An Alaska Yosemite.

John Muir says that one of the regions he visited near Sum Dum Bay, Alaska is in form and origin a typical Yosemite valley, though as yet its floor is covered with ice and water—ice above and beneath. How noble a mansion in which to spend a winter and a summer! It is about ten miles long, and from three-quarters of a mile to one mile wide. It contains ten large falls and cascades, the finest one on the left side, near the head. After coming in an admirable rush over a granite brow where it is first seen at a height of 900 or 1,000 feet, it leans a sheer precipice of about 250 feet, then divides and reaches the tide-water in broken rapids over bowlders. Another about 1,000 feet high drops at once on to the margin of the glacier two miles back from the spout. Several of the others are upward of 3,000 feet high, descending through narrow gorges as richly feathered with ferns as any channel that water ever flowed in, though tremendously abrupt and deep. A grander array of rocks and waterfalls I have never yet beheld. The amount of timber on the walls is about the same as that on the Yosemite walls, but owing to greater moisture there is more small vegetables—bushes, mosses, grasses, etc., though by far the greater portion of the area of the wall surface is bare, and shining with the polish it received when occupied by the glacier that formed the entire canon. The deep green patches seen on the mountains' back of the walls at the limit of vegetation are grass, where the wild goats, or chamois rather, roam and feed. The still greener and more luxuriant pasture farther down in the gullies and slopes where the declivity is not excessive, are made up mostly of willows, birch and huckleberry bushes, with a varying amount of prickly ribes and rubus and echinopanax. This growth when approached, especially on the lower slopes near the level of the sea at the jaws of the great side canons, is found to be most impenetrable and tedious and toilsome combination of fighting bushes that the weary explorer ever fell into, incomparably more punishing than the buckthorn and manzanita tangles of the Sierra. The cliff gardens of this hidden Yosemite are exceedingly rich and beautiful. On almost every rift and bench, however small, as well as on the wider table rocks where a little soil had lodged, we find companies of fine bright flowers, always fresh, and also far more brilliant colored than could be looked for in so cool and beclouded a region—larkspurs, geraniums, painted cups, blue-bells, gentians, sedums, saxifraxes, epilthiums, violets, parnassia, veratrum, orchids, fritilaria, smilax, spiranthes, asters, dasies, the yellow pond lily, bryanthus, cassiope, linnea and a great variety of flowering ribes and rubus and heathworts. Many of the above, though with soft bush stems and leaves, are yet as brightly painted as those of the warm sunlands of the south. The heathworts in particular are very abundant and beautiful, both in flower and fruit, making delicate green carpets for the rocks, flushed with pink bells or dotted with red and blue berries. The grasses are everywhere tall, with ribbon leaves well tempered and arched, and with no lack of bristly spikes and nodding, purple panicles. The Alpine grasses of the Sierra, making close carpets on the glacier meadows, I have not yet seen in Alaska.

Von Moltke.

Count Von Moltke, Chief Marshal of the German Empire, who has just declined the title of Prince, is not, as many have thought, a native of Denmark. He was born in Mecklenberg, where his family has lived for centuries. The mistake is not unnatural, for his father, also a military man, left that Duchy while Hellmuth was a mere infant and went to Holstein, where he had acquired an estate. Hellmuth spent twelve years there, and was sent subsequently to the military academy at Copenhagen and laid there by the severest discipline and study, the foundation of his character. At twenty-one he entered the Prussian army as cornet, and as his parents, whose fortunes had begun to wane some time before, were now reduced to absolute poverty, he was obliged to depend entirely upon his very slender pay. His tastes were so simple, and capacity for self-denial so great, that he was enabled to save enough from his pittance to pay for tuition in modern languages. He mastered French, Italian, Spanish, English, Dutch and Russian, and has since, it is said, learned Polish, Bohemian, Finnish, Hungarian, Romaic, and Turkish. He has found his lingual attainments of measureless value, and he holds that no commander-in-chief of great armies can dispense with them. He has declared that he owes more than one victory thereto, and there is little doubt of the fact. He exhibited very early his extraordinary military talents, and it was not long before he obtained a position on the general staff. The Government sent him east to report on the war between Turkey and Mehemet Ali, and he remained in that country and in Asia Minor for some four years. Several publications of his, though anonymous, respecting the contest and its region, attracted wide attention, and proved him to be a thorough soldier. After his return he rose rapidly to the rank of general, remaining meanwhile on the staff. As a strategist he has not, probably, an equal in Europe. He won vast renown in such capacity during the outrageously unjust war with little Denmark, the brief combat with Austria, and especially the desperate duel with France. The war with France had long been anticipated in Prussia, and before the first blow had been struck, the enemy had been beaten in Berlin, it is asserted, by Moltke's consummate prearranged plans. Bismarck, being intimately acquainted with these, was confident of the brilliant results which so startled the world and so completely confounded the French, weeks before the engagement at Weissenburg. Moltke is every inch a soldier. He regards war as a science as well as an art, and he has done more than any of his contemporaries to make it such. Simplicity and modesty are among his distinguishing traits, and he is so uniformly reserved that he has been called Hellmuth the Silent. It is thought that there is nobody in Germany to supply his place, and France hourly rejoices that he has passed his eightieth birth-day.

