King, Queen, Jack!

Not many French cards were ever sold in the American markets, comparatively speaking, although these manufactures were exceedingly fine—a linen card, thin, strong, and delicate, and nice to handle. The great bulk of imported cards were from English manufactures, as they are to-day. The English cards excel in their beauty of finish, geometrical designs for their backs being ornamented with fine colors and gilding to an extent never attempted with the American article. This elegance of ornamentation seems to have always been a specialty with the English makers, and alone, or in connection with the heavy duties, appears to warrant the price asked for them—about double that of American cards, the latter being even a better article.

But, as has been hinted, of late years great progress has been made in the manufacture of playing cards in this country, until at present no better goods can be found in any market than are afforded by United States makers. The modern round-cornered card of the present make is a vast improvement over the old-style square-cornered affair; and the manipulation of stock in their make-up results in an article possessing all the attributes considered desirable by card-players. The English manufacturers have been trying to copy the results attained in American round-cornered cards by "dieing out" the stock; but in this effort they failed signally, since the card cannot be cut in that way without fatally injuring its edges and quality. Consequently a couple of card-cutting machines have been sent to England from this country, and, by the use of Yankee (or Jewish) methods, no doubt our cousins will achieve better success.

Besides the improvement in the shape of cards above described, there have been other innovations in American card manufacture, which have also been ineffectually imitated abroad. There are now in the market "triplicate" and "indicator" playing cards, both designed to shorten the process of reading a "hand," and as a guard against the confederate system in some kinds of gambling games. Thus the triplicate card has a miniature of the face of the card reproduced in its upper left hand corner, as, for instance, the five-spot of clubs has a miniature five of clubs in the corner indicated, the size of the latter being only about half an inch the longest way. Exactly why this card should be called "triplicate," and duplicate, the writer does not know. This device is to assist the holder to read his "hand" without opening it, he having only to shuffle his card sufficiently to reveal the miniatures on each to discover what he holds.

But a still better device for the purpose is found in the "indicator" card. In this case, instead of the miniature, there appears, in the same corner, a figure immediately over a copy of the suit, thus: For the eight of hearts, a figure eight, and immediately under it a heart, no larger than the figure. For the queen of diamonds, a letter Q, with a diamond underneath. These figures and letters are made "lean," as the job printer would say, so that, while readily discernible by the holder of the cards, they would be deciphered with difficulty, if at all, by a looker-on. This is just what was required to frustrate the operations of confederates of gamblers in the game of poker or bluff, while at the same time it saves time and trouble for the player, considerations, to be sure, which may not receive due weight from the discarder of all games. The English makers endeavored to supply an "indicator" by placing their figure in the spot; but this arrangement does not seem to be so satisfactory to card players, though the writer confesses that he has made no very extended canvass of the matter.

Monkey shooting in Gambia.

The mere fact of slaughtering monkeys will probably not cause any great degree of pleasure to any one aspiring to the title of sportsman, though at the same time a man choosing to kill as many as possible might yet not consider himself altogether wanton in his sport, for the monkeys may be termed vermin. They are a great nuisance to the agriculturist, and cause much loss in the ground nut plantations, where they frequently pick the seed out of the ground almost as soon as it is planted. To shoot the dog-faced monkey is easy, but to make a bag is quite another matter. You may knock him out of a tree, or you may bowl him over on the ground, but you will not find him on the spot where you feel sure you saw him fall. Dead or alive, his companions carry him off, and pursuing monkeys on foot is not a game which man is adapted to play successfully. The most likely way to secure a specimen is to take a little boat and pull gently along close into the bank, just after sunset at which time the monkeys frequently collect in the branches of trees overhanging the river; thus one may be shot so that he falls into the water, whence his friends are powerless to rescue him. The great drawback to the method of aquatic stalking is that in the upper river, and especially at the close of day, the mosquitoes fairly swarm, coming down on one in clouds, and making shooting a matter of great determination an endurance. Certainly it is very easy to say that such and such game may be shot by lying out at night; but this necessitates an amount of exposure against which most Europeans are not proof, to say nothing of the attacks of the above pests, though they may, to a certain extent, be balked by wearing over the hands and face bags made of some light material—leno, for instance. Perhaps at some future date monkey skins may become of commercial value, and when they do the Gambia will be able to flood the market, and the ground nut growers will rejoice.

