Wood as Fuel.

The Census Bureau reports that wood is used by three-fourths of the inhabitants of the United States for cooking and warming dwellings. The statement seems improbable to persons who live in cities or in any portion of the Western States, where soft coal is found in great abundance. In these places it is rare to find wood employed as fuel for other purposes than that of kindling fires. During the past few years coal has been generally substituted for wood on cars and steamboats in nearly all parts of the country, as well as for generating steam in manufacturing establishments run by steam power. It must be remembered, however that the majority of the inhabitants in the country live in rural districts that are not supplied with coal, and where considerable wood still remains that is valuable for little else than fuel. This is the case in all the New England and most of the Middle and Southern States. Nearly every farmer has a wood lot from which he obtains his supply of fuel. Many haul wood to the nearest town to sell. As there is no money outlay for this kind of fuel it is used instead of coal, which must be purchased for cash. Persons who have been accustomed to the use of wood for fuel are generally reluctant to abandon it. Their preferences and prejudices are all in favor of wood, and they continue to use it till they are compelled to make a change. Many persons have their houses fitted up with stoves and fire places for burning wood, and do not wish to change them. Many old persons who have been accustomed to the use of wood all their lives are reluctant to commence to burn coal. They dislike the smoke it produces, and believe its use renders houses unhealthy.

It is evident, however, that coal will take the place of wood in nearly all portions of the country within a very short time. The forests are being destroyed very fast, and little is being done in most parts of the country to reproduce them. Much is said and written in favor of cultivating forest trees for producing wood for fuel. There is much question, however, about the economy of raising trees for furnishing fuel in most parts of the country. Trees that furnish good fuel are of slow growth unless they are planted on soil that will produce good crops of corn, small grain and other articles that have a ready sale. Few varieties of hardwood trees will attain a growth sufficient to make good cord wood in less than twenty years. After that period, according to the estimates made in foreign countries, the annual growth will amount to about one cord per acre. It is necessary, however, in order to keep up the productiveness of the forest to take this amount of wood from trees that exhibit marks of decay, from limbs or from young trees that interfere with the growth of others. The expense of planting and cultivating a forest is considerable and twenty years is a long time to wait for any return. The crops that can be produced on a piece of ground in twenty years will bring in a large sum. Some persons who are carried away with the prospective profits of forest-tree growing state that considerable grass can be raised on land mainly occupied with forest trees. In point of fact, the grass that can be grown on land covered with forest trees amounts to very little. It contains little substance, as may be seen by curing it for hay. It cannot be cut with a machine, and it is very difficult to cut it with a scythe. It may be eaten by stock while it is green., but the animals will be likely to do much damage to the trees.

Coal, if pains be taken to secure it at the proper time, is cheap. It needs no preparation for the stove, grate or furnace. It can be preserved in a much smaller space than wood, and is injured less by exposure if it is unprotected. It is much more convenient to use if a fire is to be kept up constantly. In many places in the west a ton of coal can be bought for the cost of preparing a cord of wood for the fire. For fuel to use during cold weather, coal is for the most part generally preferable to wood. For cooking during warm weather, wood is in some respects superior to coal. It seems likely, however, that oil stoves will drive both coal and wood from the kitchen during the summer months. If the cooking stove is used at all during warm weather it will be for laundry purposes. Of course some wood will be wanted for kindling fires at all seasons of the year, and the softer kinds of woods will answer for this purpose. A small amount of wood, however fills the requirement for kindling fires, if it is prepared as it should be. It should be cut with a saw to avoid waste, and split fine. When dry, it should be placed under cover. The pile should be elevated from the ground so that the bottom sticks will not become wet. The building where it is kept should not be so tight that air will not freely circulate through it, for if it is the wood may be greatly injured by the dry rot. When wood is left out of doors for a considerable time, it should be piled with the bark upward. If placed in this manner the bark will remain on the sticks, and be of much value, according to its bulk, as the portions of wood to which it is attached. The bark of most kinds of wood kindles easily and produces much heat. If sticks of wood are piled with the bark downward, water gets between the bark and sticks and causes the former to drop off, or to rot.

