Scotch Funerals.

Everybody knows that there is no service at the grave yard in Scotland, although the clergyman under whom the deceased "sat" is often, indeed usually, present. The hats of those in attendance may be taken off the moment after they have lowered the coffin into the grave just for an instant, but even this is not always the case. This habit of dispensing with religious exercises had its origin, no doubt, in the Scotch horror of doing anything that might give a color to the charge of following the Roman Catholic fashion of praying for the dead. The reading of a chapter of the Bible and a short prayer in the house before the cortege sets out for the churchyard is the sole religious service, and the preliminaries to this are sometimes of a kind to raise the idea that care is taken to disconnect it from the peculiar circumstances of the occasion.

That terrible scourge, the cholera, which visited the country in 1832, gave a fatal blow to the bacchanalian orgies with which it had been the fashion to celebrate funerals in Port Glasgow. Men were willing enough to pay the last possible mark of respect to the dead, but naturally took every precaution to avoid exposing themselves to unneccessary risk. So, instead of meeting in the house, as had been the custom, they simply gathered in the street before the door and followed the hearse to the place of burial. The old Port Glasgow gentleman, who is my informant, would not enter into particulars anent the proceedings prior to that date; but he made the significant remark that while the new fashion involved the loss of an hour under the old system attendance at a funeral meant the loss of a whole day.

When an invitation is being given verbally to a funeral in Scotland the person invited usually asks: "When did you lift?" meaning "at what hour is the funeral to take place?" The manner of conveying the coffin from the house to the place of interment, still followed in Eaglesham, a village in the south of Renfrewshire, abundantly explains this phrase. As can be well enough understood, hearses and coaches are institutions belonging to towns and cities, not to villages. In the latter the coffin is borne to the grave on three poles, which are passed under it, long enough to leave a sufficient portion for two men to grasp on either side. Of course it is impossible to place these "spokes" in position in the house, so a couple of stools are brought out to the street, the coffin is placed upon them, and when the cortege is ready to go the spokes are passed under, the coffin is "lifted" and the procession moves off.

Though Eaglesham is not ten miles distant from Glasgow, the old fashion of warning everybody to the funeral is still followed, and as the houses generally are small, the company often enough meets in the church. Even in the sacred edifice, after the performance of short religious exercises, a tray with glasses on it is occasionally brought in, and a supply of liquor served out to all who care to partake of it. In this village it is also the custom for the entire company to wait in the churchyard till the burial has been quite completed, Eaglesham in this respect presenting a favorable contrast to other places, where only one or two of the nearer relatives are left to see the sexton complete his work. The last shovelful of earth having been put on, the chief mourner gets up on a stone, and, taking off his hat, says, in a loud voice, "Gentlemen, I thank you for your company," which is the signal to disperse.

Waking the dead has been practiced in one of the northern counties of Scotland from time immemorial, and is still in vogue there. When a death occurs in Glen Urquhart, the survivors in the household are never suffered to be alone with their dead till the day of the funeral. The body is not confined till the day of interment, for the simple reason that the coffin has to be made by the village joiner after the death takes place. A house with a corpse in it becomes for two or three days and nights that intervene between death and burial the rendezvous of all the neighbors, who sit and tell stories—ghost stories having a decided preference—ostensibly to keep the bereaved family from feeling eerie, but really for the purpose of entertainment. Such gatherings differ from Irish "wakes" in this particular, that tobacco and pipes are not provided by the relatives of the deceased, each attender bringing his own supply of these luxuries; but whisky is supplied by the family in whose house the wake is held, and pretty freely dispensed. Such gatherings are favorite resorts of blushing lasses and strapping lads who are courting, and are often the scene of more laughter than tears.