What is virtue but a medicine, and vice but a wound.

Prof. Strasburger, of Jena, holds that the attributing of all the functions of life to protoplasm is to be looked upon as a great advance in science, although it is impossible thus far even to form hypotheses with regard to the forces which are at work in the protoplasm.

In a number of conservatories in the Azore Islands, it has been noticed that the development of rosebuds and other flowers appears to be hastened by allowing smoke to have access to them.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WHICH SHALL IT BE, CATTLE OR GRAIN.—Both. A mixed husbandry is safest for the masses. The South has suffered from scarcity of meat and milk, and plethora of corn and cotton. Many a Minnesota farmer has helped to feed the East and England, while he has been destitute of milk for his coffee, or butter for his supersabundant bread. It has been repeatedly shown that those countries which produce corn and cattle most largely, boast a higher land valuation than the great wheat countries. It is not only in Indiana and Illinois, but in the new State of Iowa as well, where spring wheat has ever been a specialty. Taking a broad view of the future requirements for meat and bread, we see that it is the policy of all nations (Great Britian alone excepted) to produce their bread at home. They dare not risk dependence in so vital a matter. If a bad harvest makes a small deficiency, it can probably be made good; a very abundant harvest may give a small surplus. Meat is less bulky and will better bear the expense of transportation; so the use of meat by European nations is increasing, and the price has steadily increased during the past 30 years. On the contrary, wheat, with temporary fluctuations, is no higher than in the long ago. James Gaird says the cost of bread in England was farthing per pound both in 1770 and 1878, while meat advanced from three and one-half to nine pence in the same time, and from five to nine pence between 1850 and 1878. The recent and unprecedented foreign demand for wheat is the result in part, of a series of extraordinary crop failures, which will not permanently continue. The enlarged demand for meat is in far higher degree the result of causes more permanent in their operation. The outlook for meat is, therefore, better than for grain. Yet both will be required as population increases, in rapidly enlarging quantities.

SHEEP AND DOGS.—The increase of sheep breeding betokens trouble for the worthless curs that persist in killing sheep, says the Western Agriculturist. This subject is a complicated thing for legislators to handle, but most States make the owners of the dogs liable for any loss when the dogs are detected, on the principle that he who keeps a monkey should pay for the glass he breaks. But there's the rub. If we were watching the sheep, we could drive off the dogs. Some States are taxing the dogs, and the tax fund goes to pay the loss of sheep by dogs, but generally we find farmers disposed to breed sheep as a matter of business and profit, and if thieves, robbers or dogs interfere, they are disposed just to kill them as they would a coon about the hen house. Many dogs are beasts of prey and commit havoc in a flock of sheep whenever a fair chance offers, and as such dogs are of no financial profit. It is the best to kill them off without much ceremony before testing their mutton-loving proclivities. The loss sustained by the sheep farmers from the depredations of mongrel dogs surpasses a thousand times over any value that these dogs can be for the protection of other property. With the double profits of wool and mutton, and the increased profits as developed in the improved breeds, sheep breeding is becoming an important interest on many a farm, which many make a successful specialty of sheep. Our increasing home demand for wool to supply our own manufactories and the foreign demand for good mutton opens a bright future for sheep.

