The Novgorod Tragedy.

One need not be surprised at anything that happens in Russia. The other evening, while smoking a cigar with one of my old friends who has seen, read and traveled a great deal, I was told of an incident which occurred some forty years ago at Novgorod, quite as sinister as that which recently occurred at Smargon when a population of raging madmen flung children into a blazing fire, and revelled at the sight of the poor little bodies writhing like vine stems upon the blazing coals. But in the narrative I am about to relate there was no race hatred or religious passion for a motive.

The colonel of a certain Russian regiment ferociously tyrannical and I may say merciless toward the soldiers was in the habit of treating this human flock like a pack of brutes. He disciplined with the knout; sentencing his men to whippings for having one button insufficiently polished; whipping a non-commissioned officer for one stain on his cloak; striking veterans of Borodino in the face for saluting too slowly; sending poor wretches to Siberia for giving too free an answer. In short, during the lapse of years, this colonel made himself so detested by his men that he reaped a frightful vengeance from the seeds he had sown.

One morning during parade he suddenly saw file off from the regiment a company of soldiers bearing, instead of muskets, those long rods which cut deeply into the flesh at every blow.

Nevertheless, he had given no orders! There was no soldier to chastise.

"Who is that fore?" he demanded.

A grenadier advanced from the ranks and replied with terrible coolness:

"For thee!"

The entire regiment, non-commissioned officers and soldiers were in the plot, which had been concocted in the barracks. The whole regiment was present at the terrible spectacle. The colonel was seized, his uniform torn off, he was tied down on a wheelbarrow and wheeled up and down before the ranks of the grenadiers, armed with rods, all of whom struck and insulted him. The officers who attempted to aid their colonel were immediately seized and bayonets pointed at their throats. Some were taken away and others garotted. Only one soldier attempted to take part with them. Then a sergeant, still pallid from the effects of his last whipping with the knout, put his musket to the soldier's temple and blew his brains out.

And all the regiment saw the colonel pass under the rods.

When it was all over they opened a kiln over. The colonel was flung into it, all bleeding, together with the officers who had obeyed him. And when the furnace was well fed, the soldiers heated it slowly slowly—until at last that hideous, heavy and revolting smell of melting fat and burning flesh arose in the air, which the savages of the Russian frontier inhaled some days at a Jewish cemetery at Smargon.

But the tragedy at Novgorod was not yet over.

An imperial courier bore to the Czar the news of the mutiny. Nicholas listened, became white, but said nothing except to order four batteries of artillery to Novgorod. Ten days after a white-haired and gray moustached major-general, accompanied by a single aide-de-camp, knocked at the door of the barracks which the soldiers had never left since the murder of the chiefs.

The general gazed coldly upon those pale men; all neatly and faultlessly uniformed, who gave him the military salute.

Not a reproach—not one useless word. He only said to them:

"At 7 o'clock tomorrow morning the regiment will assemble in undress uniform and without arms at the Tartar camp, upon the little square. Order of the Czar.

No one voice replied. But the next day upon the narrow square, all in ranks without arms, in their long gray coats, their sergeants at their usual posts, all the mutinous soldiers were there, in lines regular as if adjusted to a string with a double line of lance bearing Cossacks before and behind. Then all at once from every far spire, all the great bells began to toll. The Cossack horsemen withdrew. Only the unarmed infantry remained upon the square, with folded arms, waiting! Then there came a long, low, roll of drums, and with it, from all the avenues leading into the square came volleys of grape like iron hail.

Then nothing was heard awhile but the thunder of the cannon in that city, otherwise silent as a cemetery, when men, women and children kneeling before their holy images, were praying for the soldiers they were shooting down in the square. And during an interval in the cannonade, a hymn rolled up from the square, for the soldiers were dying with the prayers of their childhood upon their lips. The cannon thundered for hours. Then all was silent. Powder and iron rested awhile. The cannoneers entered the square and recoiled at the sight of those ranks of men mown down like wheat—the marsh of blood. From under the dead they pulled out a few breathing victims, able to live awhile.

"What shall be done with them general? Shall we not put them in the hospital?"

"Put them under the knout!"

Dogs' Toilets.