The funerals present an imposing spectacle, often as many as a hundred men, decently clad in black broadcloth, winding a slow procession through the valley, in the rear of the bearers who carry the coffin. But here again we have an illustration of local variations of custom; for though it is the habit to invite all the male inhabitants of the district, the next-door neighbor of the deceased would not go to the funeral without receiving a direct invitation; while over the hills, in the adjoining glen, no invitations are issued, but everybody is expected to attend. Of course, where drink is supplied at the wake it is not withheld at the burial, and besides the round served at the house there is another often at the churchyard. Enough drink and bread and cheese to supply a hundred men is no light weight, and where to cortege has to go a few miles to the place of interment it is usual to send a small pony-cart, bearing the refreshments, after the party. A jar of whisky invariably forms part of the contents of the cart, whatever may be the more solid portion of the refreshment provided. The people are Free Church to a man, but they are not teetotal, and it is nothing out of the common, after the grave has been filled up, to see an old Free Church elder standing, possibly on a flat tombstone, engaged in asking a blessing on the refreshment about to be partaken, with a bottle of whisky in one hand and a glass in the other.

Work of the U. S. Fish Commission.

Some extensive shipments of young shad and herring were recently made by the Fish Commission from Washington. One million shad and two million herring were sent to Austin, Texas, where they were placed in the Colorado River; three hundred thousand shad to Farmville, Va., to stock the waters of the Appomattox; three hundred thousand to South Carolina; three hundred thousand to the Rappahannock River; and three hundred thousand to the Upper Potomac, at Harper's Ferry. The young fish were transported in closed tin pails, each holding from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand fish. The Quantico fishery, which has just been discontinued, the shad having moved further up the river, netted alone over three million shad and sixty million herring. The Fish Hawk, the government vessel stationed at Quantico, under the command of Captain Tanner, goes to the Susquehanna fishery, just below Havre de Grace. Up to the present time there have been shipped this year and deposited about six million shad. The work of the entire season will probably embrace the distribution of nearly eighty million shad and countless millions of herrings.

It is said to cost less per pound to raise turkeys than to raise chickens. You cannot raise fine, large poultry from small, ill-formed hens, no matter how large the cock is. It is true that the cock has the greater influence in determining the external points, but the size and weight depend mainly on the hen. The bronze turkey is the largest and hardest of its species, and will give better results at the close of the season than any other. It should be, therefore, as it is, the favorite. In breeding this magnificent fowl care should be taken to procure large birds of a suitable age. The older the better, up to three years.

AGRICULTURE.

Old Farm Houses.—During a hot still night last summer, when there was not wind enough to scatter the scent of a flower, I walked along a road where every farm house that I passed was surrounded with a stifling and odious atmosphere from its own exhalations. These places are all well located. A physician once told me that he considered their position for salubrity perfect, but the soil around them has been saturated for more than a century with animal excretions. The traditional pigpen stands unchanged, the barn gives its steady drainage to the cellar or earth beneath. Into these houses I can scarcely venture. Faithful care may have kept them free from vermin. It is possible that the wisdom of later years has purified the cellar, and repairs in season lessened the chance of wet and mouldy walls, though the fire-places, those grand ventilators of our forefathers, will be closed beyond question. I need add only one more touch to this study, a well near the door manipulated with a pump, into which a sure and steady stream of pollution flows from all these surroundings. Balanced by a broad expanse through which this foul air can be dissipated by pure currents, there may be something still in their favor when weighed against the condensed vapors of a crowded city, but it seems somewhat doubtful. Health and an old farm house, unless the premises are absolutely under one's control, are not in my experience terms wholly synonymous. Cities have had enforce sanitary laws, that the country rarely recognizes. Members of a State Board of Health cannot well be arbitrary, and there is a lazy, one-sided element common to farmers that makes them hard to reach in such matters. At intervals they become little better than loafers. Farmers' wives have few opportunities to develop such qualities, and the interior nicety of a great many old dilapitated houses is surprising. So much is said and written now on these subjects that every man who reads knows the penalty that not he alone, but all dependent upon him, must pay for his negligence, and he becomes not only culpable, but criminal, in failing to use his utmost endeavors to mitigate such conditions. Thorough work with the spade, removing old earth and replacing it with new, care of drains, wells, attics, cellars, and old walls, deodorizing, purifying processes, ought to fill up the hours not devoted to seedtime and harvest. Typhoid and diphtheria, both foul feeders, find ready victims in such houses as I have described, and mothers who take their children into them to drink new milk, toss clover blooms and gather the rose of health may carry them back to their city homes with a fictitious glow in the little brown cheeks which will pale with the first rough blast, for such seeds, though slow, are sure to germinate.