—The gold yield in New South Wales in 1878 was not one-tenth of that of twenty years ago. The yield of coal increases.

The Packing of Trunks.

It is said that a woman cannot wrap up a paper parcel or sharpen a lead pencil as well as a man. It is true there have been women who have shown themselves quite equal to men in these little enterprises, but these exceptions may be said to merely prove the general rule. Candor and a profound veneration for the truth compels one to admit, however, that such women are uncommon products of nature. A kinder statement, and one equally hard to disprove, is this; A man cannot pack a trunk as satisfactorily, systematically and conveniently as a woman. He values his time too highly, and objects to dusting or making glossy the knees of his garments. This peculiar occupation is not large enough for his superior nature, nor satisfying to his intellectual powers; but, all the same, he likes to find everything in its proper place and free from wrinkles when he reaches the end of a journey. Indeed, there have been instances when he bestowed that curious thing which he is pleased to call a piece of his mind upon a valise or a trunk that proved to be less orderly in its arrangements that he anticipated. The trunk which will hold a great deal and yet will not take up much room, has but a single tray and no compartments, boxes or drawers. If, however, space need not be economized, the interior is divided up to furnish receptacles for different articles of attire. A trunk of light weight, yet which is substantial, has many conveniences. It is a mistake to suppose that a heavy trunk is stronger than a more flexible, light-framed article. A small amount of observation added to a trifling quantity of humanity, makes it easy for one to forgive a careless and even a vicious handling of certain enormous pieces of luggage belonging to American female travelers. The English lady prefers a wicker basket in trunk shape, with a lock and key. It is strong, capacious, and has a cover of waterproof cloth carefully fastened about it by short leather straps. This sensible article is gradually coming into use in America, to carry costumes, skirts, and large pieces of raiment, which cannot be crushed without showing wrinkles.

In packing a lady's trunk never forget to place the heavy articles of underwear neatly folded and compactly crowded together, at the bottom. If a bonnet is to be included pack it in a paper box that is as small as possible. Arrange the white garments about it, so that when they are all disposed of they will present as level a surface as possible. Stockings neatly turned into each other and merino or silk undervests, etc., tidily rolled up, are excellent articles to crowd into the vacancies about the bonnet box, and also into spaces caused by garments with gathered tops. Starched skirts should be folded into as broad pieces as the trunk will admit, and their tops folded over or under to suit convenience. Above them place the dress skirts, also folded as broadly as possible, carefully preserving the smoothness of their lower parts, and over these lay the neatly folded waists. Now place a towel over them and tuck it neatly down about the dresses to further secure them from dust. If the tray sinks down too easily, on account of the trunk not having enough in it, add a shawl, newspaper, or any convenient articles that will prevent the packed garments from becoming disarranged. In the tray, collars, ribbons, laces, gloves and all the etceteras of a lady's toilet should be neatly arranged either in or out of paper boxes. Fans and parasols should be wrapped in towels or soft papers. Shoes should be placed in linen pockets prepared for their reception. After everything is in the trunk, cover the topmost articles with a towel, and be sure to fill in with something if there is any space still left. This style of packing will carry the finest of dresses and skirts a great distance without injury.

Moorish Table Manners.