There are 1,869 workpeople, male and female, who subsist in Paris by making personal decorations and habiliaments for pet dogs or otherwise paying attention to the canine race. The trade done by them is estimated at a total of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 francs, or nearly a quarter of a million sterling, so that it may be easily guessed how a great commotion is caused among this section of society as often as the dog days come around and the inflexible rules of the French police as to muzzling these animals are again put in force against their owners. The rage for dressing up canine pets has long prevailed in France to a much greater extent than on the English side of the Channel, and has assumed extravagant proportions. The *Figaro* gives some examples of the most notable fashions now to be observed among the fair owners. Almost every variety of dog has its own proper toilet, besides its own special toilet case, containing the brushes, combs, sponges, and other appliances for enabling it to be washed and dressed. The ornaments suitable for a "boule-dogue" would be by no means fitting for a "lulu," nor does it at all follow that what would be admired on a "caniche" would be deemed in good taste for a "griffon." The latter, which is a long haired and curly haired dog much prized by all French women, is pitied and despised at this time of the year if he is not close shaven over the body, leaving the lion like mane which looks so particularly ridiculous to the English eye. Smooth terriers, who cannot be thus embellished or disfigured, are often adorned with a little plain gold bracelet soldered above the forefoot and surmounted with a monogram; but it is essential that the leg encircled with this metal should be the left and not the right. Rough terriers have, on the other hand, a collar of bright metal, having a medallion or clasp upon it, sometimes with the photograph of the owner, or of some particular friend of hers, inclosed. The best bred "bulls," again, ought to wear the collar known as the "officier" with a colored ribbon—red or blue for outdoor show and white for the drawing room. Every dog having any claims to be well cared for must wear cothurnes or tall boots when he goes out walking, and these should be of doeskin, fastened with rings of India-rubber.

TOAD IN THE HOLE.—Mix one pint of flour and one egg with milk enough to make a batter (like that for batter cakes), and a little salt; grease dish well with butter, put in lamb chops and a little water, with pepper and salt, pour batter over it, and bake for an hour.

AGRICULTURE.

INSECTS ON GARDEN VEGETABLES.—In some localities one or more of the Cabbage Worms is still troublesome. The most common of these are the caterpillars of medium-sized butterflies, the wings of which are white, with a few black spots; there are three distinct species, but all are similar in their habits. Whenever these butterflies are seen flitting about over the cabbage and cauliflower plants, trouble from "worms" may soon be expected. Safety consists in attacking them early. Some worms eat into the forming head, and when they have thus hidden nothing can be done. In small gardens, hand-pick ng will answer, but where there are many cabbages, this is not practicable. In former volumes we have given the experience of those who have successfully used hot water, to reach the plant at the temperature of 160 deg. There are in some localities cabbage worms which come from other butterflies, but they are to be treated in the same manner. The large green caterpillar of the 5 spotted Sphinx known as the "Tomato Worm," is the most destructive; it will soon leave nothing but bare stems upon a tomato plant, eating the green fruit as well as the leaves. When the tomatoes are supported by some kind of trellis, as they always should be in a garden; worms may be detected by the quantity of large pellets of droppings found upon the ground. Where these are seen, the worm should be sought for. Stems without leaves also indicate its presence. When not eating, it will be found close to the stems, on their underside, and as it is of nearly the same color, may escape notice. The "worms" are never very numerous, and hand-picking is the best way to deal with them. In spite of the horn at the tail-end, they neither sting nor bite. Frequently one of these will be found with its body nearly covered with small egg-shaped white cocoons, often mistaken for eggs. Worms with these should not be destroyed, as they are too weak to do much damage, and the parasitic insects should have time to leave these cocoons, as they are our friends, and should be encouraged. The Tomato-worm may sometimes be found on potatoes.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—This fatal disease is of parasitic origin. It is caused by the presence in the windpipe and gullet of numerous small thread worms which are hatched from eggs of the worms that are picked up by the chicks from the ground covered with the droppings of the old fowls. The old fowls are always infested to some extent with these thread worms in the intestine, in places where they have been kept for some time. Hence, it is a wise precaution to provide fresh ground for them, or to turn over the old ground and bury the dung. These worms known as *Strong glus filaria* produce eggs which are voided by the fowls and are picked up by the chicks. These eggs are hatched in the stomach and the young worms crawl up the gullet and either remain at the upper part or pass into the windpipe, or both, and gather in knots imbedding themselves in the mucus produced by the irritation they cause to be secreted by the irritation of their movements. They feed upon this secretion for a time and if not numerous the chicks suffer only a slight inconvenience and stretch their necks continually as a relief. But when abundant these worms produce depletion of the system by the large secretion and clog the air passages so that the young birds gasp for breath and in a short time pine away and die. The remedy is turpentine which is quickly absorbed into the blood and exhaled through the lungs, so coming in contact with the worms and destroying them. The same remedy frees the old birds from the parasites. A few drops of the spirit are mixed with some scalded meal and this is given to the chicks once a week as a prevention or daily as a remedy. The worms may be removed from the throat by twisting the end of a small feather in it and withdrawing the worms with the slime and froth in which they gather.

