American Coin.

"There is really no end," said an amateur coin collector, "to the list of articles collected in cabinets. I collect only American silver coins, and I know that there is a whole world of absolutely unsuspected details about this branch of collecting. There, for instance, is the mystery about the coinage of 1804. A small number of dollars was struck, and of these coins not one has ever been found. There are two specimens in existence of the 1804 dollar, but there is every reason to believe that these were restrikes made in 1828 by some one in the mint at Philadelphia in a surreptitious and unlawful way for some collector who had influence. What can have become of those dollars that have disappeared so completely? From time to time at auction sales one of the restrikes appears, and at each sale fetches a greater sum. As high as $1,600 has been paid for one of them. But what shall be said of the half dollars of 1804? Of these no less than 156,519 specimens were coined, yet none has ever been discovered. A certain number of half dollars bearing the date 1805 will, if examined closely, discover that the five has been struck over a four. This only shows that a certain number of the 1804 half dollars was never issued from the mint and was converted into 1805 pieces, but it does not explain the total vanishing of those that were issued. There can be no doubt that something happened of a mysterious character which caused the dollars and half dollars to disappear, for the quarters of that year are not particularly scarce; a fine specimen costs only $10, and a fair specimen can be had for $2. Yet there were only 6,738 pieces of that denomination struck in that Annus Mirabilis for us collectors, and of dollars there were 19,570. There were only 321 dollars struck the next year, and these were in all probability for the cabinets of collectors, for no dollar was issued in 1805. Then the coinage of silver dollars ceased, and did not begin again until 1836. It would be easy to frame the hypothesis that the larger American silver coins were over-weight and that merchants bought them up and sold them for melting. But although the facts in relation to the dollars bear out this theory, yet the annals of the mint about the half dollars are opposed to it, for in 1805 there was a very large issue of this piece, and so on every year until 1815, when there was comparatively a small issue. In 1816 there was no coinage at all of half dollars. Coins of this denomination for 1815 are rather scarce, so that a fine specimen is worth from ten to twenty dollars according to its appearance.

Coins are graded as proof, uncirculated, fine, good and fair. The thorough-paced collector has nothing to do with dealers or with auction sales, but hunts for his game with an eye ever watchful for a chance. When he passes the cribs where the ferrymen take the toll, his eye glances rapidly over the heap of coins spread before the official Cerberus. Should he see a dime, of suspicious appearance, he says, in a hurried way, 'Excuse me, I'm a coin collector," and with this brief apology he picks up the coin, and after a brief inspection he replaces it by one of the same denomination and departs with his prize perfectly heedless of the cutting way in which the toll gather insists that he will not have his money handled by strangers. After a few skirmishes of this kind the ferrymen come to look upon him as an amiable lunatic, and whenever they receive an odd-looking piece make a point of giving it to him in change.

