A Rattlesnake's Spring.

"You may talk about your Catskill's" said a visitor to the Hotel at Front Royal, Virginia, recently, "but did you ever in your life see anything more beautiful than that?" and he pointed to the billowy range of Blue Ridge Mountains, whose tops were losing themselves in the soft, misty hue of twilight. "I tell you," he continued, "there are no more beautiful mountains in this country than these Virginia peaks. There is only one thing I have got against them—they are just jam full of snakes."

"So I have heard, but it has never been my fortune to meet with any face to face."

"You can thank your lucky stars, then," said the man, who was a drummer for a Baltimore firm. "I met one face to face in the most unpleasant manner recently. I had occasion to take quite a trip on horseback—you know everybody rides horseback in these parts—and, after trotting along for two or three hours, I struck up into the mountain. The sun was slowly sinking, casting its beautiful lights and shades, with all their delicate witchery, over the surrounding landscape. It was beautiful, and I gazed, enchanted, upon a scene which I cannot describe. Arousing myself from my reverie, I was warned by the deepening shadows to hasten on. I had chosen a path which little more than a bridle path, and at each step the way was becoming more rough and rugged. Over broken rocks and fallen trees I pursued my way with great difficulty. As the shadows deepened and objects became less discernable my horse began to manifest unmistakable signs of fear and uneasiness, shying at times so violently as to almost throw me from the saddle.

"At last, to my great satisfaction, I distinguished the sounds of human voices. Pushing on in the direction from which they proceeded I came upon a group of men standing in front of a rude log cabin. They were rough mountaineers, and made a living by distilling whisky. Riding up I inquired the distance to my place of destination. It was several miles further on. I was not acquainted with the way. It would have been dangerous for me to have kept on, and I asked if I could be accommodated for the night. 'Get down, stranger; get down,' was the ready response. 'We haven't much in this wild country, but what we have is at your service.'

"I was pretty stiff after my long ride, and gladly dismounted. As I jumped from my horse I saw upon the ground at their feet what, upon examination, proved to be a large snake. It was a moccasin, six feet long, and an ugly-looking customer. My exclamation of alarm drew from one of the men the remark that the snake had been dispatched but a few moments before my arrival. 'We have had a pretty hard job of it,' he said, 'but we fixed him at last. We don't care much for them, but the fact is, when we do spot a big snake close by we don't choose to have him loafing about the place too familiarly, you know, for he might snap up some one of us when we are not thinking of it, so we settled him at once.'

"How do you do it? I asked.

"Well, when he is a fine old rattler we try to secure him without breaking his hide. We draw his attention by putting something on the end of a pole on which is also a snare, and when the old fellow pops up his head from behind the log we just drop the snare over him and one of us runs up, catches him by the neck and puts a spike through his head. That is, when we catch them to stuff for your museums. O, there are lots of them about here, lots of them. We have several fine old fellows on hand now."

"I listened in silence. Not a very inviting prospect for a night's lodging, I thought, as I stood debating in my mind the advisability of moving on in spite of darkness and rough roads. A summons from the cabin to supper decided me, however. The cool mountain air had proved a keen appetizer and I thoroughly enjoyed the plain but substantial meal of corn-bread and bacon. Supper over, we repaired again to the front of the cabin. A feeling of exhilaration came over me—a feeling which a man can only experience by going into the very heart of the mountain. The moon had risen and around and above me the trees nodded in a flood of silver light. Picturesque and beautiful beyond description was the scene, banishing from my mind all disagreeable and unpleasant thoughts. Each rock, crag and bush seemed under the mystical light to become transformed into something lovely and fairy-like.