Tea is quite a formidable meal. It is served by a man servant. First the teapot—or kettle, if named after its shape—is filled with green tea, sugar and water, in such proportions as to make a thick, sweet sirup, which is drunk without milk or cream. Then follows an infusion of tea and spearmint. Yet another of tea and wormwood. Yet another of tea and lemon verbena. And yet another of tea with citron. On great occasions a sixth is added, of tea and ambergris. Nothing is eaten. The "weed" usually follows, but the Moor, though a smoker, is not an "inveterate." Dinner consists of various dishes of mutton, fish and fowl, ingeniously and artistically served in mixtures of pomades, soups, spices and cosmetics; so, at least, Englishmen declare who have had in courtesy to swallow the preparations. Knives, forks and spoons are dispensed with, perhaps despised. The company sit cross-legged on the floor and gather round a central dish. At "In the name of God," which is the brief grace pronounced by the master of the house, the slave removes the cover from the smoking dish and morsels of its contents, deftly rolled into convenient forms, are tossed, dripping, into the mouth with a neatness and precision truly wonderful. Exact portions are picked from fowl and fish and mutton-chop bone without delay or effort. After the course water and napkins see brought round. The wash over, another plunging of the paws into the savory mess. Incense is often burned during dinner, which fills the apartment with delicate aroma.

Camels.

These animals on the march are usually told off in strings of four under the charge of one attendant or *sarwan*. This man should lead the front camel by his nose rope; the nose rope of the second is attached to the crupper of the one in front, and so on. The four animals in a string cover a distance of about fifteen yards. If animals can be trained to follow their leader, it is far more merciful to attach the leading rope to the head collar than to the nose. When camels are properly fed and looked after they they are the cheapest of all pack carriage. Four good camels, with one attendant, will carry as much as nine mules or ponies with three attendants, and will eat considerably less. If this proportion is applied to transport animals by the thousand, it will be seen that, assuming equal staying powers and freedom from disease, there is a very great advantage in favor of camel transport.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WHY COWS OFTEN KICK.—Every farmer and dairyman knows that there is a very great difference in the disposition of cows. Some are ready to kick with apparently no provocation, while others will bear a great deal of ill-treatment without showing scarcely any resentment. A kicking cow is certainly a very disagreeable animal to have around, although it is said of Ralph Waldo Emerson that some of his brightest thoughts have came to him while being kicked half way across the stable. I do not doubt that sparkling thoughts would come to anyone at such a time, for I know that one's mind (and tongue, too, sometimes,) is quite active when a cow puts her foot in the pail, or sends it spinning across the table, and it takes a person of good disposition to endure it patiently. One must certainly have a good disposition to deal with such a cow, or she is made worse or soon spoiled. It is usually the case that bad treatment makes a cow vicious. If a cow has kind treatment from the time she is a calf up to the maturity, she will hardly ever be inclined to show any temper, and if she does happen to kick, it may be taken for granted that she has a very good reason for so doing. On no condition whatever should she be kicked or pounded, but the cause should be found and measures taken to remedy it. If a cow's teats are sore she cannot be blamed for kicking. Hired men often make cows kickers, and when a hired man is caught treating a cow cruelly he should be rebuked and warned to be more careful in the future. Heifers most certainly must receive kind treatment when teaching them to be milked, and for this reason they should not be entrusted to the hired man, but the owner himself should milk and care for them.

NEAT DOOR YARDS.—The person who lives in the city has but a small yard, and generally can manage to keep it neat and clean. But country folks have larger places and having so much work constantly on hand they feel unable to spend the time which they think would be required to make their surroundings pleasant. Many farmers also have an idea that it costs a great deal to put out ornamental trees and lay out the grounds as village people often do. In order to lay them out in an artistic manner and have the grounds resemble a city park, considerable money would be needed. But a yard can be made quite pretty without much labor or expense. The surface of the ground should be made and kept quite smooth, and the grass should be cut often. A few ornamental trees or shrubs may be planted, but a good green stretch of lawn by itself looks pretty, and saves work. Such a lawn, too, is enticing to the children, and if kept neat, which after all is the main thing, the place will be much more attractive than such too often are.

A NICE BED COVERING.—White bed spreads are the nicest outside coverings for a bed, and when clean are always as good as new. A very pretty design for one is made by taking two breadths of unbleached, 40-inch cotton cloth, and sewing it together in the middle. Five yards and a half is a great plenty. A box of stocking yarn, is needed. Sew the cloth on quilting frames as you would a bed quilt. Stretch it smoothly, then with a chalk and line, mark it cornerwise, in diamond form, having the checks about an inch and a half in size, then with a large needle and a yard of cotton yarn threaded, take a stitch in length bring the needle back half way, keep the stitches close together, so it will look like a small cord; it is very rapidly done, if you like to do it. A knot in the centre of each diamond looks pretty. A row of Roman heraldry all around the quilt is a pretty finish. A hand hem finishes up the spread, and it is a nice, durable article that will last for years; is easy to wash, and is as heavy as is needed.