Sitting Down on a Dog.

A woman and a terrier dog reached the Union Depot half an hour before the time of the Grand Trunk train for Buffalo, and while the woman sat down in the waiting-room as the best thing she could do, the dog made a tour of the room several times and then curled up on a seat not far away to get a wink of sleep before being turned over to the tender care of the baggageman. All things were so so when a young man with a good deal of cane and watch-chain and necktie sauntered in and took a cool survey of the various females. The one nearest the dog not only had a young and pleasant face, but she was all alone. After satisfying himself of this the young man advanced, made a graceful bow and inquired:

"Beg pardon, but do you go East?"

"Ah! I thought so. If you have any baggage I shall be most happy—ah—shall be most happy to—"

He had all the time been preparing to set down beside her on the dog, and the sentence was not yet finished when he sank gracefully back. Some dogs have been sat down on so often that they don't mind it, but this terrier had always been a pampered pet, and had been given proper time to shake off sleep and get his legs under him. When suddenly burried under 140 pounds of masher his ideas must have been terribly confused, but not for long. A clock could not have ticked over six times when the young man began to rise up and whoop, and he was scarcely up when he made a course for the door which upset every bandbox and satchel for a width of ten feet. As he went out of the door a black object let go of him and trotted back, and it was only when the dog began rubbing against the baseboard to restore himself to his former round shape that any one was able to discover why the frenzied young man had left in such a hurry.

Piping of elliptical cross-section has many advantages over water-pipes of equal perimeter, but of circular cross-section. The chief one is, however, that eliptical pipes are not so liable to burst in times of severe frost.

To secure a gloss when ironing shirts, take of raw starch one ounce; gum arabic, one drachm; white of egg or blood albumen half an ounce; soluble glass, quarter of an ounce; water, *q s.* Make the starch into a fine cream, dissolve the gum in a little hot water, cool and mix it with the albumer; and beat up the mixture with the starch liquid, then add the water glass (solution) and shake together. . . Moisten the starched linen with a cloth dipped in this liquid, and use a polishing iron to develop the gloss.

AGRICULTURAL.

TESTING CREAM.—The test adopted by creamery men to find the butter value of cream collected from the dairy farms, consists in churning each batch of cream separately, and if it does not produce one pound of butter from two inches, from an eight inch can, it is said to "fall short" and the patron is liable to the imputation of dishonesty in skimming. That there are dishonest practices resorted to on some farms, is undoubtly true, but it is also true that the test adopted by the creamery is not always a sure indication that cream has been tampered with to the detriment of the creamery. Where the patron does a share of the skimming himself, he may stir in a quantity of milk to increase the measure, or stir in soda to cause an effervescence and thus increase the bulk of the cream. Besides these there are other devices resorted to for the purpose of defrauding the creamery. But in justice to those who do no. resort to such practices, it should appear to the candid mind that there are certainly other causes than dishonesty from which a shortage may occur. On many farms it is entirely necessary that some of the milk shall be skimmed daily. There are young calves to be fed, and young pigs that ought to have milk, from which only a portion of the cream has been removed. This necessity implies the skimming at a stage when the cream is as yet unripened, or has not had time to concentrate itself by evaporation to the thick mass of butter globules. Cream thus prematurely skimmed is watery and will not yield the amount of butter to the inch that can be obtained from thoroughly ripened cream. This is also measurably true of cream raised during the Spring months when the young grass is yet watery; it will not produce the rich cream that milk will raise at a later season, when the grass has perfected its growth. Much of the "falling short" is also due to carelessness in skimming by the person who collects the cream, or carelessness in handling. It should also be noted that in taking a can out of the bank to be skimmed and setting it down on the floor (especially if it has stood a long time) that a layer of gas has formed between the cream and the milk, which by the jar of setting the can on the floor, starts this gas upward through the cream, puffing it up so that it will measure more than if allowed to rest a few moments to allow the gas to escape and the cream to gain its normal condition. We might detail many other conditions that interfere with a true measurement did space permit. What is needed is that all milk should be allowed to stand till it acquires a ripeness. Then it should be measured by a careful hand who has that rare faculty to do even handed justice between the patron and the party who employs him to collect the cream.