"But even the loveliness of the night could not dispel the weariness which was gradually stealing over me nor tempt me longer to remain, so accompanied by my host I was shown my quarters. It was a little, low room, seeming to be off from the main building. Through the chinks in the logs came the moonlight in little patches. The window, a small port-hole concern, was built right up against the mountain and beneath it huge clumps of rock and underbrush. As I stood in the dismal, comfortless room I confess to a feeling of great nervousness. I did not like the looks of things at all. Back to my mind flashed the stories of the evening. I was conscious for the first time in my life of being actually afraid. I set about my preparations for the night with as good a stock of courage as I could summon to my aid, making a careful survey of the room and filling up the chinks as best as I could. Hardly had I finished ere my candle flickered, sputtered spitefully and went out. I sought my straw bed, placed my revolver under my coat and settled myself to try and sleep. But sleep I could not.

"After passing what seemed hours of wakefulness, extreme weariness and low wind soughing through the pines threw me at last into a restless, uneasy slumber, in which my dreams were filled with frightful visions. From one more horrible than all the rest I awoke with a start. From the foot of the bed came a harsh, grating sound. What could it be? I tried to assure myself that the sound held no significance for me, but instinctively I felt a horrible sensation of something near—dangerously near. I raised myself up, only to sink back with a low cry of horror. The moonlight, streaming into my window, revealed to me my situation. There, at the side of the bed, slowly coiling itself for a spring, was a huge snake. I quickly felt for my revolver. It was gone. The agony of the moment was beyond all words. I tried to jump to my feet. At that moment the snake sprang toward me, just grazing my shoulder and falling with a heavy thud on the other side of me. With one bound I reached the door, and with a wild cry of alarm aroused the inmates. Almost instantly all hands were on the spot. They found his snakeship just retiring through one of the holes between the logs. He was soon disposed of and proved to be a rattler seven feet long, with thirteen rattles. A search was made for my revolver. It was found to have slipped from beneath my coat to the floor, probably while I was asleep. Sleep came to my eyes no more that night. No sooner had the gray dawn appeared than I mounted my horse and left the cabin with a feeling of great relief."

Dr. Muller, of Geneva, has made a calculation in which he estimates the number of plant species existing on the globe to reach a minimum total of 250,000.

Vines are said to extract yearly from the soil only about three-fourths of the quantity of potash and phosphoric acid that the cereals take up.

A new form of thermometer indicates the temperature of any place at a considerable distance through the agency of electricity.

PEACHES.—Buy preserved peaches and stew them for fifteen minutes in their juice, with the addition of a little sugar. Serve up in a glass dish.

—The Philadelphia banks pay about $600,000 in dividends in May.

AGRICULTURE.

LIME IN AGRICULTURE.—All writers on agricultural subjects seem to agree that the use of lime on clayey soil is of great benefit, crops thus treated showing the advantage of its mixture with the soil. A correspondent to the *Farmer's Review* writes from France that the European farmers coincide with our agriculturists in this respect, and concludes as follows: The extending use of lime is excellent for clay soils. Argil augments in volume when moist—diminishes when dry. Carbonate of lime possesses neither of these properties; applied then to cold clay soils it enables the air and heat penetrate more readily, thus making the land friable. On light soils the action of lime is weak, and on those very light the use of lime is misplaced. But as the action of lime rapidly transforms the nutritive capital of the land, its success cannot be permanent unless rationally supplemented by direct fertilizers, as farm yard manure, etc. Hence, the adage, Lime enriches the father, but ruins the children. If the soil have excess of acids, lime "sweetens" by neutralizing them; all cultivated soils are slightly acid, such being necessary for vegetation. Too much, however, acts directly on plants, and indirectly by the formation of soluble and noxious salts of iron.

GETTING RID OF RATS.—Many farms are so infested with rats as to cause serious loss to their occupants, and various remedies are resorted to for their destruction. None will prove so effectual, however, as to make a simultaneous attack upon them 'all along the line,' by setting steel traps, deadfalls, triphead barrels, delusion traps, together with a poison box, or box in which you have continued to feed them on cheese, buttered bread, &c., until they will almost come for calling, when saturate the bait with deadly poison, and they and their neighbors will come flocking in to enjoy the repast, which, as soon as partaken of, and resolutions of thanks passed for the kindness, will cause them to retire handsomely to rest forever. This, and keeping a throughbred rat terrier or two trained for the purpose, will soon make the place too hot for them. But to render their extermination the more complete, concert of action must be had by all interested. Every farmer should take his own premises in hand, and then, after so arranging his outbuildings as to shut the destructive animals out, he can make use of the above means with every prospect of success.