THERE is a vast difference in chickens and the treatment thereof, the difference varying with the breed for hardiness and rapidity of growth. There are, perhaps, no sturdier chicks than the Brahmas and their crosses, and yet the pure bloods are delicate and long time in feathering. Where one can handle diminutive birds there are no hardier chicks than the Leghorns, Games. They feat her early. The first week is the only difficult period of their chickenhood, and, with proper care and food, they grow rapidly, feather quickly, and come to maturity earlier than any other variety. Two breeds will never agree. A lover and breeder of Brahma fowls will never be successful with the smaller birds. Size is looked for where it cannot exist. One-third Leghorn blood on the Brahma makes better sitters than either alone, but they are only good for sitters.

THE best roads are made where the soil consists largely of gravel without a great admixture of clay, and with a porous or gravelly subsoil and a perfect natural drainage. On such soils, the convex road bed may be made by successively throwing furrows with a plow toward the centre then harrowing well the surface to make it even, and carefully picking out all stones larger than a hen's egg. Pass a heavy roller over it, and it is ready for business. Some will say: "Let the passing wagons do the rolling;" but they will do the work less perfectly and evenly.

ORCHARD grass and Alfafa are used for both pasture grass and mowing. Orchard grass is greatly prized for pasture, as it springs up at once after having been eaten off by cattle; starts early in the spring, and grows late in the fall, stands drouth well and produces a large yield. it should be in the combination of pasture grasses. A pasture should consist of at least half a dozen different grasses. The points made in favor of orchard grass for pasture, apply equally well to it as a mowing grass. It must be cut just before blossoming to prevent it becoming too woody—three crops may be cut in a season. If seeded for meadow with red clover, 3 bushels of orchard grass and 12 lbs. of clover seed per acre will be required.

OTHER crops may be more profitable than corn, but corn is cash to the farmer, and may be relied upon every year if properly managed. It can usually be grown at a less cost than it can be bought (especially when due allowance is made for the feeding value of the stover) and when you have it you can change it into milk, butter or beef, mutton or wool, eggs or chickens, pork or turkey, just as you please, and in either of these changes it will contribute, as it goes to the manure heap upon which you will depend for the next year's crop.

COFFEE GROUNDS AS A FERTILIZER.—A lady of San Francisco lately received some plants from Mexico, and with the plants came the advice to fertilize them with waste coffee and coffee grounds. This was done, and the results were so satisfactory that the same treatment was tried on roses, and the effect was a healthy and vigorous growth, and more and better flowers and of richer colors.

THE best treatment for a mare in foal is to give her moderate exercise daily; care being taken against over-exertion. The food should be good clover and timothy hay, well cut and salted, ground oats, and a bran mash mixed with potatoes or other roots. Feed some corn or meal, but not too much, in order to guard against milk fever. See that the colt promptly relieves the udder as soon as possible after birth.

IF our last year's acreage of wheat had been as carefully cultivated as the English wheat fields are, and had, accordingly yielded as much per acre, our wheat would have been over a billion bushels. Just think of it for a moment, and to take it all in. At current prices for wheat such a crop would pay three-fifths of our national debt.

DOMESTIC.

