You're Another.

Deacon Sliderback has a pious aversion to cards, which he looks upon as free passes to whatever place may be substituted for the old-fashioned brimstone factory. But he likes to play "author," and indulges in that mild dissipation in the bosom of his family, when he can't find a good excuse for remaining down town. Important matters connected with the church, and the great scheme of salvation often compel him to stay out late in consultation with other deacons, and upon these occasions the spiritual condition of the benighted heathen is discussed in the back room of Deacon Magruder's grocery. James Bowers, a worldly young man, but a very entertaining and lively companion, takes part in these discussions once in a while, and, it must be confessed, sometimes leads the two worthy deacons away from the subject and the strict path of rectitude; but as Mr. Bowers is a discreet young man, the little slips never leak out. That is, they didn't leak out until James inveigled them into the sinful game of whisky poker under false pretences. James read in the paper that an Elmira man had devised a game of whisky peker to be played with the truly good and harmless author's cards; so he purchased a pack and took them along to the next conference on the propagation of the true faith among the Esquimaux, held in Deacon Magruder's back room on Saturday evening. Deacon Sliderback and Deacon Magruder held an argument about the amount of saving grace an Esquimaux could absorb, which was interrupted by James Bowers making some flippant remark about bear's grease, and suggesting a game of authors. The two deacons readily assented, and after playing awhile James voted the game dull, and unfolded some ide s about making it more interesting. He knew the deacons were wholly ignorant of the national game of draw, and he explained to them the relative value of pairs, two pairs, and so on. The deacons seemed to catch on very readily, and agreed to play for the cider to make the game interesting. James dealt the hands, and explained that the five cards turned down on the table constituted the "widow" hand, and that the man holding the age had the privilege of exchanging his hand for the "widow," or knocking and passing the privilege to the next. Deacon Sliderback held the age, and being known in the community as the friend of the widows and fatherless, he sustained his reputation by picking up the "widow." Deacon Magruder drew "Evangeline" to fill from the hand that Deacon Sliderback discarded, and laid down the "Marble Faun," which was snapped up by Bowers to pair with "The House of Seven Gables." They drew around twice, when Deacon Sliderback knocked and they all stood their hands and showed down. Deacon Magruder held a Longfellow full on Dickens, Deacon Sliderback exhibited two pairs Cooper up, and James had three Hawthorns, giving Deacon Sliderback a point for the lowest hand. The game went along all right until each of the Deacons had four points and James only two, it being agreed that the man getting five points first would be stuck for the drinks. It was Deacon Sliderback's deal, and he passed the pack to James, who cut the "Stones of Venice" for the bottom card, taking a sly glance at it as he did so. The deacon tossed around the cards, and Deacon Magruder stood pat and knocked, while James picked up the "widow" and threw down his hand, one of his cards being "Seven Lamps of Architecture," which Deacon Sliderback eagerly picked up.

"What have you got?" said Deacon Magruder to Mr. Bowers.

"Two small pairs. 'Thackeray' and 'George Eliot,'" replied James, showing down "Pendenis," "Vanity Fair," "Daniel Deronda," and "Romola."

"I've got a Hugo straight," remarked Deacon Magruder, laying down "Les Miserables," "L'Homme Qui Rit," "Ninety-Three," "Toilers of the Sea," and "Napoleon the Little," and I guess that's the boss hand out."

"Hold on," chipped in Deacon Sliderback, "I can beat that. You say its a straight, don't you?"

"Yes, that's what I call it. What have you got?"

"Well, I've got a Ruskin flush," remarked Deacon Sliderback exultingly, showing down "Modern Painters," "Deucalion," "Crown of Wild Olives," "Seven Lamps of Architecture," and "Stones of Venice."

"No you don't!" said Deacon Magruder; "that's no better hand than my Hugo straight."

"Hugo to thunder!" responded Sliderback, getting excited; I claim a flush, and that beats any straight in the deck. Any fool knows that."

"Don't call me a fool, Deacon Sliderback; I've played poker as much as you have, and I say your hand is only a straight."

"I say it's a flush."

"All right, then, mine's a flush, and it beats yours, b cause it is put and you filled."

"I wasn't going to say anything Deacon Magruder, about that card you dropped under the table, but when a member of the church stoops to such a thing to get out of setting up his three glasses of cider in his own store, it is time he was shown up. I won't mention it outside this time, though, if you give in beaten."

