People Who Doctor Themselves.

"The extensive use of patent medicines and the enormous quantity of drugs sold without prescriptions indicate how widespread is the habit of self-doctoring," said a popular physician to our reporter. "To those who know how carelesely and ignorantly these drugs are used, the thought of the harm they do is absolutely appalling. There is no telling how long a prescription once given will be used, or with what foolish risk it will be applied in a case where it will not only not do good, but is certain to work harm."

"Which do you think do the most self-doctoring, women or men?'

"Women, decidedly, especially mothers and old women. The reckless temerity of some women in this respect is wonderful. They rush in where angels fear to tread. Hastily judging from a few symptoms that a case resembles one which the family doctor has treated, they will hunt up an old prescription and administer the dose to some confiding husband or helpless child. I could tell you some amusing stories of the mistakes that are made in this way, as well as some instances where more serious consequences resulted. Take for illustration, a headache. It may come from a dozen different causes—from hunger, from indigestion, from over-excitement of the brain, from eating too much, from inhaling foul air. The remedy for headache varies with its cause. Yet you will find women who have a universal panacea for headache, regardless of its cause. Beware of such women."

"With what medicines is the most harm done?'

"Opiates and aperients. The heedlessness with which morphine in various forms is now administered in families is alarming. The doctor comes to attend a patient who is in pain. He prescribes morphia and directs its use, and the patient is relieved. This is enough to start the average matron on a course of full destruction with morphia. The next patient may be of a different temperament, or sex, or age, requiring either a different kind or quantity of the opiate, but the prescription will be used, or, worse than all, will be revived from memory. Some drug stores watch carefully and refuse to dispense such drugs without a prescription in each case, but there are many too eager to make money to care much whether the patient is being treated by a doctor. The same is true of the use of bromide, of chloroform and of ether. The bottle that is left partly filled in a family after one patient has been treated is pretty sure to be used for another without the doctor's knowledge. As for paregoric and laudanum, the amount of stupefaction that is practiced upon children by their use is so common, as almost to cease to attract attention. Perhaps the child is naturally peevish, or is cutting teeth, or has some infantile ailment; out comes the paregoric or soothing syrup bottle, and before long the small dose ceases to have effect. Then larger doses are given, until the unfortunate youngster's system is saurated with the drug and totally deranged. Sometimes the lazy and dishonest nurse, to relive herself from trouble, administers the anodyne on her own responsibility, and the hapless child shows a dullness and stupidity for which nobody can account.

"I met a man once who was doctoring himself for dyspepsia and indigestion. He told me he wondered why he had not cured himself. He was apparently of muscular development and good constitution, but he had somehow got the idea into his head that he must exercise vigorously after every meal in order to promote digestion. He took long and rapid walks after his meals. Of course his indigestion got worse. He was apparently a man of ordinary intelligence, yet he was ignorant of the simplest law of health. I told him that if a cow could talk she would teach him more sense than to take any vigorous exercise, either physical or mental, immediately after a hearty meal. Most horses are treated more intelligently than this man was treating himself.

"What puzzles me is the fact that people are not afraid to meddle with such a delicate organism as the human body. Few persons who have watches would attempt to repair them if they should get out of order; yet they tackle the delicate mechanism of their own bodies with the recklessness of a blacksmith attempting to adjust a chronometer. The evil is widespread, and reaches not only the cases I have alluded to, but many others more difficult and dangerous than these. I have known of women experimenting with drugs in cases where a simple surgical operation of a minute's duration was all that was necessary. The evil is maidous, and one that it would be difficult to reach by legislation. It is especially common among those who have little learning which is a very dangerous thing. It is a question who are most to be pitied, those who know nothing whatever of their own bodies, or those who, having the presumption to act on very slight and insignificent knowledge, are perpetually dosing themselves with nostrums, and, with a blind faith equal to the most abject superstition, putting confidence in panaceas."

Mr Gladstone's Library.