About Sweet Corn.—Strange as it seems to those accustomed to sweet corn, there are parts of the country where it is yet unknown. In many places in the West and South people still content themselves with the "roasting ears" of the common field corn. The history of sweet corn is obscure, but there are facts which point to its origin with the Narragansett Indians in Rhode Island. There is the same difference between sweet and field corn that there is between wrinkled and common peas. The conversion of the contents of the grain into starch is arrested, and the seed in both remain much wrinkled. The writer can recollect when a Massachusetts man living in Rhode Island, sent annually by stage, as an acceptable present to his friends in Boston, a basket of sweet corn. It is within comparatively recent times that sweet corn has become common. This paper no doubt reaches many who are not familiar with the varieties of corn known as "sweet," and we do a good service to these when we call attention to its superiority to any common kind of corn. The mail now allows every one to procure seeds from dealers anywhere at a mere trifle for postage, and the seeds are within reach of all. Among the earliest varieties "Early Minnesota" is one of the best; for the main crop, we have used "Triumph," and "Excelsior," and considered whichever one of these happens to be on the table at the time as the best. Besides these, there are a dozen or more varieties, all good, and vastly better than any field corn.

Watering Horses.—There is a certain want of common sense and humanity, in the habit many persons have of watering horses three times daily. The only reasonable and sensible or prudent plan to pursue is to give the animals water according to their real wants. This is a different matter from giving to them capriciously or according to their fancy. If we give way to the latter, we will find the animal becomes as cunning as a monkey, and will play the old soldier at every opportunity, pretending to drink and making believe, so as to gain time and shirk work. But it is simply cruelty to compel a team to plow or work from morning until noon, or from noon until night without allowing it the privilege of a refreshing draught. It is inconvenient, many times, to water the team during the forenoon or afternoon, and we are apt to think the time, thus taken, lost, but when the farmers' millennium comes, there will probably be drinking in every field, supplied from some elevated spring, or from a running stream. In the mean while time "lost" in doing good, even though it may be in behalf of the dumb animals, is well "lost"—it may be regained. Could they speak it might be to say that they would like to be treated, in the matters of *times* for food and drink, somewhat as we—their wise masters—are accustomed to treat ourselves.

Diseases of Horses.—A lady gives the following as a sure remedy for vermin on horses, and we commend it to those who have animals thus afflicted. She says: "Make a strong tea of Larkspur, and wash the animal with it either hot or cold, and then scrape off the killed lice with a curry comb. Rub the horse dry or blanket him to keep from catching cold." We have seen the very best results of the same kind occur from the use of Delphinium (Larkspur) when applied to human heads. The remedy is constantly used and with complete certainty and safety, in cleansing the newly received inmates of the asylum for the insane at Milwaukee, Wis., and other institutions of like character.

Electric Fences.—A novelty in the utilization of wire fences consists in insulating one of the continuous wires and connecting its ends with the opposite poles of an electric battery. Animals coming in contact with the wire will receive a shock from the electric current which will effectually debar them, it is said, from attempting to break down or override fences of this description.

If you begin pruning fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery while young, and follow it up each year, you can form just such a top as you want. If your tree needs spreading out, cut the young shoots off just above a bud on the outside of a shoot; and if you want to train upward, leave a bud on the upper side of the limb where you cut it off.

To make rusty saws look bright, scour with pumice stone powder moistened with muriatic acid, diluted with about five volumes of water; next rub with emery cloth or paper and oil, finally with cotton waste.

