Life in the Tropics.

What first strikes the stranger in the state of Colombia, South America, as in any tropical country, is the utter want of thrift that pervades every occupation. The ground is untilled, the fruit is almost wild, the great cities are without reservoirs, and in short nothing is done which can be left in undone. A huge array of help is required house-keeping to do the work of two or three servants, and these establishments drift along with little system or management. Mistress and maid lounge in dreamy, indolent ease. The meza who waits upon you is a beautiful Indian girl. She gems the braids of her long jetty hair with star jessamine flowers, but her cleanliness and honesty are questions of grave doubt. She is a picture for a painter, a hopeless problem for a house-keeper, as untractable and unteachable as a wild deer. Like most of the lower classes in South America, the Indians are natural thieves and too indolent to work for anything they can get in an easier way.

The poisonous cassava or yuca furnishes the bread of the country. Life and death are contained in the root. Thirty-six drops of the juice are enough in six minutes to kill a condemned prisoner, yet the mealy substance supplies the only flour of the country, the well-known tapioca and tapioca farina of commerce. Cassiva bread is prepared by the Indians directly from the yuca root, which is grated, the poisonous juice being squeezed out by the hand. The substance remaining is then washed with cold water, spread on flat stones an eighth of an inch thick and baked before the fire. Thus any remaining poison is expelled, as the poisonous element of the plant is prussic acid, and easily dissipated by heat. The Indians bring this bread, which is snow white and resembles somewhat the Passion bread of the Jews, in guambas or netted bags, which are thrown over the backs of donkeys. Delicious little breakfast puffs which are baked in the oven, are made of yuca starch mixed with cheese. The yuca plant is well named by the botanist *utilissima*. It not only contains the poison with which the Indians kill their prisoners, the bread and the articles of commerce spoken of, but the laundry starch, the vegetable which takes the place of our potatoes, and fodder for the cattle. The deadly juice of the root when boiled and fermented is chicha, the favorite beer of the country. Huge dishes of fruit are placed on the breakfast table, including oranges, bananas, guavas, mangoes, and usually caruba, the much talked of passion flower fruit of South America. The latter is about a finger and a half in diameter. It is similar to the maypops of the south in flavor. The slightly acid winey juice is sometimes pressed out and beaten up with cream and sugar for dessert. Dulces are handed around with breakfast, as they are on every occasion when they possibly can be. There are many kinds of these delicious sweetmeats that are never known to our markets or housekeepers. They are the pride of the South American ladies, who certainly excel in their preparation. At the termination of breakfast coffee or chocolate is passed around with fragrant cigars, and ladies and gentlemen smoke together.

The dinner which occurs at 5 p. m., is a meal exactly similar to breakfast. There are few desserts made, dulces taking their place. Custards are used for parties, the price of ice being so high that ice cream is not seen except after a hail storm, when the ice is collected, and for a while ice cream is vended extensively. Cook stoves are rarities. They can be purchased, but the ordinary cooking is done in huge fireplaces in the primitive way. The water that is used in the cities is taken from the river, where the natives bathe, and donkeys drink and the refuse of the city is thrown. It is brought around by boys and sold at fifteen cents a barrel. It is filtered, and is the only water for cooking or drinking. The cooking utensils are usually earthen pots; iron kettles are rarely seen. Most of the floors in the best houses are tessileted or marble. Carpets are rarely used. An oblong rug of matting is usually placed in the centre of the parlor, and the chairs are arranged stiffly on either side of it. Most of the houses are without glass windows, being simply barred. The dry dust of the street pours into them and fills every nook and cranny. The Indian servants invariably wear long trains to their dresses, which brush the dust on them and you. Whatever reformation you may effect, you can never teach these servants to wear short dresses. Their arms and shoulders are bare, but they object to showing their feet. The last meal of the day is served in the parlor or sala. Tea is passed around by the moza, with dulces, fancy biscuit and cheese. This usually appears at about 8 or 9 oclock, the hour at which most of the visiting is done. The hostess always lounges in a chair, her hair carefully dressed, however neglected the rest of her toilet may be, and visitors come to talk over the latest gossip of the town, a recipe for a new dulce, or the plot of the last French novel. The reading of Colombian ladies is limited to Eugene Sue and Dumas. Such is life in Colombia. A glamour of beauty is thrown over everything. A golden mist rests over the miasma-haunted swamps. One gradually becomes accustomed to the slovenly, flower garlanded servant girls and unswept floors—to the sentiment and slothfulness everywhere prevalent. The climate is so enervating that one can hardly resist taking one's ease continually in a rocking-chair, with a palmetto fan and a delicate dish of dulce.