CURE FOR ASTHMA: A lady whose husband has suffered very acutely from asthma and had tried many methods of relief, without advantage, sends the following: "One very hot day when the thermometer stood at one hundred and six degrees my husband took a very severe cold, and asthma trouble commenced. A gentleman sent him word that an old man of his acquaintance had been cured by sleeping on a pillow made of 'wild balsam,' or, as the Massachusetts people call it 'life everlasting.' It grows wild in most places in the country, and is very sweet, and considered by some an excellent thing for colds—made into a tea of course. We had not a particle of faith, but, as some grew close by, sent and got it, and as it was not dry enough for a pillow, put it on the floor in his bedroom. That night my husband did not have the asthma, nor has he had it since. We don't expect it will last, but we don't know. We are gathering more. We are going to give it a thorough trial. It has worked a miracle so far.

CURRY.—Cut up one chicken and put in a stewpan with a quarter of a pound of butter, three sliced onions, a small bunch of sweet herbs, two cloves, two blades of mace, three ounces of lean ham, a handful of mush-rooms, and one sliced apple: set the pan over the fire for a few minutes and add a tablespoonful of curry powder, moistened in water, a tablespoonful of flour, and one cup of stock. When it has boiled hard for a short time remove the stewpan to the back of the stove and let it simmer until the chicken is very tender. Place the fowl upon a flat dish and strain the gravy over it. Serve very hot with boiled rice.

CHICKEN JELLY.—This is very nice for invalids, for they obtain a good deal of nourishment from a very small bulk. Boil a tender chicken in just enough water to cover it until the meat can be pulled from the bones, then beat the bones and return them to the kettle; season with salt and a stalk of celery; simmer a few moments longer and strain the liquor through a tin strainer into a bowl. When it is cold remove every particle of fat. To be eaten cold.

FRICASSEED CRABS.—Boil the crabs about five minutes in water, adding to it a little salt; remove the upper shell and spongy parts; pick the meat from the claws and fill up the empty places in the shell with it; turn each crab over and give it one strike with the potato-masher, and then fry them brown in butter. Season high with salt and cayenne pepper, and make a nice cream gravy. Add some parsley to the gravy and serve very hot.

TWO RECEIPTS FOR LEMON JELLY.—No. 1—Grate one whole lemon, taking out the seeds; add one egg, one cupful of white sugar, four tablespoonfuls of cold water; mix well together, and cook over steam until it is clear; put in cups and set in a cool, dry place. No. 2—Take two cups of white sugar, yolks of three eggs, juice of two lemons, cooked till thickened by setting in boiling water; then add the well-beaten whites of three eggs.

A NICE SIDE DISH: Boil some new potatoes and young beets in separate kettles, with their jackets on; when done remove the skins, cut the vegetables in slices and put them together in a dish; pour over them a little cream, butter, pepper and salt. When properly made, each slice seems to have its share of seasoning, and with beefsteak or lamb it is as appetizing a dish as the summer has to offer.

STUFFED ROAST BEEF: The ribs of beef should be boned by the butcher. Make a stuffing of bread crumbs, chopped onions, sage and parsley, the latter minced very fine, blend with an egg. Unroll the beef and lay the stuffing along it, roll it up again and tie very securely. Cook in a brisk oven, basting frequently, and serve with thick brown gravy.

TO SETTLE COFFEE.—To settle coffee without eggs, put the ground coffee—two tablespoonfuls or more, according to the size of the family—to soak over night in a teacup of water. In the morning add more water, and put it on to boil, boiling fifteen or twenty minutes; then fill in what water is necessary, and put the coffee-pot on the stove. In fifteen minutes it will be as clear as amber.

BED rooms furnished in cretonne are very stylish, especially when the furniture is of light wood, although by no means confined to such use. Furniture in suit, the windows, mantel, dressing table, chairs and lounge are all draped or covered with the same cretonne. Other people have merely long curtains and dressing tables to match, together with revolving dressing chair and foot rest.

MEAT PIE.—Take mashed potatoes, seasoned with salt, butter and milk, and line a bakingdish. 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 COOK NEW POTATOES.—Wash and scrape the potatoes and boil them in water to which a pinch of salt has been added. When they are tender enough for a fork to pierce, then remove them from the water and place them in a baking-pan. Spread some butter over the top and stand them in a quick oven until they are nicely browned.

LEMON ICE.—One pint of rich lemonade with a little grated rind of a lemon in it. It must be very sweet, as it loses much in freezing. Add the whites of three eggs cut to a stiff froth. Freeze like ice cream. The juice of any fruit, with sugar and water added, may be prepared in the same way.