ARAB HORSE MAXIMS.—Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from his tenderest age, and when a horse he will be simple, docile, faithful and inured to hardship and fatigue. Do not beat your horses nor speak to them in a loud tone of voice; do not get angry with them, but kindly prove their faults; they will do better thereafter, for they understand the language of man and its meaning. If you have a long day's journey before you, spare your horse at the start; let him frequently walk to recover his wind. Continue this until he has sweated and dried three times, and you may ask of him whatever you please, he will not leave you in difficulty. Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook. If in bringing down his head he remains square, without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrically. Four things he must have broad—front, chest, loins and limbs; four things long—neck, chest, forearm and croup; four things short—pastern, back, ears and tail.

THE CANKER WORM.—As soon as the frost leaves the surface of the ground, and we have a few days of warm sunshine, the grub of the canker worm will leave its winter quarters and take up its line of march for the trunks of apple trees up which, if no obstruction prevents, it will climb to deposit, on the smaller branches, its eggs. Apple trees in locations where this destructive enemy is found should be at once looked after; if they are not protected by patent protectors, a strip of tarred paper a foot in width should be tied around the trunk and kept well covered with tar, printer's ink, or a preparation made by melting four parts of rosen with one part linseed oil. The greatest care should be taken to keep the paper covered so thick with sticky substance that no grub can pass over it.

PEAS should be planted in drills from twelve to fifteen inches deep. They come up about as early, the growth is more vigorous, and the crop more prolific than when sowed in drills only a few inches deep. The dry warm weather does not parch them up when the former mode is adopted, and they will remain green, sweet and fresh several weeks longer. We have made the experiment, sowing the same ground and at the same time with the above results.

A GOOD thing to give a horse after he has been driven is a quart of oatmeal stirred into a pail of water. It refreshes and strengthens him, relieves his immediate thirst and prepares his stomach for more solid food. It is like the plate of soup before dinner satisfying and appetizing together.

IT is said by careful men that it is most profitable to grow for beef those animals that can be turned off at two years old.—Greater age will give weight, but at a much increased cost.

TO HEAVILY feed a cow of small milking capacity is very poor economy. Rich food will produce good results when fed to cows that give large quantities of rich milk.

NO MAN will ever get a first-rate, even or profitable stock of sheep, who does not make a practice of yearly culling.

Experiments have lately been made on one of the principal French railways, to determine the slipping by locomotive driving wheels, at speeds varying from forty-three to fifty-six miles per hour. For this purpose, six locomotives of three different types were employed, five of them having four coupled wheels, while the sixth was a Crampton engine, with a single pair of drivers. The circumference of the wheels was obtained by measuring the rails traversed by one revolution. The utmost carefulness appears to have been exercised to insure entire accuracy of observation and data, at these trials; and the results showed that, under the conditions of these experiments, no slipping what ever occured—the important conclusion being arrived at, consequently, that any doubts in regard to the partial slipping of driving wheels under the ordinary circumstances of locomotive working may be set at rest, and that any such supposed action need not be taken into account as a cause of wear.

Eschnit has confirmed by a new statistical table—showing the duration of life in the various professions in Bavaria—the general impression that medical men are shorter lived than any other class. Out of every 100 individuals fifty-three Protestant clergymen, forty-one professors, thirty-nine lawyers or magistrates, thirty-four Catholic priests, but only twenty-six doctors reach the age of fifty.