Rugs.

Now that it is the fashion to dispense with carpets and the use of rugs substituted, the following home-made ones might be found useful in a small bed chamber, instead of the Persian and other expensive bought kinds. Of course the floor should be painted, oiled, or have a matting. For a room that is used simply to sleep in, nothing can be nicer, as they can be taken up and shaken without any trouble, and one can breathe without feeling that they are inhaling dust from carpets at every inspiration. Very handsome rugs can be made of burlap canvas at small cost. The piece of canvas must be fastened to a stout frame of the desired size for the rug, and then narrow strips of red, green and gray flannel can be drawn in," in any pattern desired. The border should be of solid color —gray is the prettiest, and is a neat finish. Loops must be left on the surface and the whole carefully trimmed on when the pattern is complete. If one wishes to have a more expensive rug and purchase the material, Turkish toweling will be found capable of great ornamentation. Pieces of cloth or velvet can be cut into leaves from cretonne and stitched on. It is not best to cut each leaf separately, for the effect is better if a large cluster is laid on, and veins made in the leaves of bright, heavy silk. A cheap, common table cover ingenious fingers can make by taking gray canton flannel and cutting the cloth large enough to cover the table and form a deep drapery. Then procure some red velveteen or canton flannel, and cut out the leaves of a rose or other flower, place them in shape around the edge and overcast the edges with silk. The stem or foliage may be cut of some green velveteen similarly treated, and then the veins and hearts may be worked with light-brown crewels.

An Odd Place to get Water.

A new source of water supply in the vast desert mountain ranges of California and Arizona is worthy of note. No rain falls over a wide area. It is covered with cactus plants of every variety, and they are juicy. Millions of land tortoises feed on these plants and Indians make soup of them. Inside of each is an anatomical tank that holds about a pint of water. Many are cut open to get at this tank. The water is palatable. Thus meat and drink are supplied and the dry cactus makes excellent fuel. The law of compensation is here forcibly illustrated.

The Trans-Saharian railroad project is to be temporarily laid aside in consequence of the deplorable massacre of Col. Flatters and the other members of his expedition.

DOMESTIC.

GREEN GOOSEBERRIES FOR TARTS.—Pill very clean, dry, wide-necked bottles with gooseberries picked the same day, in dry weather, and just before they have attained their full size. Wrap a little hay round each bottle, and set them up to their necks in a boiler of cold water, which should be brought very gradually to a boil; a little hay must be put in the bottom of the boiler, and the bottles fixed firmly. Let the fruit simmer gently until it appears shrunken and perfectly scalded, then take out the bottles, and fill up as many as you can quite full with some of the cooked gooseberries—it is generally necessary to sacrifice one of the bottles in doing this, taking care not to break the fruit. Directly the bottles are full of gooseberries, pour boiling water into the bottles up to the brims, else they will mildew. Tie bladder over the tops immediately, and keep the bottles in a dry, cool place. When the gooseberries are used, pour off the greater part of the water, and add the same sugar as for fresh fruit, of which they ought to have the same flavor and appearance. Prepared in this way, gooseberries are perfectly wholesome, and will keep until the fruit comes in again.

DRAWN WORK STITCHES.—These are for use on linen or crash. For towels, table covers, buffet scarfs and doylees they are most admirable. The pupil may begin with the old hemstitch, and as she progresses, add lace stitches herring-bone buttonhole, overcasting, chain stitch, darning and knot stitch. Draw the threads from the end of a piece of linen for about an inch in depth. Pass a thread through the middle of the strands that are left, crossing and catching them in bunches of two or three. This can be used as the heading for fringe around doylees. Catch and secure with your needle a few threads close to the body of the stuff at top and bottom of a drawn space. This leaves the effect of even rows of threads a little separated. Then use a chain stitch to draw these rows together in bunches of four in the center. The foregoing pattern may be elaborated by a thread introduced in a waving line over and under the bunches of threads. Repeat this waved line in returning, and where the lines cross in the center finish with small figures in lace stitches. An ingenious workman will make endless combinations and varieties for herself.