SAWDUST FOR BEDDING.—Many farmers claim that sawdust is not only worthless as a manure, but positively injurious to the soil. A farmer sends the following words in its favor: I use it when I can get it, and value it very highly for bedding the cow stable, as it will keep cattle cleaner than any other bedding I know of. It also makes the manure fine and mellow, so that it spread more evenly and mixes with the soil more like composted manure. I also use it in the hen-house for filling the nest boxes, and on the floor to mix with the manure, as it absorbs all the ammonia and prevents the manure from sticking to the floor. For summer use it is not as good as dry dirt or sand in the hen house, because it tends to breed vermin, unless cleaned and replaced by a fresh lot quite often. A small quantity of it thrown into the privy vault will absorb all bad odors arising therefrom in hot weather. It is also one of the best dryers to mix with superphosphate. It makes it fine so as to handle well. I do not think sawdust is very valuable in itself as a fertilizer, yet it must be worth something. If it has no other value, it contains all the saline properties found in wood ashes as well as some nitrogen; but these elements are found in small quantities and in a form which is unavailable for immediate use. Sawdust contains more nitrogen than straw, but less potash and phosphoric acid, and is probably not as good as cut straw for bedding or manure, but it is a better absorbent of bad odors, and is usually cheaper than cut straw. I believe its mechanical effect on the soil is excellent, especially to lighten heavy clays. Professor Johnson has said that "fresh sawdust in light, thirsty soils tends to increase their water-holding capacity. In sticky clay it lightens the texture, and soil that forms a hard crust after rain it prevents, like other mulch, such puddling and backing of the surface." I think a cord of sawdust, well saturated with liquid manure, is worth as much if not more than a cord of solid manure.

THE Kansas farmer says: The practice of forcing a horse to stand on his legs, or walk about, while laboring under an attack of colic, is most inhuman. The same remark is also applicable to the plan of exercising a horse during the time he is under the purgative action of a dose of physic. He should be moved gently about before the medicine commences to operate, but never after. Do those barbarians who knock the animal about while enduring the pains of colic, or when suffering the purgative action of medicine, ever think of what they are doing? If they were treated themselves on the same plan under similar circumstances, they would soon come to their senses regarding the management of the unfortunate animal which is placed under their charge.

THE American tourist passing through Germany is surprised at the number of fruit trees along the sides of the public roads. These trees are pruned and looked after by the "road makers," and three or four weeks before the fruit ripens are watched day and night by these guardians. In the province of Wurtemberg the sale of the fruit thus raised is said to have realized as much as $2,000,000 in a single year.

WASHING the leaves of the wax plant occasionally is the very best treatment for it. When washing, brushing with a soft brush about the axils of the leaves will tend to keep the plant free from mealy bugs, one of its insect enemies. When the plant commences its growth we would supply it once a week with weak manure water.

THE most profitable way to raise beef cattle is to keep them constantly in a thrifty and improving condition. It is not necessary to keep very young stock rolling in f..., but there should always be an abundance of nutricious food to help nature in its development. To allow stock to run down in flesh and become ill-conditioned, simply because it is not designed for market for some time, is the height of folly

The dorinary range and cook stove, in which the fire box is placed at the side of the oven, or in which the products of combustion pass over the top, have the disadvantage of an irregularly heated over. The sides and top are hotter than the bottom and ends or other side, and, as a result, the bread or other food is improperly cooked—perhaps burned at the top while badly done at the bottom. To correct this defect in ovens a simple appliance has been devised for causing the air in the oven to circulate, and thus carry the heat obtained by radiation to all parts of the oven. A sheet of metal bent into the form of the top and one side of the oven is supported on wire standards and placed in the oven. In the narrow space between the sheet metal and the hot side and top of the oven, the air is heated more than in the main body of the oven, and by expansion it rises and moves over the top of the oven, toward the cooler walls. The arrangement, simple as it is, appears to be founded on a good idea, and is reported to work well in practice. The apparatus examined was portable, and is designed to be put in the oven by the cook whenever an even heat is needed.

