Ceylon Pearl Fishery.

The pearl fishery which has just closed in Ceylon has been one of the most successful on record. The pearls procured from the oysters on the banks situated off Silivatural, on the western coast of that island, have been famous from time immemorial for their purity, shape, and color. In these attributes they far surpass those obtained from the oysters of the Persian Gulf, although they are, as a rule, inferior to the latter in size. The oyster of the Arippu banks is scientifically known as the *Meleagrina margaritifera*, and is of a species not existing on all pearl oyster banks, and of a different genus altogether to that found in the Tamblegan Lake, near Trincomalee, on the eastern coast of the island, which is termed the *Placuna placenta*. The earliest fishery of which we can find any detailed record took place in the year 1796; and from that date the Ceylon Government, up to the year 1874, derived a sum of £1,013,113 from this source. The pearl oyster is curiously migratory in its habits; and from one cause or another the banks are for years together almost totally deserted by them, and long intervals elapsed during which the fishery has, from this peculiarity, been closed, rendering the return from it quite unreliable as a source of settled revenue. Thus from 1732 to 1746, from 1768 to 1796, and from 1833 to 1854, there were no fisheries at all, and it was feared at the latter date that the oysters had altogether deserted the banks. A few words descriptive of the system under which a fishery is conducted will be of interest. A report having been received from the inspector that there are sufficient oysters of mature age on the banks, the Government advertises a date for its commencement. A large number of boat owners, both Ceylonese and from the opposite coast of India, apply to enrol their boats, and these, probably to the number of 150 to 180, are divided into two fleets, sailing under red and blue flags, which proceed to the banks, situated some six miles from the shore, on alternate days. Each boat provides its own crew and divers, and has on board a guard, whose duty it is to see that the oysters fished are not surreptiously disposed of. Each diver stands on a flat stone attached to the diving rope, and after taking a long inspiration, closes the nostrils with one hand, and descends on the stone to the bottom, where he hastily collects as many oysters in his basket as the time he is able to remain at the bottom admits of. This varies very much with the capacity of different men; but in spite of all assertions to the contrary, we believe that few divers can stay below beyond forty-five seconds. At a given signal the boats all sail for the shore, and on their arrival they are unloaded under inspection, and the oysters placed in the Government kottoos—palissaded inclosures with a cement floor. Here the oysters are counted, and the proportion due to the boat owners for their services is made over to them. The remainder, which is the property of the Government, is put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder. The purchasers remove their lots to private kottoos, where the oysters undergo the disagreeable process of rotting to enable the pearls to be washed out. The stench resulting from this decay is fearful, and it has often happened that the operations have had to be prematurely closed in consequence of the resulting outbreak of cholera. It says much for the careful sanitary arrangements made by the officials in charge that such outbreaks are not of recent occurrence. The official estimate of the proceeds to be expected from this year's fishing was 400,000 rs.; but this estimate has been considerably exceeded, the returns having been 599,333 rs. To some considerable extent this increase is due to the improved demand in India for pearls, the competition having been very keen. The total number of days on which the weather and other conditions allowed of operations being conducted was forty, and the fishing finally closed on April 27. The number of oysters fished during that period is reported to have been about 17,000,000, and the average price realized for them about 34 rs. per thousand, though they occasionally brought as high prices as 43 rs. per thousand.

Comets and Bald Heads.

Wriggles had some teeth pulled, lately, and took cold in his jaw, which swelled until it looked like a prize watermelon. He poulticed it and bandaged it, all to no purpose, and walked the floor several nights with it, quoting choice extracts from Bob Ingersoll's lectures, but all without effect; it kept swelling. The other morning he remarked to his wife that he'd give $50 to any one who would hit him a tremendous thump on it suddenly without expecting it, to see if it wouldn't burst the swelling. The dear woman, smiling to herself, went and gathered a bootjack, and stepping up quietly behind the old man as he was trying to strain some coffee through his teeth, lovingly inquired:

"Where does it pain you most, Wrig?"

"Oh, Lor'! right here," replied he, as he turned his jaw up and pointed to the protuberance.

Taking a step back the dear woman aised the bootjack on high and hit him a regular bungstarter right in the centre of the calamity, and smilingly stepped back to await results. The old man's knees flew to his chin as he shut up like a patent rat trap, and with a hollow groan he rolled off the chair on to the floor. But he was up in a moment, and as he danced the can-can, with original variations, his wife smilingly asked:

"Did it relieve you, dear?"