FOR THE SICK.—Frequently we find sick people whose stomachs reject all kinds of nourishment, until conditions follow that are in many cases fatal. I have never known the simple saucer of parched corn pudding refused. The corn is roasted brown, precisely as we roast coffee, ground as fine as meal in a coffee-mill, and made either into mush, gruel, or thin cakes, baked lightly brown and given either warm or cold, clear, or whatever dressing the stomach will retain. Parched corn and meal boiled in milk, and fed frequently to children suffering from summer diarrhoea, will almost always cure, as it will dysentery in adults.

WORTH KNOWING.—A poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been swallowed, intentionally or by accident, may be rendered instantly harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice the quantity. This oil will neutralize every form of vegetable poison with which the physicians and chemists are acquainted. Cut this out and save it; you might have great cause of congratulation for doing so.

BONNET BASKETS.—In some English houses a bonnet basket is found in the bed room assigned to each guest. A flat wicker basket with a cover, large enough to hold two or three hats or bonnets, may be lined with pink or blue diagonal silesia, the top interlaced with ribbon to match, which is tied in bows at the corner of the lid. A square of fringed-out linen with a design of daisies embroidered in the center, can be made to embellish the lid, if desired.

CITRON CAKE.—One cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, four eggs, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream tartar and a pinch of salt. Make the cake, put in the pan, cut the citron thin and put in the cake endways; push down until the batter covers the citron, and this will prevent the citron from falling to the bottom of the pan.

MUSTARD PLASTER.—By using syrup or molasses for mustard plasters, they will keep soft and flexible, and not dry up and become hard, as when mixed with water. A thin paper, or fine cloth should come between the plaster and the skin. The strength of the plaster is varied by the addition of more or less flour.

CURE FOR HOARSENESS.—Take the whites of two eggs and beat them with two teaspoonfuls of white sugar, grate in a little nutmeg, then add a pint of luke warm water; stir well, drink often and it will cure the most obstinate case of hoarseness in a short time.

TO CURE COLIC.—For the violent internal agony termed colic, take a teaspoonful of salt in a pint of cold water; drink it and go to bed. It is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from a heavy fall.

GARGLE FOR SORE THROAT.—Take one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, one teaspoonful of salt, one pint of water, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; sweeten to taste with honey or loaf sugar. Mix together and bottle.

TO REMOVE PROUD FLESH.—Pulverize loaf sugar very fine and apply it to the part afflicted. This is a new and easy remedy, and is said to remove it without pain; or burnt alum pulverized and applied is an old and reliable remedy.

DEODORIZED BENZINE.—According to Mr. Fairthorne, benzine may be freed from all offensive odor by shaking it up well with quicklime—about three ounces to the gallon.

TO CURE WARTS.—Cut a slice from a raw potato and rub the hand each night; let the water dry on the hand. It will need but few applications.

TO RELIEVE ASTHMA—Soak blotting or tissue paper in strong saltpetre water. Dry and burn at night in the bedroom.

SWELLED NECK.—Wash the part with brine, and drink it also twice a day until cured.

For the purpose of determing the capacity of a horse to undergo the privations incident to a state of siege, a series of experiments have been made in Paris. The results show that a horse may hold out for twenty-five days without any solid nourishment, provided it is supplied with sufficient good drinking water; that a horse can subsists for barely five days without water; and, thirdly, that if a horse is well fed for ten days, but insufficiently supplied with water throughout this period, it will not outlive the eleventh day. A horse which had received no solid nourishment for twelve days was, nevertheless, in a condition to draw a load of 600 pounds on the twelfth day of its fast.

