved a good vermin salve. A mixture of carbolic acid and soft soap in the proportion of one to four makes a compound easy to supply and very effectual. Shortly after, the parts to which the soap mixture has been applied should be washed with pure water and a non drying oil rubbed on. Oil of turpentine and lard oil, equal parts, with a little carbolic acid, is perhaps the most convenient mixture to make, and effectual in its application. Animals that are affected with vermin need better care and higher feeding in order to overcome the drain that those parasites make upon the system.

JAPANESE SQUASH.—A new squash has recently been introduced into this country from Japan. It is a very distinct variety in every particular, and has thus far proved a most valuable acquisition to our list. It is of the turban class, and grows to a moderate, uniform size; stem very long and thin, woody and angular, set in rather a deep circular depression; surface deeply ribbed; skin warted in its early stages; color dull orange green; dark when fully ripe. The flesh is of the deepest orange hue, and flavor most exquisite, dry, sweet, fine grained, and has positively no fibre, a quality not found in any other variety. Another peculiarity of this valuable variety is its thick, solid flesh, leaving very little room for pulp, and having very few seeds, which are small and not so white and plump as those of the Hubbard. It is also a late keeper, though perhaps not so late as the latter, not having such a hard and shell-like skin. For pies it can not be surpassed.

WHITE CHEESE.—Considerable more white cheese is being made in New York state this year, than ever before, for the reason that it has usually been in good demand and brought a slightly better price than colored. But the fact is that while cheese must be very perfect in order to fetch the best price. If it is at all faulty, it will not be worth as much by one to two cents per pound as colored cheese of the same grade. The market to which white cheese goes is a very critical one, and the slightest imperfections are noticed, and have a serious bearing upon price. London and Manchester are the two principal markets for the sale of white cheese, and shippers say that there is a surplus this year which can not be used in those cities. This makes them more critical than ever, and places the makers of white stock at a great disadvantage unless their cheese is of the very choicest quality.

DISEASE IN SWINE.—Hogs are seldom diseased when they are allowed to wander through the fields and woods as they know the remedies that are necessary when the first symptoms of sickness appear, and they are very prompt in making use of them. An intelligent farmer in England, seeing one of his hogs lying sick in the pen, laid a spadeful of earth near its nose. The hog got up and began to eat it greedily. A spadeful of cinders was then introduced. This was eaten greedily, which caused the animal to vomit copiously and in a few hours it was quite well.

THIN spots in a grass field sow with grass seed and scratch them in with a harrow, and give a light dressing with some fine manure.

Treating Oils by a New Process.—A new process for treating the products of etroleum is being tested. At present all oils are brought to heat-tests by distillation, and in the process lose from 30 to 62 per cent. By the old process oil at a fire test of 110 degrees costs six and one-half cents per gallon. In bringing this grade of oil to a test of 150 degrees it loses 30 per cent. in the process of distillation; to raise it to 175 degrees it loses 45 per cent., and to 185 degrees 65 per cent. By the new patent process the oil is treated without heat and loses nothing. In fact, in some oils it is claimed there is a positive gain in weight. Oil at 110 degrees that cost $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon on being raised to a fire test of 150 is worth $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon; to 175, from 15 cents to 17 cents per gallon, and if raised to 185 degrees is worth from 18 cents to 20 cents per gallon The cost of raising it to any of these tests is 1 cent per gallon. Here, also, is another advantage over the old system, as by the present method of distillation the profit on oil at a fire test of 110 is only half a cent per gallon, and at a test of 150 the profit is the same; whereas by the new process, the oil losing nothing in the manipulation, the profit is in ratio to the number of degrees to which the fire test is raised. In the process the oil is deodorized, and at the same time the illuminating quality is improved so that oil burns longer and brighter. And this is effected without the aid of any heat whatever. This is what the inventors claim for the new process, but until a rigid and satisfactory test has been made they will disclose neither their plans nor their names.

DOMESTIC.

PICKLING PORK.—After the backbone has been taken out, according to an intelligent pork-packer, cut off the top of the shoulder and the thick part of the sides next to the back, trim off the lean and cut the pieces into a shape to fit the firkin. Pork from fat hogs, weighing two hundred pounds or more, is most suitable. Have a perfectly tight brineproof cask or firkin—a molasses cask is good, whiskey casks will spoil the meat—cover the bottom a quarter of an inch deep with ground alum salt; pack on this one layer of pork, skin down, as it can be done; cover this again with alum salt—no other will preserve the pork—and so on with alternate layers of pork and salt, pressing each layer down with the hands as closely as possible. The salt on each layer of meat should be a quarter of an inch thick. After standing three or four days it must be covered with and kept immersed in as strong brine as alum salt will make. If properly prepared it will last, entirely sweet, for more than a year. Baked with white beans it makes a delicious winter dish, and cannot be distinguished from fresh shoat. For frying it is very economical, superior to lard, and helps greatly a short supply of the latter. The housekeeper who once enjoys the economy and convenience of one or two hundred pounds of family pickled pork will never be without it. It has no relations to the pickled or salt pork of the West. In five or six weeks after the brine is poured on it will be ready for use.