"Do you mean to accuse me of cheating, Deacon Sliderback?" said Magruder, in a tone of suppressed emotion.

"That's about the size of it, I am pained to say, sir, and it grieves me that a professor of religion should—"

"O, you dry up, you old fraud," yelled Magruder. "Didn't I see you deal the 'Stones of Venice' to yourself off the bottom of the pack, and never say anything about it?"

"You're a liar!"

"You're another, you dumfounded old mulligaloot.."

Then they clinched and fought all over the store, tipped over a gallon of molasses and rolled in it, and then wallowed around in the contents of an upset flour barrel, and when the neighbors came in, Deacon Magruder was sitting on the floor with his back against a potato sack. Deacon Sliderback was doubled up in a bushel basket, with his arms hanging outside, and his legs pointing up toward the salt codfish hanging from the rafters, and both were glaring savagely, and puffing hard for wind, while James Bowers, Esq., was lying on the counter, choking with laughter, after having gathered up the author's cards and scattered a genuine poker deck over the floor.

The deacons have been trying to explain but the circumstantial evidence is likely to floor them and cause quite a scandal in the church.

Misunderstood.

A New Orleans Sunday School Superintendent, wishing to show off his scholars to some visiting strangers said:

"Gentlemen I'll show you how well my little flock understand that prayer is necessary as a means to obtain forgiveness for the sins they commit;" and, calling upon Johnny Tadsbury, he inquired: Johnny, my son, when you do something that you know is very wrong, what do you do?"

"I dodge dad,' was the reply.

"But I don't mean that, my son," said the Superintendent. "What I want to ask is this: How does a little boy get God to forgive him for all the sins he commits?"

"I don't know," replied Johnny, nervously.

"Why, certainly you do, my son." continued the superintendent, realizing that the examination was not going to pan out well. "What do you say just before you go to bed?"

"I say that I'm hungry, but ma'on she won't give me nuthin' 'cause of the cramps.

"Johnny, you can go to your seat," said the Superintendent, as he wiped the cold perspiration from his brow and told the visitors he would let them hear how well the scholars could sing.

MANY do not know that eggs readily acquire the flavor of the substances in which they are preserved.

AGRICULTURAL.

DON'T SCARE THE COLTS.—In uttering this injunction we mean far more than merely to avoid frightening the colts lest they run against the fence and hurt themselves. We mean far more, also, than merely to avoid making them wild and timid, although both these dangers are imminent, and justify careful avoidance. In all animal life the inherited habits of action may be greatly neutralized or greatly strengthened by cultivation. This cultivation begins when the foal stands up and sucks, and when it is six weeks old the education may be somewhat regular and methodical. If you are breeding running horses, encourage the colt to extend himself at a gallop, for that is what you want him to do in the future; but if you are breeding trotters, encourage the colt to extend himself at a trot, for that is what you want him to do in the future—rear him, if you can without knowing that there is such a gait as the gallop. If you have a young hound dog that you intend specially for the pursuit of the fox, you will not allow him to strike out on every rabbit trail he may come across. If you indulged him once he is so much harder to restrain the next time, and if you let him have his own sweet will in chasing all the little ground game in the neighborhood, he will be of no use as a fox dog. The dog had the inheritance and he would have been all right if he had not been ruined in his education. So it is with the trotting bred colts in the field. Every time you scare up one and make it gallop, it is the dog off on a rabbit trail. You injure the colt in driving him out of the gait for which he was bred, and to which his instincts led him to adhere. In the end we will reach the colt that will not know how to gallop; but as a means to that end we must stop making the colts do the very thing we don't want them to do.

TO PRODUCE healing of a wound in a horse or a cow, some stimulant is nearly always required. This may be common spirits of turpentine or the compound tincture of benzoin or that of myrrh and aloes. Either of these may be applied with a feather once a day, or if the wound is deep, the stimulant should be injected to the bottom with a common squirt-can, or a syringe. Wounds should always heal from the bottom, and to secure this the opening should be kept free, by means of a plug of lint dipped in the stimulant used. Lint may be made by scraping a piece of linen cloth such as a towel, with a knife and collecting the loose fibres. Linen only should be used, and never cotton or wool for this purpose. If pus is inclosed in a wound and the opening is permitted to close, an abscess will be absorbed, with some future ill effect. In the case of deep, punctured wounds careful search should be made for the possible presence of splinters or other foreign bodies and to enlarge the opening will often facilitate the search or assist in the ultimate healing.