The great object of a collector is to complete a series, that is to say, to have one of every variety of any given denomination that has been coined. The most desirable in American silver coins are half dollars and dimes, because there are fewer breaks in these than in any other American issues. The earliest pieces, of course, are not in circulation, and the collector who sticks to his programme—an excellent one—of never going near a dealer, nor frequenting any auction sale, will not be likely to have any specimens of these in his cabinet. But it is well to know that before the mint was organized there was coined somewhere a small supply of the "dismes" and half-dismes mentioned by Washington in his fourth annual address. The want of small coins was keenly felt, and the first President was so evidently at one with the popular feeling in the matter that a legend is extant that these small pieces were coined out of his silver plate. But in what mint they were coined is a question that has been asked but not answered. Some persons believe that they were coined in England, but patriotism repels such a thought. Nor is it necessary to frame such a conjecture, because there were two localities in the land where ample preparations had been made for coining silver, but had been arrested by the formation of the Federal Union, which took from the States the right of coinage. The two points where the "dismes" and half-dismes could have been coined were Annapolis, in Maryland, and Dedham, in Massachusetts. The work was in all probability done at the latter place, for there has always been a strong local tradition that the first coins of the Union were struck there. The dime of 1792, or Washington dime, as collectors call it, has on the obverse a young man's head with flowing hair, facing to the left. The date 1792 touches the lower part of the bust. Around is the legend: "Liberty, Parent of Science and Industry." On the reverse is a small eagle flying to the left, with the legend, "United States of America." Beneath the eagle is the word "Disme." The first regular issue from the Philadelphia Mint of dimes was in 1796, whereas dollars and half dollars and half dimes were coined in 1794. In 1794 and the succeeding year the head of Liberty on the coins has the hair flowing without any restraint, but in 1796 when the quarters and dimes begin, this had been changed, and all the coins have the hair confined with a fillet. This lasted until 1807, when in the latter part of the year was issued the head of Liberty with the Liberty cap. This is considered with reason the most beautiful of American coins, and continued without change down to 1837 for dimes and to 1838 for quarters, and to 1839 for half dollars and 1836-1840 for dollars, when the beautiful head of Liberty was displaced for a figure of Liberty seated. The dollars struck in 1840 and succeeding years until 1840 were tentative efforts only, the first large issue being in 1840. You can understand that it is very easy to recognize a dime or half dime with the head of Liberty among others; the reverse bears an eagle with a heraldic shield. This has been retained for the larger silver pieces, but the small coins have a reverse which is simply insipid. Dimes as far back as 1814 are in circulation, but they seldom rank above good. Dimes of 1822 are very rare, and one in good condition is worth $3. For fine specimens the value mounts higher, but it is injudicious to think of the auction value of a piece as tending to a pot-hunting spirit greatly to be reprobated."

The experiments of Dr. Hænsel, a German savant, have awakened much interest. He has succeeded, after many experiments, in photographing several flashes of lightning. The photographs took in part of the landscape, and made it possible to estimate with accuracy the locality where the lightning struck. It also proved possible to compute the length of the course traversed by the current. These experiments are to be continued with the aid of stereoscopy.

It is denied by Schmidt Muhlheim that the formation of part of the milk obtained from a cow begins with the process of milking, and that the udder is too small to give room for all the fluid to be obtained at one milking: On the contrary, the most thorough effort will leave some milk in the ducts, whence it is driven into the milk reservoirs by the newly-formed secretion pushing from behind, and which may be obtained after the lapse of an hour from the time the milking began.

AGRICULTURE.

STORING POTATOES.—There are three methods of storing in general use, each of which has its merits and its champions. Three general principles underlie these several methods, viz: Protection against frosts and temperature, freedom from moisture and avoidance of heating caused by storing too deep. The advantages claimed for storing in barrels are that the roots are easily handled, do not suffer from abrasion, can be easily examined, and if disease appears it can be readily checked and removed. The chief objection to this method is the time and expense involved when the crop is a large one. Bins are largely coming into use, especially in localities near large cities, for the potatoes can at any time be readily reached and prepared for market. A cool, dry, well ventilated cellar, with the light excluded, is an admirable place in which to store potatoes.

The argument in favor of storing potatoes under ground is that there is little if any loss by evaporation. Objections to the plan are the labor involved in opening the banks when the roots are required and the risk involved from the extremes of too close or insufficient covering. When pits are employed it is important that arrangements be made for ventilation.

When stored in cellars, barns or root-houses it is a safe plan not to fill the bins with roots to a depth exceeding three or four feet. It has been claimed that lime sprinkled in barrels or bins at that rate, say one pound to each barrel, tends to prevent decay by acting as an absorbent and neutralizing the earthy odors. The importance of excluding light from potatoes and keeping them as cool as possible without freezing, cannot be over-estimated.

SAVE THE CORNFODDER.—There will be as good a crop of cornfodder this year as in most years, hence it behooves every farmer to look to its careful preservation, which is not always done as well as it should be. It is true the odder is a heavy article to handle, unless the husking is deferred to a period when the fodder becomes somewhat dry, sometimes a lot is mouldy, and then it is frequently left in the field until the latter part of November or beginning of December, greatly to its injury. The corn itself, when the husking is deferred, frequently becomes mouldy, and its value deteriorated. It is better to husk it as soon after the stalks are cut and the grains have become hardened, and crib at once. This allows the air to pass through the mass freely and dries it gradually and safely.