CONCERNING HAIR CUTTING.—She is a mother, but she does not know how to cut the children's hair. This is a pity, because it is expensive to send to the barber, and Papa neglects the job. Besides, the children do not like their hair haggled, and it is not nice to look at, either. The trouble often is, the scissors are dull; now, this should not be. A woman ought, above all things earthly, to have sharp scissors, especially where a whole family is to sew for. Next in importance to having plenty of dry kindling wood and lively yeast, is having sharp scissors. Given sharp scissors, she cannot then cut the children's hair. She makes their heads catsteppy; for the life of her, she can't help it. The trouble is she does not manipulate the comb properly. Let her push this instrument through the hair in a direction opposite to which it lies on the head, and clip off the ends of those hairs that project through the comb. Do this, little by little, taking hold of fresh hair with the comb continually, and soon the job is completed as beautifully as though the barber had done it. Don't cut the child's ears.

TO CURE BACON.—Cut up the pork the day after it is killed. Use Liverpool salt, and rub every piece well on the skin. To each joint of meat take a dessertspoonful of saltpetre and rub it on the flesh; then rub all over again with salt, and pack away in hogsheads, with the skin downward. Let it remain five or six weeks, according to the temperature of the weather for, if freezing cold, the salt will not strike so well as under other conditions. Rub in also a little black pepper, pounded and mixed with sugar. Have ready dry ashes from hickory wood, take the pork out of the tubs or boxes in which it has lain for salting, scrape off the salt and rub the ashes on. Hang it up, and make a good smoke every morning, taking care never to let the meat get heated. Smoke for some weeks. In March wrap each ham in a newspaper, and then put it into a bag to hang up for good; this insures safety from skippers.

WASHING FLANNELS.—The secret of washing flannels appears to be not to let them dry slowly, to take them in from the line while still slightly damp and press them out with a warm iron. There is difference of opinion about ironing flannels, but none about this; that every particle of moisture must be got out of them as soon as possible, and as much as can be before they are hung up. Then they may be either pulled into form, when nearly dry, or pressed. Never rub soap on flannels, on knitted or any woolen goods. Let them lie for a short time in cold water, to loosen the dust, then plunge them into very hot lather, with but little rubbing, press the moisture out. Hand wringing fills them up, the wringing is best. Then dry very quickly, before the stove in damp and heavy weather, and either pull or iron them rapidly, and they are done.

OATMEAL.—Give the children oatmeal at least once a day. It is a genuine bone and muscle food and they must thrive. Could our girls make the morning and night meals on real nourishment—not pastry—take to nourish the brain and nerves, we should have less of the neuralgia among our women. Indeed, this oatmeal mush would afford ample food for the last meal, which should ordinarily be the lightest, simple and easy of digestion, securing good sheep, while it may well form a part of the morning meal. Its extensive use would do much to promote health among us.

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.*

RID YOUR HOUSE OF RATS.—Cover the floor near the rat hole with a layer of moist caustic potassa. When the rats walk on this it makes their feet sore; these they lick with their tongues which makes their mouth sore, and the result is that they shun the locality, not alone, but appear to tell all the rats in the neighborhood about it, and eventually the house is entirely abandoned by them, notwithstanding the houses around are full of rats.

SUBSTITUTE FOR IVORY.—Bonsilate is the name given to a new substance, which, it is claimed, will take the place of ivory, rubber, celluloid and similar materials. It is said to be composed chiefly of finely-ground bone, agglutinated by some compound, which, when in its plastic state, can be moulded into shape.

HINTS.—A teaspoonful of borax added to an ordinary kettle of hard water, in which it is allowed to boil, will effectually soften the water for washing. Sealing wax of all colors easily dissolves in strong alcohol, and forms an excellent varnish for small ornaments.

POLISHED BRASS.—There is a way of keeping polished brass ornaments bright otherwise than by continual polishing. Coat them with a thin solution of bleached shellac in alcohol. This is good also for polished steel and copper.