FIXING SHOES TO HORSES' HOOFS.—A new idea for accomplishing this without the use of nails is carried out as follows; The inventor takes a shoe of ordinary construction, having, say, four holes therein, and through these he passes bands or wires of metal, two extending from or near the hinder extremites of the shoe, and the other two at short distances from either side of the toe, the position being varied with the number of bands employed. To fix the shoe the hinder wires or bands are first drawn tightly round the front and upper part or corona of the hoof, the ends passing through a buckle or ring, or they may be twisted together. The ends of the other wires are also passed through the ring or under the the first bands, and, being drawn tightly downwards, the hinder wires of bands, owing to the conformation of the hoof, are, as it were, wedged tightly, thus fixing the shoe firmly to the hoof. This invention only receives provisional protection.

ACTION OF LIME ON THE SOIL.—Lime as it comes from the kiln, is known as caustic or quick lime—the heat having expelled the carbolic acid gas of the carbonate of lime or lime stone. Upon exposure to the air and moisture this caustic lime absorbs water and carbonic acid gas, and again returns to the carbonate. During this revision it decomposes vegetable matter and sets the elements of plant food free. It is in this power to prepare food for the growing crop from the vegetable matter in the soil that the chief value of lime resides. The greater the per cent. of the lime that is in the caustic state, the more valuable it is for this work. The quicker the lime can be applied after burning the better.

VINEGAR. — The essentials of good vinegar are; good cider; a temperature of at least 70 degrees, and as complete exposure to the atmosphere as possible. The process may be hastened by adding yeast to the cider, or "mother" from old vinegar barrels which amounts to the same thing. Vinegar making is therefore a sort of fermentation, facilitated by a low microscopic plant of the fungus group.

ALL TOOLS going out of use for the season should be put away in a whole and bright condition. Teach the boys the habit of cleaning shovels, hoes and cultivator teeth.

A very ingenious apparatus for the detection of dangerous gases in fiery mines has been invented and successfully tested by M. L. Gossiaux, engineer of the coal mines of the Bouches du Rhone, at Gardanne. It consists of a lamp and pyrometer. The lamp is covered with a cylinder of wire gauze, round which from top to bottom a long spiral wire extends, the upper end terminating in the cap of the lamp, and the lower in a cylinder closed at one end. When the wire expands under the influence of heat, the extremity of the small cylinder or tube presses a lever terminating in a sector gearing into a pinion, on which is fixed a needle moving on a graduated semicircle. A glass protects all of the indicating apparatus. It will readily be perceived that the action of the apparatus depends on the heat generated by the presence of the burning gas in the lamp, causing the spiral to expand and thus move the needle. The scale is graduated, says Engineering, in this way: The lamp is lighted in pure air, and the point at which the needle remains stationary is marked zero An iron block about one-fifth the volume of the wire envelope is brought to a red heat and placed within the gauge, and as soon as this latter begins to redden—corresponding to the condition of the lamp burning in a gas-saturated atmosphere—the position of the needle is marked 100 and the space between these two points is divided afterward into 100 parts.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

RAW OYSTERS.—The practice of cooking is not equally necessary in regard to all articles of food. There are important differences in this respect, and it is interesting to note how correctly the experience of mankind has guided them in this matter. The articles of food which we still use in the uncooked state are comparatively few; and it is not difficult in each case to indicate the reason of the exemption. Fruits, which we consume largely in a raw state owe their dietetic value chiefly to the sugar which they contain; but sugar is not altered by cooking. Milk is consumed by us both cooked and uncooked, indifferently; for I have found on trial that the digestion of milk by pancreatic extract was not appreciably hastened by previously boiling the milk. Our practice in regard to the oyster is quite exceptional, and furnishes a striking example of the general correctness of the popular judgment on dietetic questions. The oysters is almost the only animal substance which we eat habitually, and by preference, in the raw or uncooked state, and it is interesting to know that there is a sound physiological reason at the bottom of this preference. The fawn-colored mass which constitutes the dainty part of the oyster is its liver, and this is little else than a heap of glycogen. Associated with the glycogen, but withheld from actual contact with it during life, is its appropriate digestive ferment—the hepatic diastase. The mere crushing of the dainty between the teeth brings these two bodies together, and the glycogen is at once digested, without other help, by its own diastase. The oyster in the uncooked state, or merely warmed, is, in fact, self-digestive. But the advantage of this provision is wholly lost by cooking, for the heat employed immediately destroys the associated ferment, and a cooked oyster has to be digested, like any other food, by the eater's own digestive powers.