MULES ON THE FARM.—Some way or other, mules for work on the farm are not appreciated by the agricultural community. Why it is so no one can tell. It does not cost but little over half as much to feed grain to mules, as it does horses, as they require so much less and remain in good order, and as far as work is concerned a span of mules will do as much and probably more work than a span of horses can. They are as gentle and as easily handled as horses. It is true they are not as handsome, and a few years ago they were not as gentle, but the American mule is a great improvement in every particular on his Spanish brother. They are found to be so profitable by the farmers in the South that it is seldom a span of horses can be found on a farm, but all the teams are composed of mules. There should be more of them in the North.

MATTHEW CRAWFORD states in an exchange that the destruction of tomato plants by the cut-worm may be avoided by making a compact mound of earth about the plant, as large as an inverted teacup, the cut-worm being unable to climb. Another way, which we have long practised, is to wrap around the stem, if the cut-worm is feared, a few inches of paper or a large green leaf, any kind, before drawing the earth around it. They will not take the trouble to gnaw through the paper or leaf.

TO PREVENT leaking of the milk, apply a small quantity of photographers' collodion to the end of the teat as soon as the milking is finished and the teat is dry. The collodion dries instantly, and two or three coats may be applied for half an inch of the end of the teat. The collodion shrinks in drying and contracts the end of the teat, closing the orifice. As it forms only a very thin skin over the teat, it is ruptured at once when milking.

SULPHUR FOR SHEEP.—Mix a little sulphur with salt and feed occasionally to sheep. It will effectually destroy sheep ticks. The same remedy applied to cattle troubled with lice will soon rid them of vermin. The use of sulphur with salt well repays the trouble of keeping a supply for cattle and sheep. If a mixture of one part of sulphur with seven of salt be freely applied there will be no trouble with vermin.

WHEAT.—See to it that your land is well prepared before sowing wheat if you desire a good crop. Roll before sowing if the land is clayey, roll after sowing if it is sandy. Do not make the mistake of thin seeding. Use about two bushels of seed to the acre, and drill in rows five inches apart.

IN sowing the new asaparagus seed, or any other seed hard to germinate, it is a good plan to sow a few radish seed among it They come up soon, are good to mark the rows before the tardy seeds are ready to come up, and the roots are off the ground before they become troublesome.

THE planting of elm, maple and other forest trees at proper distances along the highways increases the value of adjoining property and adds to the beauty and comfort of the section. In Germany fruit trees adorn the waysides.

Separation of Nickel Oxide and Cobalt Oxide.—The author proposes to give a process for the separation of the two metals, derived from two known methods, and permitting the exact determination of the two oxides, and the preparation of the two metals in a state of purity. The two fundamental processes are that of Pisani, who uses caustic potassa in presence of an ammoniacal liquid, in which are dissolved the two metals, with exclusion of air. The nickel oxide is precipitated alone in bulk, but always carries down with it more or less of cobalt oxide. The second method is that of Terreil, who precipitates cobelt in an acid solution in the state of roseo-cobaltic hydrochlorate. The cobalt oxide is peroxidized by means of permanganate. We suppose that the two bodies, cobalt and nickel, have been obtained by known methods, either as pure oxides or pure sulphides, free from all foreign matter. The mixed oxides or sulphides are dissolved in an aqua regia containing a large proportion of hydrochloric acid. The solution is largely diluted with water and saturated with ammonia in excess. Permanganate is then added until the solution remains rose colored for some time. Pure potassa is then added, when the nickel is precipitated as hydroxide, carrying with it manganese oxide, derived from the permanganate. The precipitate is washed by decantation and filtered, redissolved in hrochloric acid, and treated again with ammonia, permanganate, and caustic potassa. The washing waters which contain the cobalt are collected, saturated with acetic acid, and precipitated by sulphureted hydrogen. The mixture of nickel and manganese oxides is redissolved in hyrochloric acid, and the solution saturated with ammonia. The solution is exposed to the air for some time, and the manganese oxide is by degrees entirely precipitated. It is filtered off, the filtrate is saturated with acetic acid, and the nickel thrown down by means of sulphureted hydrogen. The process may be employed on a large scale for obtaining nickel free from cobalt.