BEESWAX and salt will make your rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

DISHCLOTHS.—I will tell how to make dishcloths: Get a pair of wooden needles and one ball of candlewicking; set up a row of twenty stitches, knit back and forth until you use up the ball, then it will be done—a nice, soft, thick dishcloth.

AT a recent concert, it was the subject of remark that in what fine "voice" the singers were; in commending his good judgment, the leader will pardon us for whispering that he always recommends Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for clearing and strengthening the voice.

HUMOROUS.

HE had been electioneering some time for a local office, but seeing that there was a considerable lack of genuine enthusiasm among the suffragans, he determined to give the boys a little blow out. He went to a prominent grocery establishment, the proprietor of which is a very public-spirited man. He told the grocer, with great earnestness: "I am giving Jones and me a lift, and I thought I'd give you a chance to contribute a few gallonss of that three-dollar-and-a-half whiskey. I suppose you know that if we are to be once more a happy and a united people we must do our duty." The merchant replied that while he yielded to none when it came to making sacrifices for the good of the country, yet he did not think it was good policy for Texas to poll more than 100,000 majority for Jones anyhow; however, if he was paid, cash, $3 50 a gallon, he would yield. "If this is the spirit that animates the business men of Galveston, then a l I've got to say is, that I'll quit. If Indiana and New York don't go right you are to blame for it; but say $3 a gallon for ten gallons of the Cowboy's Delight, taking my note for the money, and it is not too late yet to save the country."

HERE is the scientific explanation of the sea serpent: Whales are atrociously voracious, and frequently eat each other, but it sometimes happens that, when approaching its victim from behind, one attempts to swallow another his teeth get caught in the tail and he is unable to escape. Then another whale comes up and attempts to gulp down No. 2, and is caught, and this sort of thing continues until twenty or thirty whales are fastened together in tow, and sailors suppose them to be one enormous serpent. Persons who supposed the length of the sea serpent depended upon the number of drinks of whisky previously taken by the man who saw it, didn't look at the matter scientifically. But science will please further explain why the serpent is always described by those who see it as having 'a head and mane like a horse.'

THE German papers tell this story in connection with Baron Rothschild's death: A meets B, weeping and sobbing aloud. Says A, "Why do you weep?" "Because," says B, as if his heart were breaking, "because he is dead—the powerful and rich baron." "But," replied A, "why do you cry so much; he was no relation of yours?" "That's just what I am cryin about," howled B, more, affected than ever.

A CLERGYMAN asked his Sunday-school: "With what remarkable weapon did Sampson at one time slay a number of Philistines?" For a while there was no answer, and the clergyman, to assist the children a little, commenced tapping his jaw with the tip of his finger, at the same time saying, "What's this?" Quick as thought, a little fellow innocently replied, "The jaw-bone of an ass, sir."

A six-year-old boy, living near Bridgeport, was questioned by his school teacher the other day as to his name. The boy said "he hadn't got none." But you must have some name, insisted the questioner; "what do they call you around home?" "They call me a genuine jackass," replied the little fellow with sincerity.

AN old city gentleman who recently travelled in Europe, said he was at a dinner one day in Paris, and while telling a story was attacked with a sudden and continued fit of sneezing. When he had ceased, a Russian gentleman at another table, named Philtcheekee, turned about and complimented him on his excellent and correct pronunciation of the Russian language.

"And when our heads are covered o'er,
As once they were, I ween,
We'll noise abroad the praises
Of wonderous CARBOLINE."

HE went into a prominent drug store and said to the dentist: "You pulls out mitout pain?"
"Certainly."
"What does dot cost?"
"One dollar."
"Py shiminy—you dinks dot don't hurt none, py gracious!"

To gratify his wife's persistent demand for a Summer in the country Smith hired a suburban villa, of which however, the garden was so small that one could scarcely turn in it. "But how do you get the air in such a tiny garden?" one of her friends asked of Mrs. Smith. "Oh, it is easy enough," answered that lady; "we have only to open the dining-room window."

"THE Lord loveth a cheerful giver," but it doesn't count for a man who puts twenty-five cents in the contribution box on Sunday, and then makes his wife economize on butter during the remainder of the week in order to make up for it.

IN a few weeks young women who have not opened the family Bible for months will begin to display a great interest in the sacred volume. They will gaze into it a dozen times a day to see how their Autumn leaves are pressing.

IT is well to have a keg of beer in the house When four robbers broke into a house in Arkansas, intending to murder the inmates and rifle the place, they found a keg of beer, got drunk, and were all arrested.