Cutting Holes in Glass.—The operation of making holes and sections in glass and porcelain is often a troublesome and unsatisfactory one. The firm of Richter & Co., in Chemnitz, have found a way of so impregnating thin German silver disks (15 to 25 mm. diameter) with diamond, that when fitted to a quickly rotating tool, these cut through glass or porcelain in a few seconds, or effect any desired carving with great accuracy. With cylinders made on the same principle, round holes can be quickly and exactly made. The wear of the implement, even after much use, is hardly perceptible.

AGRICULTURAL.

EFFECT OF HEAT ON HOGS.—Hogs generally gain very little during the summer on account of the neglect on the part of their owners to provide for their comfort. In some cases their skin cracks open by the influence of the direct rays of the sun, and sores are formed which are infested by insects. The large amount of fat contained in the body of the hog renders it impatient of heat, and means should be provided for rendering the animal as cool as possible. The pastures in which hogs are kept should be well supplied with water, not only for drinking but for cooling purposes. If there are no natural streams or ponds, there should be pools made in which they can wallow when they desire. They should have plenty of grass and other green food, as well as sour milk and slops. Corn and other heating articles of food should be fed sparingly. Cooling shade is essential to the comfort and well being of hogs during the hot days of summer. Farmers who have the advantage of groves and forests located on the banks of streams and rivers, or on the shores of lakes, generally have little trouble with hogs during the summer. The ground protected by the trees and bushes remains cool and moist even when that exposed to the rays of the sun is parched and hot. The streams and ponds afford water for drinking and bathing. The hog is a cleanly animal when it is allowed a fair chance. If a hog pasture contains no natural shade and water, they should be provided. Water can be conducted through pipes from springs and wells at a small expense, and made to supply pools and watering troughs. Shade can be afforded by planting trees or erecting sheds covered by straw or running vines.

GYPSUM AND HOW TO APPLY IT.—Gypsum sulphate of lime, is not strictly a fertilizer, yet it acts directly upon the plant and indirectly upon the soil as a fertilizer. When sown upon growing crops especially clover and the grasses, it attracts and gathers the ammonia of the atmosphere, and fixes it upon vegetation, deliquescing upon the leaves and spears, so that it is taken up into the circulation. This ammonia not only serves as one of the nutritive elements of crops, but is carried by the circulation down into the roots and acts as a fertilizer in after years. It does not benefit the crops upon all soils, for instance, it has not been found beneficial to crops in the tide water district of Virginia, as well as other localities. When clover, grasses and other crops, are two or three inches high, and the dews are heavy, sow the gypsum on the growing plant when heavily laden with dew before evaporation takes place in the morning. The plaster adheres to the green crops, forming a sort of mucilage, attracting the ammonia, and fixing it in the plants. One bushel, or less quantity will suffice for an acre, and do just as well as a large quantity. Its influence is felt and seen, upon the crops in a few weeks after being sown. It is good for all garden vegetables and vines, and dusted upon them frequently, will drive away insects.

BRING HOME SOMETHING.—Nearly every farmer goes to the nearest village to trade, visit a mechanic, or obtain his letters and papers, at least once a week. He often takes a load to market, but he rarely brings one home. He can, with very little trouble, haul a load of material that may be obtained for nothing, and which will be of great benefit to his land. Most village people make no use of the ashes produced in their stoves or the bones taken from the meat they consume. Scarcely any brewer has any use for the hops that have been boiled in his vats, and the blacksmith hardly ever saves the clippings he takes from the feet of horses. All these materials make excellent manure. A barrel of shavings cut from the hoofs of horses contains more ammonia than is contained in a load of stable manure. Applied to land without preparation, they might give no immediate results, but they would become decomposed in time, and crops of all kinds would derive benefit from them. They may be so treated that they would produce immediate results. By covering them with fresh horse manure they will decompose very rapidly. They may also be leached in a barrel and the water that covered them drawn off and applied to plants. Water in which pieces of horns and hoofs have been soaked is an excellent manure for plants that require forcing. It stimulates the growth of tomatoes, rose bushes and house plants very rapidly, and emits no offensive odors. A vast amount of fertilizing material is wasted in towns that farmers could obtain the benefit of with very little trouble.