It is not expected that it will be possible for the Italian Antartic expedition to start before 1883. In the meantime it is intended that Lieut. Bove, the originator of the scheme, should make a preliminary voyage in a whaler to the Southern seas.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

TARRAGON SAUCE.—Miss Leslie advises to plant a tarragon bush, even in a small city garden, as it is as useful for seasoning as the parsley, and almost as much so as the bay leaf. The cheapest meat, it cannot be too often said, is so improved by a dash of flavoring, that all good husekeepers should keep plenty of savory herbs on hand. Tarragon leaves are in perfection in July and August, and are used fresh, as you would parsley. Tarragon vinegar is only good cider vinegar that has had a double quantity of leaves steeped in it, throwing away the first set and adding fresh ones to the same vinegar, precisely as you make raspberry vinegar with a double infusion of raspberries. You can buy tarragon vinegar, but it is cheaper to make it. Tarragon mustard is made by adding two wineglasses of the vinegar in two ounces of mustard seed that you have pounded yourself into a fine powder. Add a glove of garlic, also pounded, and mix it smooth with a bit of butter. If for immediate use in cool weather, or with equal quantities of salad oil if it is to keep for a long time.

BEAN OMELET.—Lima beans, as all other canned vegetables, are cheap now, but in the following receipt you can use the dried Lima beans, by soaking them all night, if you choose: Half-pint of beans, two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, four eggs, ½ oz. of parsley, half a teacupful of milk, and a tablespoonful of olive oil or butter. Boil the beans and mash them with milk, and rub them through a sieve; add the bread crumbs, the parsley chopped fine, the eggs well beaten, the oil or butter, salt and pepper; pour the omelet into a buttered dish, bake it for an hour in a moderately hot oven, and serve with brown sauce. Brown sauce is made of a quarter of a pound of sugar put in a pan to brown without burning. Stir it until it grows a rich brown. You can add to it for a sweet sauce a lump of butter and the juice of a lemon (wine if desired). For a tart sauce add cupful of vinegar and you want a thick sauce brown some butter and flour in a pan, putting in the flour as the butter froths up, and add hot water gradually with any seasoning you like. The cheapest of all brown sauces is molasses.

FOR those who wish to keep the imagination fresh and vigorous, chocolate is the beverage of beverages. However copiously you have lunched, a cup of chocolate immediately afterward will produce digestion three hours after, and prepare the way for a good dinner. It is recommended to every one who devotes to brain-work the hours he should pass in bed; to every wit who finds he has become suddenly dull; to all who find the air damp, the time long, and the atmosphere insupportable; and, above all, to those who, tormented with a fixed idea, have lost their freedom of thought. To make chocolate (it must never be cut with a knife) an ounce and a half is requisite for a cup. Dissolve it gradually in hot water, stirring it the while with a wooden spoon; let it boil for a quarter of an hour, and serve it hot with milk or without, according to taste.

MUTTON STEAKS STEWED. — Take some mutton steaks cut from the leg. Beat them a little with a rolling-pin, and season with pepper and salt. Put them in a stewpan with sliced potato, turnip, onion, sliced or grated carrot, either or all, and plenty of sweet marjoram or sweet basil leaves. Pour on sufficient water to cover the stew, and let it cook slowly until quite tender. A tablespoonful of tarragon mustard will improve the stew. Or you can cover the mutton steak with canned tomatoes, when no water will be required, as the meat will cook in their liquid. A scrap of onion improves these.

HAM OMELET.—Two eggs, one tablespoonful of milk, small piece of butter, a pinch of salt. Beat the eggs lightly; stir in milk and salt. Heat the omelet pan, and put in the butter; when melted, turn in the beaten eggs; shake the pan. Cook until a light-brown. Fold the omelet, and serve on a hot dish. Before folding, put in thick layer of ham chopped fine; any kind of meat or chicken can be used in the place of ham.

RHUBARB OR "PIE PLANT" CUSTARD.—A small bundle of rhubarb, one pint of cream or milk, one stick of cinnamon, a small piece of lemon peel, sifted sugar to taste, four yolks of eggs, a little flour to thicken, nutmeg to flavor. Put the rhubarb, cut up in small pieces, into a stewpan with water to cover it, and sufficient sugar to sweeten; when quite soft, drain away the water from it and press it through a coarse cloth.