DOMESTIC.

DESSERTS.—For desserts there are various new fashions. Jellies are tastefully served in the rinds of fruits, halves of oranges, lemons and bananas, the pulp having been scraped out carefully without breaking the skin. The juices are squeezed into gelatine, or calves' foot jelly. Each fruit skin is filled with jelly, flavored with its own juice, and set aside to cool. When the jellies have hardened, the edges are trimmed with a sharp knife. Pineapples are filled with grated pulp, only enough gelatine being added to stiffen the puly. Bananas are filled with guava, quince or peach jelly. A platter filled with these jellied fruits, Valencia and Mandarin oranges, red and yellow bananas, lemons and slices of pineapple is a very tempting dish. It looks as though a magician had worked a charm beneath the familiar orange skins and banana peelings, and left those fabled apples of Istkahar, which had one half sweet and the other half sour, or spread a feast of that luscious fruit the Persians call the seed of the sun," because it melts to honey in the mouth.

PLE APFRITTERS.—These make a cheap and delicious dessert. Prepare a batter as for griddle cakes; that is, a thin batter made of flour, sweet milk and baking powder, or flour, sour milk and soda; then stir in apples which you have chopped fine, the quantity depending on your taste, fry them as you would griddle cakes, and serve with a syrup made of melted white sugar. If you wish, you may make them in patty pans instead of frying them.

[Fon du Lac Commonwealth.]

Mr. S. Clark, one of Fond du Lac's oldest citizens, states: "I have used St. Jacob's Oil and am well satisfied that it is a splendid article to relieve pain, and that very quickly.

NUT CAKE.—Half a pound of sugar, five ounces of butter, creamed together, four egns beaten in, one at a time; a teacupful of cold water, three-quarters of a pound flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted in the flour, and a small pinch of salt; last of all, two cups of carefully picked shellbarks; the utmost care must be taken not to leave in any shells, or a broken tooth may be the consequence; baked in a quick oven in small pans.

ALMOND CAKE.—Take half a pound of flour, one cup of sweet milk, six eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder (when so many are used do not heap the baking powder in the spoons), one cup of blanched and chopped almonds, one cup of seedless raisins (also chopped), one cup of citron cut in small pieces; stir the almonds, raisins and citron in with the flour. This is a very rich cake, but it has the merit of keeping well.

HONEY FRUIT CAKE.—Four eggs, five cups of flour, two cups of honey, one teacupful of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, one teaspoonful soda, one pound of raisins, one pound currants, one half pound citron, one teaspoonful of each, cloves, cinnamon and nutmegs. Bake in a large loaf in a slow oven. This will be nice months after baking, as well as when fresh.

[Evansville, (Ind.) Journal.

Mr. Frank S. Mueller, 925 W. Franklin street, cited to a *Journal* reporter the case of Mr. Henry Rhenick, who for four years suffered with Rheumatism, which was cured by the use of two bottles of St. Jacob's Oil.

FRIED OYTSERS.—Have ready a skillet and boiling lard, dip your oysters, one at a time, in beaten yolk of egg; then in grated bread crumbs; lastly in sifted meal, and then drop into the lard. Turn, and allow them to become only slightly browned. Drain upon a sieve and send to table hot.

FILET DE BŒUF CHATEAUBRIAND.—Take a large or double tenderloin steak and broil it; have some Parisienne potatoes, sauta with butter, which put around the dish. Have some good butter melted, and a little parsley cut fine; add the juice of half a lemon, mix thoroughly and pour over your steak.

SPICED CORN BEEF.—To ten pounds of beef take two cups salt, two cups molasses, two tablespoonfuls saltpetre, one tablespoonful ground pepper, one tablespoonful cloves; rub well into the beef; turn every day and rub the mixture well into the beef.

SNOW CREAM.—Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, then stir in two tablespoonfuls of sweet wine, a teaspoonful of rose water. This is a nice accompaniment to a desert of sweetmeats.