And as he tried to howl out an answer, old Mrs. Pry, who had just dropped in, beat a hasty retreat. And new the whole neighborhood has it that Wriggles has got 'em again. And as Mrs. Pry remarked: "That 'ere comet will be the death o' some o' these old bald heads yet, setting up to watch it."

The Washingtons.

The singular interest which centered in Brington, Northamptonshire, England, some twenty years ago, as the early home of the emigrant brothers, sons of Lawrence Washington, has materially diminished by the fact brought to light by Col. Chester, of America, that the long accepted theory of the emigrants was erroneous. Col. Chester, whose great work on the "Registers of Westminister Abbey" is a gift of permanent value to the English nation, and who, by his investigations of the genealogies of the middle and professional classes has placed himself above all English rivals, has shown conclusively that the John and Lawrence Washington who were supposed to be identical with the emigrants of those names really died in England, so that the first American Washingtons, if of this family, must have been sons of some other of the numerous brothers whese children have not yet been ascertained. Though in possession of many particulars which point to a solution of the question, he maintains a resolute silence till he can speak the final word. But mean while, we linger presistently amid the pleasant scenes in Northamptonshire, where the name of Washington first came into prominence, and where those who bore it seem not to have been unworthy of the honor of being forefathers of the illustrious President.

Every one knows, says the *Nature*, that the feeblest currents produce audible sounds in the telephone, which is more sensitive than any galvanometer to feeble currents. M. Pellat lately declared that the heat necessary to warm a kilogramme of water one degree would, if converted properly into the energy of electric currents suffice to produce in a telephone an audible sound for 10,000 years continuously.

AGRICULTURAL.

ROT IN GRAPES.—A correspondent says: "I have used sulphur more than twenty years, and with benefit, to prevent rot. Rot is not caused by a fungus, as some suppose, but is caused by some insect puncturing the grapes, whether to deposit their eggs or not I don't know, but presume it is for that purpose; yet I never succeeded in finding any eggs or worms in a rotted grape. Well, says one, how do you know they have been stung by an insect? Because I have seen the puncture and a jet of juice which had oozed out. Whenever you find a grape that is stung, tie a string to it (for a mark so as to find it), and watch the result. After a long or shorter period it will turn whitish around the place where stung, and finally black, and continues to spread until the whole is rotted. If at any time, with a sharp knife, you cut out the black spot, the remainder of the grape will grow and ripen, proving there is no defect in the vine. Upon this discovery was based the sulphur remedy for the rot, being distasteful to all the insect tribe. Fumigations with sulphur in the evening is better than the dust, as I think, the depredators work at night. I have no certain knowledge of the enemy, but always find a few large yellow bugs on the vines when the grapes are rotting—they are very shy fellows. Whether friends or foe I know not, but kill them when I find them."

THE ECONOMY OF SOILING.—Soiling saves feed and labor. One acre of oats will feed twenty-five cows for a week—An acre of good clover and orchard grass has fed the same number for four days. An acre of half-grown corn, planted in rows three feet apart, will feed them for ten days, and when full grown will last for twenty days. Twenty-five cows will use up one acre of good pasture in one day. In soiling, all the ground can be made to produce two crops, and some of it three, and although the pasture will keep on growing, yet it will not grow so fast as crops on plowed ground, and the surface soon becomes soiled and spoiled by the droppings. On the other hand, when cows are soiled, all the manure is saved, and can be gathered and put on the fields as it may be wanted. There is economy in feeding and saving manure; and in practice the two savings are equivalent to double the stock which any number of acres carry. It is a practice adapted especially for dairy farming on high-priced lands, and where there is a market for all kinds of produce. There are no panaceas or specifics which will suit every case, and those persons who make hobbies of things which are useful or practicable everywhere, will be apt to disappoint themselves and those who listen to them. The wise course is to find out what suits each particular case and then persevere with it until it is successful

HOW TO KEEP LARD.—When the scraps are just beginning to get brittle and brown, put in a table-spoonful of fine salt to a quart of the hot lard, and there will be no trouble; the lard will keep perfectly sweet for any length of time, and the salt does no possible harm to any kind of cookery. A person can easily judge of the quantity of lard if they know how much the kettle holds. It makes the lard whiter and harder aside from preserving it sweet. It must cook a little while after adding the salt. That designed for summer use should be either kept in a tight earthen jar or a tin bucket with a cover. To restore lard that is a trifle tainted, put the lard into an iron kettle, and cut up salt pork in thin slices—about one-half pound of pork to a gallon of melted lard; add two spoonfuls of salt, and let it cook till the pork is crisp; take out the slices of pork and turn the lard into your jar, and you will never know that it has not always been sweet.—But it is better to salt in the first place, as it saves much trouble and time.