FRIZZLED POTATOES. — Steam your potatoes over night; cut them into slices and frizzle them in warm butter or dripping, or melted beef suet or bacon fat, but not in lard. Throw them also on a clean sheet of paper for a minute, strew salt over and dish up. A very finely chopped onion among the potatoes is savory.

SCOTCH CAKES.—Three quarters of a pound of butter, one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, one gill of milk, one large tablespoon of powdered cinnamon. Stir the butter, then add the cinnamon, flour and milk; roll out the dough into sheets, cut it in cakes, and bake them in a moderate oven until they are brown.

SPINACH.—Cut off stalks, wash well, place in a saucepan with very little warm water, add a little salt, and boil quickly. Chop very fine when done and add a piece of butter, pepper and salt. Shake up again in a pan, and dish up with poached eggs on top if you like.

STEWED PRUNES.—Place the prunes in a covered pan with a little warm water and sugar, some ground cinnamon and a little lemon peel; stew gently for one hour, and shake now and then. They must not be stewed in too much water, so that when they are quite soft only a rich syrup remains.

STEAMED RICE.—Put rice (having washed it) in a pan with warm water, stand it aside, let the water be soaked up, and again, and again till the rice is quite done. Now shake with a small piece of butter and send to the table. The rice should replace the rather indifferent potatoes we have now.

TONGUE.—Buy a pressed whole ox tongue, or a cooked tongue. Let them steam thoroughly through before dishing up, and trim with parsley. Use rest of tongue for supper or breakfast.

Two young ladies entered a drug store recently, and going up to the bashful clerk, one of them said:

"I want a mover."

The clerk looked nonplused, grew red in the face, and commenced rummaging the drawers, looking for the article of the euphonious name. He caught the eye of the proprietor, who was winking and nodding at terrible rate, behind his desk. Taking his cue, the clerk brought forth a box of pills and with streaks of crimson chasing each other over his face, said:

"Here they are ma'am."

The lady looked up, and seeing the article replied:

"Oh, I don't need any pills; I want a fine tooth comb."

HUMOROUS.

A CANDIDATE for the stage, early in the present century, applied to one of the proprietors of a London theatre for an engagement. After he had exhibited specimens of his various talents the following dialogue took place between the manager and him:

"Sir, you flutter." "So did Mrs. Inchbald."

"You are lame of a leg." "So was Foot."

"But you are thick-legged." "So is Jack Johnson."

"You have an ugly face." "So has Liston."

"You are very short." "So was Garrick."

"You squint abominably." "So did Lewis."

"You are a most monotonous mannerist." "So is Kemble."

"You are but a miserable copy of Kemble." "So is Barrymore."

"You have a perpetual whine." "So has Pope."

"In comedy you are quite a buffoon." "So in Munden."

"You sing as ill as you act," "So does Kelly."

"But you have all these defects combined." "So much the more singular."

A WOMAN living on Tenth street entered a grocery on Michigan avenue Detroit the other evening with her apron at her eyes, and when asked the cause of her trouble she replied!"

"Poor Mrs. Brown!"

"What about poor Mrs. Brown?"

"Why, she's dead!"

"Since when?"

"She dropped off last night. My husband said she was found dead in her bed. Oh, sir, you don't—don't—know—!"

She sat down on a barrel of crackers and gave way to her feelings, but as soon as the grocer had recovered from his surprise he said:

"You might as well cut that short, for Mrs. Brown was in here not half an hour ago, in the best of health."

"Is that so?"

"I assure you that it is a fact, and you have had a big cry for nothing."

"No I haven't either. If Mrs. Brown isn't dead then it will do just as well for any one else in the neighborhood who dies within a day or two. I am not mean enough to want to take it all back."