All farmers, who have any experience in feeding good cornfodder, must admit that cattle prefer it to the best clover hay, and it is fully as milk-producing, and more so when the stalks are slightly salted. They will then eat up all that is thus prepared for them and thrive upon it. We know this as well from our own experience as the experience of others. Cornfodder is not, therefore, merely worth being cured in the best manner, but it should be an object of real concern with all who keep cattle, equally as much as with clover hay. It is not pleasant, then, to see so many fields of fodder everywhere over the country moulding and spoiling late in November, or even the forepart of December, merely for the sake of a little additional labor to preserve it as it should be, by storing it away to help out the winter' stock of cattle food.

Dogs have done more injury to sheep husbandry than all other causes combined, and, considering the importance of the evil, it does not receive that notice at the hands of the agricultural press that it rightly deserves. As a rule the larger number of dogs that devastate the flocks are worthless and valueless, and should not be tolerated in any community, but that they do exist is demonstrated by the complaints that come from all quarters regarding their ravages.

THE man in charge of a herd of cattle or sheep that cannot tell when some member is absent without counting the whole lot, had better go into some other business. We have heard the owner of a drove of near a thousand herd of cattle at the West say he could tell if a single animal was absent simply by allowing the herd to pass him. We would be inclined to take any man's statement to that effect with a degree of allowance.

A PRACTICAL farmer, and one who has thoroughly tested the matter, says that wooden posts will last in the ground even longer than iron if treated as follows: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized coal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot.

WE can readily understand how our neighbor who rises at 7 in the morning and spends three or four hours of almost every fair day and all of the rainy days in the town or village, gossiping or talking politics, does not prosper at farming, and he does not deserve to succeed.

MIX chopped onions with the food once a day for several days and ground ginger two or three times a week and you may check early symptoms of cholera in poultry. Afterward give both once a week.

DO NOT leave any unoccupied land to grow a crop of weeds. When an early crop is removed sow at once any crop that will keep them down. Buckwheat or peas are good and may be turned under before frost.

KEEP the poultry busy if you wish to keep them in health, and make them scratch if you wish for eggs; but keep them quiet and well fed if you wish to make them fat.

AN agricultural experiment station has been established in Wisconsin. The work of the station is to be conducted by the professors of the agricultural department of the Wisconsin university.

STORE potatoes in shallow bins in a cool, dark, and dry cellar. As near 50 degrees as possible is the proper temperature in which to keep them through the winter.

THE successful farmer and housekeeper are the reading ones in nine cases out of ten. It is only by reading that one can keep up with the times in which we live. It has been aptly said that an agricultural community without books and papers relating to farming and housekeeping are like a ship at sea without rudder or compass.

An Improved Nose-Piece.—An improved nose-piece for eye-glasses has been patented by Mr. William J. Suttie of New York city. The object of this invention is to provide a nose-piece which will be less easily broken when being secured to the eye-glass or when dropped than the ordinary nose-piece. The invention consists in providing the eye-glass nose-piece with a covering layer of some non-conductor of heat, such as rubber, varnish, japan or other gums which material is applied to the nose-piece in a liquid or plastic state and then dried or hardened. This covering layer does not interfere with the elasticity of the nose-piece and protects the skin of the nose from being disfigured or marred by the metal nose-piece.

—The old industry of glass making has had such a revival in Venice that 15,000 people now make beads, while many others are employed in glass-blowing and mosaic.

DOMESTIC.

HOW TO REMOVE FLOCK PAPER FROM WALLS.—Flock papers are painted with a specially prepared oil gold size, upon which, by an ingenious process, the ground cloth, which is the flock, is dusted, and to which it sticks, the superfluous flock being afterwards brushed off. As will be supposed, there must be a good body of gold size put upon the paper to make it hold the quantity of flock it does, and it is this body of size which gets very hard that makes these old flocks so difficult to get off. Obviously, the principal aim in removing these papers should be directed to quickly destroying this gold size and let the water get to the parts underneath. There are several compositions which will effect this purpose. It can be burnt off with heat, just as paint is removed from wood. Boiling water, used very hot, will soften the gold size and paper as well, and will help towards the desired end much better than cold water. A mixture of common soda, used very strong, with a little quicklime added, is also a good mixture to use, but rather dirty. The quickest and best method is to use a solution of caustic soda, put on with a brush made with fiber, as it will destroy bristles. This is a very powerful dissolver of oil or paint, and care must be taken in using, as it will burn the skin and of course destroy paint wherever it touches.