A CURE FOR A KICKING COW.—A correspondent gives the following simple directions: Take a piece of wire long enough to pass around the under jaw, and fasten it together at the ends, so that it can be easily slipped on and off the jaw. To prevent her throwing it out, pass a strap with a buckle through the wire and over the neck and buckle it. Tie into the wire a rope long enough to reach to the milker's knee, and when the cow gives signs of an infection to kick, give the cow a sudden jerk, which will at once turn her attention from her udder to her jaw, and she will actually forget to kick. I have found it to work like a charm after repeated failures with appliances used at the rear of the cow.

MANURE should be forked over occasionally to make it fine. If it is heating, then muck or loam should be mixed with it to absorb the ammonia which is formed during the process of decomposition. Sprinkling the manure pile with ground plaster is advisable. The plaster will absorb any ammonia which escapes from the pile and save it for the use of growing plants. Ammonia is too valuable an element of plant food to allow it to be wasted. Again upon some lands plaster is an excellent fertilizer.

OLD FENCES.—Half of the weeds that trouble farmers are harbored along old and useless fences. A fence that is not a barrier against stock is always useless and harmful, inasmuch as few farmers think it necessary to clean the weeds from the line of fence so long as the rest of the field is kept free. He forgets the seeds that are blown over his own and his neighbors ground from these very weeds. Have only such fences as are strictly necessary and keep the soil along them clean.

To cure heaves give the horse no dry, dusty food of any kind. Sprinkle his hay and oats in winter with very weak lime water or ordinary well water. Avoid clover hay at all times, and if you can raise some nice corn fodder, sown thickly in order to have the stalks small and tender, and then cure it well, feed this in preference to hay. Good, clean corn fodder is almost a specific for heaves if accompanied with care in working the animal.

IF a thoroughly hardy rose, with good roots, be planted in the fall, and can be insured against being drawn out by frost through the winter it will bloom a great deal better for being fall-planted. All florists put in their pot roses in the fall for spring blooming. But if the frost is likely to tell severely on the plants, it will be best to leave the planting until spring, though the flowering may not be so fine.

THE overstocking of land is one of the surest and sickest way of ruining pastures. It is an every day thing with many farmers who cannot be made to believe that they are getting the full benefit of a pasture unless the grass is eaten off a little faster than it has time to grow; consequently, all who put this method in practice always have bare pastures and poor cattle.

THE poultry keeper who succeeds the best is the one who takes the best care of his flock. There is no more "luck" about it than there is about boiling water.

DECAYED grain of any kind is highly injurious to stock. It has a paralyzing effect upon the animal fed with it, often times causing death.

A TENNESSEE girl went out for a sail with a man who was panting to die for her. A squall upset the boat, and he panted for shore and let a negro rescue her.

"MR. SMITH," said a lady at a fair, "won't you please buy this bouquet to present to the lady you love?" "Twouldn't be right," said Mr. Smith. "I am a married man.

OUT in Durango, Colo., recently, a marriage took place, and the notice of it in the daily paper said: "Cards." Every one in the whole town bought a pack, and some a couple of them.

DOMESTIC.

HOW LONDON gilt-edged butter is made.—In Dorset dairies the milk stands for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, according to the season of the year, and in some cases is skimmed a second time after having stood a second period; the cream is considered ready for churning immediately after it is skimmed, and during hot weather is commonly churned every day, while in cold weather the churning is done only on alternate days. To this practice to churning the cream while it is quite sweet and fresh is owing in a great measure the reputation which Dorset butter has long possessed, the practice, indeed presupposes the strictest cleanliness with respect to milk-pans and other vessels used in the dairy, for without this primary condition the daily churning would be practically valueless. The old-fashioned barrel churn with improved beaters is commonly used in Dorset dairies, and after the butter is taken out of the churn the greatest care is taken to wash out all the traces of buttermilk, so as to avoid the light-colored streaks that commonly appear in ill-made butter. The coldest water that can be obtained is used for this purpose, and the butter is repeatedly turned and pressed on a slab of wood. A dairyman whose hand is naturally cold always succeeds best in butter making, all other things being equal.