"Within the house, in every room you seem to be surrounded by books; books, quantities of them, in the breakfast room; and in the great and noble library, the lofty room surrounded with books. Here a noble heirloom of the Glynn family, a portrait by Vandyke of Sir Kerelm Digby, hangs over the fireplace. Other interesting pictures light the way, conspicuously an engraving of Millais's portrait of Mr. Gladstone, which, however noble as an imitation of the style of Velasquez, fails to give any suggestion of the light and play of life which glows and gleams from the face of the original in every moment of conversation. You step from the library into the study—it is the anteroom of the library. At the door of the study Mr. Gladstone graciously received us, and made us at home at once in this great workshop of the mind—this scene of so many studies and cares. Here, in order or disorder, were still books, and books, and books, papers, busts, portraits, and every variety of furniture of culture and taste. We saw very few indications of any care, for costly or elegant bindings. Clearly the volumes were there, not as the furniture of the house, but the furniture of the incessantly acquisitive mind. It is a venerable apartment. At different tables—there are several in the room reserved and set apart for various occupations—the visitor is instantly impressed as by the memories of a variety of labor. Mr. Gladstone, 'it is a long time since I sat there!' This is the political table; here the Irish bills and the budgets were shaped and fashioned. And here is Mrs. Gladstone's table; here she probably planned her orphanage, and the hospital she first called into existence. This is the room where the scholar and the statesman spends the chief portion of his time; there is the theological portion of the library—an ample collection; separate compartments receive the works of Homer, and Shakespeare, and Dante; and the busts of Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Gladstone's old college friend, the duke of Newcastle, and Canning, and Cobden, and Homer beat from the book-cases, and Tennyson looks out from a large bronze medallion."

Professor F. Jenkins remarks that it is generally supposed that electricity will supersede steam, but what has thus far happened is that the work of the engines is employed to produce electricity, while electricity affords us the best means yet discovered for distributing power.

The railroad from Mexico to Calpulalpam, which places the capital in communication with Vera Cruz and Jalapa, was formally opened in January 1883.

A good remedy for warts and corns: Drop a little vinegar on the wart or corn, cover it immediately with cooking soda or saleratus, and let it remain ten minutes. Repeat several times a day for three days, and the warts and corns will be gone.

AGRICULTURE.

It is time to begin preparations for the hot beds, for not only are the frames and sashes to be made ready and put in place but the manure should be carefully prepared. The object of a hot bed is to protect the seeds and plants from exposure from cold, and also to retain sufficient heat for their germination and growth. If hot beds could be so arranged as to permit of the use of a regulator attachment, whereby a uniform temperature might be maintained at the will of the gardener, the plan would save much valuable time and loss. The manure for hot beds should be as fresh as possible, for it is used for purposes of heating more than for the nutrition afforded, and any previous fermentation or decomposition is the loss of heat that may be needed. It should also be free from coarse material, in order that the contents of the hot bed may be in as fine condition as the objects demand, and it should be kept under cover and apart from that which is to be hauled to the fields until needed for use. After the frame is made and put in position place the manure in, pressing it down firmly until it is high enough to permit sufficient space between it and the sash for growth of the particular plant required. The up per part of the manure—about two inches of it—should consist of well-rotted material, thoroughly mixed into a fine condition, with twice its bulk of dry earth. Then sprinkle half an inch of pure, dry, rich earth over this and sow the seed, covering lightly. If sweet potatoes are planted put a layer of one inch of sand between the seed and the manure, filling the spaces and covering with an inch more of sand. The seed potatoes should be placed in the beds whole, and it is best that they should not touch each other.

It requires careful attention on the part of the grower to get the plants in a proper condition for transplanting, for keeping up the heat to a proper temperature is not all. The plants should be watered systematically and also ventilated at certain times. If by the gradual exposure of the plants to the influences of the outer atmosphere they can be made accustomed to a lower temperature they will be hardier and better enabled to endure transplanting. If they grow up very thickly in the bed the surplus plants should be transplanted to another frame, and by taking advantage of the warmer days during the cold season the plants can be so managed as to suffer but very little from change of location.