A London medical officer, Dr. Gibbon, is authority for the statement that the Jews of London average twice as long a period of life as the Christians. Pulmonary consumption and scrofula are almost unknown among the Jews of the metropolis. Their children seem to suffer less from disease than do those of the English and Irish Gentiles in neighboring localities.

The appropriations of the British government for scientific purposes this year include $4,000 to the Meteorological Council for furnishing weather forecasts to newspapers without cost. The same liberal patron of science will be called upon to contribute $75,000 to defray the expenses of observing the transit of Venus in December.

DOMESTIC.

A Boston Receipt for Koumiss.—Use milk quite fresh. To about half-pint of it add half a yeast cake (compressed yeast), and stir in a teaspoonful of sugar, mixing it well with the milk. Let this stand where the temperature is 70 to 75 degrees till the fermentation is well established, as will be seen by the gas forming a froth at the top, and then mix with about two quarts of milk in a jar or pitcher. If any cream has formed upon the milk it should be previously stirred well. Leave the mixture an hour at about 70 degrees temperature, covering with a cloth. Then remove to a cellar, or where the thermometer will mark about 60 degrees. At the end of nine or ten hours bottle; adding to each pint one teaspoonful of granulated sugar. If corks are used they must be well tied. It is very convenient to use beer bottles with patent stoppers. Put the bottled koumiss in the coolest part or the cellar, laying bottles on sides, and after twenty-four hours it is fit for use, but better after forty-eight hours. It should have no acid taste or smell and show no separation of whey. Thus made it is delicious.

Botanists in the Fontainebleau district of France have noticed a considerable change in the flora of that region in recent times. A number of species have disappeared chiefly on account of the severe winters. The winters of 1564, 1790, 1788 and 1875–80 were disastrous to vegetation, especially in places but little protected by snow. Among the plants which have been frozen out, or nearly so, in Central France, are the maratime pine (the loss of which was a national misfortune), the broom heather, ivy, holly and box. The elder, the oak, the chestnut and the walnut have all been seriously affected. The loss to the Fontainebleau flora in these and other species is replaced to some extent by the appearance of various new species in recent times.

The exercise that is adapted to develop all parts of the body into a natural, healthy, manner is domestic labor. It is always at hand; it can be taken regularly every day, and there is such a variety that almost every muscle can be exercised. Housework should never be considered menial or degrading; it is nature's laboratory in which the girl may obtain not only the best physical development but most valuable knowledge that will fit her for the practical duties of life. This training may be supplemented by other kinds of exercises; such as walking and out door sports. The very general introduction of foreign help into domestic service has proved most unfortunate for the health of American women.

Apple Pudding.—To the pulp of six baked apples add one ounce of boiled rice; one ounce of sugar, the rind and juice of one lemon, the whites of four eggs; beat the whites thoroughly, stir altogether, and let it come to a boil. Pour this into a deep pudding dish, put it in a hot oven; when it is of about the consistency of jelly, take it from the oven and pour over it a custard made of the yolks of four eggs, one large coffee-cup of milk, and two-thirds of a cup of sugar; flavor with a few drops of vanilla; cook like any boiled custard.

Satisfactory evidence shows that a great fire must have occurred on the out-croppings of a Nova Scotia coal district at a remote time. From the number of annual rings borne by trees growing over the spot, it is estimated that not less than three hundred years have elapsed since the fire was extinguished. But three centuries have not cooled the ashes, and an area of some two acres is known to be now abnormally heated to such a degree that frosts never penetrate far in the severest cold and snow soon melts.

Filbert Tart.—Grind one-half pound of filbert kernels with orange flower water, mix with one-half pound of powdered sugar; add gradually eight yolks of eggs well beaten, two ounces of flour, and eight whites of eggs beaten firm; spread this paste out into three layers of equal size, three-quarters of an inch thick; bake in a moderate oven; spread peach or apricot marmalade between each layer, and ice with flavored icing.

A slate hung in the kitchen with a pencil attached to a string is very convenient. If the cook or housewife finds a lack of anything she can write it on the slate, and thus save her the trouble of trying to remember the different articles which may be wanting through the day.