DOMESTIC.

PROTECTING LARGE FLOWER POTS.—To know how to protect our large flower pots against early breakage, to which they are singularly liable, as all gardeners must know, is a matter of some importance when their cost is reckoned. We use the ordinary sizes, and they seem to last for ever unless they get an unexpected crack; but in some unaccountable way the larger ones are sure to get broken very soon after they are placed in use. These large pots cost money, especially when over a foot in diameter, and hence are not risked as often as they would be, but wooden tubs are used in their stead, and soon rot away and often are not regarded quite as good for some plants as the pots would be. Now, the reason why these large pots break so easily is from the pressure inside the circle. The mass of earth is very heavy, and this added by perhaps a slight jar in moving the plant soon makes a crack, when the pot falls apart not long after. We have, indeed, seen cases where the mere filling of the pots with roots has caused these large pots to burst asunder. To avoid all this, nothing in necessary, but to *fix a light piece of wire underneath the rim.* It is soon done, and will thus keep in good order for less than a cent a half-dollar pot that otherwise would be broken in a year How simple all this seems! No doubt anybody could think of this." Perhaps so; but we only know one good gardener who takes the trouble to do it, and we know he finds it to his great profit to attend to it as well as to know it can be done. Try it, brethren, and see if this little hint is not worth sticking to, in saving you many a dollar.

TO WASH LACE CURTAINS.—Make warm suds and put your curtains in it in the evening. Let them soak till morning, squeeze them with your hands; use no wash-board; be careful not to rub them; don't wring them, but squeeze them out; then put boiling water over them and let them stand an hour or two; if they don't look clear soak in suds and "squash" again; blue and make starch pretty stiff; take three thicknesses of sheets (to prevent carpet from getting wet) and pin them on the carpet straight with the seam, the curtain at the same; pin across the end, then the sides, pin every four inches. When dry they will be ready to put up. Do not iron.

TO HARDEN FINISHING VARNISH.—A newly varnished carriage is liable to spot. To prevent this, some wash the carriage two or three times in clean cold water, applied with a sponge instead of using a hose; this will help harden the surface, and prevent it, to some extent, from being injured by the mud or water getting splashed on the job. Never let mud dry on the surface and then wash off expecting to see no spots on the varnish. You will certainly be disappointed, and the only way to remedy the evil will be to have it revarnished. Soft water is better than hard water for the washing of carriages as the lime which is in the hard water is very liable to injure the varnish.

THE much abused dragon-flies, says a recent writer, are perfectly harmless to human beings. They neither bite nor sting, but destroy vast numbers of mosquitoes, flies and other insects. If brought into the house, they will catch flies and mosquitoes as long as they are not molested. In fact, they ought to be made household pets, instead of being ruthlessly driven out as though their presence was dangerous.

KEROSINE the nests and roots of the poultry house. Whitewash everything in them—ceilings, roosts, nests and all. Sprinkle a little flour of sulphur in the nests. First, however, change the hay or straw. If confined in runs, give them daily a quantity of grass and clover. Provide lime. A little bone flour mixed with their food is excellent, and helps provide material for shell-making. Keep the houses clean.

LIQUID FUEL.—It is predicted that coal will soon be superseded by liquid fuel for the generation of steam both on land and sea, and that it in turn will give way to electricity for the propulsion of motive power. Experiments are being made which are expected to demonstrate that the work now accomplished by a ton of coal, costing $4 to $4 25 can be performed by thirty gallons of crude petroleum costing less than a dollar.

BOTTLED LEMONADE. Dissolve half a pound of loaf sugar in one quart of water, and boil it over a slow fire with two drachms of acetic acid; four ounces of tartaric acid; when cold, add two pennyworth of essence of lemon. Put one sixth of the above into each bottle filled with water, and add thirty grains of carbonate of soda; cork it immediately, and it will be fit for use.

CONTAGION.—This is largely propagated by means of the clothing, and clothing is best disinfected by the heat. No form of contagion can withstand a dry heat of 220 degrees. The clothing should be placed in a box or a closet maintained at that temperature for perhaps an hour. Carbolic acid will not destroy the effect of vaccine virus but for the time being.