ICE CREAM.—One quart of milk, the yolks of four eggs, one large spoonful of flour stirred to a smooth paste in a little of the milk, and one pound of sugar; scald until thick, taking care not to let it burn. When cold, add one quart of whipped cream and the beaten whites of four eggs; flavor to suit the taste, and it is ready to be frozen.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS. One cup of Baker's chocolate cut fine, two cups of brown sugar, one cup warm water, three-fourths cup of butter. Boil until it well harden when dropped into cold water, then pour into shallow buttered pans and when almost cold, cut into small squares.

CHICKEN AND GREEN PEAS.—Cut cold roast or boiled chickens in small pieces, brown them in butter, stir in a tablespoonful of flour, and when it is brown add a pint of stewed peas with their liquor (or one can if green peas are not in season,) add salt and pepper, heat five minutes, and serve on toast.

CUP CAKE.—Five cups of sifted flour, two and a half cups of white sugar, six eggs, one cup of butter, one of sour cream, one teaspoon of soda, nutmeg. If sweet milk is used instead of sour cream, put in two teaspoons of cream of tartar.

LANDY PUDDING.—One quart of milk; two large spoonfuls of flour; the yolks of four eggs well beaten and mixed with milk; beat the whites of the eggs separately, mix with four teaspoonfuls of sugar and drop on the top and bake.

GOOD BISCUITS.—One pint of flour finely sieved, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and milk or water sufficient for paste; roll and cut rapidly, bake in quick oven.

HUMOROUS.

FATE of the peacemaker: A goose, which was traveling across the country for the benefit of her dyspepsia, was resting herself in a bit of a thicket, when along came two foxes in search of something not too bitter for dinner. Being tired and dissapointed it was only natural that they should feel quarrelsome and, as they halted near the thicket one of them observed: "if you were half as sharp as the books make you out you would not now be hungry enough to gnaw the bushes." "And if you were half as big as you think you are you would pass for a lion, minus the roar," sneered the other. "I don't want any impudence from no fifteen-cent animal of your guild!" warned the first. "Don't give me any chin music or I'll make a wreck of you!" yelled No 2. "You're a thief!" "Ditto!" "You're a——!" At this point the goose could stand it no longer. Walking out from the thicket she put on a benevolent look and observed: Gentlemen, let me settle this dispute. In the first place I want to remark——." But she never remarked. The foxes made a rush and gobbled her up.

IT rained pitchforks: The shower came up, or rather it came down—a shower never comes up—so unexpectedly that nearly everybody was taken by surprise and Jefferson street was in a panic. Young Masher, who never goes without his umbrella, saw his opportunity and sailing up to the prettiest girl with the prettiest hat in all Borlington, made a bow that is warranted to kill across the street and said, "May I offer you my umbrella?" "Oh, a thousand thanks," she said. "Papa will bring it down to his office in the morning," and she sailed away dry shod, leaving him desolate and soaking in his loneliness, like a pelican in the wilderness and as a weather vane upon the housetop.

A YOUNG gentleman was in the *Sun* office yesteday, wanting to know the definition of the word "Monticello." We couldn't enlighten him. He said he knew that "Mont" meant mount, but he could not make out "cello." We referred him to "Webster's Unabridged." He failed to find cello, kut thought by looking up violin-cello he might get some light on the subject. He found that it meant a violin an octave lower than the tenor violin. "Eureka!" he exclaimed, "I have found it; 'Mont'—mount, 'cello—an octave lower; consequently 'Monticello,—a mountain an octave lower than an ordinary mountain." Fact.

FIGHTING the tiger: "I wonder where Smith was last night," said Mrs. S. in a sort of half-soliloquy. "I know ma," exclaimed Johny; "he went to the circus." What do you mean, child?" asked Mrs. Smith, "there is no circus here now." "Oh, yes, there must be, ma, 'cause I heard pa telling a man that he was fighting the tiger nearly all night." Mrs. S. says "Oh!" in a threatening manner and looks daggers. There'll be a circus in town when Smith comes home to-night.

SPINSTER landlady—"Then you and your mamma want the same rooms you had last year?" Young lady—"Yes, Miss Sprigginns; only it isn't mamma who is with me, but my husband. I've got married since last year." S. L.—"Lor, now, have you? I'm glad to hear it. Yet, after all, I don't know why I should be glad; you never did me any harm, poor dear!"