CHEESE SOUFFLE.—Melt half an ounce of fresh butter in a saucepan, stir into it a tablespoonful of flour; when the two are amalgamated put in a small quantity of milk and about three ounces of grated Parmesan cheese. Stir the mixture on a slow fire till it assumes the appearance of thick cream, but be careful not to let it boil; then add some white papper; mix thoroughly, and, if required, add a little salt; keep on stirring the mixture at a very moderate heat for ten minutes; take the saucepan off the fire and stir the contents occasionally until quite cold, then stir into them the yolks of three eggs beaten up with a little milk and strained, and finally the whites of five eggs whisked to a stiff froth. Half fill some small paper cases with the mixture, put them into the oven and bake until done—from ten to fifteen minutes.

TEA AND COFFEE.—Tea and coffee excite the activity of the brain and nerves. Tea, it is said, increases the power of digesting the impressions we have received, creates a thorough meditation, and, in spite of the movements of thought, permits the attention to be fixed upon a certain subject. On the other hand, if taken in excess, it causes an increased irritability of the nerves, characterized by sleeplessness, with a general feeling of restlessness, and trembling of the limbs. Coffee, also, if taken to excess, produces sleeplessness, and many baneful effects very similar to those arising from tea drinking. Coffee, however, produces greater excitement, and a sensation of restlessness and heat ensues. For throwing off this condition fresh air is the best antidote.

VIENNA ROLLS.—One quart flour, half teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, one tablespoonful lard one pint milk. Sift together flour, salt and powder; rub in the lard cold, add the milk and mix into a smooth dough in the bowl, easily to be handled without sticking to the hands and board. Flour the board, turn it out and give it a quick knead or two to equalize it: then roll it out with the rolling pin to the thickness of half an inch, cut it out with a large cutter, fold one-half over on the other by doubling it; lay them on a greased baking sheet without touching. Wash them over with a little milk to glaze them. Bake in a hot oven fifteen minutes.

SCOTCH BROTH.—Two pounds of the scraggy part of the neck of mutton. Cut the meat from the bone and cut off all the fat; cut the meat into small pieces; put into a soup pot with one large slice of turnip, two carrots, one onion, one stalk of parsley, one-half cup of barley, three pints of water and boil gently two hours. On the bones put one pint of water; boil two hours and then strain off the soup. Cook one spoonful of flour and one of butter together until perfectly smooth, then stir into the soup and add one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Season with salt and pepper.

VENUS PUDDING.—Take a quart mould, butter it well and ornament it with candied ginger; make a rich custard with the yolks of twelve and the whites of six eggs, a pint of cream and loaf sugar to taste, then dissolve one ounce of isinglass in sufficient milk to fill up the mould; when cold add a glass of rum or cherry; pour the mixture into the mould and place it on ice to set. Before adding the isinglass put aside a little of the custard for sauce, add a little ginger syrup to this and serve cold with the pudding.

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS.—Put two quarts of flour in a deep dish. Make a hole in the centre, then add one tablespoon of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and one teacup of yeast. Let them stand over night without stirring, and in the morning mix well together and knead twenty minutes. Let stand again till afternoon, then cut up with a biscuit-cutter. Spread a little melted butter on the top of each, then fold over. Let them stand till light, then bake.

TO CLEANSE GLASS GLOBES.—If the globes on a gas fixture are much stained on the outside by smoke, soak them in tolerably hot water in which a little washing soda has been dissolved. Then put a teaspoonful of powdered ammonia in a pan of luke-warm water, and with a hand brush scrub the globes until the smoke stains disappear. Rinse in clean cold water. They will be as white as if new.

MUFFINS.—Two eggs, one pint flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one teacup milk, a piece of butter half the size of an egg, and a little salt. Mix the flour, baking powder and salt together. In another dish beat the yolks of the eggs, add the milk and butter, then the flour, then the whites. Beat well together, and bake in gem irons in a hot oven.

RUSK.—Two eggs, one cup sugar, half-cup butter, half-pint milk, one-third cup of yeast. Beat eggs and sugar together, and mix soft with a little flour. Let them stand over night, and in the morning mix again. When light, make into biscuit, let them rise again, then bake. When taken from the oven, brush the top with milk and sugar.

PORCELAIN CEMENT.—Add plaster of Paris to a strong solution of alum till the mixture is of the consistency of cream. It sets rapidly, and is said to unite glass, metal, porcelain, etc., quite firmly. It is probably suited for cases in which large rather than small surfaces are to be united.