JONES was eating dinner at his boarding-house, and during his investigation of his plate of hash, he ran across a piece of postage stamp. The landlady saw him pick it out and look at it, and she began to get mad. But Jones said nothing, and, laying down his knife and fork, began to dig with a spoon in the dish from which the piece of stamp had come. Finally when the the lady could stand it no longer, she said: "Well, Mr. Jones, what is the matter?"

"Oh, nothing," replied that philosopher. "What are you playing in the vituals for then?"

"Why, you see the piece of stamp reminded me of a letter I was expecting, and I just thought I'd prod around this dish a while, and see if I couldn't find the mail-carrier, and ask him about the letter without walking down to the office."

The mail-carrier was not found, and Jones has changed his boarding-house.

[Troy, (N. Y.) Morning Telegram and Whig.]

Rubbing the Midnight Oil.

In the Philadelphia *Times* of recent date, we notice an item referring to the miraculously quick cure of a prominent druggist of that city, Mr. J. M. Higgins, Germantown Road and Norris street, who had an awful attack of rheumatism of the knee. He applied St. Jacob's Oil at night, and next morning was well and in his store as usual.

THE Eel River Road shows up the atest smash-up of railroad material. Recently a train ran off the track between Auburn Junction and Cedar Creek, smashing several cars badly and destroying a quantity of flour and grain. The most prominent sensation connected with the smash-up is as follows: A young man from Butler, dressed in a suit of black broadcloth, and his "mug" adorned with a spring plug-hat, was on his way to see a girl. The conductor was on the engine when it jumped the track, and, walking along to the rear end of the train, he spied some object crawling out of the mud and water that accumulated along the ditch. It arose, and there before him stood the would-be lover.

"Hello, what's up?" asked the conductor

And emptying the water out of his plug, he remarked:

"I'm a nice looking to go and see a girl, ain't I?"

"HELLO," said a New Haven man the other noon. "How came this window broken?"

"Why," replied his wife, "I heard a crash and I thought somebody had fired a bullet at it."

"Nonsense. Some boy threw a stone, more like."

"Oh, no. It wasn't. I looked out of the window and all around right away, and I didn't see a sign of a boy anywhere." Singular, wasn't it.

JOHNNY came home from school the other day very much excited. "What do you think, pa, Jee Stewart, one of the biggest boys, had an argument with the teacher about a question in grammar!"

"What position did he take?"

"His last position was across a chair with his face down."

TEACHER with reading class—Boy (reading) "And she sailed down the river."

Teacher—"Why are ships called she?"

Boy (precociously alive to the responsibilites of his sex.)—"Because they need men to run them."

AN exchange says: "The average need of an Indian boy for two years is found to be ten coats and, nine pairs of pants, ten pairs shoes, eleven shirts, fourteen pairs sock, nine neckties, six pairs suspenders and eight caps. No wonder the Siobx wanted six millions.

[St. Louis Chronicle.]

Advice is cheap.—dreadfully cheap. But we must be true to our instincts of humanity and tell our suffering friends to use St. Jacob's Oil, and surprise their rheumatism and themselves also at the result. J. D. L. Harvey, Esq., of Chicago, says: I would be recreant to my duty to those afflicted, did I not raise my voice in its praise.

"FRANCIS, is your master at home?" "No, sir." "When will he return?" "He gimme orders to say he wasn't at home, but he didn't gimme no orders about when I was to say he would be at home."

"ARE you a good rider?" asked a liveryman. "I am," answered the customer, and just then the horse reared, then stood on his fore feet and the customer finished his remark from the dung heap, saying, "See how easy I get off."

THE bad oyster plays a dead open and shut game.

STRIKING near home—knocking a tramp off your front steps.

A curious fact has been noted by Professor Von Tieghem. The cells in the roots of an apple tree underwent alcoholic fermentation when the soil was very damp. The tree then presented a very sickly appearance.

A new scientific instrument is the "pluviometer," which registers the quantity of rain falling within a certain period, and the duration and the hour of the fall.