MACARONI WITH TOMATO SAUCE.—Throw one pound of macaroni into a saucepan of boiling water and salt—the water must be quite boiling. When sufficiently cooked—in Italy it is liked firm and far less boiled than in England—strain off all the water, put it into a saucepan with three ounces of butter, three ounces of grated Parmesan cheese and the tomato sauce. Keep it on the fire until the macaroni acquires a fine color from the tomatoes, but care must be taken not to keep it too long on the fire, lest it become soft and pasty. The tomatoes are prepared for the sauce as follows: Take ripe tomatoes, wash, dry and cut them into a saucepan without any water, with salt, pepper, a few cloves, a little onion and celery, and boil till sufficiently done; pass through a sieve and pour into the saucepan of macaroni, as above.

ZAMPINO.—Of all the dishes into whose composition string beans enter, the one most lauded by travelled epicures is the zampino of Modena. It is made from what is called the "band" of young pig; the foot and leg are slightly corned, the bone being removed as far as the foot, which remains attached to the leg; a highly seasoned forcemeat replaces the bone; the zampino is rolled in a long cloth tied securely at the ends and set over the fire, covered with cold water; as the water boils the heat is reduced until it only simmers, and this gentle cooking is continued for two hours; the pot is then removed from the fire and the zampino allowed to stand for twenty minutes in the broth in which it was boiled, while some string beans are boiled to serve with it.

DRYING APPLES.—Apples sliced may be dried very fast under a suitable kitchen stove by taking up the ashes clean every morning. Have three extra wide boards of suitable length to fit under the stove, nail strips of lath around them to keep the fruit on; raise the back end to get all the heat you can. When the fruit gets hot, take the board out and stir the fruit well and let cool while another board of fruit is heating; change often. A rack made of laths and hung over the stove should also be used to save the heat. The quicker apples are dried after being cut the whiter they look.

EXTRACT OF VANILLA.—Use one long or two short beans. Split the pods, scrape out the seed and don't lose a single one for they possess the finest flavor. Cut the pods into fine bits put them with the seed into a bottle containing a quarter of a pint of deodorized spirits. Cork the bottle tightly and set it in a warm place. Shake often and at the end of two days put in a quarter of a pint of pure soft water. Set away and in the course of three or four weeks the extract will be fit to use. Keep tightly corked, and it will never spoil.

EXTRACT OF LEMON.—To half an ounce of the very best oil of lemon, put a pint of deodorized spirits or white whiskey. Shake the two together until the oil is well cut then add the thin yellow peel of three fresh lemons. Cork tightly and let stand for two weeks. Get a sheet or two of filtering paper from the druggist, sprinkle it with a little magnesia and fit it into a large mouthed bottle. Filter the liquid through this paper, wrap the bottle in thick paper and keep it closely corked, and the extract will not grow rancid and spoil.

TARRAGON VINEGAR.—Cover a bunch of fresh herb and with a pint of hot vinegar let stand for twenty-four hours and then add another pint of vinegar on the leaves. Let it stand two days then add into first pint. Continue to add fresh vinegar a little at a time letting it stand longer each time till the strength is extracted. It is much better than plain vinegar for making salad dressings. If preferred the herb may be dried and a little vinegar prepared at a time when it is needed.

CELERY SALT.—Sift four ounces of finely powdered celery seed with an equal quantity of fine salt. Put into bottles, cork tightly and use for seasoning soups, salads, and warmed up meats. Economical house-wives save all of the roots, stalk, leaves and trimmings of fresh celery, dry them in a slow heat then put away in tight boxes to be used for seasoning soups.

PANS for bread should be greased very lightly, either with butter or lard; for rye, Indian or graham, they must be greased more thoroughly, as the dough clings to the pans more. Bread or anything containing much starch should be eaten slowly. A crust of French bread eaten very slowly at the beginning of a meal often improves the appetite of delicate persons.

MEAT PIE.—Take mashed potatoes, seasoned with salt, butter and milk, and line a baking-dish. Lay upon it slices of cold meat of any kind; add salt, pepper, catsup and butter, or any cold gravy; put in a layer of potatoes and another layer of meat in the same way till the dish is full; have a layer of potatoes on the top. Bake it until it is thoroughly heated through.

To cure bunions use pulverized saltpeter and sweet oil. Obtain of a druggist five or six cents worth of saltpeter, put it into a bottle with sufficient olive oil to dissolve it, shake it up well, and rub the inflamed joints night and morning, and more frequently if painful.