To fix pencil marks so they will not rub out, take well skimmed milk and dilute with an equal bulk of water. Wash the pencil marks (whether writing or drawing) with the liquid, using a soft flat camel-hair brush, and avoiding all rubbing. Place it upon a flet board to dry.

WHEN putting away the silver tea or coffee pot which is not used every day, lay a little stick across the top under the cover; this will allow fresh air to get in, and will prevent mustiness; it will then be ready for use at any time, after having first been thoroughly rinsed with boiling water.

IN propagating honeysuckles cuttings of wood when nearly ripe will strike if inserted in a shady border in the autumn and duly warmed. Perhaps the most successful mode of propagating is by layers pegged in moist soil in the autumn, when the leaves commence falling.

SANDPAPER.—To make sandpaper, crush glass under a runner, and sift it into about six sizes; coat a good quality of Manila paper with thin glue, and dust the pulverized glass over it. Sometimes two coats of glue and glass are thus applied to the paper.

INDIAN PUDDING.—Wash a little Indian; stuff with meat, butter and eggs. Add a little wine—though the Indian generally prefers rum. Bake over a slow fire.

GINGER SNAPS.—Take some ginger. Stir in a piece of borrowed butter and the same quantity of molasses and sugar. Mix with flour. Bake until it snaps.

To brown sugar for sauce or puddings, put the sugar in a perfectly dry saucepan. If the pan is the least bit wet, the sugar will burn and you will spoil your sancepan.

MUCILAGE.—A little oil of cloves poured into a bottle containing gum mucilage will prevent it from becoming sour.

HOT lemonade is excellent for a cold; drink it just before going to sleep

One of the most notable of late achievements has been the raising of the French iron-clad "Richelieu," which took fire and was scuttled in Toulon harbor last December. All that was possible was removed from her by divers, all openings were sealed, air was forced down to replace the water in the compartments as it was pumped out, and about three barrels, each containing 1000 litres of air, was then used to float her.

The light from the sun occupies 8 1-4 minutes in traveling to the earth, the distance being 92,000,000 of miles. The light of the fixed star Sirius, supposed to be the nearest of the stars, is 3 1-4 years in reaching the earth, the distance being over twenty billions of miles.

HUMOROUS.

"I HAVE a plan to turn the great Sahara Desert into a smiling landscape, full of hills, valleys, glades and dells," he said as he entered a Griswold street tobacco store.

"Yum," was the reply from the man who was sorting over pipe-stems.

"The cost will only be fifty million dollars I shall issue ten Million shares at $5 per share. Every shareholder will be entitled to a ten acre lot and a share in the profits of sales. Will you take two shares?"

"No sir."

"One?"

"No sir."

"Will you give me half a pound of fine-cut for a share?"

"No, sir."

"Don't you want to see the desert smile?"

"No, sir."

"And you refuse to ranch in some green valley in reclaimed Sahara?"

"I do."

"Very well, sir—very well. It is such men as you, sir, who obstruct—but hold on. Gimme ten cents' worth of poor plug and take the whole desert off my hands, and let me go ahead with my tunnel from Portland to San Francisco. Eh? What do you say? It's the last chance you'll have this ennumer to buy a country of your own. Eh? Thanks; Sahara is yours. Go ahead with the smiling process."

MRS. JULIUS BROWN'S husband was one of the passengers on the State of California during its last trip, in wich it was detained four days over time. Mrs. B. bore her anxiety with commendable fortitude until the third day. She was taking lunch with some friends at a restaurant, where the waiter helped her to some shrimp salad in a glass that contained a small portion of whisky. She had only eaten a few mouthfuls when she burst into tears.

"What's the matter Mrs. Brown?" said the company, much surprised.

"Why," sobbed the poor woman, "m-m-my worstfears are realized. I know now that poor Julius has been drowned. Just taste these shrimps."

And as there was no denying that they tasted exactly like old Brown, the widow was conducted home. She had just decided that she would look exceedingly well in black when the steamer arrived.

LIFE a comparative state: A boy on Jones street was the other evening eating away at a big cocoanut that had been cracked open with a brickbat, when a pedestrian felt it his duty to halt and remark: "Boy, don't you know that two much of that stuff may give you the colic?" "I guess so," was the reply. "Then why do you eat it?" "Well, if my chum, who lives next door, can stand the small-pox for six weeks, I guess I can put up with the colic for three or four hours!" was the reply as he bit off another big hunk.