CHEESE CEMENT FOR MENDING CHINA, ETC.—Take skim milk cheese, cut it in slices and boil it in water. Wash it in cold water and knead it in warm water several times. Place it warm on a levigating stone and knead it with quicklime. It will join marble, stone, or earthenware so that the joining is scarcely to be discovered.

WIT AND HUMOR.

COLLEGE boys sometimes make queer answers to solemn questions, gravely propounded by dignified professors. For instance these:—

"Juvenal says that two heads are better than one. Please illustrate."

"Well," (after profound meditation,) "take a barrel, for instance."

"Can you tell me the difference between *steigern* and *steigen?*"

"An r I believe, sir."

"Sir Thomas More was chancellor of Henry VIII. When did the latter reign?"

"About the time of More, I should judge."

"After whom was Constantinople named?"

"Constantinople."

"What was the object of the Gunpowder plot?"

"To blow up the king with gunpowder."

"What important personage was confined on the island of St Helena?"

"Robinson Crusoe."

"Why was Matilda not crowned?"

"Why, because Stephen had the crown on."

"Mr. C, what is a distinctive feature of the descendants of the Danes and the Saxons?"

Mr. C—"A love of mari—marital adventure."

"That is more French than Saxon."

Mr. C. (confusedly)—"Oh, I mean maritime adventure."

"Did Paley have any doubt as to the author of the Acts of the Apostles'?"

"No sir."

"Have you?"

"No, sir."

"Who was it then?"

"It was (a long pause)—I believe, sir, it was Paul."

"This is a beautiful line, gentlemen, where the poet speaks of.

The balm of childhood, bringing sweet repose.

Can any of you tell me what he means by this exquisite figure."

"Well I should say, sir, that he meant soothing syrup."

"Give a good example of an elastic substance."

"Conscience."

"What are the constituents of quartz?"

"Pints."

"How is Britannia ware manufactured?"

"By dissolving tin in hot water, sir."

A RECENTLY arrived foreigner lately stopped at one of our hotels, and at the supper table began to play fearful havoc with a plate of hard-boiled eggs, scooping out the yolk and leaving the white untouched. Just as he was devouring the tenth one the waiter remonstrated with him, calling his attention to his wastefulness. "Good gracious, man," he remarked, "you would not have me eat ten vites, would you? De volk is der shicken, and der vite der fedders. Do you tinks I vants to make von great bolster of mine stomach?"

REMARK of severe parent to blooming daughter, upon discovering that one of the legs of the big chair in the parlor had been broken the Sunday evening previous: "I wish you to understand, Sarah, that this chair was constructed with a view to the accommodation of one person at a time, and has not the strength and scarcely the capacity for two."

WAGGS went to the station of one of our railroads the other evening, and finding the seats all occupied, said in a loud tone, "Why, this car isn't going!" Of course these words caused a general stampede, and Waggs took the best seat. The train soon moved off. In the midst of the indignation the wag was questioned. "You said this car wasn't going?" "Well, it wasn't then," replied Waggs, "but it is now."

A SAN FRANCISCO man went to a dentist, while temporarily insane, and said that he wanted his teeth all extracted. The dentist advised him not to get rid of them, as they were sound; but he insisted, arguing that a false set would be far handier and more comfortable. As he did not seem crazy the dentist performed the job. On recovering his reason he brought suit for $5 000 damages under the California laws against professional malpractice.

A MILITARY band had a bandmaster whose name betrayed his Hibernian origin. He had his own interpretation of the Italian marks of expression on the music. One day he shouted to one of his musicians: "Yez have a bit of a little solo there; shove it out!" The individual so addressed answered in a low tone: "My part is marked *pp*; Mr. O'Rorke." "To be sure," answered O'Rorke, *pp* means purty powerful."

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declares that a liberty pole in a public street is not a nuisance. But we don't suppose that the Supreme Court is rash enough to declare that the crowd that howls about it upon certain occasions is not a nuisance.

I WAITED anxiously with dread unfeigned—I held my breath, my utterance was choked—My muscles twitched, every nerve was strained—With humid tears my handkerchief was soaked—Till in a moment agony was ceased—I quickly turned my head aside—and sneezed!

AN exchange says that a ton of gold is worth about half a million dollars. We give this for what it is worth; our time has been so taken up with politics, and somebody has hidden the scales.

"WELL Pat, Jim didn't quite kill yon with the brickbat, did he?" "No; but I wish he had. "Why so?" "So that I could have seen him hung, the villain!"