Farmers should be careful not to be in too close competition with each other, and above all things not to compete with themselves. We once knew a farmer who, not wishing to trust too much to one man, consigned three lots of a particular product to each of three different commission houses in the same city. It happened to be the only consignment of the kind offered. Unfortunately for him he proved to be his own competitor.

A paper said to be proof against fire and water is prepared in this way. After a mixture of two-third sordinary paper pulp and one-third asbestos has been thoroughly incorporated, it is steeped in a solution of common salt and alum. It is then made into paper, which is finally coated with shellac varnish.

RESOLUTIONS are great sticklers for ceremony. They all have to be introduced.

The Popular Demand.

So great has been the popular demand for the celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort that it is having an immense sale from Maine to California. Some have found it inconvenient to prepare it from the dry compound. For such the proprietors now prepare it in liquid form. This can be procured at the druggists. It has precisely the same effect as the dry but is very concentrated so that the dose is much smaller.—*Lowell Mail.*

VEGETINE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Nervous Debility and Sleeplessness.

In almost all cases sleeplessness is a symptom of some other disease, and can only be remedied by the removal of the latter. It frequently, however, forms so prominent a feature as to render it necessary to be treated as an original disease. Intense mental excitement continued up to the period of going to rest, sedentary habits, the habitual use of coffee, also weakness of the digestive organs, are frequent causes of this trouble. The best and simplest remedy is VEGETINE; and any person who cannot sleep nights should make it a duty to keep a bottle of this King of remedies always in the house, and to take a good dose of it just before retiring for the night. It will be sure to prove Nature's sweet restorer, and to give to the patient that refreshing sleep which every wearied frame stands so much in need of. For small children afflicted with wind, undue excitement, and the agonies which accompany difficult teething, nothing will be found safer or better than a few drops of VEGETINE. It will at once restore quiet to the nervous system, and give rise to a natural and easy slumber. Although VEGETINE contains not one particle of opium or other narcotic in any shape or form, it yet has a most soothing effect on the whole system, and works in conjunction with Nature to give relief. See testimonials.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Rev. O. T. Walker says:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT STREET.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin square Church, Boston.

Dispepsia, Nervousness and General Debility.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of Vegetine for *Dyspepsia Nervousness* and *General Debility*, and I can truly say I never had a remedy so sure in its effects; therefore I may recommend it to all sufferers.

W. L. BELL,
Walnut Hills, 41 Court Street.

VEGETINE,
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex the Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists. 6

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?

Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health.*

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

ALLEN'S Brain Food cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs. $1—all druggists. Send for circular to Allen's Pharmacy, 348 First Avenue, N. Y.

RUPTURE

Relieved and cured without the injury trusses inflict, by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S System. Office, 251 Broadway, New York. His book with photographs likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10c. Beware of fraudulent imitators.

BUGGIES for Dealers' Medium Work; Low Prices. CHICO CARRIAGE CO'Y CO., Cincinnati, O. Catalogue FREE.

American Perfumery.

That branch of chemistry called perfumery is a new industry on this coast, but with the ample facilities here for its manufacture it will become in time of very great importance. The extensive flower farms in France, Turkey and England in a measure indicate its importance in the world. The planting of flowers by the acre for perfumery purposes is unknown in this country. The perfumery manufactured here is from produce of flowers imported from Europe, and comes here in the shape of a fat or tallow. There is only one firm in San Francisco engaged in its manufacture, and this establishment produces an average of one hundred gross of bottles per week. It is entirely for home consumption, though there was but recently opened a small export trade with Mexico. Flowers are not used here in their natural state, as they are not to be had. There is no reason why the cultivation of flowers, flower farming proper, could not be made an important industry here. Wherever the raw material is to be obtained profitably there manufactories spring up, and nowhere do flowers grow more luxuriantly than in California. To convey an idea of the manufacture of perfumery, it may be said that British India and Europe consume annually, at the very lowest estimate, 150,000 gallons of perfumed spirits. The large perfumes of Paris and Grasse employ annually in its manufacture 80,000 pounds of rose blossoms, 60,000 pounds cassia flowers, 20,000 pounds rose leaves, 30,000 jessamine blossoms, 30,000 pounds violets, 20,000 tuberoses, 20,000 pounds lilacs, besides great quantities of rosemary, mint, lemon, citron, thyme and many other odorous plants. The quantity of odoriferous substances used in this way is certainly very great, and far beyond the conception of most people.