A half teaspoonful of ammonia poured into the water in which greasy dishes and pans are to be washed will facilitate matters greatly. Dirty pots and roasting pans should have hot water with a little ammonia added poured into them as soon as the meat is removed, and never be allowed to stand. Much time and labor is saved by this plan.

To make gum water for starch, put two ounces of gum arabic in a pitcher and pour over it a pint of boiling water; cover and let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a bottle and cork for use. A tablespoonful of gum water to a pint of ordinary boiled starch will give a beautiful gloss to a shirt bosom.

M. Tissandier is having constructed in France an elongated balloon, to be driven by a small and very light electric motor. The force in the first experiment will be supplied by an electric accumulator, which will develop considerable energy for a brief period.

Poulet a la Creme.—This is a dainty dish for an invalid. Boil a chicken, chop or pound the flesh to a paste, rub it through a wire sieve, mix with a little cream and two or three eggs. Season with pepper and salt, put in a mould, steam and serve hot.

Brown Bread.—One cup sour milk, two cups sweet milk, three cups corn meal, one cup of flour, one-half cup molasses, two teaspoonfuls soda: steam two hours and bake half an hour.

A pint of suet in the chimney or stovepipe in a pailful of water will make a liquid manure of the greatest value for flowers and plants of all kinds.

A little saltpeter or carbonate of soda put into the water in which flowers are to be placed will preserve them longer than the clear water.

Lard alone will make a tender, but not so flaky a pie crust as butter, or butter and lard both.

Eggs which have been in a cool place will beat up much more easily than those in a warm room.

Sliced tomatoes really do not need vinegar. They are better without it.

A little salt rubbed on a discolored egg-spoon will restore its silver tint.

Experimenting upon dogs, M. Leven has found that coffee produces anæmia of the stomach and retards digestion. Its habitual use must, therefore, lead to dyspepsia. Continuing his experiments, M. Leven has become convinced that sugar acts powerfully in aiding digestion, and he freely prescribes its use in cases of dyspepsia. From these experiments he draws the practical lesson that the infusion of coffee should be sufficiently sweetened to stimulate the secretory function, and thus assist digestion.

HUMOROUS.

A political flirt: "I say, pa," said young hopeful at breakfast this morning: "what do they mean when they talk about a political flirt?" "A political flirt, my son, is a despicable kind of a man who goes from one party to another for the sake of office. Why do you ask?" "Oh, nawthin' much. Only up to the store last night they said you was the meanest political flirt in these parts, and I thought at the time it wasn't much of a compliment. Another cup of coffee ma?" "Don't you give it to the impudent scamp," screamed the old gentleman "Go away from the table, sir. I'll teach you—you—you."

Love in Connecticut: "Then you are paying attention to old Grinder's daughter, are you, my son?" "Yes, mother; I have waited upon Miss Grinder somewhat. She's a nice sort of girl. Father's got money." Precious little good that'll do you, my son. He's the closest man in these parts." "But you know, mother, he can't live forever, and—" "Don't you be too sure. I've known old Grinder for forty years, and he hasn't died yet." This set the young man to thinking

The case altered: "Poor little thing," said Mrs. Shuttle. "Here it tells in the paper of a baby seal that lost its mother and went swimming in the great Pacific until rome kind sailor picked it up. It's a real touching little story." "Well, you needn't feel bad about it. It wasn't the kind of seals they make fur cloaks from," said Job Shuttle, gruffly. "Oh, then it don't make so much difference," and she turned to review the marriage and death notices.

An Irishman while at work on the Illinois and Michigan canal was taken very ill, and while the doctor who had been called in was examining his patient his sympathizing friends who had gathered in were anxiously watching the doctor. Finally wishing to examine his tongue, the doctor told him to open his mouth. A jocular Irishman, seeing him looking intently into the sick man's mouth earnestly asked; "And how ould might he be?"