GREASE is fatal to all insect life. Insects breathe by means of small pores on their sides. Grease or oil that comes in contact with the insects closes the pores and stops the breathing. Mercurial ointment kills as much by the lard in it as by the mercury—that is, so far as the vermin are concerned, but not as to the animals that lick it off from their bodies, so that almost any oily or greasy application will be destructive to insect vermin that infest animals, if it is applied where it will do the most good.

COW FEED.—All keepers and feeders of cows should bear this in mind, that a cow cannot make cud when fed on shorts or meal alone. These must be mixed with longer feed, either in their manger or in the animal's stomach. It is not necessary to mix these substances before feeding, as the motion of the stomach will mix them sufficiently to form a cud.

WHEN corn and oats are ground up together they afford an excellent feed for horses, when fed with hay or wheat straw which furnish bulk. When the grain is so ground together, in equal parts by weight, ten pounds of it with twenty pounds of the cut straw mixed with it, will make three fair rations, or one days's feed for an average horse having moderate exercise.

THE wood of drinking-water tanks may be preserved by coating it with genuine asphaltum, purified by melting it over a fire and stirring it occasionally for six hours. Apply to the dry wood and let it stand several days before wetting.

The way Plate Glass is Made.

To cast, roll, polish and burnish plate glass requires machinery of peculiar construction, and a "plant" that is costly by reason of its complex nature. The pouring of liquid glass from the furnace upon the cast iron plates, and the subsequent rolling, are processes comparatively simple. Any housekeeper who has used a rolling-pin on a batch of pie-crust dough, performs an operation very similar to this stage of plate glass making. It is the succeeding process of grinding and polishing and final burnishing that require time and costly mechanism. After leaving the rolls and bed plate glass is rippled and rough, and only fit for gratings or sky-lights. Each plate must be transferred to machines that resemble the tables of a railway. On the revolving platform the glass is cemented into a bed of plaster of Paris, and the machine started. Bearing heavily on the surface of the glass are blocks of metal, and while in motion the surfaces are kept supplied with sharp sand and a constant stream of water. The next stage of the glass grinding process is the same as to machinery, but instead of sand coarse emery is used. The finer emery is used in another revolving table, and so on for half a dozen times. The final polishing is done by heavy reciprocating devices, fed with rouge, and maintaining a constant back and forward motion, and also lateral movement over the surface of the crystal. All this requires the assistance of a large force of men, many of them skilled laborers. After going through these different grindings and polishing, the plate that measured an inch in thickness is only three-quarters of an inch thick, has lost all its roughness, and is ready for the show window of the purchaser.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"HOW do you train tomatoes?" asks an agricultural contributor. "Well, we generally train the higher ones for trapeze business and clog dancing, and put the heavy weights through for cannon-ball tossing, breaking anvils, shouldering horses and that sort of thing. Occasionally you will be able to train a few into good square trotters. When we were at home, and there were four boys of us, we used to train the over-ripe ones over against old Charley Fisher's barn—distance, one hundred and twenty feet—and we thought it mighty poor training when the dominie couldn't splash a plumb centre on the hay-mow door every third shot. If you want any further particulars, call at the auditor's office and ask father.

BROWN: "Yes, Miss, I dew look prooty well, but I suffers horeful from rheumatic gout." Young lady: "Well, Brown, why don't you go to the dispensary down there and get something for it?" Brown: "Noa, noa, Miss, wife's a-takin' physic from theor, fur bronkiters, an' now an' then I takes a good long suck at it." Young lady: "Well, but it might be quite wrong in your case, Brown." Brown: "Well, you see, Miss, what I ses is this, what's sauce fur the goose is sauce fur the gander!"

A POETESS moans: "My heart lay on the threshing floor; I stifled every wall as blow on blow descended from one who held the flail." It was enough to kill her! But a woman who is so careless as to leave her heart lying on a barn floor until it is pounded into jelly with a flail doesn't deserve a particle of sympathy. The thresher perhaps didn't know it was "only a woman's heart." He may have mistaken it for a section of condemned bologna sausage, and we, therefore, ask for a suspension of public opinion in his behalf until his side of the story is printed.