Shrewdness and Ability.

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

Under the supervision of Professor Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, a shipment of 40,000 eggs of the whinnish, or landlocked salmon of Maine, was recently made to Germany, by Mr. Frederick Mather, of N. Y. Half the eggs were consigned to the Berlin Fishery Association, and the rest to the Société d'Acclimatation, of Paris. Mr. Mather has recently adopted a mode of packing for shipment which differs materially in detail from that employed last year, in the course of which he shipped 700,000 eggs with a loss of only 7 to 8 per cent. It was the earlier practice to place the ova in shallow trays composed of a wooden frame with a bottom of canton flannel. The trays were placed one upon another in a vertical position in a compartment directly beneath an ice box, from which water a little above the freezing point and well charged with oxygen constantly percolated. In the new method the trays are put into tin boxes one upon the other until each box is full. A well fitting cover is then placed over them, and the boxes, thus nearly hermetically sealed, are packed in ice. There is no percolation of water upon the eggs in this mode of packing. But as the box detains and condenses all moisture arising from the trays, and the supply of air is sufficient for a number of days, it is believed that it will save a larger percentage of the eggs than was possible under the old method, besides occupying somewhat less space.

No poisonous drugs enter into the composition of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair restorer and dressing as now improved and perfected. It is the perfection of the chemist's art, and will, beyond a peradventure, restore the hair on bald heads.

An ingenious method has been devised for producing a brilliant metallic deposit on glass. When altric acid is added to a concentrated aqueous solution of tartar emetic solution as long as a precipitate is produced, then filtered, and precipitate stirred into fresh water, the liquid formed is essentially a basic nitrate of antimony in suspension. On diluting a portion of this milky liquid and boiling, the precipitate dissolves in the hot and acid liquid. If, now, a little of this hot solution be poured into a hollow glass vessel, and cooled as rapidly as possible by shaking or holding it under running water the liquid becomes milky, and deposits a very thin film of the antimony salt on the sides of the glass. On washing it out with cold water, and passing sulphuretted hydrogen gas into it, or pouring in a solution of the gas, the glass appears of a uniform faint yellow color—the sulphide of antimony formed adhering very firmly to the sides of the glass after washing and drying. By repeating this operation several times, the film can be increased very considerably, within certain limits. Such glass appears of a beautiful golden color, with a green reflection.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures

—Beer drinking is said to be decreasing in England.

TAKE Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound four times per day and you will have no doctors' bills to pay.

It has been discovered that a minute fungus will cause fermentation in a solution of glucose, while it dose not affect that of cane sugar. Advantage has been taken of this fact to separate cane sugar from molasses, the glucose undergoing fermentation, and thus allowing the cane sugar to crystalize out.

Maine News.

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

No branch of husbandry furnishes more agreeable occupation than forest culture. It affords pleasant diversion from the protracted labors of the field, and employment for long winters that without it might prove monotonous. Intelligently and systematically managed, our forests will yield profitable returns, not only to our own, but to all succeeding generations.

The Doctors Disagree

as to the best methods and remedies for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other mercurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.—NEW COVENANT.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.
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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Way Suffer Needlessly

With the convulsing, spasmodic tortures of fever and ague and bilious remittent, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, acknowledged to be a real cure of malarial fevers, will eradicate the cause of so much suffering. No less effective is this benignant alterative in cases of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, and in general debility and nervous weakness. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

If you are a man of business, confined by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and disposed to be married or single, old or poor health or languishing rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

If you are a mother of invalids, use Hop B. suffering from any illness; if you are young, suffering from imprudence, or confined to a bed of sickness, use Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of HopBitters

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it: It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics. Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

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