TOUGH HOOFS OF HORSES.—It is stated that the Arabian horses, so largely used as calvary in the British army in India, possess such tough hoofs that they rarely require shoeing. In a full-grown horse the hoof becomes as hard as flint and he can make the most severe marches without injury to his feet. In ancient times, historians inform us, all horses went unshod and to be able to do so particular attention had to be given to breed from none except those having the toughest hoofs. Mr. Story, the American sculptor at Rome, in one of his publications speaks of the Italian horses still retaining this extra toughness of hoof, derived doubtless, from the old Roman breed. Brittle and tender feet in horses, it is contended, come from the following neglect in breeding: First, hereditary predisposition; second, imperfect nutrition; third, alternations of moisture and dryness; fourth diseases of the foot: fifth, faulty shoeing. Horse breeders would do well to consider all these points attentively and beware not only of them but all other defects of body and limb, external and internal.

FRUIT IN THE CELLARS.—When the fruit cellars is separate from the house it should be kept just above the freezing point; such cellars do not require ventilation. Cellars under living-rooms must be ventilated, otherwise the gases given off while the fruit is ripening—and too frequently decaying—will endanger the health of the inmates. There is a demand for special care in this matter, at the present time because the fruit has been so abundant that there is an unusually large amount stored in the cellars. If the house is so constructed that an opening can be made from the cellar into a chimney, ventilation may be very complete; an opening which can be closed at pleasure should be made to admit air from without when desirable.

WE once saw an aged lady driving a high-spirited horse attached to a carriage down a steep hill, with no hold-back straps on the harness, and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horse to all kinds of usage and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement.

Amateur photographers will be interested in learning that the disadvantages under which they have labored are now almost entirely obviated by a new invention which practically does away with the necessity of transporting cumbersome implements, and undertaking the delicate and complicated processes so vexatious and difficult, especially in out-of-door work. An instrument called the tourograph, used by the author of "Canoe and Camera," in his last expedition through the wilds of northeastern Maine, is described by him as being compact, light, easy of manipulation, and especially adapted to the wants of tourists and others who desire to practise the beautiful art of photography. It is worked by the dry process. The plates are contained in an upper box, so constructed that each plate can be lowered into the body of the camera, and after exposure as easily returned without allowing any light to strike it. There is also an eye-piece for adjusting the camera, saving the operator the trouble of focusing under the dark cloth. The whole process of manipulating the instrument is said to be so simplified that any person of ordinary intelligence can learn to use it in a few moments, and it can be carried on an excursion as easily as an ordinary lunch basket.

The custom of trepanning, or making an opening in the skull to cure certain internal maladies, prevailed extensively among the men of the neolithic times of the archæologists. Persons who survived the process were supposed to be endowed with mystic properties. Dr. Broca supposed that the custom died out with the introduction of bronze; but Miss Buckland, in a paper read before the British Association, showed that the custom still exists among the South Sea Islanders, the Kabyles of Algeria, and and the mountaineers of Montenegro.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

IN many cases of disordered stomach a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal aching termed colic, add a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of cold water, drink it and go to bed; it is one of the speediest and best remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from receiving a fall. In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt water, or sponging the head with cold water until the senses return, when salt will completely restore the patient from his lethargy. In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water with mustard add and legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck, and a cool apartment procure if possible. In many cases of bleeding at the lungs when other remedies fail, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonfuls of salt completely stayed the blood. In the case of the bite of a mad dog, wash the part with a strong brine for an hour, then bind on some salt with a rag. In toothache, warm salt water held to the part and renewed two or three times will relieve in most cases. If the teeth be covered with tartar, wash twice a day with salt and water.

BEAN SOUP WITH DUMPLINGS.—For a family of four take half a teacupful of clean beans, put them in a kettle containing half a gallon of cold water and set over a slow fire. Let them cook two hours, and then pour off the water and add half a gallon of fresh boiling water and let them boil an hour longer; season with pepper, salt and butter. At the close of half hour the dumplings should be added, which are prepared as follows. To one well beaten egg add a cupful of sweet milk; mix two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with about a pint of flour and stir enough of this flour into the milk to make a dough that will just drop from the spoon. Then drop the dough into the boiling soup by large spoonfuls, always being careful to dip the spoon into the hot soup before putting it into the dough. Boil the dumplings just twenty minutes; then take up carefully with a ladle to avoid mashing them. I never fail to have light, puffy dumplings when I use this recipt.