Buy Small Trees.—The average American is in a great hurry to realize on his investments. If he orders a few seeds in January, he is anxious to have them sent immediately, and if he forwards six cents for a copy of some paper which contains a story of which he has read or heard he does not forget to request the publisher to send it "by return mail." Patience, which takes the form of quiet waiting, is a virtue of which he seems to be totally ignorant. He cannot wait the progress of events, but must constantly hurry and fret in order to make nature move a little faster than her wonted pace.

This tendency crops out very plainly when he purchases trees. He finds them described in the catalogue as "second class," "medium," "first-class" and "extra." These difference in these classes is principally, if not wholly; in the size and height of the trees. The larger the tree the higher the price; but the farmer "don't care anything about that." He wants good trees or none, and gives order for those of extra size, and which are four or five years old. In doing this he thinks he is acting wisely, but the nurseryman knows and the farmer will find before long that, with equal care, the small tree will grow faster and (if a fruit tree) come into bearing condition sooner than the large one.

In half a dozen years the tree that was small when planted will be larger and finer than the other. The reason for this is obvious. The larger the tree the larger the roots which it has, and the larger the roots the less fibres there will be upon them. A tree that has plenty of fibrous roots will grow readily if proper care is used in transplanting; but no amount of skill can coax a tree to live and flourish which is destitute of these little fibres. The roots of large trees are always more or less mutilated in the process of taking up, while the small trees sustain little injury from this source. Dealers in trees assert that experienced men buy small thrifty trees, while those who are just starting are anxious for the largest to be had. Those who are to set trees the coming season will do well to learn from the experience of those who, at considerable loss to themselves, have demonstrated that small trees are the ones to buy.

Colonel F. D. Curtis writes that the White Belgian carrots yield twice as much as the Long Orange, and he regards them as equally nutritious. This is doubtful, as in numerous experiments larger roots of the same variety contain proportionately less sugar and nutriment than small ones. The White Belgian carrot is not salable in the market, while the Long Orange will nearly every year sell for more than its feeding value, except to be used as an appetizer. When carrots can be sold by the wagon load at 40 to 50 cents per bushel and retail at 80 cents per half bushel the price goes far beyond their feeding value At these prices no crop can be more profitably grown near a good market.

It is well known that roots absorb large quantities of water from the soil, and that this absorbed water carries with it in solution into the plant the various substances which it collects and dissolves from the soil, upon which the plant feeds and by which it grows, but it is not so well known however, that the roots of plants are possessed of a sort of instinctive ability to select from the soil such substances as are best adapted for the nutriment of the plant, and that they have the power of rejecting substances that they do not need or which might be injurious, and that they are capable of imbibing certain substances which are used as solvents for the preparation of nutritive matter.

The composition of cow's milk is affected by various circumstances; under extreme conditions it may contain from 10 to 16 per cent. of dry matter. The milk is poorer when the quantity produced is large or the diet insufficient, and richer when those conditions are reversed. A cow is generally in full milk from the second to the seventh week after calving; after this period the milk gradually diminishes in quantity, but increases in richness. A separation of cream takes place in the udder; the milk first drawn is poor in fat, the richness increasing as milking proceeds, the last drawn milk containing two or three times as much fat as the first drawn. The milk of old cows is commonly poorer than that of young cows.

The latest cheap and effectual cabbage and currant worm killer is a pound of common alum dissolved in three gallons of rain water.

One of the best methods of keeping manure is to have it under a leaky roof, which keeps it moist, but prevents washing and drenching by rains.

Electric Wire Bells.—A simple domestic application of electricity is described by M. Lange. It is an arrangement whereby a timepiece in one room gives the hours not only there, but in any other rooms of the house, causing bells in these latter to be struck. Any timepiece will do if it strikes the hours. The negative wire of a Leclanche element, the circuit of which includes the electric bells, is attached to a metallic piece of the works of the timepiece; the positive, suitably insulated, is placed a little above the stem of the hammer. When the hammer rises contact occurs, and the bells in the other room are struck simultaneously with that of the timepiece. The system could be applied to clocks of towers and spires.