AN English judge, who was to the last degree cross-eyed once had three prisoners before him. Speaking to the first of them, but, by reason of his ocular infirmity, resting his eye upon the second, he asked: "Your name and domicile?" The second, believing himself questioned, gives an answer. The judge looks at him severely, and cries: "I did not speak to you," when up starts the third, on whom his eye is fixed: "Nor did I answer you, judge."

A FINE haired young lady of Wheeling went away from home some time ago on a visit to a friend. She was a finiky sort of a girl and was very proper, indeed. At dinner on the day of her arrival she ate a very little.

"Why Jane," said her friend, "you don't eat anything. Take something else; please do?"

"Oh, no," she simpered, "thank you; I never eat big mesnes away from home."

There was a silence during the rest of the meal.

AMIABLE husband (who has just finished moving—"Where are my slippers, dear?" Wife—"They came along with the third load, and the load went to the garret?" Husband—"And where is my pipe?" Wife—"You'll find it in one of the barrels of crockery in the cellar." Husband—"And where is my comb and hair brush?" Wife—"Jane packed them in the kitchen stove with the children's shoes." Husband (Mentally soliloquising)—"What a woman my wife is! She never went to college, and yet she knows everything."

JUVENILE Induction: Sylvia—"There go Uncle George and Aunt Mary and the baby? What a fuss they make about the baby, to be sure!" Daisy—"People always make a fuss about their first-born, and always have ever since the world began." Sylvia—"I dont suppose Adam and Eve made much fuss over Cain." Daisy—"Why not?" Sylvia—"Well they'd never seen a baby before, and must have thought him quite an idiot!"

"YOU must admit, Jim Webster, that you stole those pullets," said the Galveston Jedge to the culprit, "Jedge," responded Jim, "I don't really believe I stole dem chickens. In the fust place, Jedge, nobody saw me take 'em. In de next place dey could not be found on my premises, because I had done hid dem chickens under de floor. I can't help believin', Jedge, dat I is innocent as a lamb."

"WHY is a woman more afraid of a mouse than a man?" inquired young smart-boy of his best girl. "Oh, I assure you," was the reply, "a mouse is much more dangerous than a man," and she leaned so heavily on his arm that he, for a moment, really imagined that he was a man.

A CLERGYMAN who had just performed a wedding ceremony, and was filling out a blank descriptive of the parties, asked the husband what his business was; "I am a wine merchant and a shoemaker," was the reply. "Yes," exclaimed the bride, "so you can just set him down as a sherry cobler."

"I CAN'T find a place in the city to suit me," desparingly remarked a house-hunting lady to her husband yesterday. "Why so, my dear? "Why because—because—well, if you must know, I can't find a mantle long enough for the crewel lambrequine I made last Winter."

A POEM in an exchange is entitled "Nothing Lost But a Heart." Should think that was too much to lose—unless it was one of these hearts you buy in market for twenty-five cents.

"AND so you learn dancing, Bob! And how do you like vals ing?" "Oh, it's not bad; I can manage very well by myself; but I think girls rather in the way!"

THE New York Mail says that Delmonico has a count and a baron among his waiters. So it appears that such personages are really fit for something in this world. We have now a better opinion of counts and barons than heretofore.

ALBANY has ordered three hundred electric lights. Owners of property don't dare to let it get very dark when the legislature is there.

THE medal offered for the biggest lie told this year has been awarded to the author of a circus poster.

OPERA singers are remarkably healthy, considering the amount of male aria in business.

BROWNJOHN very appropriately calls his yacht his floating debt. It isn't paid for.

THE girl that blackens her eyebrows wishes to keep her imperfections dark.

THE new directory is out, and the prudent man will at once change his abode.

THE doctor's jokes are all very plain. There is a Holmes pun look about 'em.

THE comet must be that Star Route knocked sky-high.

Theory of Meteorites.