QUICK RISING YEAST.—Bread that can be made with one mixing and rising is often desirable. Soften one yeast cake with one pint of luke-warm water, and stir in one cup of sugar and one cup of flour; let this rise. Have ready by the time this is risen one dozen medium sized potatoes, boiled and put through a colander; add these, with a quart of hot water and a quart of cold water and a little salt to the first yeast made, let it rise again. When risen keep in a cool place; it will be ready for use the next day. To make a loaf of bread, take two cups of this yeast, with a little salt and stir in the flour, kneading rather stiff; put it in the tin, let it rise, and bake it. This yeast will keep two weeks in cool weather.

BUTTER DRESSING.—Four tablespoonfuls of butter, one of sugar, one teaspoonful of mustard, a dash of cayenne, one cup of milk, half cup of vinegar, three eggs. Let the butter get hot in a pan, stir in flour until a smooth paste, without browning, add milk and let it come to a boil; beat eggs, salt, mustard, sugar and pepper together and add the vinegar; stir this into the boiling mixture until it thickens as soft custard: take off immediately or it will curdle. Set away to cool; bottle it if you wish and it will keep for two weeks.

TO WASH printed goods which have a black ground with a white pattern: dissolve two ounces of common salt, two ounces of red chromate of potash, and two and a half ounces of sal soda in a wash-boiler of water heated to boiling point. Put the dress into this hot bath for five minutes, and frequently turn and stir it. Then wash it thoroughly in clean water. The black ground will not be dull and "foxy," and the white portion of the goods will appear perfectly bright and clear.

BALTIMORE PUDDING.—One cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one of chopped suet, one of chopped raisins, three and a half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, one of mace, one of allspice and one of grated nutmeg. Beat the molasses, suet, raisins and spices together; then stir in the milk, in which dissolve the saleratus; then the flour. Steam five hours and serve with sauce.

STEWED TURNIPS.—Peel a quart of young turnips, slice them half an inch thick; then cut them in half-inch dice, and put them over the fire in salted boiling water; boil them for about fifteen minutes, or until they are tender; then drain off all the water, add two table-spoonfuls of butter, and a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper, heat the turnips quickly, and serve them hot.

MAPLE SYRUP CARAMELS.—If up in the mountains, where the real article is easily procurable, take either a pound of the block sugar or a pint of the syrup. Set the saucepan containing it in a pan of boiling water. As soon as it melts add a half pint (one breakfast-cup full) of cream. Boil for ten minutes, pour into a pan and mash out in small squares with a knife before it grows cool.

INDIAN SUET PUDDING.—One-half pound suet, chopped fine; one cup molasses, one pint milk, one egg, meal to make a very thin batter, teaspoonful ground cloves, teaspoonful ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful salt, a little nutmeg, a few currants or chopped raisins. Boil or steam three hours. Serve with sauce.

DUTCH SAUCE.—Thicken a little drawn butter with the yolks of two eggs; take care the yolk does not curdle. Add a little lemon juice the last thing, some grated nutmeg a little pepper and salt. About a teaspoonful of lemon juice to two yolks of eggs.

HOW TO KEEP FLOWERS.—Mix a little carbonate of soda with the water in which flowers are immersed, and it will preserve them for a fortnight. Common salpetre is also a very good preservative.

HOW TO CURE HICCOUGH.—Hiccough in children was immediately stopped or checked by giving them a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar. The same remedy was tried on adults with similar instantaneous effect.

SURPRISE-CAKE.—One egg, one cup of sugar, a scant half cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, one and a half cups of flour, and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. This is a good recipe for doughnuts.

CORN BREAD.—One pint meal, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 egg, piece of butter size of an egg, 3 teaspoons baking powder sifted with the meal and flour, and not quite 1 pint of sweet milk.

STOVES and iron-wear should be heated gradually the first time they are used. Rub the rusty spots on a stove with sand-paper and then with kerosene.

A WET umbrella should be left with the handle downwards to drain and dry. It will last much longer when cared for in this manner, as it will dry quickly.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—Two cups each corn meal, graham flour and sour milk, 1 of molasses, 1 teaspoon soda, steam four hours.