A GOOD WAY to cook liver is to fry it in butter, with an onion cut in small pieces scattered over it. Cook slowly; when done add a lump of butter and a little flour; stir well and turn over the liver. Serve with Saratoga potatoes.

THE reason why cabbage emits such a disagreeable smell when boiling is because the process dissolves the essential oil. The water should be changed when the abbage is half boiled, and it will thus acquire a greater sweetness

The following contribution to the literature of the prevention of drowning by floating is made by Prof. Joseph Le Conte Berkeley, Cal.: The cases of persons who can really float are of two kinds, viz: (1) Those who are very fat, and (2) slender persons with very small bones and proportionally very large lungs. The latter is my case. I never knew a heavy, muscular, large-boned man without excess of fat who could float. Such men make powerful swimmers, but are less easy and graceful in the water than those who are slender.

There is a well at Buda, Peath, Hungary, which is 3,200 feet deep. Boston has an artesian well 2,100 feet deep.

OUR BEST REWARD

WINSLOW, FORSYTHE, CO., N. C., March 15, 1880.

To the Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co.:

GENTS—I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six month ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtue of your bitters.

Very respectfully, REV. H. EHRHRE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 11, 1880.

HOP BITTERS CO.:

Please accept our grateful acknowlegement for the Hop Bitters you were so kind to donate, and which were such a benefit to us. Yours very gratefully,

Old Ladies of the Home of the Freadless.

Delevan, Wis, Sept. 24, 1878.

Gents:—I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine.

D. BOYCE.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875.

Sirs:—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder; it has done me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of the bitters seemed like magic to me. W. L. CARTER.

If you have a sick friend whose life is a burden, one bottle of Hop Bitters may restore that friend to perfect health and happiness. Will you see that that friend has a bottle at once.

Bradford, Pa., May 8, 187-.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, &c. I have not seen a sick day in a year since I took Hop Bitters. Several of my neighbors use them.

MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

Immense Sale.

Evansville, Wis., June 24, 1879.

Gentlemen:—No Bitters have had one-half the sale here and given such universal satisfaction as your Hop Bitters have. We take pleasure in speaking for their welfare, as every one who tries them is well satisfied with their results. Several such remarkable cures have been made with them here that there are a number of earnest workers in the Hop Bittors cause. One person gained eleven pounds from taking only a few bottles.

SMITH & IDE.

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 3, 1880.

HOP BITTERS COMPANY:

I think it my duty to send you a recommend for the benefit of any person wishing to know they are good for general debility and indigestion; strengthen the nervous system and make new life. I recommend my patients to use them.

DR. A PRATT.
Treater of Chronic Diseases.

Superior, Wis., Jan., 1880.

I heard in my neighborhod that your Hop Bitters was doing such a great deal of good among the sick and afflicted with most every kind of disease, and as I had been troubled for fifteen years with neuralgia and all kinds of of rheumatic complaints and kidney trouble, I took one bottle according to directions. It at once did me a great deal of good, and I used another bottle. I am an old man, but am now as I can wish. There are sevea or eight families in our place using Hop Bitters as their family medicine, and are so well satisfied with it they will not use any other. One lady here had been bedridden for years, is well and doing her work from the use of three bottles.

LEONARD WHITBECK.

A Voice from the Press.

I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whisky, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Cerssell and a Mrs. Connor, friends have likewise tried, and pronounced them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with costiveness, headache and want of appetite. The two former ailments are gone, and the latter greatly improved. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now.

S. GILLILAND, *Peoples' Advocate*,
July 25, 1878. Pittsburg, Pa.

WIT AND HUMOR.

SAID HE:—"And you love me better than all the world beside?" "Yes," said she. "And you love me better than anybody else?" said he. "yes deare-t.' "And you wouldn't think any more of me if I was worth a million dollars?" Said she: "No, and if I was a rich heiress, you wouldn't want to marry me any more than you do now?" "No, darling." They were not lying gentle reader; they were simply courting: that was all.

"WHY, how odd you look with your hair parted in the middle!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown. "I used to part mine on the side." said Mrs. Jones. Then the conversation became general. Each lady had to tell how she parted her hair—all but little Edith's mother. She said nothing. Suddenly little Edith's voice was heard, She evidently did not like to have her mother ignored. She said: "My mamma parts her hair in her lap."