DOMESTIC.

The only real novelty in this season's carpets is the Moresque pattern, which is being very largely made up and very widely sold, considering its newness. Aside from the Moresque, small-figured carpets will be much used, as there is considerable disposition to go in that channel. The demand for floriated work of an exaggerated character, and that combining architectural designs—columns, arches, arcades, bowers, and similar structures, still continues, but almost exclusively for out-of-town trade.

Carpet manufacturers are endeavoring to "strike" a color that would prove as good a "seller" as "ecru ground," and yet it prevails very largely in spring patterns. A tea ground is attempted with good effect, and in fine goods such as Wilton and Brussels, the dead colors seem to be coming in use largely. In happy contrast to this, the "Moresque" effect is being utilized by some of our carpet manufacturers to a large extent, and continued experiments develop much that is valuable.

A Common cornstarch blanc Mange can be varied agreeably by beating jelly in just before it is poured in the mould: To one quart of milk allow four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, rub it smooth in a little cold milk, then, when the rest of the milk is at the boiling point, stir it into that when thickened enough, which will be in three or four minutes, take from the fire, sweeten with powdered sugar and beat the jelly in a cupful of this quantity. Red raspberry or catawba-grape jelly imparts a delicious flavor for it. Serve with cream, or with a sauce made of cream, flour, and sugar beaten to a froth, with half a cup of boiling water added, and a few drops of some flavoring extract which will not destroy the jelly flavor.

Mahogany for parlor furniture is recovering its lost popularity, and a great deal is now being consumed by manufacturers. The classic style of furniture appears to be increasing in favor, and many suits are made up after Greek and Roman designs, the latter especially. Lounges covered with Persian rugs are also in demand, and the rugs are now often combined with a rich shade of velvet trimmed with heavy chenille. Brass frames for screens and brass rods upon mantels and shelves are to be in use. Cretonnes are being very extensively called for, and the demand for them appears to be rather increasing than otherwise. Those showing Watteau patterns—landscapes, etc.—are usually selected. In draperies a sketchy, all-over or running vine pattern bids fair to be the prevailing one.

Black Bean Soup is made of one quart of black beans and three quarts of water. Wash the beans, then boil them until they are tender; take from the stove, turn off the water, and throw it away; rub the beans through a colander, put them back in the soup kettle, add one quart of fresh water and some stock made the day before; add pepper and salt, and any herbs you choose for seasoning. Put the herbs in a little clean cloth bag. Hard-boiled eggs cut in thick slices, and dropped in the soup just before serving, are thought to be a welcome addition; little balls of chopped beef, put together with flour, and fried brown in butter, can be dropped in place of the eggs.

Filoselle work upon embossed velvet is easy and effective. It consists in outlining with gold thread the embossed flowers and arabesques and filling in the centre of such parts with satin stitch worked in colored filoselles. Select a deep and rich-toned piece of embossed velvet and couch along every outline of the embossing two threads of Japanese gold thread, then take two shades of green filoselle and vein the leaves of the design with crewel stitch and a pale shade of filoselle of the same color as the velvet, and fill in the centres of any flowers or gometrical figures with long satin stitches,

A Pretty Chair Rack is made of an antique lace stripe put over silk. Have lace in the centre and on the silk stripes of the same width at each side embroider a pretty vine. This is lovely, made of the lace and blue silk, with sprays of small pink buds, or of cardinal satin with daisies and buttercups embroidered on it. The top is turned down and hemmed, and the bottom may be finished with lace, or be made in points with a tassel on each point.

Colcannon.—Take equal quantitites of cold boiled cabbage and cold boiled potatoes. Crush the potatoes and chop the cabbage finely; then put both into a stew pan, with a slice of butter or dripping and a little pepper and salt. Stir all briskly together over the fire till the vegetables are well mixed. Grease a dish with dripping, press the mixture into it, and put in the oven till the vegetables are very hot throughout. Turn upon a dish and serve,

Caramel.—To make caramel, put into a porcelain sauce-pan say half a pound of sugar and a tablespoonful of water. Stir it constantly over the fire until it has a bright, dark-brown color, being careful not to let it burn or blacken. Then add a tea-cupful of water and a little salt; let it boil a few moments, longer, cool and strain it. Put it away in a close corked bottle, and it is always ready for coloring soups.