A little girl, nine years old, and who had got a piano and organ somewhat confused in her thoughts, was taken to church to hear the services. Her father was the preacher, and she evidently thought he performed all services, for when asked. "What did papa do?" she replied, "He preached and pray'd, and sung, and played on the peorgan."

Mountain whiskey is pugnacious; Cabinet whiskey, loquacious and sentimental; B. select maudlin and lachrymose; court house and cross-road whiskey—one drink, a propensity to swear and whip somebody; two drinks, pistols and bowie knives, three, madness and running a-muck; four, death and damnation.

"Lawrence, my dear," said his wife, wreathed in smiles, "I wish you had been to church this morning. Mr. Jones was very interesting when he prayed for the absent ones—" "Well, that accounts for it then. I haven't caught such a string of fish for a year as I did this morning."

"Intelligent," said the butcher, "that dorg o' mine was the most intelligent critter that ever travelled on four feet. Why, when he committed suicide he did it by jumping into the sausage machine, so as to save me all the work he could.

A dear old mother: "My dear son," exclaimed old Mrs. Junkins last evening, "I wouldn't go out without something over me. Put on your cardamon jacket or you'll ketch your death of ammonia."

It will cost seven millions to crown the Czar, and the Norristown *Herald* considers this expensive when the Nihilists are ready to "put a head on him" for nothing.

Bliffers says he has a bang-up picture of his wife. She had her hair done up in the latest style before going to the photographers, which accounts for her success.

What is the difference between a fool and a looking glass? The fool speaks without reflecting and the looking glass reflects without speaking.

A Utica bootblack who was driven out of the city claims consideration now as a Polish refugee.

"The old man eloquent"—When he comes home a trifle off.

The man who sits on a bent pin is apt to speak to the point.

A man cannot smoke his cigar too short unless he smokes too long.

The big bow that Barnum draws now is Jumbo.

Vibrations of Telegraph Wires.—Some interesting facts are brought out in a paper by M. C. Nielsen, of Christiana, on the impression produced upon animals by the resonance of the vibrations of telegraph wires. It is found that the black and green woodpeckers; for example, which hunt for insects in the bark and in the heart of decaying trees, often peck inside the circular hole made transversely through telegraph posts, near the top. The phenomenon is attributed to the resonance produced in the post by the vibration of the wire, which the bird mistakes as the result of the operations of worms and insects in the interior of the post. Everyone knows the foudness of bears for honey. It has been noticed that in mountainous districts they seem to mistake the vibratory sounds of the telegraph wires for the grateful humming of bees, and, rushing to the post, look about for the hive. Not finding it on the post, they scatter the stones at its base which help to support it, and, disappointed in their search, give the post a parting pat with their paw, thus showing their determination at least to kill any bees that might be about it. Indisputable traces of bears about prostrate posts and scattered stones prove that this really happens. With regard to wolves, again, M. Nielsen states that when a vote was asked at the time fo the first telegraph lines, a member of the Storthing said that although his district had no direct interest in the line proposed, he would give his vote in its favor, because he knew the lines would drive the wolves from the districts through which they passed. It is well known that to keep off the ravages of hungry wolves in winter the farmers in Norway set up poles connected together by a line or rope, under which the wolves would not dare to pass. "And it is a fact," M. Nielsen states, "that when twenty or more years ago, telegraph lines were carried over the mountains and along the valleys, the wolves totally disappeared, and a scimen is now a rarity." Whether the two circumstances are casually connected, M. Nielsen does not venture to say.

Removing Ink Stains.—An article in the *Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers* recommends to use for this purpose the pyrophosphate of sodium, which does not destroy cellulose, and yields colorless compounds with ferric oxide. Before treating the spot with this salt, it is recommended to let a few drops of tallow, from a candle, fall upon the spot, and then wash in a solution of the pyrophosphate until tallow and ink-spot have disappeared. If necessary, the operation is to be repeated.