HOUSEHOLDERS and others will be glad to hear of a very permanent glue—a chrome glue, which is made by an admixture with common glue of one part of acid chromate of lime in solution to five parts of gelatine. The glue made in this manner, after exposure, is insoluble in water, and can be used for mending glass objects likely to be exposed to hot water. It can also be made available for waterproofing articles such as sails or awnings, but if for flexible fabrics it is not suitable. A few immersions will be found sufficient to render the article impervious to wet. It is necessary that fractured objects should be exposed to the light after being mended, and then warm water will have no effect on them, the chromate of lime being better than the more generally used bicromate of potash.

TO CUT AN ORANGE.—A nice way to cut an orange is to make two cuts around it, just through the rind, locating them as if the orange was the globe, the stem and the blossom ends being the poles; and we were endeavoring to lay off the tropic lines on either side of the torrid zone. Now remove the rind from the ends, leaving that portion of it representing the torrid zone undisturbed. Next cut this across immediately over one of the division lines between the sections of the pulp, and open out, leaving the back each section of pulp adhering to the strips of rind. It is both convenient and beautiful.

CALVES' FOOT JELLY OF 1780.—Put four feet into two gallons of cold water; let it boil down to one gallon, strain it, and set away until cold; then take off the fat from the top and the sediment from the bottom; put the jelly into a kettle with a pint of white wine, the juice of four lemons, and the peel of one; beat the whites and shells of six eggs and add to it; sweeten to your taste; let it boil for a few minutes; pour into the jelly-bag, and repass until quite clear. If needed for an invalid, add a cup of pale brandy.

FEATHER CAKE.—Beat to a cream half a cup of butter, add to it two of sugar and beat well together; one cup of milk with one teaspoon of soda dissolved in it; beat well together; add one cup of sifted flour with two teaspoons of cream of tartar previously rubbed into it; add next the well beaten yolk of three eggs, beat the whites separately until more cups of flour; beat well between each successive addition; butter two middle sized tins, put in the cake and bake for twenty minutes or half an hour in a moderate oven.

TO RENOVATE black goods, take one-fifth of a pound of extract of logwood and one ounce of saleratus; put in a boiler with ten gallons of water, cold or hot; stand over the fire, and when boiling hot put in the goods, either wet or dry; let stand twenty minutes, moving about occasionally; rinse in cold water until the goods drip clear, and iron immediately. This will be found a most excellent recipe for restoring black goods of any kind that have become rusty or brown—cloth, cashmere, a waterproof, worsted grenadine, or any material that will not cockle in wetting. Press on the wrong side.

HOW TO USE AN OIL LAMP.—Always keep a lamp full of oil. Never allow it to get more than half empty, as the space above fills with gas, which is easily ignited, especially if the oil is not thoroughly rectified. Turn the flame down by hand as far as you can then give a quick, strong puff down the chimney, instantly extinguishing the small remainder of the flame. Never blow a full flame down the chimney, as it may be blown amongst the gas in the lamp and cause an explosion.

LEMON SYRUP.—Take the juice of twelve lemons, grate the rind of six in it, let stand over night, then take six pounds of white sugar and make a thick syrup; when it is cool strain the juice into it and squeeze as much oil from this grated rind as will suit the taste. A tablespoonful in a goblet of water will make a delicious drink on a hot day, far superior to that prepared from the stuff commonly sold as lemon syrup.

DURING the dead of winter any living plant which looks green adds to the cheerfulness of a room, and a mass of beautiful verdure is obtained by the following expedient: Take about twenty or thirty ears of wheat and tie them together, leaving the straw about two inches long. Hang them up for a few days, keeping them sprinkled with water; the top will soon become a pyramid of verdure, and will retain its beauty for several weeks. This simple plan may be put in practice at any time in the winter months.