A good way to remove dust from a carpet is to fasten a damp cloth over the broom; with this the dust may be literally taken up. This will be found useful in the sick-room, and also in any room where there are many small articles to catch dust. It brightens a carpet to wipe it off in this way even after the usual sweeping has been done.

Some of the brocaded stuffs with large birds and animal heads in realistic treatment are being used for the underskirts of handsome evening toilets, the ruche at the bottom, the hip and back draperies, and corsage being of velvet, lined and piped with satin, or of satin lined and corded with velvet.

China mattings will come into the market this season in new and beautiful effect, colored up as never before. The straw has to be colored and woven green, Some of the "musteer" of season 1883 importations, just in, via San Francisco, show some remarkable effects and improvements in style and color.

To extract ink from cotton, silk or woolen goods, dip the spots in spirits of turpentine, and let it remain for several hours; then rub thoroughly between the hands, and it will all disappear without changing either the color or texture of the fabric.

To remove clinkers from stoves, place a few oyster shells in the grate while the fire is burning, and the clinkers will at once become loosened and may be readily removed without injuring the lining.

Dr. D. E. Salmon has pursued parallel investigations with those of M. Pasteur, of the microbe of hen cholera, and has conclusively satisfied himself of the accuracy of the results announced by the latter. He regards his researches as demonstrating that the virulent liquids of the fowl's body contain micrococci; that these can be cultivated, and that liquids in which bacteria are cultivated produce the disease by inoculation. His experiments indicate that the activity of the virus is destroyed at a temperature of 132 deg. Fahrenheit.

Nickel is proposed as a substitute for bronze in coinage in France. It is also suggested that the new coins shall be octagonal instead of round, so that the people may not mistake them for silver in the hurry of business.

Brooklyn preachers are giving a great deal of attention to politics, but it is not true that the ward clubs attend rival political prayer meetings with torchlights and transparencies and headed by brass bands.

A big handed sawyer named Shaw,
Put his finger too near the buzz-saw,
He saw his mistake,
But each pain and ache,
St. Jacobs Oil cured in his paw.

A rheumatic old man named Meeker,
Was sick a whole year in Topeeker,
He there would have died,
But St. Jacobs Oil tried,
It sent him back cured to Osweeger.

The dancing lady, who tries to wear the skirt of her dress under her arm and the waist around her knees, and kicks her slippers clear over the orchestra chairs every night, gets $600 a week, and the city missionary gets $600 a year; the horse race scoops in $2,000 the first day, and the church fair lasts a week, works thirty of its best women nearly to death, and comes out $40 in debt.

*** "Every truth has two sides; look at both before committing yourself to either." Kidney-Wort challenges the closest scrutiny of its ingredients and its grand results. It has nothing to fear from truth. Doctors may disagree as to the best methods and remedies, for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort, agree that it by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting.

☞ With Diamond Dyes any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. Every dye warranted true to name and sample.

Reproof: A wealthy stock broker, passing along the street, surprises a ten-year-old urchin with his hand in the stock broker's pocket, attempting to perform the handkerchief trick. "You young scoundrel!" he exclaims, with severity, "are you not ashamed of yourself to steal—at your age?"

Gentlemen—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering with debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them.
J. C. STOETZEL, 683 Fulton street, Chicago, Ill.

"Out of tune and harsh:" First elder (at the "Kirk 'Skellin'")—"Did ye hear Dougal More snorin' in the sermon?" Second elder—"Parefee'ly disgraceful! He's waukened's a'!"

Vegetine,

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine
Is the great Blood-Purifier.

Vegetine
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

Vegetine
Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

Vegetine
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine
Cures the worst cases of Canker.