At the late meeting of the Iron and Steel institute, England, Dr. Siemens showed how steel could be economically melted by an electric arc. An ordinary plumbago crucible is placed in a metallic jucket, or case and the intervening space is filled up with charcoal or some other bad conductor of heat. Through the bottom of the crucible a rod of platinum or dense carbon passes. A hole in the cover of the crucible admits the negative electrode, which is suspended at one end of a beam by means of a strip of copper. The other end of the beam is attached to a hollow cylinder of soft iron, free to move up and down in a coil of wire, one end of which is connected with the positive and the other with the negative pole of the arc. Five pounds of steel were melted in twenty five minuts.

When sleeplessness is caused by grief, it is said that morphia, narcein, and codein prove very efficient remedies; but when it arises from nervousness or arterial excitement, bromide of potassium acts well unless the patient is anæmic. In purely nervous sleeplessness chloroform in small quantities answers well. Hydrate of chloral suits in all cases except in dyspepsia and heart disease. The sleeplessness of the aged and of persons with debilitated constitutions should be treated with such tonics as wine, bitters and the like.

To make fish balls cut or pick cod fish in small bits, taking care to remove every piece of bone; let it soak in cold water; let to cook slowly for twenty-five minutes; season with milk, butter and eggs; mix this with about double the quantity of boiled potatoes; add milk or cream to give the desired amount of moisture; shape in round cakes, roll until brown and fry in hot lard. If the lard is not hot when they are put in they will soak up the fat and will be unpalatable.

CURE FOR HOARSENESS.—Bake a lemon or sour orange for twenty minutes in a moderate oven, then open it at one end and dug out the inside, which sweeten with sugar or molasses, and eat. This will cure hoarseness and remove pressure from the lungs

A number of researches, on the ripening of cheese have been made by Drs. Musso and Menozzi and Signor Bignamini. They find that the quantity of true albumen suffers little change during the process, but the double compounds of albumen, with calcium phosphate, are decomposed, yielding peptones and amides Lactose undergoes both the mucous and alcoholic fermentation.

Les Mondes has recorded a very unusual instance of suppression of telegraphic communication. Some time ago it was found that no messages could be sent between Souk-el-Arba ane Medjez-el-Bab. Those who had been detailed to make an inspection found that an enormous serpent had coiled itself around the wire and a post, and thus interfered with the conductivity of the line.

A good cement for repairing glass is said to be secured by dissolving fine glue in strong acetic acid to form a paste.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

The Unusual Experience of a Prominent Man Made Public.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

SIR:—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I though: it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times a great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from Malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger usually brings a person to his senses even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, Oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the first day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astonishing. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe *more than one half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.* This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's Disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease" "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of Kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazzard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30. 1881.

CONCLUSIVE evidence: Mr. Slobson walked into the police office on Saturday and complained that the Star route thieves had broken into his house and robbed him. "How do you know they were Star route thieves?" inquired the officer. "Because," replied the old man, 'they stole everything I had; didn't leave me one single thing.' There was no getting over that kind of logic.

A LOVELY punster: "I don't see any sense in that sort of thing," said Mrs. Smith as the waitzers whirled past her; "and not only that," she added, "but it is positively disgraceful." "Why, how can you say so?" replied the young lady by her side; "turn about is fair play, you know."

Aqueous glucose loses its water after having been heated to about 96° in the water bath. The evaporation of the glycerine then continues very regularly at the rate of .00317 gramme per hour and per square metre of surface exposed.

A brilliant black can, it is said, be produced on iron and steel by applying with a fine hair brush a mixture of turpentine and sulphur boiled together. When the turpentine evaporates there remains on the metal a thin layer of sulphur, which unites closely with the iron when heated for a time over a spirit or gas flame. This varnish protects the metal perfectly, and is durable.