One of the oldest theories, and the one that is, perhaps, most consistent with known facts and laws, is that meteorites are bodies moving round the sun, which occasionally enter our atmosphere, and are either frittered into dust or reach the earth as aerolites. In other words, they are abnormally large fragments of comets. Small fragments are dissipated in the higher regions of the air by the intense heat produced by friction, and give rise to the phenomenon of shooting stars. Large pieces appear as fire balls, and very large masses fall through the air in a state of combustion, which is not, however, sufficiently intense to consume their volume before reaching the ground. This idea of a celestial origin seems to have originated among the Greeks. Plutarch says: "Falling stars are, according to the opinion of some physicists, not eruptions of the etherial fire extinguished in the air immediately after its ignition, nor yet an inlammatory combustion of the air, which is dissolved in large quantities in the upper regions of space; but these meteors are rather a fall of celestial bodies, which in consequence of a certain intermission in the rotary force, and by the impulse of some irregular movement, have been hurled down not to the inhabited portions of the earth, but also beyond it into the great ocean, where we cannot find them." The views of Diogenes of Apollonia are expressed thus: "Stars that are invisible, and consequently have no name, move in space together with those that are visible. These invisible stars frequently fall to the earth, and are extinguished, as the stony star which fell burning at Ægos Potamos." Caladni, as the result of his investigations, advanced the opinion that meteors are bodies moving in space, being either accumulations of matter as originally created or fragments separated from a larger mass of a similar nature. Sir H. Davy offered the same explanation in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1871. These views, or rather a modification of them suited to increased knowledge of cosmical ways and means, have their modern advocate in Professor H. A. Newton, of Yale College.

[La Fayette (Ind.) Sunday Times.

Our City Druggists report an immense sale of St. Jacob's Oil, saying the demand is based upon the popularity of its success. Wherever it has been used, it has proved its value a thousand fold, and receives its best encomiums from those who have tried it.

The telephone is used with great success in the scientific explorations now conducted in the Bay of Naples. By its means the diver can communicate with those in the boat above without the possibility of mistake.

[Albany, (N. Y.) Daily Press and Knickerbocker.]

Abandoned.

We perceive by one of our Massachusetts exchanges that Dr. Lorenzo Waite, of Westfield, an eminent physician of Berkshire Co., strongly indorses St. Jacobs Oil. With it he cured a case of Sciatica that resisted all regular treatment, and had in fact been abandoned as incurable.

A Mr. Fleischner of Leipsic has invented a marine water motor, by which it is claimed that a 100-feet long vessel drawing nearly six feet of water has been propelled at the rate of 10 miles an hour without screw or paddle. The power comes from a stream of water forced from a reservoir in the hold by a centrifugal pump.

Frequnce Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.

The pneumatic tube system is being well developed in Paris and giving satisfactory results. Fifty miles of piping are now being operated from six central stations, and about 400,000 packages a month are being sent on an average cost of less than 10 cents.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

WILL CURE

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerou Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples or Humor in the Face, Coughs and Cold, Ulcers, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Dizziness, Headache, Nervousness, Pains in the Back, Faintness at the Stomach, Kidney Complaints Female Weakness and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the Vegetine cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon the complaints named are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the Vegetine that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

The Great Blood Purifier.

Dr. W. Ross Writes,

SCROFULA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, WEAKNESS.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have been practising medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier. DR. W. ROSS, Druggist,
Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irrestatible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

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Pasteur, Chamberland, and Roux unite in arriving at the conclusion that a new disease can be developed from the saliva of a victim of hydrophobia. The germ which produces the disease is of the shape of a small rod constricted at the middle and imbedded in macous matter. Strange to say, although closely resembling the microbe which causes chicken cholera, it has no effect upon fowls. The saliva experimented with was taken from a child that had died of a bite from a mad dog. Rabbits innoculated with a dilute solution of it, after suffering from loss of appetite, paralysis, swelling in the groin and in the axillæ, died within twenty-six hours, and other rabbits innoculated with the blood of those which had been poisoned with the saliva soon died also. Dogs similarly treated did not live more than two or three days, but they did not manifest any of the symptoms of rabies. Guinea pigs, although so like rabbits, seemed to escape all evil consequences. The experimenters are of the opinion that the disease is quite different from hydrophobia; but they have not as yet pushed their researches far enough to be able to say what precise connection exists between the two maladies.

Haunted Me.

Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost.—A Workingman.