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

THAT wonderful remedy for rheumatism, St. Jacob's Oil, has been used by a large number of people in this city, and with effect truly marvelous. Frequent reports are made where sufferers have been afforded relief, and the sale is growing largely. The fact that it is an external remedy, commends it to many who would not otherwise think of going out of the beaten track to find a remedy.

MR. O'Rafferty keeps a livery stable on Austin avenue. Gus De Smith is in the habit of hiring horses and buggies and not paying for them. A few days ago O'Rafferty lost patience and demanded the buggy hire already due. "I haven't got any money to pay buggy hire," replied Gus. "If you haven't got any money to pay buggy hire, then, sir, I advise you to buy yourself a horse and buggy of your own."

[Indianapolis Daily Sentinel.]

No More Gossip.

If we are correctly informed, St. Jacob's Oil is now the usual tea-party topic in place of the former staple—free gossip. How wise and how much more beneficial!

AN old woman who had been in the Infirmary with sore eyes told a neighbor that the doctors took out her eyes and scraped them with lances. "Hoots, woman," replied the other, "ye soodna believe a' ye'er tell't: the doctors wud only be stuffing ye." "Oh, but ye ken it's nae use saying that, for I wakened up oot o' the chloroform an' saw baith o'ma een lying on the table."

Get out Doors!

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicins and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost out a trifle.

BLESSINGS often come in disguise. The sailor who had the small-pox felt it a hard blow till they were all shipwrecked on a desert island and had to draw lots to see who should be killed and eaten, when by common conrent he was allowed to live.

A CITY merchant who had formerly been a resident of a country town was in the habit of making annual visits to his native place. On one of these occasions he missed a minister who had preached there for many years, and on asking for him one of the deacons said: "Oh, you mean Mr. Chancel, yes, we sent him his resignation last fall."

A DEAR friend's consolation:—"I'm sorry to have to say it of a woman at her time of life, Mr. Brudderly, but as we're talking confidentially now I'll confess that my wife uses powder." "Lucky man," innocently returned Mr. B., "if Mrs. Budderly ever felt that way towards me she'd use dynamite."

TURKS at a French banquet.—Toward the conclusion of the feast a Frenchman selected a tooth pick from a tray lying near him, and politely passed the receptacle to his neighbor, who declined his offer, exclaiming, "No, thank you; I have already eaten two of those things, and I want no more."

Almost young Again

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with the good effect that she seems and fells young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

THE man who doesn't see to it at once that the front gate is softly upholstered in raw silk for his loving and beloved daughter, isn't worthy of the sacred and fond name of father. The girls need it and the young men yearn for it this sort of turtle-dove weather.

"AH! my darling wife,' said George, the week after his marriage, "if your husband were to die what would you do?" "I don't know I am sure, George," said the wife reflectively, "I never thought of that. I must look in my book of etiquette and read the rules for young widows!"

THE salutatorian at Yale this year was a German, the valedictorian a Hebrew, and the prizedeclaimer a Chinaman. But when it comes to real classical culture our native land is there. The pitcher of the Yale Base Ball Club is an American.

A Healthy State.

People are constantly changing their homes from East to West and from North to South or *vice versa*, in search of a healthy State. If they would learn to be contented, and to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort when sick they would be much better off. The whole system can be kept in a healthy state by this simple but effectual remedy. See large adv.

"ARE you fond of Wagner's works?" asked Mr. Sharpe. "Fond of them!" exclaimed Miss Posigush, "I think they are just splendid. So easy and comfortable, you know. Why, I rode in one from Boston to Chicago, and I wasn't a bit tired when I got there."

IT is difficult to explain the workings of the youthful mind. A boy who will listen indifferently to the sublimest truths of theology, will be aroused to the acutest interest by the progress of a caterpillar over the collar of a bald-headed man in the pew in front of him.

TO TAKE OUT IRON RUST.—Take a lemon and wet the rust with the juice and lay in the sun. Generally one wetting will take it out, if the sun shines directly upon it.

Vegetine

Will Cure Cancer.

PROOF! PROOF! PROOF!