TO WASH A KNITTED SHAWL.—Take enough warm water, not hot, and rub ab out an ounce of soap in it; lay your shawl on it and pour over it a tablespoonful of magical mixture. After letting it lie ten minutes, rub it out of this and rinse out of cold blued water, and hang in the wind to dry quickly.

REMEMBER that old newspapers will put the finishing touch to newly-cleaned silver, knives and forks, and tinware better than anything. Rub them well and make perfectly dry. They are also excellent to polish stoves that have not been blackened for a length of time.

Those who know their minds do not necessarily know their hearts.

WIT AND HUMOR.

MR. SHOT is a farmer, but he is a man who can't be got ahead of. Recently he purchased a farm and put up new buildings. Then he sent for a lightning-rod agent, and said: "You put up some rods on my house. Put up rods that will be seen a quarter of a mile up the road." He was obeyed. Then he sent for a wind-mill man, and ordered a wind-mill put up on a knoll orhere it could be seen for a mile in all directions. It wasn't used for anything, but it was there. Then he ordered a patent pump put up in the front yard. His attention was called to the fact that there was no well from which to pump water, but it didn't make any difference; the pump was put up. Next he had four weather vanes put upon his barn, though folks told him that only one was needed. Then he had an open shed built along beside the road, and filled it with all sorts of agricultural implements. Lastly, he had a sign, which said, "The folks in this house can't read," painted and put up over his gate. People thought the old man insane, and numerous questions were asked him to ascertain the reasons for the extraordinary moves. "Do you believe in lightning rods?" "No." "Do you fancy wind-mills?" "No." "Do you regard pumps as ornaments?" "No." "Have you special fancy for seeing weather vanes?" "No." "Then what have you gone so extensively into these things for?" "Well, I calculate to pass the rest of my life on this place, and, as I value peace and quiet, I've tried to get everything an agent can sell me, for I'm bound to head 'em off in some way, and, as I shall keep a couple of cross dogs, I reckon I can do it."

AN old monkey, designing to teach his sons the advantage of unity, brought them a number of sticks and desired them to see how easily they might be broken one at a time. So each young monkey took a stick and broke it. "Now," said the father, "I'll teach you a lesson;" and he began to gather the sticks up into a bundle. But the young monkeys, thinking he was about to beat them, set upon him altogether and disabled him, "behold the advantage of unity. If you had assailed me one at a time, I would have killed every mother's son of you."

IT is the aimable custom of a worthy doctor, when speaking of a funeral which he sees, to allude to it as "Doctor A's," "Some of B's work," "That's by C," and so on.

The other day, being questioned as to three processions that are approaching the cemetery in close order he replies with a comprehensive wave of the hand:

"All from young D., who has just begun to practice here. Rising young fellow that! great future before him!"

"Women Never Think."

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—*Picayune.*

THE Locomotive publishes engravings in each issue showing how boilers look just after they have exploded. This doesn't seem to hit the case at all. What is needed is a picture showing how a boiler looks just before it is going to explode. We could then learn when to get out of the way.

A GALVESTON school-teacher, who lost all patience with a very stupid boy, finally told the boy's father.

"Your son is getting worse and worse every day."

"I don't think he can be quite that bad," remonstrated the partial parent.

"Well, then he is at least getting worse and worse every other day, or say three times a week."

SHARP CHILD—"And so you are very poor, marm?" Aged Party—"Ah! I'd be gind of a copper from anybody." Sharp child—"I've got a bad shilling; will you have it?" Aged Party—"A bad shilling ain't no use." Sharp Child—"Oh, ain't it? That shows you don't go to church and never put money in the plate."

LADY to deaf butcher: "Well, Mr. Smallbones, how do you find yourself to-day?" Smallbones: "Well, I'm pretty well used up, mum. Every rib's gone, they've almost tore me to pieces for my shoulders, and I never had such a run on my legs." He was talking business.