"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 symptoms? Then get a box or bottle today—before you become incurable. It is *the* cure; safe and sure.—*Knoxville Republican.*

Impossible: "I hear Mr. Griffin has the pneumonia," said Mrs. Budd, who was calling on Mrs. Potts. "Well, I don't believe it," retorted Mrs. Potts, "he's too mean. If he has any monia at all it's an old or second-hand one."

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cure.

Mahomet says: "He who will not blow his own horn shall go with it unblown." But we say: "Blow not thy horn too loudly, lest thine enemy say, 'behold he is like an empty vessel which maketh a great noise but containeth nothing of value.'"

Nervousness, and all derangements of the nervous system, are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking Vegetine. It is a nerve medicine, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

A lady put her watch under her pillow the other night, but couldn't keep it there because it disturbed her sleep. And there, all the time, was her bed ticking right underneath her, and she never thought of that at all.

It is a fact that can not be denied, that for headache, biliousness, fever and ague, etc., 'Sellers' Pills" have no equal.

Agricultural: A fellow must sow his wild oats, you know," exclaimed the adolescent John. "Yes," replied Annie, "but one shouldn't begin sowing so soon after cradling."

Vegetine

WILL CURE SCROFULA.

Scrofulous Humor.

Vegetine will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough, or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Dyspepsia.

If Vegetine is taken regularly, according to directions, certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

Vegetine.

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Spring and Summer Medicine.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy

Gives instant relief and is an infallible

CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.

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for all diseases of the Kidneys and

—LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

If you are suffering from **Malaria**, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

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Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has just published a book on **"DISEASES of the LUNGS and HOW THEY CAN BE CURED,"** which he offers to send free, postpaid, to all applicants. It contains valuable information for all who suppose themselves afflicted with, or liable to, any disease of the throat or lungs. Address

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It will thoroughly exterminate Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Fleas, Lice, Tobacco and Cotton Worms, Moth, etc. It is safe, sure, cleanly and cheap. It will not poison animals or fowls. Sample packages by mail 20 cents, post-paid. Stamps taken. Circulars free. Agents Wanted. Address, J. H. JOHNSTON, Swedish Insect Powder Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS, Janesville, Wisconsin.

VIOLIN!—Four Strings—E A D G. Will forward by mail, in box, by sending **25c.** postage stamps. JONES & CO., 862 6th Ave., N. Y.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever." Your name beautifully written on one dozen extra fine gilt-edged visiting Cards for **50 Cents** in postage stamps. Address, **L. HARRIN, 88 Bowery, New York City.**

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$47 A MONTH and board in your county. Men or Ladies. Pleasant business. Address, P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Box 96, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Address for terms **CHAS. W. STEARNS, "Newark Nurseries," Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.**

Those answering an advertisement will confer a favor upon the advertiser and the publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal, naming paper.

A surprise: A letter mailed in 1853 was recently found behind a shelf in a country post office and forwarded to its destination. It was addressed to a young lady and contained a marriage proposal. When the lady read it she looked pleased and exclaimed, "Law me! I didn't expect to hear from John so soon. But what a wonderful thing is the fast-mail service."

If you experience bad taste in the mouth, sallowness or yellow color of the skin, feel stupid or drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

The head of the large business firm in Boston, who was noted for his keenness in discerning character, was seated at the desk one day, when a young Irish lad came up and took off his hat, smiling.

"Do you want a boy, sir?"

Mr. J. looked at him.

"I did not a minute ago. But I do now, and you are the boy.

"Enjoy your Life"

is good philosopy, but to do so you must have health. If bilious and constipated, or blood is out of order, use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are mild, yet certain in their operation. Of all druggists.

"I suppose you have heard that Mme. B. is dangerously ill?"

"You surprise me! I thought it was only a trifling indisposition."

"Pardon me; I had it directly from her son-in-law."

"Oh, he always looks on the bright side of things."

A Bonanza Mine

of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands testify.

Professionally ruined; "Yes," said the doctor, "I'm wretched, absolutely miserable." "What's the matter." "Why, I predicted that Gallagher could not live anyway and here he's gone and got well. No, I haven't any personal feeling that I want Gallagher to die, but there's my reputation ruined."