"I think I'll cut across the fields." said a city belle, who was visiting her country cousin—"the wether permitting," she added, as she observed a demonstrative sheep of the masculine persuasion.

As the time for truly agricultural fairs draws near, the committees are huntin around for lawyers and clergymen to address the farmers on agricultural topics.

A WISCONSIN man who has just recovered from lung fever thinks it was caused by catching cold in the army 16 years ago, and he therefore applies for a pension.

How time changes. In the good Old Testament days it was considered a miracle for an ass to speak, and now nothing short of a miracle will keep one quiet.

THE harvest moon will soon be here. It is so-called because young men who utililze it for the purpose of going out walking with the girls are generally harvested.

IOWA has a lake which has a serpent twenty-six feet long. It will be seen by this that they don't get very, very drunk in Iowa.

AN umbrella and a dime novel are the usual baggage which the girl of the period takes with her to camp meeting.

WEST Philadelphia has a woman who admits that her baby is not half so pretty as her neighbor's. She has been sent to the insane asylum.

"And the Leaves were for the Healing of the Nations."

This is fully exemplified in the demonstration that so common a pasture weed as smart-weed, or water-pepper, possesses medicinal properties which, when combined with essence of Jamaica Ginger and other efficacious vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. It constitutes a most potent remedy for bowel affections as diarrhœa, dysentery, flux, etc. It is also an efficacious medicine for colds, and to break up fevers and inflammatory attacks, and for the alleviation of pain. Every family should keep a supply of it. 50 cents by druggists.

Personal.

Extract from a Private Letter to J. H. Zeilin & Co.—"I write you this note to congratulate you on being the proprietor of the best Liver Medicine (Simmons' Regulator) known to the human race. I have known it for a number of years, and I pronounce it, as prepared by you, pure and genuine; and I pray you, for the sake of humanity, to keep it so. You may prepare it and recommend it, but you will never know the true value of it unless you ave a disordered Liver yourself. It unclogs the Liver of impurities with which it has been confined for years, and puts the wheels in their original motion.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator, I believe to be one of the best remedies for a deranged Liver that I have ever tried. It has benefitted my wife more than any medicine she has taken for that disease. I believe it 'ne plus ultra.'

"J. B. RANDALL, M. D.,
Bethany P. O.. C. R R., Ga."

A New Anaesthetic Process.—The last number of the Medical Record contains a notice of a new and curious method of deadening pain, which is of striking simplicity. It was discovered by Dr. Bonwill a dentist of Philadelphia, in 1875. In 1876 Dr. A. Hewson made a favorable report of his experience with it to the International Medical Congress, and at a recent meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society several papers were read on the subject, and much discussion followed. In using the method, the operator merely requests the patient to breathe rapidly, making about 100 respirations per minute, ending in rapid puffing expirations. At the end of from two to five minutes an entire or partial absence of pain results for half a minute or more, and during that time teeth may be drawn or incisions made. The patiens may be in any position, but that recommended is lying on the side, and it its generally best to throw a handkerchief over the face to prevent distraction of the patient's attention. When the rapid breathing is first begun the patient may feel some exhilaration; following this comes a sensation of fulness in the head or dizziness. The face is at first flushed, and afterward pale or even bluish, the heart beats rather feebly and fast, but the sense of touch is not affected, nor is consciousness lost, The effect produced in females more readily than in males, and in the middle-aged more easily than in the old; children can hardly be made to breathe properly. It is denied that there is any possible danger. Several minor operations, other than frequent dental ones, have been successfully made by this method, and it is claimed that in dentistry, minor surgery and obstetrics it may supplant the common anæsthetics. Dr. Hewson's explanation is that rapid breathing diminishes the oxygenation of the blood, and that the resultant excess of carbonic acid temporarily poisons the nerve centres, Dr. Bonwill gives several explanations, one being the specific effect of carbonic acid, another the diversion of will force produced by rapid voluntary muscular action, and third, the damming up of the blood in the brain, due to the excessive amount of air passing into the lungs. The Record is not satisfied with the theories, but considers it well proved that pain may be deadened by the method, which it commends to the profession for exact experimental determination of its precise value.

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 neigher this same questions.—*Times.*

Mortality in its Relation to Wealth and Poverty.—One of the statistic collectors of England has gathered information concerning some forty-eight thousand children of the well-to-do classes in England and Wales including members of the legal, clerical and medical professions, as also of the nobility and gentry. It is found, on inquiry, that in the first year of life, only 80.45 per 1,000 deaths occurred among the infants of the easy classes in that country, as against 149.49 among the children of the general population; but among the latter class, the percentage went up to 240 in cities like Manchester and Liverpool, and as high as 300 in the poorer quarters of English cities, while in Berlin it is actually 500. From one to five years of age, 46.84 children of the upper class die of one thousand born, and as many as 113.60 in the general populatien. During the remainder of early youth, from five to twenty, the difference is not marked; but 65.47 per one thousand deaths occur among the richer classes, as against 74.04 in the general public.