"Poor fellow! he died in poverty!" said a man of a person lately deceased. "That isn't anything," exclaimed a seedy bystander. "Dying in poverty is no hardship. It's living in poverty that puts the thumbscrews on a fellow."

"WHY," asked a governess of her little charge, "do we pray to God to give us our daily bread? Why don't we ask for four or five days, or a week?" "Because we want it fresh," replied the ingenious child.

EVERYBODY in the world wants to appear to be a gentleman, and yet everybody in the world forgets that the easiest way to accomplish it is to really be a gentleman.

"WHAT is a woman's will?" shrieks a social scientist of the batchlor persuasion. Experience in your younger days teaches us that it is the only will that the heirs don't want to contest.

THE editor who wrote his editorials with stolen chalk on the soles of his shoes, and went barefooted while the boys set up the copy, has purchased a ream of second hand envelopes, and engaged a girl to turn them inside out.

BROWN gave his wife an elegant umbrella for her birthday present. "Be careful of it!" he said to her. "Oh, be easy, dear; I will use it only on Sundays and holidays, and then only when the weather is fine."

A YOUNG lady, having read about a man having invented a stove which will consume its own smoke, hopes he will next devise a method whereby tobacco-smokers can be run on the same economical principle.

SCIENCE enumerates nearly six hundred species of organic forms in the air we breathe. Just think of it! Every time you draw in a breath a whole zoological garden slips down your windpipe, and no free tickets to the press.

A LADY who had quarreled with her baldheaded lover said, in dismissing him, "What is delightful about you, my friend, is that I have not the trouble of sending back any locks of hair."

DURING a lesson on the life of King David, a class of girls was asked, "Who killed the giant?" whereupon one replied "Jack"

'WHEN I die,' said a married man, "I want to go where there is no snow to shovel." His wife said she presumed he would.

NO one cares when it rains cats and dogs, but when it Spitz dogs, look out.

THE peculiar adaptation of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to so many phases of Throat and Bronchial diseases has rendered this remedy immensely popular. Sold Everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

"I don't want that Stuff."

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.—*Standard.*

Never place the belt on a pully in motion; always place it on the loose pully or the pully at rest; then run it on the pully in motion. If the belt is very heavy, and the pulleys run at a very high rate of speed, it is advisable to slack on the speed of the engine; but when this is impracticable or inconvenient, care must be taken to mount the belt on the exact face. The person engaged in so doing must have a firm footing and prevent his clothes from getting in contact either with the belt or pully. Where the belt is heavy and the location such that it is impossible to get a solid footing and exert strength in running on the belt, it is best to stop the engine and mount the belt on the pully as far as possible. Then take a small rope, double it, slip one end through the arms and around the belt and rim of the pully, and the other end through the loop formed by the double of the rope; then stand on the floor on the opposite side and draw on the rope, when the belt will be hugged to the periphery of the pulley. When motion is communicated it may be slipped on without any trouble, while by letting go the end of the rope when the belt is on the pulley the noose will be undone and rope thrown off.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Another improvement in barrel hoop consists of forming them of wire bent into corrugations, so that the shape is serpentine; a hoop of this kind, when driven upon a dry barrel or tub, compressing and holding the staves tightly together, like the ordinary stave hoop, having also elasticity or spring enough to stretch when the staves expand by moisture, returning to its former position, when they again become dry and shrink. In this way the hoops adap themselves to the expansion and contraction of the barrel, so that the trouble of loose or bursting hoops is avoided. By forming the corrugations to rest flatwise against the staves no obstruction is offered to the rolling of barrels, while a much greater amount of friction surface is brought to bear upon the staves, increasing their holding power. This seems to be the latest form of improvement resulting from the many experiments made in this direction.

Prof. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, in a paper read before the meeting of the American Association, estimated the nutritive value of the solids of different fish, beginning with the lowest, as follows: Flounders, cod, mackerel, halibut, shad, lake trout and salmon. A German estimate is, Flounders, cod, striped bass, blue fish, mackerel, halibut, lake trout, eels, shad, white fish, salmon, salt mackerel, dried cod-fish.