FRENCHMAN; "Madame, you charge ver mooch too big price for zat room." Landlady: "Oh, you know, we at the watering places must make hay while the sun shines," Frenchman (indignant): "Be gar, madame, you sall nevare make ze hay of me. You must not zink zat because all flesh in grass, zat you can make hay of me."

MRS. MALLOY: "Sure, Mrs. McGinnis, an' it's rather poorly yer looking this morning." Mrs. McGinnis: "Indade, then, Malloy, and its good raison I'm having to look porly. Here's the postman just been to the doore to tell me there's a dead letter waiting for me at the post-office: an I can't fur the life of me think who it is that's dead."

"I NOTICE that Robinson is dead," said Jones to Brown. "Did he leave any money? asked Brown. "Oh, yes!" replied Jones. "How much?" asked Brown. "All he had," replied the wag.

"YES," said Sallie, "I think Mark is in love with me. He hasn't told me so, but when Fred Acker escorted me home last night, Mark looked ugly, and to-day threw a brick at Fred's yellow cat."

A LAWYER rose for a prayer at one of the Talmage revival meetings recently. He feared the judgment day and had doubts about asking for a continuance of his case.

A WIFE, having lost her husband, was inconsolable for his death. "Leave me to myself," she cried, sobbing, "you know the extreme sensibility of my nerves; a mere nothing upsets them."

YOUNG Swell: "Fraulein Mathilde, may I offer you my arm?" "Mathilde: "Oh, this offering your arm is getting monotonous. Why not offer me your hand for a change?"

"ADOLPHUS, let us leave the avenue and stroll along the margin of the river." "Not any, Evangeline; no more margins for me." (Adolphus had been speculating in futures that week.)

THE broom-drill mama is extending all over the country, but it is noticed that the young ladies who are most expert in the drill generally go of on a visit when house-cleaning commences.

A COUNTRY paper speaks of a man who "died without the aid of a physician," and adds that "such instances of death are very rare."

A RICH, vaunting and somewhat brainless millionaire was recently boasting in the presence of the Bishop of Petersborough that he had given £2,000 regularly yearly to the poor. "That's the largest insurance against fire that I ever heard of," remarked the witty clerical.

WIFE—"But my dear, I shall catch cold coming down so late to let you in." Husband—"Oh no, my love, I'll rap you up well before you come down.

READING from the local paper: "Lost, a blue sapphire gentleman's scarf-pin," etc. Schoolma'am meditatively—"What a jewel of a man he must be!"

A DUTCH Judge, on conviction of a culprit for having four wives, decided: "He hash bunishment plenty; I lifs mit one!"

MAN, like buckwheat cakes, always feels sweetest when surrounded by 'lasses.

Paper has gone into use in some of the restaurants of Berlin as plates for dry or semi-dry articles of food. There is no reason why cheap paper cups properly glazed should not be employed at railroad stations, so that passengers could take a cup of coffee along with them instead of hastily drinking it at a lunch counter.

A watchmaker at Vouvry, in Switzerland, claims to have made a watch which will run for years without winding up. The Nature says that a box containing two watches intrusted to the municipal authorities on January, 19, 1879, has just been opened, and the watches were found going.

An extensive and elaborate series of tests has been made by Prof. B. H. Thurston, to determine the comparative strength of cold punched and hot-pressed iron nuts. Every precaution was taken to insure fairness in the comparison. In respect to liability to stripping the thread, for instance, one nut of each kind was screwed on each end of the same rod, and the nuts were then pulled apart till the thread of one gave way. With only a single exception in 180, the hot-pressed nuts gave way first. It was noticed that these yielded noiselessly; but when the rod was afterwards pulled out of the cold punched, stripping their thread, they usually broke in pieces with a loud report. From this and other tests it was decided that the cold-punched nuts possessed a much greater average strength than the hot-pressed nuts; the latter never reached the highest standard strength of the former, but sometimes surpassed the minimum of the cold-punched specimens, because there was considerable variety and a wide range of strength in the iron of which the nuts were made. The makers of cold-punched nuts, are, of course, delighted.

Kidney Diseases.