A lady said to us the other day, "Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) has saved my life. It has so lessened my labors when I have been worn out." Try it once.

The difference in effect between a blow delivered by a light hammer traveling fast, and one delivered by a heavier hammer traveling more slowly, is that the effects of the blow are more confined in the first case and more spread in the second. The blow from a light hammer penetrates but slightly below the surface; while a blow from a heavy hammer penetrates deeply into the metal which is being forged. In practice, it will be observed that light, quick blows have a tendency to drive out of shape, split and break the iron; while the force of heavy blows with a heavy hammer moving slowly, penetrates deeply into the iron, and forces the mass of the metal out into the desired shape.

An examination of the effect of hard and of soft water on the brewing of beer has been conducted by E. R. Southley. The composition of the worts (unhopped) prepared with distilled water, and with hard water containing 66.9 grains calcium sulphate and 16.5 grains magnesium sulphate per gallon, was compared, the result being that neither of the above salts in solution has any appreciable influence on the amount of extract obtained or on the composition of that extract; but the wort prepared with hard water settles more quickly and remains unfermented longer than if it had been prepared with soft water.

In a paper on the law of electro-magnetic machines submitted to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Joubert, on Sept. 1, he states that with a given intensity of field, whatever the other conditions may be, at the maximum period of efficiency the retardation is equal to one-eighth of the entire period, that the intensity is constant and equal to the quotient of the square root of two of the absolute maximums of intensity; that the electro magnetic work is proportional to the velocity, and that the velocity is in a constant rate to the intensity.

As a substitute for oil on whetstones, which thickens and makes the stones dirty, a mixture of glycerine and alcohol may be used. The proportions of the mixture vary according to the instrument operated on. An article with a large surface, a razor, for instance, sharpens best with a limpid liquid, as three parts of glycerine to one part of alcohol. For a graving tool, the cutting surface of which is very small, as is also the pressure exercised on the stone in sharpening, it is necessary to employ glycerine almost pure, with but two or three drops of alcohol.

The jubilee of the zoological museum of the Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, established by the Emperor Nicholas in 1831, will be celebrated in that city by Russians and foreign zoologists, next year.

An extra solidity is given by French builders to factory and other floors requiring great strength by imbedding the boarding in asphalt. Pieces of oak, usually about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to four inches broad, twelve to thirty inches long, and one inch thick, are pressed into a layer of solid asphalt, not quite half an inch thick, in the familiar herring-bone pattern. To insure a complete adhesion of the wood to the asphalt, and obtain the smallest possible joint, the edges of the pieces of wood are planed down, bevelling toward the bottom, so that their cross-sections become wedge-like. It is stated that the floors constructed according to this plan are used mainly for ground stories in barracks and hospitals, and that they have also been resorted to in the numerous newly constructed forts at Metz.

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"ANAKESIS," the discovery of Dr. Silsbee, is entitled to be called the wonder of the age. 20,000 grateful sufferers bless the only infallible remedy for Piles ever introduced. Only those who have used lotions, ointments, and internal remedies in vain, will understand the grateful feeling of instant relief from pain and blissful hope of certain cure of the terrible disease, that "ANAKESIS" assures. It is used by doctors of all schools. Sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. Samples free by P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York. Sole Manufacturers.

THEODORE TILTON is back from Europe. His new lecture is entitled "The World's To-Morrow." He is under the management of Mr. Charles Mumford, late of Cooper Institute, now of Red Bank, N. J.

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of all descriptions are relieved at once, and speedily cured by Kidney-Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Try it to-day.—LEADER

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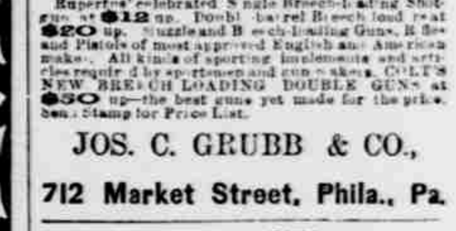
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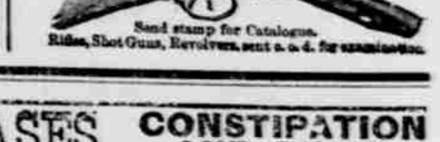
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