SEASONING SAUSAGE MEAT.—For one hundred pounds meat use salt twelve ounces, pepper six ounces, sage four ounces.

Saffranin, one of the new azo colors, is recommended as cheaper and better than alkanet for coloring oils, pomades, cerates, etc. One part of saffranin is dissolved in a mixture of twenty parts of alcohol and eighty of water. The color is permanent, and is not destroyed by borax, or similar substances.

HUMOROUS.

AN old man was arraigned before an Arkansas court for some trifling offense, and among the witnesses was an old woman who, in giving her testimony, made such efforts to shield the old man that the judge asked:

"Madam, have you known this man very long?"

"Yes, sir," the old woman replied. "I have known him a very long time. When I was a young girl this man used to visit me. In fact, Judge, we were sweethearts," and she twisted her apron and looked down.

"Ah, I see!" the Judge replied, "used to be sweethearts, and think so much of each other now because you did not marry each other then?"

"You are mistaken, Judge, for we did marry each other then, and are husband and wife now."

"Indeed!" the Judge exclaimed, "this is a remarkable case. Liberate the old fellow, Mr. Officer."

A NEW York broker, who left the street three or four years ago, one day received a call from a man up the river, who announced that old Blank was dead.

"Old Blank. Yes, I remember him; so he is dead?

"Yes, and his heirs are trying to break the will."

"They are?"

"Yes, and they are going to prove he was crazy. They want you as a witness."

"Want me? Why, I knew nothing of the old man, except that I once invested $10,000 for him."

"Well, that's all they expect to prove by you."

"What, eh!"

"Why, if you'll come into court and swear that the old man let you have $10,000 to invest for him the case is made out. When can you come?

He never went.

A SHORT memory: Woman with dog jumping at her, to professor, owner of the animal—"For heaven's sake, man, call your dog off or he will upset me." Professor, standing on one foot and scratching his head—"One minute, madam, one minute; (to himself) as soon as I can remember the infernal brute's name."

"Now, Johnny, if you don't go right away to the post office I'll give you a good whipping."

"Well, if you'll give me a 'good whippin' I guess I'll not go right away. I have had so many bad whippin's I'd be mighty glad to get a good one, if it won't hurt. Nothin' that's good hurts, you know."

"MA, is Long Branch an awful dirty place?"

"Why, no, my child—what made you think so?"

"Why here is an advertisement that says that it is washed by the tide twice a day."

LEMON pudding. A half pound of bread crumbs, a half pound of suet, the juice of a lemon with the grated rind, quarter of a pound of brown sugar, two eggs; mix well; boil half an hour; pour into a mold.

FOR washing hands that have become cracked or blackened, there is nothing better than Indian meal rubbed on with soap. It not only removes the dirt but softens and whitens the hands as well. For men and boys doing farm and shop work it is excellent and should be kept always at hand.

IN high dudgeon: "I cannot understand what offended Mr. Duday last night at the party," said the High School girl; "he and his company took their departure in high dudgeon very early, however." "Why, I thought they left in the same carriage they came in," replied Amy.

IN season: She was a sweetly inexperienced young housekeeper, as one may gather from her remark when some one suggested that she should purchase spring mattresses. "Yes," she replied, "if they are in season we'd better have some."

A VERMONT editor in publishing one of Byron's poems changed the words, "Oh, gods!" to "Oh, gosh!" because the former was too profane for his readers.

"YES," said the doctor, "I wanted that patient as bad a tramp wants rum, but I sent him over to Dr. Tombs just to make Tombs think I had more business than I could handle."

Photographing Wild Beasts.—An enterprising Parisian photographer, M. A. Pettit, visited Planet's menagerie recently, with the object of taking photographs of the wild beasts in their cages. The existing photographs of these animals, taken as they are from the space outside the cage, necessarily show the bars, which spoil the effect. M. Planet the proprietor of the menagerie, accompanied the artist in his adventurous round, and the animals, as a rule behaved very well. A splendid group, consisting of a lion, lioness and two cubs, was particularly successful, the "sitters" not moving a muscle during the operation. The leopard, too, proved an excellent subject. The tigress, however, exhibited a specimen of her temper in two vigorous dashes on the photographic apparatus, in one of which M. Pettit received a savage blow of her paw on the leg. This, a French paper states, is the first time that wild beasts have been photographed in their dens, and it is believed that the results of M. Pettit's dangerous experiment will be of considerable service to animal painters and sculptors.