Kidney diseases afflict the greater part of the human race, and they are constantly on the increase, but where the virtues of Kidney-Wort have become known, they are held in check and speedily cured. Let those who have had to constantly dose sprits of nitre and such stuff, give this great remedy a trial and be cured. In the dry form it is most economical, in the liquid the most convenient.—*Phila. Press*

Is there Ozone in the Air?—M. Thenard makes bold to doubt the commonly accepted medical theory that there is ozone in the air. Its presence in our atmosphere is determined, he says, by the change in the depth or color of prepared paper, but, after all, it is not known that there are no other substances in air which can affect the paper in the same way. By passing a current of air through a gas blast; Wittman obtained air which acted on prepared paper as ozonized air does; while, however, this air disinfected putrid water without rendering it acid, ozone, so it is stated, did not disinfect it, but turned it acid. Moreover, it is known that ozone cannot exist above 200 degrees, and yet the air modified by Wittman's method had been exposed to the temperature at which glass softens. Although he is not prepared to deny the possible presence of ozone in the atmosphere, M. Thenard holds it rash to regard as proved what is still vague and uncertain, and perhaps dangerous. These views of M. Thenard have led to considerable discussion, alike from their novelty and importance.

Wood piled in a tank and covered with quicklime, which is gradually slacked with water, is said to acquire great hardness and consistency, after the lime has acted upon it for a week or more.

It has been found by Professor Exener, of Vienna; that galvanic elements formed of three elementary substances, one of which is bromine of iodine, give perfectly constant action, and that the electomotine forces correspond to the heat values of the chemical processes.

EASILY PROVEN.—It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

WHEN Patrick saw the announcement in a shop window, "Great Slaughter in Clothing," he stepped in and inquired for "wan of thim kilt suits."

Saved from Death.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co. *Sirs*:—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has saved me from death from Bright's Disease.

S. B. HEADINGTON.

"WE old maids," remarked Miss Stibbins, "love cats because we have no husbands, and and cats are almost as treacherous as men."

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co, New York, sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

A BOAT can sail on a tack and not make a fuss about it, but when a man sails on a tack he—well, the case is different.

Vegetine!

Two Bottles Cured Me.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., MAY 30, 1881.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.: Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with a most disagreeable rash for several months, physicians being unable to tell what it was. Dr. Maxwell, Dr. McLean, Dr. Hale and other well known physicians in this city prescribed for me, some calling it Nettle Rash, some Eczema, some Poison Oak, and others Salt Rheum, but all failed to give relief, and I became so bad that I could not sleep or attend to business. Two bottles of VEGETINE have cured me, and I cheerfully recommend it as the Ne Plus Ultra of Blood medicines.

R. F. FITZGERALD, 157 Seventh street.

Canker-Humor Cured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25, 1881.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Sir—After trying a number of remedies was cured of the Red-Canker Humor by taking several bottles of VEGETINE. Yours,

J. EDGAR CRANDALL,
No. 22 Perkins street.

Vegetine in England.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 13, 1881.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston, Mass: Dear sir—I take pleasure in informing you that I have had occasion to use your well-known VEGETINE. For some time I felt run down from close application to business. I had only used two or three bottles of your popular medicine, when I felt greatly invigorated, and fit for almost any kind of work in connection with our large dry goods business.

My sister, in England, has been ailing from Nervous Prostration, Want of Appetite and General Debility. I took her a bottle of VEGETINE on my last visit, and sent her half a dozen since. At last accounts, she writes me, she has greatly improved, and feels as though she would soon be as well as ever. I am sure your VEGETINE would have a large sale in England, if introduced into that country. Believe me, yours very truly, etc.

E. T. MAHON, of Mahon Bros.
Dry Goods Merchants.

Vegetine

IS THE BEST

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

WORTH SENDING FOR.

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

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON,

524 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Those answering an advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this paper. Mention the name of the paper.