The Pepsine Treatment of Tapeworm.—The tapeworm is able to live in the stomach because of its ability to resist the digestive action of the fluids normal to the stomach. In a stronger peptic solution the live worm succumbs and is digested like any other flesh. Accordingly a French physician treated with stronge doses of pepsine a child who had passed segments of a large tapeworm. About 45 grains of pepsine were administered daily for five days. The child experienced no harm and showed no special symptoms. Then a proper dose of sulphate of pelletierine with castor oil was given, and the discharges showed no signs of the worm. Subsequent experiments with vegetable pepsine—papaine—which is much more active, are said to have given very promising results. One child passed fragments of tapeworm ten inches in length, softened and practically digested.

Why Are You Bilious?

Because you have allowed your bowels to become costive and Liver torpid. Use Kidney-Wort to produce a free state of the bowels, and it will stimulate the liver to proper action, cleanse the skin of its yellowness, cure bilious headache, and cause new life in the blood. Druggists have it, both dry and liquid.—*Zion's Herald.*

Instantaneous Silvering Mixture.—To coat copper or brass objects with silver, without difficulty or loss of time, the following process is given in the *Gewerb.-Bl. f. Ost-u. Westpreussen:* Mix 3 parts of chloride of silver with 20 parts of powdered cream of tartar and 15 parts of powdered common salt. Moisten a suitable quantity of the mixture with water, and rub it with a piece of blotting paper upon the metallic object, which must be thoroughly cleaned. The latter is afterward rubbed with a piece of cotton upon which precipitated chalk is dusted, then washed with water, and polished with a dry cloth.

VEGETINE.—"The life of all flesh is the blood thereof." And no one can possibly be healthy when the blood is diseased. VEGETINE is composed of substance identical with healthy blood; and when taken into the system for the cure of disease, it is absorbed, and replaces the deficiency which caused the disease.

In winter, spring and autumn, the sudden falling of the mercury in the barometer, and that for a large space, denotes high winds and storms; but in summer it presages heavy showers, and often thunder. It always sinks lowest of all for great winds, though not accompanied with rain, but it falls more for wind and rain together than for either of them alone.

THERE is but one way to cure baldness, and that is by using CAROLINE, deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair grower. As recently improved, it is the only dressing for the hair that cultured people will use.

Professor Bowditch, of Harvard college, having examined the measurements of some 26,000 Boston school children, finds that the growth of children takes place in such a way that, until the age of eleven or twelve years, boys are both taller and heavier than girls of the same age: but at this period of life girls begin to grow very rapidly, and in the next two or three years surpass boys of the same age in both weight and height—boys then acquiring and retaining a size superior to that of girls, who have now completed their full growth.

THE invalid finds in "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" Nature's great restorer. It is wonderful. Sold by all druggists.

It is maintained by Professor E. Woolney that soil heaped up around plants has, during the day, a higher temperature than earth not so trested. During the night the hilled earth becomes colder. The explanation advanced is that earth which is heaped up around plants dries more rapidly than level soil.

To regulate the liver, stomach, and bowels, all you need is "Sellers' Liver Pills." Take them and see.

A writer in the Ironmonger thinks after long practical experiment that the best way to test drain pipes is to burn soiled cotton waste and sulphur, and blow the smoke into the pipes. If they leak the place in the house can be readily detected both by the smoke and the smell.

WOMEN that have been given up to die have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

WHY is a rosebud like a promissory note? Because it matures by falling dew.

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

"Rough on Rats."

Ask Druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, vermin, insects. 15c.

"I Don t Want a Plaster,

said a sick man to a druggist, "can't you give me something to cure me?" His symptoms were a lame back and disordered urine and were a sure indication of kidney disease. The druggist told him to use Kidney-Wort and in a short time it effected a complete cure. Have you these symptons? Then get a box or bottle to-day—before you become incurable. It is *the* cure, safe and sure.—*Knoxville Republican*

MESSRS. MORGAN & HEADLY, 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 a stones of the first quality, perfect alike in color and shape, can be sold for.

A Case of Piles of 30 Years' Standing.

BOSTON, MASS., August 6, 1877.

MESSRS. P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., New York.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find $1.00 for a box of Dr. S. Silsbee's "Anakesis." I have been troubled with the piles since 1849, and have tried almost everything that I could find, but without success. I have just been using yours, and have derived more benefit from it than any that I have ever tried. Please forward me a box at once.

Yours truly, A. LEDYARD,
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FOR
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