### The Pyramids.

In visiting the pyramids the questions to be determined were, in many cases, almost hopeless of solution. Strange as it may seem, no two estimates of the exact size of the Great Pyramid agreed with each other. In spite of the immense mass of written and printed observations, it was still a question how many Pharaohs were engaged on the building. The comparative antiquity of this pyramid and the other fifty or sixty that have been examined was unknown. The absolute age of the pyramid building dynasties is still, and must long be undetermined. The methods of working were unknown, and no reasonable view had been propounded as to the tools with which such stupendous results were obtained. The object to be reached by rearing such masses of almost solid masonry, was a matter of keen controversy. No intelligent survey of the whole pyramid platform, no correct plan and section, no distinct enunciation of the problems evolved were accessible. We had only the opinions of prejudiced observers, airing pet hobbies of their own, or careless exaggerations of facts, curious enough, no doubt, in themselves, but presented in such a fashion as to complicate rather than elucidate the difficulty. The Council of the Royal Society appears to have satisfied itself that Mr. Petrie had worked in a straightforward way, inclining neither to this opinion nor to that, until the whole of the facts which could be ascertained was before him, and that even then he had proceeded in so cautious a manner that his work, while it remains a monument of the possibilities of modern scientific inquiry, will hereafter be found rather the indispensable basis of future inquiry than a conclusive statement itself. The soundness of the great mass of calculations which he has brought home can only be proved by years of investigation; but it may safely be said that nine-tenths of them will be found wholly new, and that the very soberness and moderation of his conclusions, while they place him immeasurably above mere theorists, will at the same time in all probability be pushed by others far beyond anything he has ventured to assert. This is as it should be. Investigators are seldom content, as he is, to state facts only; but it is their province to provide facts for those who know how to use them, though it is not in their power to prevent a misuse of what they have brought together by rash or prejudiced or interested partisans.

Mr. Petrie went the right way to work. Without extraneous assistance he took his baggage out to the pyramids in the autumn of 1880, and set up for himself in one of the numerous tombs between the edge of the pyramid platform and the Arab village. There, with little but native society, and with rare visits to Cairo, he remained till May, 1881, and, returning in October of the same year, resumed his troglodytic existence for another winter, with only the break of a run up the Nile for a couple of months. The tomb he occupied had been formerly used by Mr. Wayman Dixon, and had a door and shutters. Mr. Petrie strengthened them, and fitted up shelves and a hammock. He hired an Arab servant who had previously been employed by Mr. Smith, Mr. Dixon and Mr. Gill, and who was too well accustomed to the ways of explorers to think anything strange. Mr. Petrie observed that the temperature of his dwelling-place which was cut in the solid limestone rock, did not vary more than from 68d. to 64dgs during the winter months, and only reached 80dgs. when a hot wind raised the outer air to 100dgs. His days' work often commenced before daybreak. He rose, lighted his petroleum stove and boiled his kettle while he had his bath. During breakfast, he held literally a levee, as he left the door of the tomb open and received his Arab friends and the men or children as they passed on their way to work. Sometimes, when excavations were going on, he had to go out before breakfast to set his men to work. When examining the interior of the Great Pyramid, he always began in the evening, when tourists were gone and worked till midnight, and occasionally till the following morning. At six or seven in the evening, he again lighted his stove and sat down to reduce the observations he had made with his theodolite during the day. Dinner followed, cooking and feeding going on together. He found brown ship biscuit, tinned soups, tomatoes, tapioca and chocolate to be the most convenient and sustaining articles of food. He did not consider a heavy meal suitable after ten hours' fast in the heat of the day, but it was impossible to move his instruments and stop his work for a midday meal. Finally he had to wash up his plates and dishes, as the Arab idea of cleanliness was not to be trusted, and he sat down again to reduce observations and write until midnight. From this summary, it will be seen how seriously he set about his self-imposed task.

There can be no doubt that to many people all over the world—too many, indeed, who have no hope or intention of visiting Egypt—the small piece of desert plateau opposite the village of Geezeh; though less than half a mile across, is the most remarkable of its size in the world. There may be seen the very beginnings of architecture, the most enormous piles of buildings ever raised, and, strange as it may seem, the most accurate workmanship, the most careful system of construction, the finest masonry, and the use of the most ingenious tools. The largest statue in the world, the Sphinx, is there: and there was found what all who have seen it acknowledge to be one of the most perfect combinations of technical skill and artistic expression in statuary which have ever been carved. The diorite statue of Ehrafra, the builder, as Mr. Petrie has at length conclusively proved, of the Second Pyramid, is now in the Boolak Museum, where it excites in the minds of those who know anything about sculpture, the same kind of surprise as that excited by the vast masses of the pyramids themselves.

### Thunder Storms.

The frequency of thunder-storms in Switzerland last summer has afforded Professor Colladon, of Geneva, a great authority on electricity and meteorology, ample opportunity for continuing his observations on the effect of lightning on trees and vegetation generally. He has ascertained that when lightning strikes a tree it leaves very few marks of its passage on the upper part and middle of the trunk, a peculiarity which he ascribes to the fact of those parts being more impregnated with sugar, a good conductor, than the lower part. As the electric fluid descends to the neighborhood of the heavier branches, where there is less saccharine matter, it tears open the bark and in many instances shivers the trees. It is no uncommon thing to find the lower part of the tree literally cut by the lightning, while the upper portions and the higher branches seem to have suffered hardly at all. Oaks, however, would appear to present an exception to the rule, for they are often found with tops quite blasted and the passage of the lightning lower down marked by a guage-like furrow. These furrows sometimes go completely round the tree like a screw, the reason of which is said to be that the lightning follows the cells of which the bark is composed lengthwise, and in certain sorts of wood these cells are disposed spirally.

An honest man thanked: "What do you mean by such carelessness?" exclaimed a man who entered the drug store in a terribly excited manner. "What do you mean by your carelessness, I say? You sold my boy laudanum for paregoric, and it was only by the luckiest chance that the baby isn't now lying dead; yes, sir, dead—murdered by your criminal carelessness." "What's that?" said the druggist, looking up from his desk. "I sold you laudanum instead of paregoric! Mercy! how could I have been so forgetful! Of course you'll pay the difference in cost. Laudanum is more expensive than paregoric, you know. You've come in to pay the difference no doubt. I'm obliged to you, sir, obliged to you."

## AGRICULTURE.

To Keep Very Shaded Places Green.—Especially in the front yards of dwellings, both in town and country, which are much shaded, we often see the ground completely bare, not a living thing being perceptible. Sometimes there are many nearly nude, straggling limbs lying upon the ground or very near it, which are unsightly and every way worthless, that ought to be cut away. This would give room for the growing there of some plant or vine that would be adapted to it, and which would not only cover the naked spot and make it a living "green," but would be adding much to the general appearance of the premises. The best vine for this purpose is undoubtedly the periwinkle. I will grow almost anywhere in the shade if the proper attention is given to it, but not otherwise. It is a beautiful vine and will densely cover the ground, producing nearly the whole season a very pretty blue flower. Weeds, however, are its deadly enemies. It can not fight them. Steadily they will encroach until they drive away our favorite and occupy the field of battle. A little help now and then, however, will defeat the common enemy, and allow us to enjoy the cool-looking, popular evergreen for many years without renewal.

Egyptian Corn.—A cereal recently introduced into Kansas and New Mexico, it is said, was originally brought from Southern Russia. The first knowledge we had of its introduction into this country, was some seed sent to us last season from San Anglos, California, where it is sometimes called pampas rice. We planted it as soon as received, and though it grew vigorously ane obtained a good growth for our climate, it failed to open. We were told that it was used in California principally as food for fowl, no mention being made of its use for bread. It is a cereal resembling very much our common millet although we should think the kernel is somewhat larger. It would undoubtedly constitute a good feed for stock the same as millet does, though we have known the latter to be ground like Indian corn and used for bread, which was said to be nearly as palatable and nutritious as that made from cornmeal. If, as is stated, it is unaffected by drought, worms and grasshoppers and other pests, and is largely productive, we see no reason why it may not constitute a staple of production among farmers in those states where the seasons are longer, and the climates less rigorous than in New England. We advise our farmers to make a trial of it.

Keeping Eggs.—There is always some risk in keeping eggs a long time, and those not absolutely fresh will never sell well. When eggs stand long in one position the yolk gets down against the shell, and if there is any evaporation, it soon either adheres to the shell or becomes a little tainted. Eggs may be greased and packed in oats in barrels headed up tight, kept cool and dry, and rolled or inverted, or both, every few days. Thus they will keep, and when wanted for market must be rolled in bran or meal to get the grease off, and perhaps dipped in lime water to give them a fresh look. How long they may be kept thus we do not know, but several months at least. Eggs will keep in lime water, but it is difficult to turn or roll the barrels, and so the yolk gets against the shell, and besides the shell looks very chalky, and their sale is hurt. The best way is, probably, to pack the fresh eggs in a barrel with meal or bran setting them on end, using no grease, for the meal absorbs it and turns rancid. Head up the barrel and invert once a week, and keep in a cool, dry place.

The beet is one of the best of the early vegetables, and should be found in the gardens of farmers everywhere. The cultivation of beets is a simple matter. They require, in order to give the best results, only land, thorough tillage and absolute freedom from weeds. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be got in good working order. Make the rows fifteen inches apart and drop the seed an inch apart in the row. If sown very early, and especially if the soil is heavy and cold, it is very desirable to sow the seed thick, say half an inch apart. Thin the plants before they begin to crowd each other, letting the plants stand from three to five inches apart in the row.

The soil may be deficient in one substance and abounding in another. It may be considered rich when sown to a certain crop, and be too poor for another. A knowledge of this fact has enabled chemists to formulate special fertilizers for peculiar soils and particular crops, which enables farmers to economize in purchasing by avoiding the use of substances that exist in the soil, the saving in such purchases being applied to procuring that which is deficient. No two plants derive the same proportions of food from the soil, nor do any two varieties feed on exactly the same kind of fertilizing material. For instance, clover prefers a liberal supply of potash and lime, while the cereals do better with phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

An agricultural paper which strongly advocates the use of air-slaked lime as a fertilizer says: "Lime is the driving wheel in the manurial laboratory, starting all the rest into action, and imparting to a soil that life and power that is necessary in the production of good crops. Applications of lime should be made every four or five years, and organic matter in some form every year, and if this is done any land will produce paying crops. The farmer who has not tried it should go about it at once."

Farmers who have kept a strict account with their stock say that a pound of poultry can be made for less than a pound of pork, yet the laboring man who has to buy both feels that he cannot afford to buy poultry very often, as it costs more than any other meats. This leads the Concord *Monitor* to remark that the poultry-growing business may be much extended before the market will be overstocked so as to bring the price down to where it will not pay to raise.

The over growth of winter wheat requires attention, and needs to be rolled or pastured down before winter sets in. It is rare that this growth is not entirely killed down by winter freezes, and when heavy snows fall and remain for some time this mass of green herbage heats, sweats, and roots are destroyed to a greater or less extent.

The leaves from early cabbages may be fed to cows and chickens. They should be given to cows directly after milking, about a peck at a time.

*Preventive of Boiler Incrustation.*—A new and curious use for the eucalyptus tree, already famed as an antidote to malaria, was discovered by accident lately in California. The leaves, it has been found, act as a preventive of that incrustation of steam boilers which leads to their gradual corrosion, and is so fruitful a cause of explosions. Many oddly dissimilar substances have been tried to prevent the formation of this destructive "scale," as it is called—bran, potatoes, wood, coblestones, sodium, chemical compounds of various kinds, and numberless mechanical contrivances—but all with little or no effect.

## DOMESTIC.

To cure ingrowing nails one authority says: Put a small piece of tallow in a spoon, heat it till it becomes very hot, and pour on the granulations. Pain and tenderness are relieved at once, and in a few days the granulations are all gone, the deceased parts dry, and grow destitute of all feeling, and the edge of the nail is so exposed as to admit of being pared away without any inconvenience.

To make meat cheese.—Boil an ox's liver, heart, and tongue; remove all the hard and sinewy parts, and chop the remainder fine: add to this half a pound of boiled pork, also chopped fine; season it well; then tie in a cloth or put it into a pan, and press it hard. After standing a few hours it will come out in a solid cake and is very nice to slice from, for eating at breakfast or supper.

It is time to forget all about old-fashioned cookery; to seize the newest and enjoy the present is the watchword. The quantity and quality of one's food is meeting with much thought and many words from the wiseacres of the present, and with their maxims and methods spread before us, one is almost afraid to attempt anything that does not savor of scientific rules. But the bright and ready housewife need not doubt her skill. Where there is a will there is a way.

Experience is a good teacher, and perseverance will bring success. The "Dinner Table" introduced sauces last week, but was interrupted, and the recipes were left out. It was said some years since that we were a nation of a single sauce; it may have been so, but we are wiser now. Well made sauces are the perfection of cooking, a decorative art that improves plain dishes, and makes the cheaper cuts of meat inviting and palatable. The clarified white stock must always be ready as a basis for any sauce.

With boiled poultry serve celery sauce. The celery is simmered until tender. Then make a sauce by putting a tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan, and when it bubbles up stir in slowly a tablespoonful of flour. When cooked, season, and add half a pint of stock and half pint of boiling cream, and the celery cut in small pieces. Let it boil up one minute. Serve hot. The sauce can be made without the cream and celery with a pint of boiling stock and the addition of two or three beaten yolks of eggs, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, pepper and salt.

Baked apple pudding.—Six apples well stewed, quarter of a pound of butter, half of it stirred into the apples while hot; add sugar to taste; when cold add six eggs well beaten to the apples. Pound and sift six crackers, butter your dish and put in a layer of cracker and a layer of the prepared apple, and thus until you have filled your dish; let the cracker be the upper layer and put the remainder of your butter in small bits upon it. Bake half an hour.

Sauce tartare.—Mix the following ingredients with a pint of good mayonnaise, and keep the sauce cool until wanted for use: One teaspoonful of chopped shallot or white onion, one tablespoonful each of finely chopped capers, parsley, and pickled gherkins; in the spring and summer add one tablespoonful of chopped green tarragon; in the winter substitute the sprig of tarragon which is always placed in the bottles containing capers, and which, of course, must be finely chopped.

A pin cushion which is very handsome and delicate is of blue satin with a bunch of sweet peas painted on it; around the edge of the cushion is a pleating of heavy blue satin ribbon. It is pleated in double box pleats very close together, then around the cushion white lace is laid with the plain edge tucked down between the pleating and the cushion. At the corners it is simply folded nicely; the effect is lovely.

A new and striking design for a square cover for a table is to make the centre of plain satin, then put on a deep border of the crazy patchwork, and finish with a rich fringe. The patchwork should not have many plain pieces in it; those of embossed or figured velvet and brocade are much more effective, though the plain pieces may be ornamented with embroidery, which adds greatly to the beauty of the whole.

Quick vinegar.—Fill a jug with cider, and turn into each gallon of cider a pint of molasses and a cupful of lively yeast. Have the jug full of the liquid; let it stand uncorked back of the cook-stove where it will keep warm. It will commence fermenting in twenty-four hours, and will not take over a week to make good, sharp vinegar. It must be drawn off into another jug, leaving the dregs, and kept in a tight corked jug or bottles, where it will not freeze.

A handsome handkerchief case is made of crimson plush with satin lining of the same color; on the upper side put a spray of rosebuds and leaves in ribbon embroidery. The case should be in shape like the two covers of a book, and should tie with a ribbon of the same color as the case.

Cookies without shortening.—One cup sugar, yolk of of one egg, one-half cup sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one of soda, one of salt; roll thin; sprinkle sugar over the top before baking.

Butter pie.—Cover the pie plate with crust as for custard pie; take a piece of butter the size of an egg, one cup of sugar, one cup sweet cream, one teaspoonful of flour and sugar together, add cream, bake till brown.

Montgomery cake.—One pound of pork, finely chopped, one pint boiling water, three cups sugar, one teaspoonful saleratus, one pound raisins, one-half pound currants, spices, flour enough to make the thickness of cup cake.

*It* is popularly supposed that all the literary men of Scotland live on oatmeal partly because it is nutritious, but mainly because their incomes are too modest to afford anything else. Recent returns do not confirm this latter supposition. There are thirty-nine professorships in the University of Edinburgh. Of these eighteen receive $5 000 or more a year each and five get $10,000. The professor of anatomy receives $16,000 a year, the professor of Latin $7,500, the professor of Greek $7,500, and the professor of mathematics $7,500. Two of the teachers last mentioned are under thirty-three years of age. Ten of the twenty-eight professors in Glasgow receive over $5,000 and three ever twice that sum. The salary of the Latin professor is $11,000, and of the Greek and Latin teachers $9,000 and $10,000 respectively.

It is said that coal-tar smeared about rat holes so that the rats cannot pass without getting it on their fur, will very soon cause them to desert the place.

## HUMOROUS.

I understand you were at a social hop at Mr. Brown's last night," said one young man to another.

"Yes, I was there," was the hesitating reply.

"Did you have a lively time?"

"Well, I should smile."

"Who was present on the occasion?"

"Oh, there was the old man, and the old woman, the daughter Mary, she's my girl you know, the three brothers, and a neighbor or two."

"No more than that for a hop?"

"If you'd seen us, you would have thought it was enough."

"Why, what did you do?"

"I didn't do much of anything. I only went to see my girl, and the old man, you know, didn't like it, and he walked in, and before I knew anything he hopped on to me. Then Mary hopped on to him, and the old lady hopped on to Mary, and the boys hopped on to the others, and the neighbors came in and I hopped on to my opportunity and got out."

"It wasn't so awful dang slow after all, was it?"

"Was it? Well, look at my eyes, and this arm in a sling, and this cut on my head, and these sewed-up places in my clothes, and then go up and take a squint at Mary and the old man, and the old woman, and the boys, and the furniture. Slow? Slow? Well, don't bill me for any more special hops till the spring of 1998."

### A Lucky Fisherman.

In the vast amount of business transacted at the Baltimore, Md., Postoffice, Mr. M. V. Bailey, Superintendent of the Mails, is kept exceedingly busy, but somehow he finds a spare hour or day to go fishing, and from his experience he gives his testimony, that St. Jacob's Oil is the best remedy in the world for rheumatism, sprains, sore feet and joints, bruises, etc. It is *the* remedy for fishermen and gunners, who should always keep a bottle on hand.

A somewhat inebriated gentleman boarded a down car on Yonge street, Toronto. Balancing himself against the door he asked the conductor to let him off at Crookshank street. When Wilton avenue was reached he recognized his destination, and, stumbling over to the bell-strap, gave it a tremendous tug. The conductor was irritated. "What do you mean by jerking the bell like that—ringing it at both ends?" he said, with rising anger. "Well—(hic)—don't I wansh the carsh to stop—(hic)—at both ends?"

### 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.

A suggestive reflection: Calino is very sad in thinking that his son, who is now only twelve years old, must one day leave him and enter the military service. "You have still got plenty of time before you," said a friend, trying to console him, "and before he is of age the law may be modified." "You are right," replied Calino, wiping away a tear. "And just think, if he were a widow's son he would be exempt!"

Is your hair falling out or your scalp diseased? Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, as now improved and perfected, is just the article you need. Buy a bottle, and, like thousands who are using it all over the land, you will value it as the choicest of all toilet preparations.

"You are charged with carrying whisky away from an illicit distillery," said the United States Judge to Uncle Silas. "What have you to say to that charge?" "I isn't guilty, sah. I didn't carry it away." "You had some, then? "Yes, sah, I had some." What did you do with it?" "Well, sah, all dat I had wuz inside ob me, an' I had so much dat I couldn't carry it away, so I jess stayed dar."

My daughter was troubled with Heart Disease for 5 years, given up by physicians, had sinking spells, great swelling over her heart extending to left arm, and severe spells of neuralgia extending over entire body, doctors could not help her. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator cured her within three mos.—Jas. Tilton, Concord, N. H. $1. per bottle at druggists.

When Lord Coleridge returns to his native earth and writes a book about America, we trust that he will not say that Chicago is a larger State than Hoboken; that Louisville is an isthmus that connects California and Hartford; that the Hudson river is a beautiful city; that the Alleghenies are a lovely archipelago, and that Idaho is the capital of Brooklyn.

### 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 recipe, 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.*

"No," said Mr. Littleman, "I didn't get the nomination for Governor. In fact, I wasn't named for any office, but I had the satisfaction of hearing the president cry out amidst the assembled thousands. 'I have a telegram for Mr. Small Littleman, of Squashville.' It cost me twenty-five cents, but, by gosh! it was worth it."

For nearly 34 years I have been a victim of Catarrh. I have tried many remedies, receiving little or no relief. I bought one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and derived more real benefit from that than all the rest added together. You can recommend it as being a safe and valuable medicine.—A. L. Fuller, Danby, N. Y.

As one having used Ely's Cream Balm I would say it is worth its weight in gold as a cure for Catarrh. One bottle cured me. S. A. Lovell, Franklin, Pa (See adv't.)

An exchange speaks of a "vegetable acrobat," but it is not what the boy calls a "turn-up." If there is an acrobat in the floral kingdom it must be the "Johnny-jump-up."

Malaria, chills, positively cured by Emory's Standard Cure Pills. Their equal unknown; sugar coated; no griping. 25

It is said that a certain millionaire in this city was a horse-car conductor thirty years ago. Those were the good old days when it was not imperative to "punch in the presence of the passenger."

A pure strengthening tonic, free from whiskey and alcohol, cures dyspepsia and similar diseases. It has never been equalled. Brown's Iron Bitters.

### Decline of Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

An old sod will rot more quickly if plowed shallow, provided the work is well done. In the bottom of a deep furrow, especially in early spring, the sod is too cold to decompose rapidly.

### A Lucky Chance.

Of all men no doubt the mechanic and laborer suffer more from disease than any other class—not always in the disease itself, but the circumstances surrounding their cases. Who can depict a more horrifying scene than that of the prosperous mechanic, who, by some dreadful disease, is reduced in flesh and strength, having no power of control, a helpless prey to some malady? Perhaps the family of the worthy man may be suffering for the necessaries of life, all because "father" is unable to work.

Why then do not all men grapple with the first symptoms of disease (of whatever name or nature), and thereby prevent this sad picture.

This is just what Mr. Hiram Franklin, of Naugatuck, Conn., did when he began to feel a heavy, dull pain in the small of his back, which steadily grew worse until he had to do one of two things: either give up work or die, or look around for some means to cure kidney disease, and a lucky chance threw in his way a safe and certain means of deliverance.

The facts in Mr. F.'s case are these: His business (mason and builder) requires him to be exposed in all sorts of weather. Recently, from a severe cold, he contracted a disease of the kidneys, and like many others began using everything at hand. Not finding any help, as a last resort he began taking Hunt's Remedy. The first bottle giving decided benefit, he continued its use until he had used three (3) bottles, when all trouble disappeared. Mr. F. is now attending to business, a well man, and recently remarked to an acquaintance: "One trial convinced me, as it will you." We need scarcely add Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to those suffering from kidney and liver complaint, dropsy, etc., and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.

"Yes," said the superintendent of a Texas railroad, "we have water boys on the train now, but we didn't once. I recollect the first one we put on. He entered a car filled with cattle men. As soon as they realized that he was offering them water to drink, they took action. The boy saw his danger and made for the door; but he fell on the platform just riddled with bullets."

### What is Money

Weighed against that health it so often fails to buy? Dross indeed. While we can none of us claim a total exemption from that greatest of all ills to which flesh is heir—ill health, we may do much to lessen the chances of incurring it, and this not alone by the adoption of such sanitary measures as are to be found in daily exercise, regular hours, prudence in eating and drinking, and a wholesome diet, but also by resorting to judicious preventive medication when the system is threatened by unhealthful influences. For instance, residents or sojourners in malarious localities should use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a defense against chills and fever, and persons who incur much out-of-door exposure should employ it as a safeguard against rheumatism. Travelers in the tropics find it invaluable also as a means of arresting liver complaint and constipation, and counteracting the debilitating influence of a torrid climate.

A young man in South Carolina, only twenty years of age, has been engaged nineteen times already. He will not be so reckless as he grows up, should he ever grow up. But smart people do young.

### Get it Sure.

Wells' "Rough on Rats" Almanac at druggists, or mail for 2c. stamp. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

We read in an exchange of a young lady having been made crazy by a sudden kiss. This should teach young ladies to be constantly expecting something of that kind, and to be prepared for it when it comes.

Wadley, Ga.—Dr. H. L. Battle, Jr., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters are very popular in this section and give entire satisfaction."

Seasoning Sausage Meat.—For one hundred pounds meat use salt twelve ounces, pepper six ounces, sage four ounces.

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

—There is an electric light in use for mining which can be seen 42 miles.


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.


## THE DEATH RECORDS.

**FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY,**

**LUNG AND BRONCHIAL DISEASE,**

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

**CHANGING THE BALANCE**

To the Health Side of the Account.

Before pharmaceutical research had developed the great PULMONIC above named, the cough mixtures of the day presented no adequate protection against the speedy development of fatal forms of lung disease. To palliate was all that they could do in a majority of cases. But since HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR was introduced, persons suffering from severe COUGHS and COLDS, from ASTHMA, sore THROAT, INFLUENZA, etc., have been enabled to avail themselves, at trifling cost, of an article which affords them a reliable means of cure and a genuine defense. *There are dangerous imitations.* Ask for HALE'S by its full name and take no substitute.

*Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one Minute.*

Pattern Letters (metallic) to put on patterns of castings. H. W. Knight, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

**$5 to $20** per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland Me.


**SHARP PAINS** Crick, Sprains, Wrenches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pleurisy Pains, Stitch in the Side, Backache, Swollen Joints, Heart Disease, Sore Muscles.

Pain in the Chest, and all pains and aches either local or deep-seated are instantly relieved and speedily cured by the well-known *Hop Plaster*. Compounded, as it is, of the medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, Gums, Balsams and Extracts, it is indeed *the best* pain-killing, stimulating, soothing and strengthening Porous Plaster ever made. *Hop Plasters* are sold by all druggists and country stores, 25 cents or five for $1.00. Mailed on receipt of price. *Hop Plaster Co.*, Proprietors and Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

**HOP PLASTER**

Coated tongue, bad breath, sour stomach and liver disease cured by Hawley's Stomach and Liver Pills, 25 cts.

**SAMARITAN NERVINE** NEVER FAILS. IS UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE IN CURING *Epileptic Fits, Spasm,* Falling Sickness, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Scrofula, **and all Nervous and Blood Diseases.**

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Prostration, Irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys, or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulent, *Samaritan Nervine* is invaluable.

Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained a sinking system. $1.50, at Druggists. THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR. The DR. S. A. RICHMOND MEDICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo. For testimonials and circulars send stamp. Chas. N. Crittenton, Agent, New York. (8)


"Boy," said an excursionist to a bootblack at the post office yesterday, "are there any sights worth seeing near here?"

"Not this afternoon, as I kin think on," was the reply. "but you missed an awful big thing this forenoon."

"What was that?"

"Woman passed a bogus quarter on a man up here. Man passed a green watermelon on the woman. Both found it out about the same time, and it was 'nuff to make your blood run cold. She called him a gentleman, and he called her a lady, and she busted the green melon on the floor, and he flung the bogus quarter at a dog, and a horse he run away, and two boys had a fight, and the woman cried, and it was the awfullest time we ever saw. Next time you are coming on a 'scursion you'd better telegraph me and see if there's anything big going on."

### Two-Thirds of a Bottle Cures.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have been taking your "Favorite Prescription" for "female weakness." Before I had taken it two days I began to feel stronger. I have taken but two-thirds of a bottle and believe I am cured.

Gratefully,

Mrs. H. C. Lovett, Watseka, Ill.

The base ball player will drop his bat and lie down with the iceman as soon as the latter hangs up his tongs for the season. And then they will be made delegates to ward and county conventions and sell their votes to every candidate for the various nominations and thus lay up enough money to put them well through the winter.

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

The weather clerk at Washington has struck a new dodge. He now predicts weather for two days ahead, and if on Monday night he says Wednesday will be clear and pleasant, the next day he will say that it will be cloudy and rainy, and in this way he seldom makes a miss.

### Throat, Bronchial, and Lung Diseases

a specialty. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self treatment. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I'm glad for one," remarked a hangeron near an up-town headquarters, "that David Davis has gone out of politics." "Why so?" asked another lounger, "It leaves room for a dozen or more of us ordinary fellows to step in," was the reply.

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

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

A humorist was once called into the presence of the managing editor and solemnly reproved for the dulness of his wit. "Your jokes," quoth the editor, "are so bad that I am daily compelled to print them in that nondescript department entitled 'Pearls of Thought.'"

In a letter from Hon. Miss Perry, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, Brown's Bronchial Troches, are thus referred to: "Having brought your 'Bronchial Troches' with me when I came to reside here, I found that after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few." For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases they have no equal. Sold only in boxes.

Ruskin seems to have a blissful ignorance of the cost of coal. He says a couple ought to court seven years to become thoroughly acquainted. That is the way with philosphers; they have no thought for the practicalities of life.

### "Big Injin Me"

Is the language of vigorous health and self-satisfaction, but when self-indulgence, exposure and bad habits have deranged the delicate functions of digestion, and the blood becomes impure, there is but one certain way to avoid disease. That is to purify the blood by "St. Bernard's Vegetable Pills" which stimulate the liver, kidneys and skin, promote digestion and restore sound, healthy action to the congested organs and disordered functions. They are the oldest known health restorative in the world.

*It* has long been proposed to extend a chain of earthquake observatories over the volcanic districts of Italy, and Prof. de Rossi now urges the immediate completion of the series of such stations. Earthquakes are often heralded days in advance by phenomena familiar to seismologists, making it possible to issue earthquake warnings in season to enable inhabitants of threatened districts to find places of safety. An observatory at Cassamicciola might have saved many lives.

### The Frazer Axle Grease

is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other.

*It* is to be hoped that the International Electric Exhibition, to open in September of next year under the auspices of the Franklin Institute, will prove a decided success, as from first to last American inventors gave the greatest impulses to an established industry in electric lighting, etc., based on grand discoveries.

*The* last observations indicate that we are distant from the sun about 92 700,000 miles. These are the figures obtained as near as may be from the observations of the last Venus transits.

Mr. L. Ray, 44 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, says Dr. Elmore's R.-G. saved his life; four large bottles cured his dyspepsia, kidney and liver diseases, which six doctors had failed to help, and of which he expected to die soon.

*A specimen* of vegetable wool is on exhibition at Amsterdam. It comes from Java. When it is freed from its leathery covering and the seeds, through a very simple process, it is worth between 16 and 17 cents a pound.

### Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

*It* is said that M. Tomassi has made an arrangement which makes the arc, or the luminous point, of the Jablochkoff light nearly stationary. As the "candle" burns down a selenium regulator acts as an automatic regulator.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Dr. S. B. Myers, says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility, loss of appetite and want of strength."

A young tenor obtained a hearing before a director of one of the provincial theatres.

He sang, but the manager stopped him at the end of three or four notes.

"Very well, he said, "leave me your address, and I will think of you if it should happen—"

"What you mean by if it should happen?" interrupted the young tenor.

"Why, if my theatre should burn—"

"Well?"

"I should engage you to cry fire!"

Why don't you use St. Patrick's Salve? Try it. Use it. 25c at all druggists.

*In* the Yorkshire coal mines there were last year 95 deaths, so that one life was lost to every one of the total 807 employed. The day is gone by when trifling with the lives of men can be carried on with impunity even in coal mining.

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.

*There* has been much talk and little information respecting the efficiency and arrangements of lightning rods. Indeed, many persons would as soon have an invocation, which the devout Canadian habitants place over their front doors as any metallic conductors. A person who was entrusted with the matter of equipping a church with lightning rods consulted a number of electricians upon the subject, and as the result of a number of opinions from experts he used a lightning rod made of round iron three-quarters of an inch in diameter and welded at each joint. The upper end of the rod was drawn to a point, and care was taken to provide a good ground connection with damp earth at the lower point. The rod was secured to the church by galvanized iron staples. The whole length of the rod was 192 feet, and the cost $14.80, or seven and three-quarters cents per foot. The rod conducted away a charge of electricity during a thunder storm, without any damage to the church.

*A very* useful rheostat has been devised by M. Trouve, the well known Parisian inventor. It consists of a German-silver spring inclosed in a nickel-plated tube, the spirals not being allowed to touch each other, and insulated from the tube by a pasteboard sheathing. Inside the spring is a rubbing contact formed of a metal rod split into four parts, like the split plugs of a resistance box. The rod is graduated in divisions. The current enters at one end of the spring, traverses it, the rubbing contact, and the graduated rod. When the rod is deeply inserted into the spiral coil, the current only traverses a few turns, and the resistance in circuit is very small; but when the rod is pulled out, the number of turns inserted is considerable. The divisions on the scale tell the number of turns in circuit. The device is employed by Trouve in connection with his polyscopes to regulate the strength of current supplied by a small Plante accumulator.


**ST. JACOBS OIL** TRADE MARK. THE GREAT **GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.** CURES **Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,** Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

**VALUABLE TRUTHS.**

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for

**Hop Bitters will cure you.**

"If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,

**Hop Bitters will Revive you.**

"If you are a Minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pasto