PRACTICAL philanthrophy: "I wish you a happy New Year!" said Pingrey. "Oh, that's easy enough to say," replied Fenderson "But what will you do towards making my New Years a happy one?" "Anything I can," said Pingrey. "Do you mean it?" cried Fenderson dramatically. "Do you mean it? Well, well, good-bye, farewell." "What's the matter with you?" asked the mystified Pingrey, "Why, you are going away forever, aren't you? You said you would do anything you could to make me happy. Farewell, old boy, farewell." and Fenderson walked briskly around the corner, while the perplexed Pingrey stood as if rooted to the spot for the space of of five minutes.

Why Wear Plasters?

They may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action—and at the same time it regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a package to-day, and cure yourself. Liquid and dry sold by all druggists.—*Germantown Tele-graph.*

"SAY,' conductor, why don't this train go on?" inquired a red haired passenger with his head out of the window. "Put your head in," replied the conductor, "how can you expect the train to go on when the danger signal is out?"

IT is a great mistake to suppose that titles have no significance in Texas. Not long since Maj. Smith, living near Dallas, Texas, was elected constable. The day after the election somebody asked the Major's little boy.

HAYESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1880.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take $100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M. D.

THE difference between a defaulter and a thief is very simple. One steals enough to hire good lawyers, and the other don't. There is a similarity, too; the one keeps the whole, while the other gets in (the "hole").

A LADY remarked that her coachman was a perfect enigma, when she was startled by a little five year old saying: "Of coures he's a nig, ma. See how black he is."

WHEN a hen sits on an empty china egg you call it blind instinct. What do you call it when a girl sets her affections on an empty headed noodle? We might call that a doubtful s(o)upport 'er.

Taken Out of Bed.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have to thank you for the great relief received from your "Favorite Prescription." My sickness had lasted seven years, one of which I was in bed. After taking one bottle I was able to be about the house.

AMANDA R. ENNIS, Fulton, Mich.

IN the fall the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love; for he thinks it would be handy to have some one to mend his glove.

THE man who stood in front of his glass for two hours getting the right color on his mustache, said he was just "dyeing to see his girl."

A LADY, in reply to some guests who praised the mutton on the table, said: "Oh, yes, my husband always buys the best; he is a great epicac."

AN editor wrote a personal about a young man going to spark his girl. When printed he was horrified to see the letter n for the r in the word spark.

Elmira, N. Y. J. Thomas had a diseased foot. The blood and matter ran out from under his toe nails. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" cured him.

THEODORE remarked when, Angelina's father pushed him off the doorstep, that the old gentleman had considerable push about him.

"AIN'T you Major Smith's little boy?"

"No, sir," was the proud reply, "I am Judge Smith's little boy."

A NATURAL conclusion: There are no pumps where the cocoanut grows, which, perhaps accounts for the milk in it.

THE force of habit for example has no effect on the man in the moon. He stays sober when the moon gets full.

A GOOD meal for a fast man—Hasty pudding.

A GOOD lunch for a beat—Sponge cake.

It is asserted by M. Hement that deafmutes who have been taught to speak articulate with the accent of their country, thus indicating organic conformations of the mecoanism of speech similar to those of their parents. This is doubted by M. Blanchard.

Count Waldburg-Zeil has safely returned from the Arctic expedition, which had for its object the establishment of a regular steamship service between Bremen and Siberia. His vessel encountered many difficulties, but the Count is quite sanguine that there will soon be an accomplishment of his object and that, moreover, it will prove not only useful but very remunerative. One of the vessels of the expedition was left behind in the estuary of the Yenisei, where she will remain over winter.

Les Mondes reports that Major Lauer, Austrian engineer, has made some experiments at Krems, on the Danube, which have excited great attention. He placed a cylinder loaded with dynamite upon the surface of the rock and exploded it by an electric current. However small the quantity above the cylinder the rock was so crushed that is was easily swept away by the tide. It is estimated that the adoption of this method will reduce the cost of removing submerged rocks forty per cent.

M. Duprez has contrived a register which gives excellent results in making rapid measurements with the intervention of a single Bunsen cell. He has already succeeded in reducing the time of a double signal to about one-sixteen-hundreths of a second. It is not necessary to have the circuit closed longer than one forty-thousandths of a second in order to give the signals.