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:—

Dear Sir,—About two years ago a *Cancer* made its appearance on my face, left side of my nose. When I first noticed it, 'twas about the size of a pin-head (very small). It increased in size, and spread on my face until it became as large as a common cent. I tried all kinds of remedies, and advice from a physician. It was spreading, and eating into my flesh very fast. I was very much alarmed. I went to see a physician who cured *Cancers*: he did not give me much encouragement. It pained me very much; I suffered night and day. It would bleed at times very profusely. Every thing was done that could be to try to cure the cancer. My brother had a *Cancer* on his lip; he submitted to an operation, being well discouraged. I was one day in Mr. Woodberry's apothecary store, of this town. He gave me your pamphlet, containing many cures by the use of Vegetine. I found on page 19 where Vegetine had cured a Cancer on a lady's nose. I then bought a bottle of your Vegetine, and it proved a great blessing to me; I could see good effects from it right away. After taking three bottles, it stopped the spreading of the cancer about the edges; it checked the eating into my flesh. I could see it was gradually healing. I kept on taking Vegetine, the cancer slowly disappearing, until I had taken sixteen bottles and it completely cured it. It has left a large scar on one side of my nose; and I feel it my duty to recommend Vegetine to all like sufferers, as it is certainly a great "Blood Purifier." I am now sixty-three years of age, and Vegetine has greatly improved my general health.

Yours, most respectfully,
WM. P. CLEAVES,
34 Federal St., Beverly, Mass.

We, whose names are annexed, can testify to the above, as Mr. Cleaves is an old resident of this town.

C. WOODBERRY, Apoth'y, RICHARD PEDRICK,
HERBERT S. SMITH, ANDREW L. EATON,
A. GLIDDEN, GEO. S. MILLETT.

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 law that governs 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.

YOU don't find dime novels and "fish-story papers in the rooms of Vermont boys. No, indeed! The tables are covered with hymn books and testaments and "The Pilgrim's Progress." They keep the other stuff hidden in the barn, where the old man won't find it.

"NEVER leave what you undertake until you can reach arms around it and clinch your hands on the other side," says a recently published book for young men. "Very good advice, but what if she screams?" asks a bashful paragrapher.

"HELLO, Jones got your feet sopping wet hav'n't you? Why don't you wear rubber boots, as I do? I haven't wet my feet for six months." "Jones: "Well, I should think you'd be ashamed to say so.

A GREAT improvement has recently been made in that useful product CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, which is the only article that really cures baldness. It is now the finest of hair dressings.

MANY persons iron towels, fold them and put them away before they are thoroughly dry. This is an error, and sometimes leads to results not expected. In their damp condition there is a mold which forms on them called oidium, one variety of which causes numerous skin diseases.

THE Boston police now wear white gloves on Sunday and endeavor to assume a meek expression of countanence. There is no reason why a policeman shouldn't have the same chance to go to heaven that the rest of us have.

VEGETINE, instead of being a puffed-up medicine, has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

AN old bachelor recently gave the following toast:—"Woman—the morning star of infancy, the day star of manhood, the evening star of age. Bless our stars, and may they always be kept at telescopic distance."

"THIS is what I like," said the tramp, "good country board," as he laid down on the floor of the barn.—*Puck.* "I don't like Butter, though," he observed, a few minutes later, when interviewed by a ram that belonged on the premises.

WHEN you have the blues, and feel all out of sorts, then your liver is diseased, and you need "Sellers' Liver Pills."

A DETROIT young man denounces the poke bonnets "because they chafe his ears." Here now, is a question for scientists. Can they explain how it is that a poke bonnet worn by one person chafs the ears of another not wearing it?

CANDIDATE in the rural districts to a lout of a country boy:—"Ah, you are a fine fellow; what blooming health, what an honest face! Your father must be a worthy man. I'll wager a Bonapartist." "No, Monsieur, he is a nurseryman."

W. S. LINSCOTT, Niles, O., had scrofula for thirty years, and "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" cured him. Isn't it wonderful?

"So I see some one has returned the twenty francs you lost." "Yes, queer thing about that. I offered ten francs reward, but my money didn't turn up, then I offered thirty francs, and at least a dozen fellows brought it to me."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases.

A REPORTER of a California free-fight says—"Celonel Bagges was shot once in the left side once in the right shoulder, and once in the drinking-saloon adjacent."

THE price of carriages at funerals in New York has been raised twenty per centum. They're bound the sorrow exhibited by the mourners shall be sincere.

A LITTLE girl was eating an apple, when she said: "This apple tastes like a fool." "Ah," said her smiling sister, "I guess you bit your tongue."