Is your hair falling out or your scalp diseased? Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, as new improved and perfected, is just the article you need. Buy a bottle, and, like thousands who are using it all over the land, you will value it as the choicest of all toilet preparations.

The application of the microscope to structural geology now enables the scientist to classify, with positiveness, certain rocks about which considerable doubt has hitherto prevailed. For example, there are gronps of volcanic rocks, and the microscope shows which the oldest rocks in the several series. This has been an exceedingly difficult question, for the reason that volcanic rocks, and even ashes, have been strangely "metamorphosed" by the action of heat subsequent to their first ejections. Thus, it is now possible to distinguish between dormal lava and the reconsolidated ashes, and to define the difference between volcanic ash and tuff or tufa.

Of late the electric light has been employed by naturalists to attract insects which they desire to collect for examination or to preserve as specimens.

Diamond Snatchers.

A resident in New York, says that one of the jolliest ways in which crime outworks itself just now is the diamond ear dodge. "Ladies," so called, promenade our streets and ride in our cars and busses, wearing enormous stones in their ears. Now and then these enormous stones are genuine diamonds; oftener they are Parisans or crystals—and fair game for the festive snatcher. He approaches the dame softly from behind, grasps firmly the ear-ring, pulls vigorously the ear-ring, secures safely the ear-ring and runs like a lamp lighter with the ear-ring, the enraged, ear-bleeding, pain-bemoaning, whining and aching victim of vanity and robbery yells and screams and wishes she'd never been born. For such I have no pity, no sympathy. They might just as well pin $1000 bill on their camel's hair shawl and walk the streets with it. They deliberately put temptation in the very eyes of starvation and then boo-hoo because the thief does precisely what he was dared to do. Other ladies poke their wallets under the nose and eyes of hunger and invite a bold and reckless violation of the commandment. Others put handkerchiefs, books, change, lace and portmonnais in their pockets which gape open and virtually say to little boys and big men, "Here is a chance, make a grab and run." I declare sometimes the temptation to do some such thing for the fun of it is almost more than I can bear. When men deliberately hurl paving stones through plate-glass windows or show cases for the sole purpose of getting two or three month's free board in the penitentiary and despair stalks the town hand in hand with hunger, what wonder is it that crime succeeds in tempting them to do evil? For my part I don't wonder that fat old gentleman are choked until they give up watch and wallet; that pursey women have diamonds yanked from their way to school are run into alleys and stripped of their pawnable finery or that pick-pockets train up and down Broadway like bugs in a potato field. The fact is, the times are entirely too good for the poor. The Vanderbilts and Gounds of to-day are coining fortunes hour by hour, and prices are up, up, up, but salaries are where they were and wages, too, so that subordinates are beginning to wonder whether hard times are not, after all, the better for them and theirs. But if it's a tough time for salaried men what must it be for poor devils who have nothing to do? I never knew a season when the streets were so full of men in want of work. All sorts of conditions of the race are in the box, and a deuce of a box it is. I asked a manager recently what he paid the ushers, who attend six night performances and two matinees a week. He promptly replied: "Three dollars." I find that young women are hired in our great stores at from $3 to $5 a week. They report for duty at half-past seven in the morning and are off at from seven to ten in the evening. They are obliged to dress well. How do they do it? The must live, sleep and occasionally eat. How and where can they do their Christian employers ever give it a thought.

To the Hemorrhoidal Suffering Humanity.

W. P. Kittrell, Prin. Dayton Academy, Dayton, Ala., writes to Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co.:

"Enclosed please find one dollar. Send me by return mail one box of "Anakesis." Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy. Am much pleased with sample sent me. I consider it a great boon to poor suffering hemorrhoidal humanity. Yours truly,

W. P. KITTRELL.

Samples of "Anakesis" are sent free to all sufferers by the sole manufacturers, Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946 New York.

A Reliable Remedy.

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KIDNEY-WORT

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