PAPA was at his toilette, and his youngest daughter, aged six, who had found her way into his dressing room, was watching the progress of his shining razor with the keenest interest. Presently her elder sister came in search of her, urging, "You must come away, May, while papa is shaving." "I guess not," retorted the little wit, quickly. "I can stay, 'cause I'm his little shaver!"

YOUNG man, beware of stock and grain speculations! If you want an "option" that is safe, get the option to the hand of a good sensible girl of marriageable age, and put up a lot and a neat little cottage as a margin. It will be the grandest speculation you ever made, and will bring you big profits. You can stake your last dollar on that and be safe.

"WHY, I'm so glad you've come. Did you know that I've been worrying about you, John, all the evening?" "That's just what I married you for. It is pleasant to think that there is some one home worrying about you." Somehow this view of the matter didn't exactly coincide with her ideas of marital amenities.

A LOVING bride: A young man has just been married. On the evening of the happy day he observes his bride carefully restoring her bouquet of orange blossoms within a globe of glass prepared for the purpose. Much surprised he inquires the reason. She, with a charming smile, replies: "But, my dear, I may be able to keep it for next time."

"MA," said a little girl, "I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was." "Why, my dear, what makes you think so?" "Because he slept with his fathers; and I think if he had been so very rich he would have had a bed of his own to sleep in."

"MY dear Professor, I want to thank you for your lecture. You made it all so plain that I could understand every word." Professor—"I am truly glad you did understand it. I have studied the subject for about thirteen years, and am not clear that I understand it yet."

"I WONDER," said a young hopeful of seven, who had been to a grand wedding in a stylish church, "I wonder why the organ played "Lo he grins!" "How stupid, Freddie," was the prompt reply of his young sister, "it wasn't 'Lo-he-grins' it was 'Lo-he-green."

AN American, after dining at a London restaurant, paid his bill and was about leaving, when the waiter suggested that the amount did not include the waiter. "Ah," said the man; "but I didn't eat the waiter."

"WHEN a man is doubled with pain, would you call him twins?" By Gemini, no! we'd call him an acher. But perhaps it would be better to call a physician.

WHEN a young man, who is assisted out of the house by the boot of his adored one's stern parent, wants to air his grievances through the public press, he should make the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* the vehicle of his troubles.

CAUGHT in the act: Clara: "O, Charley, you naughty boy! I saw you throw your cigar away just as I came around the corner." Charley: "Why didn't you say you wanted it? How was I to know?"

AN Arkansas man amused himself by throwing his revolver into the air and catching it. His funeral was one of the most recherche affairs ever witnessed in the State.

AN evading editor answers an inquiring lady: "If you want to have your dress gored, all you've got to do is to flirt a bandanna handkerchief in the presence of suller bull."

A GREAT many persons are like the circus poster. It's only because they are stuck up they attract attention.

A YOUNG lady up in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was stung on the lip by a bee the other day. That bee evidently knew his business.

HE who seeks a nomination for office and finds it not, is like unto him who attempts to sit down on a chair that has suddenly been jerked away.

ONE of the inexplicable phenomena of nature is the effect of the emptying of a pan of ashes has in suddenly reversing the direction of the wind.

ONE swallow does not make a summer, but a little repetition has frequently been known to make a brummer.

AN Iowa paper speaks of a couple who were separated by a cold cloud of realism. This is a new name for the old man's boot.

SYMPATHY is always given to the under strawberry in a box. It is generally a little thing, if the fruit dealer knows himself.

WIDOWS over fifty cannot marry again in Portugal. In this country widows never get over fifty.

WHEN you buy peanuts, that's a quarter. And when you have disposed of them, that's a quartette.

A YOUNG fellow pressing his own suit frequently wrinkles the girl's.

THE potato bug will go to the hills as usual this summer.

Is it right for a teetotaller to accept a "cordial" invitation!

VEGETINE
FOR
Chills, Shakes, FEVER AND AGUE.