Vegetine
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

Vegetine
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

Vegetine
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

Vegetine
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

Physicians and Apothecaries Speak.
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.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

PILES ANAKESIS
Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy
Gives instant relief and is an infallible
CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1.00 per box prepaid by mail. Samples sent free to Physicians and all sufferers, by F. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3916, New York City. Sole manufacturers of "Anakesis."

[The Bad and Worthless
are never *imitated* or *counterfeited*. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and the people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop," or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
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.
Malaria. 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.
KIDNEY-WORT

HUMOROUS.

One better: A Minister of the Interior in Germany, who was fond of boasting of his numerous olive branches, arrived while traveling at a small town in a mountainous district, where he came across a forester, whom he invited to dinner. "Are you aware," he said, jovially, "that you are dining with the most abundantly-blessed father of a family in all Prussia?" "Am I, indeed?" exclaimed the man, "May I ask how many children your Excellency has?" "Four-and-twenty," was the proud reply. "In that case," said the forester, "may I request you to stay over tomorrow and stand godfather to my twenty-fifth?" His Excellency's face fell, but he complied with the request of his rival, who had beaten him by one.

To Ladies
suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses incident to their sex. Dr. Pierce's treatise, illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates, suggests a sure means of complete self-cure. Sent for three letter postage stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

No time to lose: A young blood who is about to enter into the holy estate of matrimony goes to seek the advice of an old friend, his family doctor. "The girl, you see," says the young man, with engaging frankness, "hasn't got any tin now, but she has a rich uncle with heart disease that—" "I don't know about that," says the doctor, reflectively, "a man with heart disease is apt to live much longer than—" "But it is a serious case. Only this morning they called in your eminent colleague, Dr. X.——." "Then if they have, marry her, sir; you haven't a minute to lose."

Unlike other cathartics Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable* no particular care is required while using them. By Druggists.

A bear broke into the house of a Nevada man the other night. He was away, and his wife thought it was he coming home drunk. She didn't stop to light a lamp, but began operations. When the bear finally got away he didn't stop running till he had traveled eleven miles into the heart of the mountains, and he was such a sight that other bears wouldn't associate with him.

"Golden Medical Discovery" (Trade-mark registered) is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

A gentleman in India, pulling on his boots, felt a horrid prickly object, like a centipede, in one of them. With great presence of mind, instead of withdrawing his foot, he forced it violently down and stamped furiously, though enduring exquisite agony in the process. But it was not a centipede, only a small blacking brush left there by a careless servant.

Consumption Cured.
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

Comparisons are odious: Miss Ethel (on donkey)—"I wonder what language Balaam's donkey spoke?" Sister—Oh! the same as Balaam spoke—Hebrew, I suppose." Miss Ethel—"Hebrew! And I find even French so difficult."

Satisfactory Evidence.
J. W. Graham, Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Tex., writes: "I have been handling Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs for the past year, and have found it one of the most salable medicines I have ever had in my house for Coughs, Colds and even Consumption, always giving entire satisfaction. Please send me one gross by Saturday's steamer."

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters
Is the oldest and best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood, Kidneys, and liver.
Durno's Catarrh Snuff cures Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane.

A classical item: The remark of the pious Æneas, the classic exclamation, "Horresco referens"—"I shudder to relate," is supposed to be the prototype of the modern expressions, "I should blush to murmur," "I should titter to ejaculate," etc.

Mother Shipton's prophecy is supposed to be about four hundred years old, and every prophecy has been fulfilled except the last—the end of the world in 1881. Buy your Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great nutural hair restorer, before the world comes to an end.

A Wisconsin deacon was publicly censured by his church for going to a negro minstrel show. He ought to have appealed on the plea that he mistook it for a night session of Congress.

The Excesses of Youth are drafts upon Old Age, payable with interest, sufferers should immediately use Allen's Brain Food; $1-6 for $5.—At druggists and at Allen's Pharmacy, 315 First Ave., N. Y.