A NEW YORK doctor says that eating ice cream will spoil a girl's complexion and make her feet grow large. Can such things be "thusly?"

PAT: "Do you buy rags and bones here?" Merchant: "We do sir." Pat: "Thin, be Jabers, put me on the scales."

SAMSON'S strength depended upon his hair, but a woman's hair depends upon the strength of her hair-pins.

"A ROLLING stone gathers no moss." Well, what of it? Neither does a rolling mill. Nor the rolling sea.

SUCCESS is full of promise till men get it; and then it is a last year's nest from which the bird has flown.

SOMEBODY says that a mule's hind feet are built on the plan of an emetic—you can't keep 'em down.

A WAG got hold of an editor's whisky bottle and labelled it, "To be continued in our necks."

MANY a man who doesn't smoke in this world will have to in the next.

THE press-gang are abroad—young ladies in search of autumn leaves.

A RASH youth—the boy with the scarlet fever.

DON'T preserve Autumn leaves—they are not fit to eat.

THE fashionable color for pumpkin pie this fall is old gold.

DR. MARY WALKER pants for Congressional honors.

FACTS are stubborn things. Mules are facts.

THE sun is the oldest settler in the west.

How a Fissure Vein is Formed.—Fissure veins occupy crevices which have been formed by subterranean forces and have been filled from a foreign source. They traverse indiscriminately all kinds of rock, and are without definite limits laterally or vertically. They have, as characteristic features, smooth, striated, sometimes polished walls (slickensides), clay gouges or selvages on one or both sides, and a banded or rib-boned structure throughout. The vein stone is usually quartz, and the constituents include the ore of all the metals. The mode of formation of fissure veins is apparently this: In the regions where the earth's crust is broken up in the adjustment of the cold and hard exterior to the cooling and shrinking nucleus, cracks are formed, often miles in extent, along which the rocks suffer displacement, sliding on each other to form what is known as "faults." As the the planes of these faults are more or less undulated with displacement, the bearing is upon the projecting bosses of each side. Between these, open fissures are left of greater or less dimensions. These reach down to a heated zone, and form the conduits through which thermal waters flow to the surface. Such waters coming in different localities from different depths, and reaching rocks of various compositions under great pressure and high temperature, having great solvent power, become loaded with various mineral matter. As they rise to the surface the pressure and temperature are reduced, and the materials held in solution are deposited to line and, perhaps, to ultimately fill the channels through which they flow.

Mrs. Partington says

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus unum* of medicine.—*Boston Globe.*

Collodion as a Generator of Electricity.—Professor Guthrie has some time since utilized the mixture of collodion and India rubber for this purpose, and also given it a wider scope. As regards electricity, it is very remarkable that if you rub glass with the sheet of India rubber and collodion, negative electricity is excited, where, ordinarily speaking positive electricity, is generated. One of the applications the Professor has given to this collodio-caoutchouc is the formation of miniature balloons for experimental purposes. An ordinary glass flask is first coated inside with collodion by rolling the liquid round and round inside. When dried, a layer of India rubber is given to the collodion in the same way, and then another layer of collodion, and so on, till four or five thicknesses of collodion are reached. When dried, the film is easily detached by litting it at the neck of the flask, and pouring between it and the glass a little acidulated water. The balloon then comes out perfectly well shaped, and ready to be filled with any gas which it may be desired to try, and the neck is well secured by waxed silk or any other suitable means. In experimental physics there seem to be many applications of this medium, and no doubt it will come into use. It may be used to tie down the stoppers of bottles; and here its pliability is of great service, as there is none of that disagreeableness in opening a stoppered bottle which has been tied down with an ordinary bladder. Photographers have before now brought into prominence some properties of different materials whose value had not been previously recognized.

"Home, Sweet Home," is much sweeter where Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) is used; labor, clothes and temper are preserved by its use. Trial shows its merit. Have your grocer get it.

The method adopted by Professor Ira Remsen, of the Johns Hopkins University, and his assistants, Mr. W. Mager and Mr. T. W. Day, to detect and determine the nature of the organic matter known to exist in the atmosphere, is thus described: "As an absorbent, finely powered pumice stone, as suggested by Chapman, was used. The pumice stone was heated to redness in a platinum crucible before each experiment, and then placed in carefully cleansed absorbing tubes and moistened with a little water. From fifty to one hundred litres of air, according to the suspected amount of impurity, were first drawn through the absorber by means of an aspirator. When the absorption was completed, the pumice stone was placed in a perfectly clean flask, and 500 c. c. of pure water and 5 c. c. of a specially prepared sodium carbonate solution were poured upon it. Connection was then made with a clean condenser and 100 c. c. distilled off (distillate A) and put aside for treatment with Nessler's solution. A second distillate (B) of 100 c. c. was then made, after adding to the flask 20 c. c. of a specially prepared solution of potassium hydroxide and 50 c. c. of a solution of permanganate of potassium. The first distillate Nesslerized gave the free ammonia, and the second the albuminoid ammonia, in the volume of air drawn through the absorbers."