A substitute for coffee is growing into an important article of commerce in London. The kola nut is largely used in tropical Africa to make an invigorating beverage and some months ago it was subjected to a careful analysis, the result of which was that it was found to be richer in caffeine than the best coffee, while it contains the same active principle as cocoa. The negroes are said never to touch coffee when they can obtain kola nut. Dr. Damell, an authority on such matters, says that it will soon find its way into European commerce. Samples have been sent to medical men in London for experiment, and to farmers and planters for agricultural purposes. It is believed to aid digestion, and also to render people capable of withstanding the depression consequent upon prolonged labor. More enthusiastic advocates still say that it relieves melancholia, and not only subdues the craving for alcohol, but prevents its intoxicating effects.

A Musical Electrical Wheel.—An experiment by Professor M. S. Carhart is as follows: A disk of sheet iron was pierced with two circles of quarter-inch holes concentric with the disk, the number of holes in the two circles being 32 and 64 respectively. On one side of the disk was placed a horseshoe magnet with its poles very near the rows of holes. On the other side were arranged two corresponding induction bobbins. The circuit was completed through a telephone and either bobbin at pleasure. Upon rotating the disk rapidly, a clear musical sound was produced in the telephone, the pitch rising with the rapidity of rotation. Moreover, the bobbin opposite the circle of sixty-four holes gave the octave above the other, and each gave a note of the same pitch as was produced by blowing a stream of air through the corresponding holes.

The following is a new German method for preparing a pressed enamel upon glass: A mixture of dry enamel, thick pine oil, and dammar lac is laid on the glass in a semi-dried state. After drying the drawing is pressed in. The enamel is then burned. In this way it is possible to reproduce the forms of figures in slight relief, the feathers of birds, the hairs of animals and the veins of leaves.

Penetrated to the Bone.

Alderman John Baxter, Toronto, Canada, avers that St. Jacob's Oil will penetrate to the bone to drive out pain. *I know it, for I have tried it*; it hits the mark every time.

To remove fish-bones from the throat Professor Volclini, at Breslau, recommends a gargle composed of muriatic acid, 4 parts; nitric acid, 1 part; and water, 240 parts. The teeth have to be protected by lard or oil. The fish-bones become flexible, and they disappear entirely after a short time.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which sulphur, sugar of lead and nitrate of silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. SMITH, KLINE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, Pa. and C. N. CRITTENTON New York.

An apparatus for registering earth currents has been made by a Berlin physicist. It consists of a very delicate galvanometer enclosed in a case with a clockwork arrangement for giving a photographic plate a steady downward motion. A fine ray of light is focused from the galvanometer mirror on the photographic plate. The latter moves at the rate of about three inches per hour, and the mark traced by the point of light shows the observer the variations of the galvanometer from minute to minute.

The Feeble Grow Strong

When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is used to promote assimilation of the food and enrich the blood. Indigestion, the chief obstacle to an acquisition of strength by the weak, is an ailment which infallibly succumbs to the action of this peerless corrective. Loss of flesh and appetite, failure to sleep, and growing evidence of premature decay, are speedily counteracted by the great invigorant, which braces up the physical energies and fortifies the constitution against disease. No such protective against chills and fever and other diseases of a malarial type exists, and it relieves constipation, liver disorder, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments with certainty and promptitude. A change, as gratifying as it is complete, soon takes place in the appearance, as well as the sensations, of the wan and haggard invalid who uses this standard promoter of health and strength.

Mr. Thomas Urquhart has made a careful comparison of the cost of wood, anthracite coal and petroleum refuse as fuel for locomotives on Russian railways, and finds that the petroleum is at least fifty per cent. more economical than either wood or coal. The oil presents the further advantage of giving rise to much less smoke and dirt than the other kinds of fuel.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor.—Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Carrier pigeons are so liable to destruction by birds of prey that young ravens, which are attacked much less, have been tried as substitutes at Coblentz, Prussia, from which place they made very satisfactory trips of about forty miles.

Thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, have been sold, and from all over the land comes one universal cry, "Carboline, as now improved and perfected, is the best hair restorer ever used." Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Rabitsch has used with success, in some affections of the skin, and alcoholic solution of salicylic acid, having the strength of ten per cent. (ten parts of salicylic acid, ninety parts alcohol). Sometimes the affected parts are merely sponged with this solution; in other instances bandages, moistened with the solution, are applied.

"I was most dead with heart difficulty, can now do a days work, and sincerely recommend Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator as the remedy.—Geo. Gladding, Hartsgrove, O." $1. per bottle at your drug store.

—Brooklyn's debt exceeds $38,000,000.

DARDANELLE, ARK.—Dr. M. M. Croom, says: "Epowh's Iron Bitters is the best medicine in the world and is effecting miraculous cures."

—Justice Matthews has been visiting his home in Ohio.

Emory's Little Cathartic Pill—best made for Liver Complaint and biliousness. Tasteless, harmless, infallible. 15c.

Dispatch is the soul of business.

Chrolthion collars and cuffs are cheapest in the long run. They wear longer than any other, and you save cost of washing.

Learn to control your temper.

ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILLS TRADE MARK.

The pills are warranted to be PURELY vegetable, free from all mineral and other poisonous substances. They are a certain cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Loss of Appetite, and all diseases arising from the

Liver, Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys.

They remove all obstructions from the channels of the system and purify the blood, thereby imparting health, strength and vigor. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps by

P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO.,

83 Mercer St., New York,

Sole Manufacturers of ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILLS.

Send for circular.

HOP PLASTER

This porous plaster is famous for its quick and hearty action in curing Lame Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Crick in the Back, Side or Hip, Neuralgia, Stiff Joints and Muscles, Sore Chest, Kidney Troubles and all pains or aches either local or deep-seated. It Soothes, Strengthens and Stimulates the parts. The virtues of hops combined with gums—clean and ready to apply. Superior to liniments, lotions and salves. Price 25 cents or 5 for $1.00. Sold by druggists and country stores. Mailed on receipt of price. *Hop Plaster Company*, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

A GREAT SUCCESS

☞ the best family pill made—Hawley's Stomach and Liver Pills. 25c. Pleasant in action and easy to take.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

GEORDIE, dancing around, and very mad—"O, ma! ma! every lick you hit me makes me badder and badder!" The flogging goes on. Geordie—"O ma! every lick you hit me makes me gooder and gooder!"

"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.

EXPERIENCE: "Yes," said Mrs. Brownsmith, "I want a good girl and possibly you might do, but have you had any experience?" "Ixparience, is it?" replied the damsel, resting her hands on her hips and tossing her head in the air. "Ixparience is it? Faith, and haven't Oi been in no less than twinty families during the last month?"

Women 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.

In a recent lecture Prof. Flower, F. R. S., remarked that the whales of our time are the largest of known creatures, past or present. Instead of living in an age of degeneracy of physical growth we are, therefore, in an age of giants; but it may be at the end of that age, for the whales—like other existing great animals—are fast approaching extinction.

If your lungs are almost wasted by consumption Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical 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.

It is calculated that more than 50,000 soldiers fall victims to malaria in Italy every year, and great numbers of working people are attacked. A map prepared by the Italian minister of war shows that of the country's sixty-nine provinces only six are free from malaria and in twenty-four provinces its ravages are very severe.

The Blood Would Run.—For five years I was a great sufferer from Catarrh. My nostrils were so sensitive I could not bear the least bit of dust; at times so bad the blood would run, and at night I could hardly breathe. After trying many things without benefit I used Ely's Cream Balm. I am a living witness of its efficacy. PETER BRUCE, Farmer, Ithaca, N. Y. (Easy to use, price 50 cents.)

BE sure and give the cellar a thorough cleaning out before you begin to store your fruits and vegetables in it. A good white-washing will do to finish with.

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.

Ladies and children's boots and shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

Science is pronouncing against covering the walls of houses with paper. The paper itself gives off deleterious particles, and the paste, by the dampness, undergoes organic decomposition. Ornamental tiles, impermeable cement and thin galvanized iron are suggested as substitutes. All porous walls absorbing vapor are objectionable.

C. Farley, city marshal, 243 Broadway, N. Y., says: "I had rheumatic gout 20 years; tried everything; now take Dr. Elmore's R.-G. It has cured my crippled feet, and beats all other medicines and treatments in the world."

THE next shorthorn herd book will contain the pedigrees of 4,800 bulls and 6,000 cows and heifers and will be published in two volumes.

SALTMARSH, ALA.—Dr. James R. Mills, says: "Several of my patients have used Brown's Iron Bitters for chronic indigestion with benefit."

REASSURING: Sick man—"What! a lady physician? I want a doctor, to make me well—not a woman, to make love to me." Woman physician (bashfully)—"I promise not to do neither."

As a Rule We Never Endorse Proprietary Remedies,

But "Anakesis" as a remedy for piles, the discovery of a cultivated and experienced physician fully approved by Doctors of all schools and in successful use on 3 continents for a quarter of a century, seems to us to be of exceptional merit. It is really all that is claimed for it and WILL CURE PILES. Any sufferer may be satisfied without cost by sending to P. Neustaedter & Co., box 2418 P. O., New York City for free samples.

SCENE on a hotel piazza:

Child—"Nurse Mary is a bad woman."

Mamma—"Why?"

Child—"She wanted me to bring my doll down here before it was dressed."

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, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

A MILWAUKEE woman, who had just married her third husband, rolled him up in a rag carpet and spanked him with a shovel because he let the kitchen fire go out during her absence.

For relieving Throat Troubles and Coughs, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have a world-wide reputation. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

A BANGOR bride banged her husband's head with a broomstick because he refused to buy her a gallon of ice cream.

Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

A GALVESTON groom pulled his wife's ear on account of her weakness for flirting with handsome men.

For aged men, women, weak and sickly children, without a rival. Will not cause headache. Brown's Iron Bitters.

—To be simple is to be great.

Obliged to Leave Work.

Read the evidence of a worthy mechanic who was obliged to leave work, who has been cured, and is now able to again attend to his labors and support his family.

Mr. Henry Williams was recently spoken to about his general health. He replied by making a general statement, which is in substance as follows: I was formerly employed in the sewing machine works at East Bridgeport, Conn., until I was taken sick and obliged to leave work. After a couple of months of hard battle I am about well and ready to return.

I feel impelled, from a sense of duty, to make known my case, with the hope that it will be made known to every suffering man and woman with diseased kidneys, that there is a medicine called Hunt's Remedy capable, as I believe, of curing any case of the most extreme form, and when no other relief can be obtained. I will give you some of the details of my case, observing at the same time that language could hardly describe my sufferings.

About two months ago I caught a heavy cold which settled in my kidneys, and the pains in the small of my back were something fearful. I was unable to work, and suffered the most when walking or standing for any length of time; had two doctors, but received no benefit from either. I had a natural antipathy against patent medicines, but I tell you that is all gone. I saw Hunt's Remedy advertised, sent and got a bottle, and with the first dose I began to get well. I continued the use of it, and am now around as you see me, and am perfectly well, and am about to go to work. I consider it the greatest medicine for kidney complaints ever yet discovered. If my statement will be of service you are at liberty to use my name.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

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THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

The only known *specific* for Epileptic Fits. ☞ Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. ☞ Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured. Equalled by none in delirium of fever. ☞ Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness. Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. ☞ Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing cause. ☞ Routs biliousness and clears complexion. Charming resolvent and matchless laxative. ☞ It drives Sick Headache like the wind. ☞ Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. ☞ Restores life-giving properties to the blood. ☞ Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. ☞ ☞ Reliable when all opiates fail. ☞ Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money refunded. ☞ ☞ Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand Leading physicians in U. S. and Europe. ☞ Leading clergymen in U. S. and Europe. ☞ Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror. ☞ For sale by all leading druggists. $1.50. ☞

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ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD, ROSE-COLD, CATARRH, HAY-FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A. EASY TO USE

HAY-FEVER

Ely's Cream Balm when applied by the finger into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores taste and smell. A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will positively cure.* Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cents by