TARBORO, N. C., 1878.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done in my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my son; also, to let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine I ever saw for CHILLS, SHAKES, FEVER and AGUE. My son was sick with measles in 1873, which left him with Hip-joint disease. My son suffered a great deal of pain all of the time; the pain was so great he did nothing but cry. The doctors did not help him a particle, he could not lift his foot from the floor; he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," that Vegetine was a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine, gradually gaining. He has taken eighteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health; walks without crutches or cane. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to CHILLS. Whenever he feels one coming on, he comes in, takes a dose of Vegetine, and that is the last of the chill. Vegetine leaves no bad effect upon the system like most of the medicines recommended for Chills. I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Druggists' Testimony.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have been selling your remedy, the Vegetine, for about three years, and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers, and in no instance where a blood purifier would reach the case, has it ever failed to effect a cure, to our knowledge. It certainly is the *ne plus ultra* of renovators. Respectfully,

R. M. SHEPHERD & CO., Druggists,
Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

Vegetine.

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

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 this 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. 6m

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Feeble and Sickly Persons

Recover their vitality by pursuing a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular invigorant and alterative medicine in use. General debility, fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, and other maladies are completely removed by it. Ask those who have used it what it has done for them.

For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally.

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.*

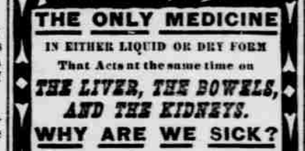
It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

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

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

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $60 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wisconsin.

ALLEN'S Brain Food cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for circular to Allen's Pharmacy, 325 First Avenue, N. Y.



SMITH'S PAT. BLIND AND SHUTTER BOWER.

Shutters can be placed 3, 4, 5 or six inches apart and held securely in either position. Agents wanted in every town. Can make big wages Summer and Fall. The best and handsomest thing out. Sells at every house, write for particulars. Sampling by mail, for 6 cents postage. Address SMITH & DU BOIS, 1104 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

These answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal, mentioning the paper.

The Uses of Mica.—The mica chiefly met with in commerce is of that variety which is proof against acids and intense heat. Its toughness, elasticity, and close approach to transparency naturally led, at first, to its use for windows, and especially to its employment in lanterns. It is found in large quantities in North Carolina, where there are unmistakable evidences that some of the beds were worked a great many years ago. The finer sheets of mica are now used for such purposes as the dials of compasses, the lettering of fancy signs, covering photographs, constructing lamp shades, reflectors, etc. Of late mica has been used in the soles of boots and shoes, as a protector against dampness. The invention consists of a sheet of mica embedded in thin coatings of cement and placed in the boot and shoe between the outer and inner sole, the upper leather lapping over its edges, and covering the upper space from the toe to the instep. There are many other uses to which mica is put, and it is becoming more and more valuable as the arts and trades progress.

[Cleaveland Leader.]

Mr. Orlando Weatherbee, says an exchange of ours, proprietor "The Spencer Pharmacy," Spencer, Mass., reports: My customers speak very highly of the Great German Remedy, St. Jacob's Oil, it having always given excellent satisfaction. One of them, Mr. Henry Belcher, has been greatly benefited by its use in a case of severe rheumatism, and he refers to it in terms of highest praise.

Nearly all marbles are made at Oberstien, Germany. There are large agate quarries and mills in that neighborhood, and the refuse is turned to good account in providing the small stone balls for experts to "knuckle" with. The stone is broken into small cubes by blows of a light hammer. Then small blocks of stone are thrown by the shovelful into the hopper of a small mill, formed of a bedstone, having its surface grooved with concentrate furrows; above this is the "runner," which is of some hard wood having a level face on its lower surface. The upper block is made to revolve rapidly, water being delivered upon the grooves of the bedstone where the marbles are being rounded. It takes about fifteen minutes to finish half a bushel of good marbles, ready for the boys' knuckles. One mill will turn out 160,000 marbles per week.

[Glen's Falls, (N. Y.) Times.]

A Card.

Rev. MR. L. N. ST. ONGE,

Dear Sir.—Will you please state below what satisfaction St. Jacob's Oil gives you, which you got of us some time ago, and oblige.

LEGGETT & BURR.

Very effective.