A machine, said to be the invention of M. Favier, and designed for stripping the bark from ramie, was some time ago exhibited in the presence of a large gathering of peisons interested in the progress of agriculture. The apparatus instantly broke the rigid stalks, rejected the woody portion and transformed the bark into straight, fine and silky filaments, thoroughly prepared for spinning and dyeing.

The German Exhibitions of Art and Industry held this year were not very successful financially. The Patent and Pattern Exhibition, held at Frankford-on-the-Main, cost the guarantors $200,000. A loss of $25,000, caused by the failure of the Halle Exhibition, will also fall upon the guarantors. The Stuttgart and Breslau Exhibitions did not do so bad, but they did not do well.

After experimenting for a quarter of a century on the variation of plants, Dr. H. Hoffman inclines to the opinion that variation takes place in definite directions, and that its cause is in a preponderating degree internal.

C. H. Rockwell, of New York, the astronomer, has returned from Honolulu. He reports a successful observation of the transit Mercury.

DR BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

The name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is heard in every dwelling, it finds a place in every household, and its praises are sounded throughout the whole Western Hemisphere, as a general invigorant, a cure for sick headache, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, an aspect-ring stomachic, an excellent blood depurent and certain remedy for intermittent fever and kindred diseases.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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 the Compound is unsurpassed.

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

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

Sold by all Druggists.

Payne's Automatic Engines.

Established 1840.

Reliable, Durable and Economical, *will furnish a horse power with ½ less fuel and water than any other Engine built*, not fitted with an Automatic Cut-off. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "J," for Information & Prices. E. W. PAYNE & SONS, Box 460 Corning, N.Y.

SILVER WATCHES FREE!

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$777 A YEAR AND EXPENSES TO Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

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A MAIDEN of firm lip: The air was permeated with a snow chill, the sky was overhung with leaden clouds, and a breeze carrying icicles in its onward sweep played with her long brown locks. But she hesitated not. She pressed forward driven by a resistless impulse, and one glance at her determined face plainly showed that she was resolved, firmly resolved—to get five yards of velvet trimming cut bias to match, if she overhauled every dry goods store in town, and we presume she did.

A FRANK man: As a Woodward avenue car was on its way down town it was hailed by the vigorous shouts and gestures of a man nearly a block away. He finally reached the car, puffing and blowing, dropped into a seat for a minutes, and then began feeling for his nickel to pay fare with. He went through his pocket twice over, stood up and shook himself, and then bolted out and dropped off into the mud, saying to a man on the platform, "If you hear of the sudden death of a fool you may know that its me!"

The sunshine of many a happy home has been turned into dark despair by the death of loved ones caused by neglected Colds. Dr Bull's Cough Syrup has saved innumerable lives by its timely use.

PRECAUTION: "See here, where are you dragging that bulldog to?" said an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday marning. "I ain't a dragging him; he is coming along all right, only he wants to be sociable with all the other dogs, that's all." "I insist on knowing where you are taking that dog," said the agent firmly. "Well, I'm taking him down to have his teeth filed. Season's coming on now for fellers to come around to sell sewing machines and trees.

Snakes as Life Destroyers

The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet consumption, is as wily and fatal as the deadliest Indian reptile, is winding its coils around thousands of people while the victims are unconscious of its presence. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" must be used to cleanse the blood of the scrofulous impurities, for tubercular consumption is only a form of scrofulous disease. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy for all forms of scrofulous disease, or king's-evil, such as tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofulous sore eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases. By druggists.

HE didn't understand French: 'Give us chaw tobacco, please,' said a faded looing individual who generally helps to block up the pavement at Fifth and Chesnut streets, to a gentleman who was slowly making the tortuous passage the other day. "My friend, I eschew it," said the gentleman said, as he passed on. "Eschuit," remarked the sidewalk lounger. "well, give us a French directionary!"

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everwhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters, as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old-fashioned bone-set tea, that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nonda News.*

OWED him fifty: They are discussing a new play. "It is a fine thing—a tremendeus success," exclaimed one of them, a Bohemian. "I had complimentaries for the first performance." "Ah, so you know