Comets and their Tails.—Mr. W. Mattieu Williams, author of "The Fuel of the Sun," discusses in *The Gentleman's Magazine* the nature and origin of comets' tails. He believes the tails to be electrical. "A body," he says, 'rushing round the sun in cometary proximity must be most intensely charged with electricity. A body in such condition will throw out luminous discharges, preferably in a direction opposite to that from which its excitation is received, provided it can find its particles or media in a condition favorable for their reception. Thus I think it very probable that the tails of comets is such a discharge from the intensely excited and consequently disturbed nucleus." Why comets sometimes have tails and sometimes not depends on Williams's theory upon the attendance or scarcity of meteoric matter or cosmic dust surrounding the sun. "As our solar system, argues Mr. Williams, "is travelling bodily through space at the rate of 400,000 miles per day, we encounter regions that vary as regards the meteoric matter they contain and the temperature they have acquired from the perennial radiations of the countless suns of the universe. Such regions afford variable supplies of solar fuel, and wherever the supply exceeds the average, conditions more favorable for the extensions of the tails of comets are presented. If this is the case, a comet otherwise telescopic or barely visible, like Halley's in 1835, may become a flaming visitor, like Halley's was before, or resemble those that startled the world in 1811, 1843, 1859, and in a less degree this year. Thus the flaming, long-tailed comet, the hot weather, and the 'comet-vintages' may occur together, not as cause and effects, but as coincident effects of one common cause."

A young man from the city, while visiting friends in the country, became interested in the invigorating spectacle of the farmer's hired man cutting weeds with a scythe. It suggested to his inexperienced mind the "poetry of motion." When the hired man laid down the scythe and went into the barn for a few minutes the city youth picked up the utensil and made a lunge at a group of weeds. The point of the scythe struck the earth with such unexpectedness that the youth fell over the handle and ploughed up the earth with his head. He was a little discouraged, but it looked so easy that he got up and essayed another stroke. This was disastrous. The blade appeared to coil around his legs like a serpent, cutting through his hip pocket about an inch, amputating a portion of his coat-tail and then threw him off his feet and cut slices of flesh out of his calves. He is now convinced that it is easier to fall over a wheelbarrow than to swing a scythe without any previous experience.

Alligator-skin boots and shoes have become so popular that 25,000 hides were consumed in their manufacture last year in the United States.

Flies and Mosquitoes.

15c box "Rough on Rats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rats, mice, &c.

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

Ponder on these Truths

Kidney-Wort is nature's remedy for kidney and liver diseases, piles and constipation.

Sediment or mucous in the urine is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney-Wort.

Torpid liver and kidneys poison the blood. Kidney-Wort revives them and cleanses the system.

Headache, bilious attacks, dizziness, and loss of appetite are cured by Kidney-Wort. See adv.

The Nature learns from a circular issued by the Director of the St. Petersburg Central Physical Observatory that all the arctic meteorological stations will soon be opened, and that about the Autumn of 1882 we shall have observations from these stations for over a year. The following are the stations to be established: At Upernivik, by Denmark; in Northen Finnmarken, by Norway; on the Jan Mayen Island and it possible on the western coast of Greenland, by Austria-Hungary; on Spitzbergen, by Sweden; on Novaya-Zemlya (already open a year) and at the mouth of the Lena River, by Russia; on Point Barrow and in Lady Franklin Bay, by the United States. The international conference to be held in St. Petersbury will settle the method of observation to be adopted at all these and at other contemplated points.

For the purpose of arriving at a proposal with respect to employes' liability and insurance, the Iron Trades Employers' Association, England, taking all the different departments of the engineering, ship building, iron-founding and machine-making trades into calculation, found that of 88,290 men who had been under risk in these several trades during the three years 1878 80 thirty-nine had met with fatal accidents and 2,002 with minor accidents, including among the latter every accident, however trivial, if reported. These figures showed, that taking all risks without classification, the fatal accidents were as one to every 2,263 men and boys employed, and the minor accidents of all kinds were as one for every forty-four men and boys employed during the period stated.

In a paper on the theory of the galvanic element, Dr. F. Exner shows that between metals and liquids, where no chemical action takes place, there is more electric separative power than between two metals. The entire effect of a galvanic element depends exclusively on the chemical action.

Japanese cement is made by mixing powdered rice with a little cold water, and then gradually adding boiling water until the desired consistency is acquired, care being taken to keep it stirred. Lastly, boil for one minute in a clean sauce-pan. This cement is very strong and nearly colorless.

Vanilline, when pure, M. A. Yver finds, melts at eighty degrees to eighty-one degrees and is very soluble in boiling water, ether, alcohol, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, and the fatty and volatile oils. In cold water it is slightly soluble. It decomposes carbonites and neutraliz