What Ails You?

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

Joke for wash-day: Mistress—"Why didn't you answer the bell, Mary?" Mary—"Faith, mum, didn't ye tell me ye had a ringing machine?"

If you are Ruined,

in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonals, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

Danger ahead: Before going to war, pray once; before going to sea, pray twice; before getting married, pray three times.

Carboline, a natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, is pronounced by competent authority to be the best article ever invented to restore the vitality of youth to diseased and faded hair. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

Classical; When Ajax defied the lightning it was just after an infliction of a lightning-rod agent.

Words are not Sufficient.

89 Lafayette St., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 16th, 1879.—H. H. Warner, & Co:—*Sirs*—I can find no words sufficient to express my gratitude for having been rescued from the horrors of Bright's Disease by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

John Caldwell.

A lady says a good lawn dress should wash well. What else is a good laundress fit for?

New rich blood, sending health to every fibre of the system, is rapidly made by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

Happy is the man who wants nothing, for that's about what he'll get.

Pure cod liver oil, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

Chapped hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

France is probably foremost in practically imparting to her youth technical education. Nearly ten years ago a school was established in Paris where children no under 12 years of age were taught cabine making, iron work, wood and metal turning, modelling and engraving on wood and stone. In England, as well as in France, although technical instruction does not form a part of public school education, there are establishments founded for that purpose, and considerable rivalry exists between cities and towns to locally secure these institutions.

Kidney Disease.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, etc., cured by "Buchupaiba." $1. Send for pamphlet to E. S. Wells Jersey City, N. J.

The gasometer of the greatest height and the largest capacity is in the possession of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, London, Eng. The inner lift is 208 feet diameter by 53 feet 6 inches deep; middle lift, 211 feet diameter by 53 feet 3 inches; outer lift, 214 feet diameter by 53 feet, thus having a total height of 159 feet 9 inches.

Agents wanted for our Indian Remedies. Mendan and Osage Med. Co., Keytesville, Mo.

The Fort Wayne shops of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road have just turned out an enormous locomotive, the weight of which is given as follows: Engine, separate from tender and without fuel or water, 73,700 pounds; tank, empty, 22,400 pounds; engine, loaded, 82,950 pounds; tank, loaded, 45 900.

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all nerve diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

We are told that the ancient Egyptians honored a cat when dead. The ancient Egyptians knew when a cat was most to be honored.

Lydia E. Pinkham's great Laboratory Lynn, Mass., is turning out millions of packages of her celebrated Compound, which are being sent to the four winds, and actually find their way to all lands under the sun and to the remotest confines of modern civilization.

A man with a felon on his hand is entitled to sympathy. How much more the keeper of the State prison, who has a great many.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

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

A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

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

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

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humor from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

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. (1)

NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL TO IT FOR THE CURE OF ULCERS, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORE EYES, SCALD HEAD, OLD SORES, MERCURIAL DISEASES AND MALARIA

DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, ITCH, ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS, FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, NAUSEA OF STOMACH AND INDIGESTION IT HAS NO EQUAL.

R. E. SELLERS & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

"SELLERS LIVER PILLS" FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

$200.00 REWARD.

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bitters, especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hop Bitters. The genuine have cluster of Green Hops (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of Hop Bitters published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

For a quarter of a century or more Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the reigning specific for indigestion, dyspepsia, fever and ague, a loss of physical stamina, liver complaint and other disorders, and has been most emphatically indorsed by medical men as a health and strength restorative. It counteracts a tendency to premature decay, and sustains and comforts the aged and infirm.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

KNIGHT'S CURE

WITCH HAZEL REMEDY FOR

PILES

KNIGHT'S CURE (Witch Hazel Suppositories) positively cures the worst forms of Piles, when no other remedy will have any effect. It removes the tumors when nothing else except the dangerous and barbarous use of the Surgeon's Knife will accomplish the result. KNIGHT'S CURE is composed of a SOLID EXTRACT OF WITCH HAZEL, and