L. N. ST. ONGE,

According to M. Bogdanoff, who took part in the Russian North sea expedition last summer, the present system of pursuing whales with steamers and bullets has so greatly increased the number killed annually as to have a marked effect upon the fisheries on the Normanic coast. Formerly the whales drove immense shoals of fish to the coasts in the spring; now the number of small fishes coming to the coast has much diminished. The use of gun powder on whales has removed much of the danger of whale fishing heretofore experienced.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that is more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—ED.

AN advertising solicitor on a Columbus newspaper compares his business to the game of faro and says the fascinating influences of each are about the same. A dull day is bad luck—a sleeper or two picked up now and then, but the cards against him. A day with plenty of pay locals is white chips, playing to moderate luck. But the exciting time of the game is when he rakes in red chips in the shape of big display ads.

THE minister asked the Sunday-school: "With what remarkable weapon did Samson at one time slay the Philistines?" For awhile there was no answer, and the minister, to assist the children a little, commenced tapping his jaw with the tip of his finger, at the same time saying: "What's this—what's this?" Quick as thought a little fellow quite innocently replied: "The jawbone of an ass, sir."

What Ails You?

Is it a disordered liver giving you a yellow skin or costive bowels; which have resulted in distressing piles, or do your kidneys refuse to perform their functions? If so, your system will soon be clogged with poisons. Take a few doses of Kidney-Wort and you will feel like a new man—nature will throw off every impediment and each organ will be ready for duty. Druggists sell both the dry and liquid.—*Evansville Tribune.*

"I CAN'T think that all sinners will be lost," said Mrs. Nimbletung. "There's my husband, now. He's a bad man, a very bad man, but I trust he will be saved at last. I believe he has suffered his due share in this life."

"Amen!" shouted Nimbletung from the back seat. Mrs. N. gave her husband such a look, but said nothing.

SCENE in market: Citizen—How much is this Limberger cheese, Madame?"

Women—"Why, sir, that's not cheese, that's good, fresh butter—30 cents per pound."

Citizen passes on.

A MILLION bottles of CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will produce new hair on a million bald heads, which is something that no other preparation ever discovered will do.

THE teacher had grown eloquent in picturing to his little pupils the beauties of heaven, and he finally asked: "What kind of little boys go to heaven?" A lively little fourteen-years-old boy, with kicking boots, flourished his fist. "Well, you may answer," said the teacher. "Dead ones," the little fellow shouted at the extent of his lungs.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

THE jewel of a servant girl is the one who hangs all her mistress's embroidered underwear on that portion of the line most conspicuous to the neighbors' eyes.

"LINSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER"—the great medicine for fever and ague, malaria, and all blood poison. Don't fail to use it.

A FASHIONABLE young lady accidentally dropped one of her false eye-brows in the opera-box, and greatly frightened her beau, who, on seeing it thought it was his mustache.

If You Are Sick, Read

the Kidney-Wort Advertisement in another column, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney-Wort will save you more doctor's bills than any other medicine known. Acting with specific energy on the kidneys and liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once. In dry and liquid form. Either is equally efficient, the liquid is the easiest, but the dry is the most economical.—*Interior.*

MESSRS. MORGAN & HEISLEY, Mutual Life Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, have on hand a superb stock of extra fine quality Diamonds, which they offer at as low prices as those of the first quality, perfect alike in color and shape, can be sold for.

Bed-Bugs, Roaches, rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., druggists.

Writing about some phenomena of optics, M. Trove mentions the fact that the flame of a lamp appears brighter, and that an upright post, shaft or mast is seen more distinctly through a vertical than a horizontal slit, but that a house, a landscape or the disk of the sun or moon is better observed when the slit is horizontal. Photographs present more or less clear definition according as the light passes from the kind of object exposed to the sensitive plate through an opening or slit of a horizontal or vertical nature. The results are ascribed to the action of diffused light.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

It is gratifying to find that in consequence of the abundant supply of bromide of potassium, that admirable sedative for nervous effections, its price within the past fifteen years has fallen from $5 to about fifty cents a pound, especially when our habits and demands of life make such hideous drafts upon the nervous system of our people. The yield of the wells of Pomeroy, O., has been, it seems chiefly instrumental in lowering the price of this salt.

Nevada's mountain mahogany appears to be a