There seems to be a great kick, so to speak, about ladies wearing their hats in the theatre, but not a single complaint has reached us thus far in weighing against their keeping them on at church.

"Rough on Corns." 15c.
Ask for "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick relief; complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Classical: Learned professor (to bookseller)—"Have you the 'Bacchæ' of Euripides?" 'Arry—"'Ere, 'a fill out o' my pouch, gov'nor!"

"Best Cough Balsam in the World." Try it. Price 10c. F. W. Kinsman & Co., Augusta, Maine.

A child being asked what were the three great feasts of the Jews, promptly replied, "Breakfast, dinner, and supper."

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.

It has been thought that the best of the four seasons for arithmetic is the Summer.

Don't Die in the House,
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CURES AND NEVER FAILS.
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
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$47 A MONTH and board for AGENTS. Send for Sample free, or 25 cents for complete outfit with all the chromos. Money returned if not satisfied. People's Magazine, Philada, Pa.

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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 the paper.

State Forest.

In Prussia there are about seven million acres of State forest, about eleven million acres of woodland owned by private persons, and about two million acres managed by the local corporations. Very little of this is planted with anything except pine, fir or beech, and almost the whole extent is cropped according to the strictest rules with a view to profit. The net return per acre, taking the State forest and private properties together, amounts to about ninety cents, which is made up by deducting the cost of culture, cutting and carrying from the gross return produced by the sales of timber. In Bavaria the State forests cover considerably more than two million acres, and the gross return is rather under $23,000,000 marks, or almost exactly $2 50 per acre. The expenses come to 15,000,000 marks. In France the forests form an important part of the public domain, yielding more than two thirds of the total revenue derived from it. The net annual profits may be set down at an average of £1,500,000 sterling; but then a large part of this sum, espacially since the fall of the empire, has been made by letting out the forests by auction for sporting purposes.

Treatment of Plants.

Watering of the plants should not be too profuse. Plants of all kinds require moisture, but it is not necessary to saturate them every time this is done, nor should they be watered too often. The beds should face the south, in order to get the full benefit from the warm exposure, and to protect at the same time from cold storms. The heat in the beds may be quickened by adding lime (fine and unslacked) to the manure when it is put in them. But this sometimes causes too much heat. To lower the heat cold water is sufficient, but, care must be used not to lower it too much on cold days. In mild weather the sash should always be raised a little for ventilation, and at night an old rug, piece of carpet or a few boards should be placed over the sash for retention of warmth. The young plants need no applications of liquid manure or solutions, as the roots soon reach to the source of nourishment below. Should they appear sickly a teaspoonful of ammonia to each quart of water will assist in reviving them out sometimes the sickly appearance is a sign that more ventilation is needed. To grow early plants under glass the operator must conclude, in the beginning, that they are to be well attended to and carefully watched, for a sudden change in the weather—either of heat or cold—often damages them before the injury can be noticed.

The annual rainfall upon the two sides of the Gulf of California shows a remarkable differencer according to Professor Silliman, of Yale College. It appears, for instance, that the eastern shore, at Culican, the capital of the Mexican province of Sinaloa, received twenty-three inches of rain in 1870, and at Mazatlan, the chief seaport, thirty-fine inches in 1880: while on the western shore of the gulf, in the peninsula or lower California, the yearly fall of water rarely reaches 4 inches.

Disappointment in matters of pleasures is hard to be borne, in matters affecting health it becomes cruel. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup never disappoints those who use it for obstinate coughs, colds, irritation of throat and lungs, etc.

What is calculated to entirely destroy confidence in geological axioms is the fact that among the curious phenomena revealed by the sinking of wells in Algeria is the existence of fishes, crabs and fresh water mollusks at considerable depths in the subterranean waters. The fishes were covered with sand-mud, but the shells of the crabs were quite bright and glittering—evidence that they had inhabited pure water.

***"Little thanks are due to him who only gives away what is of no use to himself." The thanks of invalids the world over are being showered on the inventor of Kidney-Wort, for it is giving health to all. Kidney-Wort