"As now improved and perfected,
No oil was ere so clean,
Diseases of the skin and scalp,
Are cured by CARBOLINE."

Kerosene Oil Lamps.—The cement commonly used for fastening the tops on kerosene lamps is plaster of Paris, which is porous and quickly penetrated by the kerosene. Another cement which has not this defect is made with three parts of rosin, one of caustic soda and five of water. This composition is mixed with half its weight of plaster of Paris. It sets firmly in about three quarters of an hour. It is said to be of great adhesive power, not permeable to kerosene, a low conductor of heat and but superficially attacked by hot water.

Bishop Eligio Cosi at Chang-Tong, in China, has invented an alphabet of thirty-three letters, by means of which all the sounds of the Chinese language can, it is said, be represented. The emperor of Austria has been so well pleased with the invention that he has presented the bishop with a complete typographical appartus, so that the new alphabet may be employed in printing. The characters used by Chinese number 30.000.

From the Comstock mines 4,200,000 tons of water are annually pumped. The average temperature is 135 degrees Fahrenheit, and to heat this water by artifical means a consumption of 50,000 tons of coal yearly would be necessary. The water in some of the deepest shafts has a temperature of 157 degrees Fahrenheit.

During a late thunder-storm near London, England, a great ball of fire was seen to descend from the clouds into a lake. After the storm was over a hundred dead fish, including two carp, weighing together twenty-three pounds, were found floating on the surface near the spot where the fire-ball was seen to strike.

A Frenchman named Aune has made experiments on himself with regard to effects of inhaling oxygen, and he makes the statement that one may absorb 100 litres, and even more, daily, without inconvenience.

To cough and at the same time be entertaining is impossible. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will reach your case. Price 25 cents a bottle.

THE best gift to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, toleration; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity, and to the sick, Simmons' Liver Regulator.

"For Derangement of the Liver, for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Piles, etc., Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator certainly has no superior. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system. I have tried it thoroughly, and speak what I know.

"REV. S. GARDNER, Atapulgus, Ga."

"Having tested personally and in my practice your Simmons' Liver Regulator, I have found it just the medicine needed as a family remedy, by persons living in a warm climate, and especially by those inhabiting the more malarial districts of Florida.

"J. F. MCKINSTRY, M. D.,
Gainesville, Fla."

A Superstitious Composer.

Jacques Offenbach the composeer was a great gambler at the roulette, his favorite number being from superstition—the thirteen. One evening at Spa the number came seven times, and Offenbach broke the bank. He had a terrible dread of the sea. Before he could be induced to cross the ocean on his way to America, he spent long, sleepless nights. As he himself writes in his book, he dare not go sleep, "lest on awaking he should not be able to command a smile." He was in the position of the poor fellow in the fable whom the king had ordered to teach his ass to read under the penalty of being hanged. The mighty dollar, however, prevailed over his anxieties, and he embarked on the Canada. One night the steamer suddenly stopped to cool her engines. He started out of his sleep. He imagined at once that the vessel had struck against a rock and was rapidly sinking. Offenbach in his night garment, but with his eyeglasses upon his huge nose, rushed on deck pleading for life. The efforts of the captain and of all the passengers were required to persuade him that there was no danger.

In China turpentine, a rare much adulterated product, Dr. John Clay, of Birmingham, England, believes he has discovered a specific for cancer. By its aid he claims to have cured several cases without the resort to surgical operations.

Two Organs.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—*Maine Farmer.*

It is probable that the St Gothard tunnel will ere long be illuminated the entire length by the electric light.

Miseries come unbidden and always stay too long, while joys must be sought for, and when found are apt to slip away unawares.

Why Wear Plasters?

They may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action.—(TRANSCRIPT.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

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PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

Dr. R. H. Clark, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of Kidney Troubles it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of Piles, and has never failed to act efficiently."

Simeon Fairchild, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. Houghton, of Berkshire, says, "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY? Because it Acts on the LIVER, the BOWELS and the KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and nervous disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid. One package will make six qts of medicine.

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