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

273

To Polish Shells.—Many shells naturally possess so fine a polish that no preparation is considered necessary for placing them in the cabinet. In general, however, it happens that when shells become dry, they lose much of their natural lustre. This may be very easily restored by washing them with a little water in which a small portion of gum arabic has been dissolved, or with the white of eggs. This is the simplest of those processes which are employed, and is used not only by the mere collector, but by the scientific arranger. There are many shells of very plain appearance on the outside, by a reason of a dull epidermis, or a skin, with which they are covered. This is removed by steeping the shell in warm water; and then rubbing it off with warm water. When the epidermis is thick, it will be found necessary to mingle with the water a small portion of nitric acid, which, by dissolving part of the shell, destroys the adhesion. This last agent must be employed with great caution, since it destroys the lustre on every part exposed to its influence. The new surface must be polished with leather, assisted by tripoli; but in many cases where even these are ineffectual, the file and pumice stone may be employed to rub off the coarse external layers.

"Threw Away Her Supporter."

Dr. PIERCE:—A neighbor of ours was suffering from "female weakness" which the doctors told her could not be cured without a supporter. After considerable persuasion my wife induced her to try your "Favorite Prescription." After using one bottle she threw away the supporter and did a large washing, which she had not done in two years before.

JAMES MILLER, 4246 Jacob street. Wheeling, W. Va.

The distance of the Sun.—If some celestial railway could be imagines, the journey to the sun, even if our trains ran 60 miles an hour, day and night and without a stop, would require over 175 years. Sensation, even, would not travel so far in a human lifetime. To borrow the curious illustration of Prof. Mendenhall, if we could imagine an infant with an arm long enough to enable him to touch the sun and burn himself, he would die of old age before the pain could reach him, since, according to the experiments of Helmholtz and others, a nervous shock is communicated only at the rate of about 100 feet per second, or 1,687 miles a day, and would need more than 150 years to make the journey. Sound would do it in about 14 years if it could be transmitted through celestial space, and a cannon ball in about 9, if it were to move uniformly with the same speed as when it left the muzzle of the gun. If the earth could be suddenly stopped in her orbit, and allowed to fall unobstructed toward the sun under the accelerating influence of his attraction, she would reach the central fire in about four months. I have said if she could be stopped, but such is the compass of her orbit that, to make its circuit in a year, she has to move nearly 19 miles in a second, or more than fifty times faster than the swiftest rifle-ball; and in moving 20 miles her path deviates from perfect straightness by less than one-eighth of an inch. And yet, over all the circumference of this tremendous orbit, the sun exercises his dominion, and every pulsation of his surface receives its response from the subject earth.

If your lungs are almost wasted by consumption Dr. Pierce's "Golden Discovery" will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat, and lung affections, it is unsurpassed. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's large pamphlet treatise on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address "World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Louisiana man is establishing an alligator farm. The hides and oil are in demand.

Woman and Her Diseases.

is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

A Venetian glass manufacturer is making a great success of ladies' glass bonnets.

How to get Well.

Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormenters. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man. Hundreds testify to this.—*Pittsburg Post.*

On the authority of M. Smirnoff, it is stated that the vineyards of Turkestan are devastated by the parasitical fungus called Erysiple.

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 id me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use

C. B. MERCER, M.D.

The Kezanlik Valley, in Roumania, is entirely given up to the cultivation of roses. The essence is sold wholesale in Paris at from £30 to £40 per pound, while it is retailed at £100 or more per pound.

Asthma and Hay Fever.

The strong testimonials given in another column in regard to the efficiency of Knight's Asthma Cure, will be read with great interest by those who suffer from that distressing disease. If such confirmed Asthmatics have been cured, there is surely hope for the most aggravated cases. The genuineness of the testimonials may be proven by correspondence with the parties whose names are given. The medicine is equally effective in Hay Fever. If taken in time, it will prevent the regular annual attack, or it will cure the disease after it has become seated.

False Ipecacuanha is distinguishable from the pure drug by being more branched by its dirty white color; and by the absence of the annular rings present in the genuine article.

Imagine for a moment the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer, annually sold, and the fact that not a single complaint has been received from all these thousands, and you may have some idea of its good qualities.

There are only six charcoal furnaces in Great Britain, and they all belong to one firm. The annual yield of charcoal iron is about 3000 tons.

Thousands of ladies cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

During the year 1881 less foreign wine was imported into Switzerland than in 1880, but the quantity of spirits imported greatly increased.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

There has been some talk of dredging the Rhine so that Cologne may be made a seaport.

That Husband of Mine.

Is three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer. $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Okeechobee Canal, in Southern Florida.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]

Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. 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.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required in to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurp