The Birds of the Sea.

The frigate bird, or man-of-war bird, belongs to the pelican family. It is a large bird, with black plumage, and some specimens have been found to measure fourteen feet from tip to tip of the extended wings. It is a bird of powerful and rapid flight, soars to a great elevation, and is extremely graceful in its evolutions. Flying-fishes constitute a large portion of its food; it does not dive under water for its prey, but seizes that which appears upon the surface. It is sometimes seen on the Atlantic Ocean a thousand miles from shore, which it is said it never visits except during the season for hatching. It is able to sleep while posing itself on its wings at a great height.

The power to remain so long on the wing is attributed to the great heat in the bird's body. This heat expands the air in the lungs, bones, quills, feathers and air sacs, so that it makes it easy to keep afloat in the higher regions. Animal food furnishes more heat than vegetable food, hence birds of prey have a higher temperature and can remain longer on the wing than birds which live entirely upon seeds.

The albatross is the largest of the oceanic birds, frequently weighing upwards of thirty pounds. Its cry is discordant, and resembles the braying of an ass. When on shore it is a stupid-looking bird, with little claim to gracefulness. It will alow itself to be toppled from its rudely-built nest, which it slowly regains, after floundering awkwardly around for a time. In attempting to fly it is unsuccessful until it gets the air under its wings; in order to aid itself in this respect it generally selects a mound or elevated point.

In the air, however, it seems like another creature, and soars about in the most graceful curves. It is often seen at a great distance from land, and though a native of southern capes, its migrations may almost be said to extend from pole to pole. The sailors regard this companion of their voyages with superstitious fondness.

The albatross is extremely voracious and will feed upon any kind of carrion. It gorges itself like the vulture and then sits motionless upon the water, so that it may sometimes be taken with the hand. It is not a courageous bird, and is often compelled to yield up its prey to sea eagles, and even to the larger kind of gulls. Albatrosses appear in great numbers towards the end of June about the Kurile Islands, the inhabitants of which catch them by baited hooks, blow up the entrails for floats to their nets, and make tobacco pipes and various domestic articles of the wing bones. Within the Antarctic Circles a species is found which the sailors call "Quaker birds," on account of the prevailing brown color of their plumage.

Penguins have short wings, which unfit them for flight, but are admirably adapted for swimming and used much like the turtles use their flappers. They are principally found in high southern latitude. One species, called "Child Bird" by the Peruvians, is easily tamed and will follow its master and answer to its name. It waddles after him in a comical manner, plump in body and short in its legs, keeping its balance by a constant movement of its little wings.

In some regions the penguins are prodigiously numerous, appearing on the shores like regiments of soldiers or like lines of little children in white aprons. Mr. Bennett says that one breeding-ground on Macquarie Island covered forty acres and that from 30,000 to 40,000 penguins were continually landing and as many more continually putting out to sea. They are stupid birds and can readily be knocked down with clubs. The female penguin keeps charge of her young for nearly twelve months.

The pelicans are widely distributed, and frequent the shores of seas, lakes and rivers. Although of powerful wing, they are seldom seen at a great distance from land. They catch their prey by hovering over the water and plunging upon it when it appears. The sudden swoop of a flock of pelicans upon a shoal of fish is said to be an exciting their prey in their pouch, from which they bring it out at leisure, either for their own eating or to feed their young. The pouch is capable of being wrinkled up into small size or being greatly distended.

During the night the penguin sits with its bill resting on its breast. The hook at the end of the bill is red, and it is supposed that the fable of the pelican feeding its young with blood from its breast originated from its habit of pressing the bill upon the breast in order the more easily to empty the pouch, when the red tip might be mistaken for blood.

It is known that the kingfisher was the halcyon of antiquity. The charming fables declare that its nest was a floating cradle, which it intrusted to the sea, rocked in it along with its nestlings. It was toward the time of the setting of the Pleiades that the bird of the storm built its nest. "Then the murmur of the waves ceased and the wind grew still in order that the work of God might be accomplished on a tranquil sea." Those peaceful days occurred in the east at the winter solstice, and the sailors called them the "days of the halcyon."

There is a bird, however, which does commit its nest to the water. It inhabits fens, and is called the little grebe. She broods upon her nest, and when disturbed plunges her feet into the water, and using them as paddles, rows off with her nest, the frail skiff resembling a little floating island.

Some singular superstitions existed in old times about the kingfisher. It was believed that when hung by the by the bill above the deck of a vessel it would indicate the direction of the wind by turning its breast toward that part of the horizon. This power was gravely attributed to occult magnetism! The Tartars pluck the feathers from a kingfisher, throw them into the water, then carefully preserve such as float. They believe that if they touch a woman with one of the feathers, or even her clothes, she will fall in love with them. The Ostiacs take the skin, bill and claws of the bird, and shutting them up in a purse, look upon the latter as an amulet which will protect them from evil.

The appearance of the osprey on the coasts of North America, and the gannet upon the shores of England, is regarded by fishermen as an indication of a prosperous fishing season. The tern is also hailed as a harbinger of good luck. To see but one magpie in the spring is considered by fishermen to be a bad omen, but to see two magpies together is considered propitious. The observation is a natural one. When the weather is cold and stormy but one magpie leaves the nest for food; the other remains on the nest to keep the eggs from becoming chilled. When the weather is warm and mild they go forth in pairs.

The cormorant is as large as a goose, and dwells along the northern seas of both hemispheres. They are very injurious to the fresh-water fish found in the inland streams, which they often visit. In early times they were trained to fish, and in China there is one species still used for that purpose. They have, while fishing, a ring fastened around their throats to prevent them from devouring the fish. Brought to the stream where they are to be on duty, it is astonishing to see with what dexterity they follow and seize their prey, put it in their pouch, and without fail carry it to their master.

AGRICULTURE.

Oceans of Milk.—There are nearly $2,000,250,000 invested in the dairying business in this country. The amount is almost double the money invested in banking and commercial industries. It is estimated that it requires 15,000,000 cows to supply the demand for milk and its products in the United States. To feed these cows 60,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation. The agricultural and dairy machinery and implements in use are worth over $200,000,000. The men employed in the business number 700,000 and the horses nearly 1,000,000. The cows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay, nearly 90,000,000 bushels of corn meal, about the same amount of oatmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of bran, 30,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery grains and questionable feed of various kinds that is used to a great extent. It costs $400,000,000 to feed these cows and horses. The average price paid to the laborers necessary in the dairy business is probably $20 a month, amounting to $168,000,000 a year.

The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, giving a total product of 6,750,000,000 gallons. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to estimate the value of this milk at, a total return to the dairy farmer of $810,000,000. Fifty per cent. of the milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes twenty-seven pounds of milk to make one pound of butter, and about ten pounds of cheese. There is the same amount of nutrition in three and one-half pounds of milk that there is in one pound of beef. A fat steer furnishes fifty per cent. of boneless beef, but it would require about 24,000,000 steers, weighing 1,500 pounds each, to produce the same amount of nutrition as the annual milk product does.

Spinal Disease.—When pigs become unable to use their hind quarters, it is an indication of spinal disease, or more particularly of inflammation of the covering membrane of the spine. This effects the nerves of the loins and causes paralysis. The remedy is to apply hot fomentation of the back, wipe the skin dry, and immediately apply spirits of turpentine or mustard paste. The disease does not injure the pork in any way unless the kidneys are affected, in which case if the water does not appear right, give half a dram of saltpetre. If the kidneys are disordered the meat may taste strong.

Nut Bearing Trees.—It is the safest way to plant nuts where you wish the trees to remain, as the transplanting of oaks and nut trees is both laborious and hazardous on account of their tap root. Plant the nuts in well prepared soil at any time before the ground freezes. Cover them quite lightly. They should be allowed to freeze enough to burst the shell. Plant several seeds where only one tree is wanted, and then if all sprout let only the strongest one remain. Mark the rows or hills so that they can be cultivated and weeded if necessary before the nuts sprout. For the first few years keep the ground under cultivation by planting corn or potatoes between the rows.

Air and Sunshine.—The flesh of fowls of any kind, so epicures profess to believe, which have always been allowed their liberty, and air and sunshine without stint, is much superior to that of those confined while fattening. Nevertheless, if fowls are kept in clean and comfortable coops, or pens, and regularly watered and fed upon wholesome food and plenty of it, every one may be sure of having desirable dishes of poultry flesh on the table provided the cook understands and does her duty.

Feeding Poultry.—Have a big, cheap wash boiler. Put it on a back kitchen stove, with soft water. Into this put all the bones, potato peelings, bread scraps, gravy, meat, vegetables, etc., that come from your table. Add any food—corn, rye, barley, meal—for chickens that you may happen to have. Add also red pepper and salt. Dump this into a trough for your chickens while the heat of the boiling has not gone out of it. Crack the bones and it will pay in eggs. We give this feed in the morning. Some of our neighbors prefer it at night. We get the most eggs.

There is no much difference in cellars, that while some will keep fruit well, in others a large proportion of the fruit will decay before winter is half over. Fruit to keep well should be kept in a cool place, where the temperature is even. To attempt to keep fruit where one day the temperature is 30° and the next 60° is to invite a failure. For this reason the fruit should never be kept in the open air where the sun will shine on the barrels; in fact, to have fruit keep well it should not be disturbed after being gathered and stored away until wanted for use or sale.

P. Stelle thinks the Southern States admirably adapted to raising hogs, and that by the new refrigerating inventions pork may be saved at the South as well as anywhere else. The long-continued warm weather is favorable to rapid fattening and cheap pork, since hogs cannot be kept up and warmed by stoves and wood fires in cold weather, and it is expensive to warm them by heat producing food like corn and peas. He thinks pork can be made at less cost in the South than in the North.

Cherries have proved profitable in California, the report of the Horticultural Convention stating that Mr. Jessup had gathered from ten acres of cherry trees 76,000 pounds of cherries, or thirty eight tons, all of which were merchantable to the canners. M. P. Owen of Santa Cruz, informed the Convention that one man sold last autumn $500 worth of apples from ninety trees planted seven years ago, and another picked from one Bel flower tree 22 years old thirty-six boxes, which sold at the rate of $1,800.

The average quantity of oats required to keep a horse undergoing hard work in good condition is about twenty pounds per day. Of course some horses would eat more, others cannot be induced to consume more than fourteen pounds. Drivers of contractors' horses are practically aware of the fact that the more feed they can get their horses to eat the more work they will do.

"Isn't this tea too steep?" inquired the customer. "Certainly it is, sir," was the reply, "it is to steep."

Give each milk cow a tablespoonful of fine ground bone every week.

If the recently published conclusions of Dr. Joire, the physician to a large tobacco factory at Lille, France, are based on an accurate observation and full statistics they are very important, because they dispose of a great deal of sentimental claptrap which has been printed from time to time. He asserts—the paper may be read in its entirety in the *Annales d'Hygiene Publique*—that tobacco exercises no deleterious effects upon females during their peculiar physiological conditions nor upon the health of their offspring.

DOMESTIC.

Milk Impurities.—Impurities of milk may not a ways be disagreeable or injurious to its quality or flavor. In fact it may be said that nothing that is contained in the milk of a healthy cow, fed upon good, pure wholesome food, can be called an impurity. And yet there are volatile substances which exist in the milk and escape from it. In the writer's experience he has found the aid of a deep pail filled with steaming new milk, that has been set in a cold pool, to be covered with drops of a yellow, oily liquid, which on falling into the milk or water would float without spreading or diffusing itself, or again mixing with the milk. This substance, carefully removed until a few grains of it had been gathered, gave every evidence that they were a part of the butter, which, under other circumstances, would have remained in the cream. For the oil very soon acquired the odor of rancid butter, although at first its odor and taste were not disagreeable. So the albumen of milk may be called an impurity, and yet, under some circumstances, this exists in considerable amounts and large enough to affect very seriously the quality and character of the cheese and butter. Closer acquaintance through constant experience with milk in the dairy only proves that what we do not know of milk is sufficient to furnish a life-work for some patient and earnest investigator. What we really know of it is very little, and that little very uncertain. It might be supposed, considering the extent of the dairy interest, that our Government might lay the subject of chicken cholera aside on the shelf and set an investigator to work upon investigations into questions which appertain to dairying, rather than upon this very inferior subject. But with regard to what are called impurities in milk it may be safely concluded that a cleanly kept and cleanly fed cow will produce milk quite free from objectionable matter, and that her milk will be pure, and although it may contain some native substances that can be separated from it by certain processes, yet these are not necessarily or really impurities.

How to Pluck Poultry.—I have known persons on market days to go out and kill twelve or fifteen fowls, and bring them into a room where there would be half a dozen women and boys pulling a few feathers at a time between the thumb and forefinger, to prevent tearing them. Now for the benefit of such I will give our plan: Hang the fowl by the feet by a small cord; then with a small knife give one cut across the upper jaw, opposite the corners of the mouth; and after the blood has stopped running a stream, place the point of the knife in the groove in the upper part of the mouth, run the blade up into the back part of the head, which will cause a twitching of the muscles. Now is your time, for every feather yields as if by magic, and there is no danger of tearing the most tender chick. Before he attempts to flap you can have him as bare as the day he came out of the egg.

A Potato Experiment.—I received two potatoes, weighing barely two ounces, of the Brush variety. I cut two single eyes, giving me fourteen eyes, planted each cut by itself in a place where an old brush pile had been burned; the soil was very loose and loamy, well mixed with ashes. They were planted April 24, were hoed three times and not a weed was allowed to grow up among them; the dirt was drawn up around the plants and the soil kept as loose as possible; the potatoes were dug August 10, and yielded ninety-seven large potatoes, weighing sixteen pounds and three ounces.

Impervious to Moisture.—It is said that canvas may be made as impervious to moisture as leather, by steeping it in a decoction of one pound of oak bark with fourteen pounds of boiling water. This quantity is sufficient for eight yards of stuff. The cloak has to soak twenty-four hours, when it is taken out, passed through running water and hung up to dry. The flax and hemp fibres, in absorbing the tannin, are at the same time better fitted to resist water.

It is very rare that soil is rich enough to bear successive crops of the same kind of grain without exhausting fertility; but by changing crops different elements of plant food are required. This gives the soil a chance to recuperate. By the time the grain crop comes around in the rotation the soil is ready with another supply of the needed food. Rotation may therefore be considered a negative kind of manuring; but there is a limit beyond which its good results do not extend.

A sick horse that cannot be induced to lie down in any other way will often take to a bed of clean, bright straw. The farmer who desires to increase the size and quality of his manure pile should use plenty of bedding under his stock; besides the increase of fertilizers for his land he will add much to the comfort of his stock. Whether kept in a stable or in yards, it should be provided with a clean place to sleep in at night and in winter, with plenty of warm, clean bedding.

Effect of Buckwheat.—So far as my experience and observations go, buckwheat is of great damage to succeeding crops, the effect extending some years at least. It is an excellent crop to mellow the soil and subdue weeds and usually a profitable crop to grow, but in some way it injures the land, and where grown extensively soon renders it good for nothing.

To get rid of stumps bore with a two-inch auger a hole six to ten inches deep in the top of the stump, putting in two to four ounces of saltpetre, filling up with water and then plugging up the hole. Do this, say in the fall, and the following spring remove the plug and fill the hole with kerosene and set fire to it It is claimed that this will burn a stump and all its roots.

Drilling Oats.—I have tried it and it works well in dry weather, but they are a long time in coming up, being much deeper in the ground. I sow two bushels to the acre, would not sow less. Drilled oats stand up better than those sown broad cast.

It has heretofore been supposed that the horn of the steer or heifer gave indications of the age of the animal, but this is now denied by Dr. Stewart, of New York, who states that at no time is such evidence to be relied on.

Dr. Louis Fitzpatrick has found, after many trials, the local application of tincture of iodine to exert a well-marked influence in checking the growth of styes. This is by far preferable to the nitrate of silver, which makes an unsightly mark and often fails in its object. The early use of the iodine acts as a prompt abortive. To apply it the lids should be held apart by the thumb and index finger of the left hand while the iodine is painted over the inflamed papilla with a fine camel-hair pencil. The lids should not be allowed to come in contact until the part touched is dry. A few such applications in the twenty-four hours is sufficient.

HUMOROUS.

Theater patron—"The grand opera this week rather knocked your attractions, did it not?"

Manager—"Yes; the attendance has been very slim."

"What will you do about it?"

"I cannot do anything now except pocket the loss, but I will soon have my revenge."

"Indeed, how will you manage it?"

"You know that grand opera company will soon open in New York?"

"Yes."

"Well, on the very day the opera season commences I will go over there and start a counter attraction which will leave the opera house as empty every evening as a discarded dry-goods box."

"You don't say so. What will your counter attraction be?"

"A pedestrian tournament or a slugging match, I have not yet decided which."

Fire Alarm.

I have been a severe sufferer a long time with kidney troubles, causing severe pains in back and sides; and from the recommendation of the Chief of Fire Department, Mr. Ira Wood, formerly of Syracuse, who had used Hunt's Remedy with wonderful success, I commenced using it, and found speedy relief in a short time, and it has completely cured me of the pains in the back. I have recommended it to others in the department, that have used it with great success, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to any one troubled with kidney, liver or bladder troubles. H. Kirkland,
Sup't Fire Alarm, Syracuse, N.Y. June 12, 83

Firemen's Trouble.

I have been troubled a long time with kidney weakness, a great proportion of the time with severe pains in the back. Having heard Hunt's Remedy recommended very highly for troubles of the kidney and urinary organs by Ira Wood, ex-chief of the fire department of Syracuse, he having been cured of a severe case of kidney disease lately by the use of Hunt's Remedy, I purchased a bottle and used it, and have not been troubled any since; and I know of many others here in Syracuse that have used it and recommended it as a great medium for the kidneys, and I do not hesitate to say that it is a remarkable medicine. Jacob Wolfrom,
Member of Syracuse Fire Department, Syracuse, N. Y., June 11, 1883.

First European Correspondent—"I cannot find anything to cable to my paper to-day."

Second E. C.—"That is very queer. I sent a cablegram to my paper only half an hour ago."

First E. C.—"What did you find to send?"

Second E. C.—"I said that Queen Victoria was not yet able to walk up and down stairs."

First E. C.—"But that was what you sent yesterday."

Second E. C.—"No. Yesterday I said she was still using the elevator."

Are Dreams Prophetic?

SOME INSTANCES IN POINT—HOW PREDICTIONS MAY BE DEFEATED

Ten days before his death Lincoln dreamed that the President lay dead in the White House, "killed by the hand of an assassin." When his wife heard of the tragedy she exclaimed, "His dream was prophetic!" The majority of dreams, however, are never fulfilled—they are too fantastic, or they are solved by contrary events. People are often possessed of the idea that they shall soon die. They find themselves the subject of strange feelings. They know they are not what they once were, and as they approach certain ages they are quite sure they will not be long of earth. These impressions as a rule are the result of an imagination disordered by disease, but they can be shaken off by prompt and thorough measures. We are told that very many diseases can be prevented; indeed, half the deaths are said to be preventable! Hence the importance of always acting promptly in every personal emergency.

Justice William Mont, of West Sandlake, N. Y., very highly esteemed in Troy, was for years plagued by foreboding that he was doomed to an early death. He had dull and flitting pains in various parts of his body, his complexion was bad, his appetite was variable, he felt weary without known cause, was constantly constipated, his tongue was heavily coated, and frequent feverish disorders appeared. He followed extreme tenderness and pain in the back, great lassitude, gravelly deposits in water, which was dark, frothy and odorous, all indicating liver and kidney disorders. These developments alarmed him, especially since physicians did him no good. About giving up in despair, he followed the counsel of one of the Supreme Court Justices to use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy (of Rondout, N. Y.,) as an experiment. It scattered his bad feelings, revived his appetite, restored his liver and kidneys, renewed his blood, increased his weight by twenty pounds, and to it alone he gives the credit of saving his life.

Dreams and warnings and forebodings of early death need not always be fulfilled if proper measures are promptly taken to defeat them.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

Is the smoking car of a Michigan Central train the other day a Detroit man got to going on the political situation, and as a crowd gathered around him he kept his chin working away for a full half hour without a stop. Finally a stranger came up to him and whispered in his ear:

"Cut it short, my friend—cut it short."

The Detroit lanched forth with a new idea, but at the end of ten minutes the same man whispered again:

"Say, friend, arn't you going to divide up? I want a chance at this crowd."

"Eh? Do you belong to the opposite party?"

"No, sir—I'm a three-card monte man, and I want to work the crowd and get off at Jackson."

He was given a chance."

Causes of Nervousness.

The maladies which above all others cause nervousness, are dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation. The great sympathetic nerve which connects the epigastric region with the brain, is always injuriously affected if the stomach and bowels are disordered; a permanent derangement of the functions of those organs reacts by sympathy upon the entire nervous system. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in restoring tone and regularity to the digestive apparatus, and overcoming constipation, permanently remedy the nervous complaints which originate in alimentary weakness or disturbances. They are the very best nervine that can be used. By eradicating the exciting causes of nervous weakness, they permanently overcome the disability itself. But this is not all. By checking the maladies which cause nervousness, they build up anew the system weakened and depleted by nervous disease.

"Look here," said Fusticus, at a recent concert, "the seat you have given me is only fit for a dog." "Why what's the matter with it?" inquired the usher; "it's one of the best seats in the hall." "That may all be," said Fusticus, "but it's a dog's seat for all that. Look at the number; that proves it—K 9!"

A man 75 years old used Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator for enlargement of the heart. It cured him. Price $1.

"Your standard dollar is what takes my eye," says the truthful artist from abroad.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

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

Bad dentists and some Russian words are jawbreakers.

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.

Camphor Milk is the best Liniment. Price 25 cents.

HUMOROUS.

Theda Broughton is out with a new novel. As usual, the hero gets down on his knees in the wet, wet grass, and tells the heroine that he is unworthy of her. As usual, although a pretty tough case, himself, this statement is erroneous.

It was Christmas eve, and they had been propounding conundrums. "Why are you like the Christmas tree?" queried she. "Because 'tis ever green, I suppose." "Oh, no; it's because you look so spruce!" They will be seen together next summer at Cone-y Island.

A Cure of Pneumonia.

Mr. D. H Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering a permanent cure was effected.

"Market!" shouted the street car conductor as he reached that street. "All right; it is marked!" replied an absent-minded clerk, figuring with a pencil on a tag.

"I don't take much stock in proverbs," said Brown to Jones. "For instance, look at the oft-quoted one, 'A friend in need is a friend indeed.' Now, most of my experience with friends in need has been that they wanted to borrow. Give me the friend that is not in need."

Life Insurance Outdone.

Life without health is not worth having, and health can be secured by checking the first appearance of disease. All the body is from the blood and blood is formed by the digestive organs. Keep the stomach and liver healthy and clear of congestions, and you conquer disease. Upon the first appearance of disorder use St. Jacobs Oil, Fergeson's Little Pills. They are the oldest and best blood purifier in the world, safe, certain and agreeable. All druggists sell them.

"No," said Mr. Carefulboy, "I never say a good word of any man. How do I know but he will be up for office some day or other."

I am a non-believer in Patent Medicines but having experienced marked relief from Nasal Catarrh and hoarseness by the use of Ely's Cream Balm, I can recommend it to those suffering from this loathsome complaint and to those afflicted with hoarseness or stoppage of the throat so annoying to singers and clergymen.—Louis E. Phillips, 1428 N. Y. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. (Price 50 cents.)

"A captain's chest picked up and sea" is announced in a New York paper. He was probably blown to pieces in some of the recent gales, and the rest of him will be picked up later.

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.

Maker of musical instruments, cheerfully rubbing his hands: "There, thank goodness, the base fiddle is finished at last!" After a pause: "Ach, Himmel! If I haven't gone and left the glue pot inside."

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Never interrupt a woman when she is scolding. A broken rail has often been known to wreck a train, and if you break her rail it will certainly interrupt her train of thought.

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.*

A newly married Texan man shot his bride while she was mixing her first batch of biscuits. His plea in court will probably be self-defence.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing lasts two weeks; all others two or three days. Do not be imposed on by the humbug stuff offered. Ask your dealer for Frazer's, with label on. Saves your horse labor and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Exposition. Sold everywhere.

In her "Poems of Passion," Ella Wheeler writes: "She touches my cheek, and I quiver." It is very evident Ella does not write the words of a Chicago man or a commercial traveller.

Carbo-lines.

The winter blast is stern and cold,
Yet summer has its harvest gold;
And the baldest head that ever was seen
Can be covered well with Carboline.

Miss Mary Blake has published a little volume entitled "Twenty-six Hours a Day," Mary must have to get up about two hours before she goes to bed.

The Combination of Ingredients used in making Brown's Bronchial Troches is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are the best remedy in use for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases. 25 cents a box.

"France's Preparedness for War" is the title of a military pamphlet just issued by a German. The French don't care for the contents, but they do to see the chap who invented the title.

Millions have died with Bright's kidney disease and rheumatic diseases. Dr. Elmore is the first to discover a cure. He has treated thousands with his Rheumatine-Goutaline and never lost a case. It always cures.

A young man recently bought a copy of "Grandfather's Clock" at a music store, and was at the same time supplied with a bullet-proff undershirt. The clerk explained that such articles always went with certain songs, by order of the Board of Health.

"Buchu-Paiba."

The quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

"Those picture cards I brought back from Boston," remarked Mrs. Partington, in a pensive mood. "They are momentums of the art loan imposition."

All forms of Heart Disease have been cured by Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. Price $1. 6 for $5.

Three degrees of mining speculation—positive, mine; comparative, mines; superlative, minus.

Phœnix Pectoral breaks a cold and stops cough, 25cts.

Make much of to-day for to-morrow may deceive.

"Cheek" is being played in a New York theatre, and a representative man from the hayseed district who was informed by the man in the box-office that a first-class seat would cost him two dollars, concluded that the exhibition at the ticket-office was about as satisfying as anything he could see inside.

A Dead Shot

may be taken at liver and bilious disorders with Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Mild yet certain in operation; and there is none of the reaction consequent upon taking severe and drastic cathartics. By druggists.

They were talking of an author who had a quantity of manuscript, but who had never been able to find a publisher. "You know that C. is going to be married?" "Ah! really. So much the better. It will give him an opportunity to publish something." "How's that?" "Why, his banns, of course!"

Young men or middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Little George was questioned the other day about his big sister's beau. "How old is he?" "I don't know." "Well, is he young?" "I think so, for he hasn't any hair on his head."

"Woman and her Diseases"

is the title of an interesting treatise (96 pages) sent, postpaid, for three stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Here's room for improvement," remarked the teacher as he entered a school-house.

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.

"I'm at your service, ma'am," said the polite burglar when caught with his arms full of silverware.

Not a costly medicine—25 doses Piso's Cure for Consumption for 25 cents.

How much weight does a merchant's "ad" carry? Why, an ounce, of course.

Is your liver sound? 100 page book free. Address Dr. Sanford, 24 Duane st., New York.

Is a discarded lover a bean not?

Camphor Milk cures aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

In answer to his remark that she had ventured away from home on a bad day, she said: "It does look like rain, but I brought my gossiper with me, and I ordered John to meet me at the station with the phantom. By the way, have you seen my silver-mountain harness that I bought last week?"

"Don't you think that this half-mask is very becoming to me?" inquired a lady of a rival at an Austin masquerade party. "Well, yes; it hides at least a portion of your face."

A South Jersey episode: "What are you crying about?" asked a kind-hearted stranger of a lad who was standing in front of a newspaper office weeping as if his heart would break. "Oh, dad's gone up stairs to lick the editor." "Well, has he come down yet?" pursued the gentle Samaritan. "Pieces of him have," explained the boy, indulging in a fresh outburst of tears, "and I'm expecting the rest every minute."

A beam in his own eye: "I know the man who pokes fun at my visual infirmities," said the man in spectacles. "He's a chap that goes about with an ear trumpet and a 'What d'ye soy?'"

For sore feet, swollen joints, sprains, corns or bunions, use St. Patrick's Salve.

A man can never paddle his own canoe with bad oars.

"Rough on Corns."

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

A new novel is called "Her Life's Secret." If the secret is not her age we give it up.

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.

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

—A company has been organized in London to insure against bicycle and tricycle accidents.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

FOR PERSONS OF ALL AGES. A WONDERFUL CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, AND CONSUMPTION. IT BANISHES COUGHS (acute or chronic) and BREAKS UP COLDS like magic. IT CURES, in fact, where other remedies have failed.

Keep it in readiness. Of all Druggists at 50c. and $1—largest, cheapest. *Look out for imitations.*

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

German Corn Remover Kills Corns and Bunions. 41tf

No matter what you wear; look to what you are.

A German journal mentions a case of whooping-cough treated with turpintine by Ringk, of Berlin, with astonishing results. The patient was a little girl 3½ years, and a fatal issue seemed imminent. The doctor prescribed oil, terebinth., ten grams; syr. altheæ, eighty grams; a teaspoonful every three hours. The next day when he saw the child he could hardly believe his eyes. She was sitting up in bed, with a great slice of bread and butter in her hand, which she was eating, and evidently enjoying. The cough had totally disappeared, and no evil results followed.

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FOR PAIN.
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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 produce a positive cure.* Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists.
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