Farmers' Clubs.

There is a class of farmers who attach no importance to association, usually regarding the teachings of the meetings as theory, when, in fact, the discussions are based on facts and practical experience. Such farmers annually witness better crops on the farms of their more thoughtful neighbors than on their own, and wonder why they do not obtain as good results from the same crops; but in order to be successful comparisons must be made of the proper times of planting, best varieties for the section, methods of cultivation and productiveness of all the cereals and garden vegetables that are grown, to say nothing of the systems of feeding and breeding of animals, saving and application of manure and usefulness of improved implements intended for farm service. The mistake of a single farmer may prevent such like occurrence on the part of a large number, and the beneficial results from actual experiments by an individual may assist in obtaining heavier yields and greater profits for all.

Farmers' clubs can do more than to simply meet and discuss farm topics, though if organized for nothing but discussion the benefits to each individual would be great; but an organization based upon the welfare of the agricultural community in which it exists can carry experiments much farther than the efforts of a single individual. With but little expense to each, new and improved agricultural implements can be placed in service on a co-operative system, and the saving in expense from the use of these would more than repay any outlay in the way of purchases. Thoroughbred stock can be more easily introduced into the community by united effort, and the stock could be of the best, owing to the unlimited means for procuring it that combination may easily furnish. The introduction of a single thoroughbred animal sometimes adds thousands of dollars to the value of stock, as was done by Messenger, the founder of our trotting strain of horses. By organization the facilities for marketing crops are increased, the expenses of transportation lessened, higher prices obtained from sales and the business of the whole managed by one person in selling rather than by all. There is no limit to the usefulness of farmers' clubs, and such clubs are beneficial in exact proportion as the farmers make them so. No farmer should expect the club to prove a success without his individual aid, nor should any farmer refrain from imparting his experience on any subject that he is familiar with, nor lose any opportunity of adopting and practicing those methods that have proved successful when tried by others. It has been demonstrated by comparison that in all agricultural communities where farmers' clubs exist there is a steady and continued improvement in the systems practiced, and not only are the profits greater but knowledge and interest in the pursuit of farming are correspondingly increased.

The Language of Cats.

M. Champfleury quotes a Russian legend on the subject which is ingenious and which offers one curious point. According to this, "when the dog was created he was kept waiting for his pelisse; his patience grew exhausted, and he followed the first passer-by who called him. Now, it happened that this was the devil, who made the animal an emissary of his, and who sometimes assumes his form. The fur coat intended for the dog was given to the cat, and this perhaps explains the antipathy between the two quadrupeds, the first of which thinks that the second has stolen his proper possession." Here we have one of many instances of the dog sharing with the cat the suspicion of diabolical protection, and it may be that in both cases vain and stupid tripeds, puzzled and hurt at the exhibition of admirable sagacity in quadrupeds, cast the blame of it in a quarter where they were pretty sure not to be contradicted. Great as are the sagacity and beauty of the well-born and well-trained dog—so he who cannot love and admire both cat and dog is to be pitied—no amount of fur coats given to him instead of to the cat would have brought with them the variety and grace of movement and posture that belong to the cat. Some observers, among them Chateaubriand, have asserted that in the same way the cat's vocabulary is richer than the dog's; and Chateaubriand himself set it down that the cat's language has the same vowels as the dog's with the addition of six consonants—m, n, g, h, v and f. This, I am disposed to think, is a considerable error. I believe from observation that g, r, w and a guttural h are habitually used by dogs, and I very much doubt whether h or n is ever used by cats. This of course refers in both cases to highly domesticated animals, and this brings me to a suggestion made to M. Champfleury by an anonymous friend of his, to the effect that it is only a want of artificial selection and hereditary training which prevents cats from being taught to do as much for us as dogs do, or more than dogs do, in the way of such services as fetching our gloves, and so on, when they are told to do so. This in itself is a sort of *lèse majesté* against the fine independence of the cat nature, and the suggestion as quoted at length by M. Champfleury is carried to a fantastic point, but the fact that cats have never been taken in hand generation after generation by the human race as dogs have been remains.

Gold Leaf Wonders.

Gold leaf was made in Egypt 1706 B. C. Homer refers to it. The temple of Solomon was profusely gilt. Pliny states that in his time a single ounce of gold admitted of being beaten into 750 leaves, four fingers in length by the same in breadth. This tenuity is far exceeded in the present day. "About 1621," says Beckmann, "Merunne excited general astonishment when he showed that the Parisian gold beater could beat an ounce of gold into 1,600 leaves, which together covered a surface of 105 square feet. But in 1711, when the pellicles discovered by the Germans came to be used in Paris, Reumer found that an ounce of gold, in the form of a cube, five and a half lines at most in length, breadth and thickness, and which covered a surface of about twenty-seven square lines, could be so extended by the gold beaters as to cover a surface of more than 1,466¼ square feet."

Dr. G. Gore has discovered the peculiar fact that when a sheet of aluminum was simply immersed in a solution composed of 17½ grains of pure iodine acid, dissolved in 3½ ounces of distilled water, it absorbed as much as 16 per cent. of its weight of a foreign substance and remitted a strong odor of iodine. It retained its metallic appearance, although it had become very rough by corrosion. When struck by a hard substance it gave forth a less metallic sound. In several experiments the plates lost less in weight through absorption than they lost by corrosion—that is, they were heavier when taken out of the solution. An examination of the edges of the sheets under the microscope showed them to be partly disintegrated into thin layers.

A paper by Gerlandt states that the exact date of the discovery of the air pump cannot be given, as all that can be established with certainty in regard to the time is that it was prior to the middle of August, 1652.

AGRICULTURE.

NEVER allow any one to tickle your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment and does not understand the joke. Vicious habits are thus easily brought on.

Let the horse's litter be dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing on hot, fermented manure makes the hoofs soft and brings on lameness.

Change the litter partially in some parts and entirely in others every morning; brush out and clean the stall thoroughly.

Let the heels be well brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to cake in, causes grease and sore heels.

When a horse comes off a journey the first thing is to walk him about until he is cool, if he is brought in hot. This prevents him from taking cold.

Let the horse have some exercise every day; otherwise he will be liable to fever or bad feet.

Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up to the manger. Pain and weariness from a continued position induce bad habits and cause swollen feet and other disorders.

Look often at the animal's legs and feet. Disease and wounds in these parts, if at all neglected, soon become dangerous.

PROFESSOR WILEY, of the Agricultural Department, Washington, has been experimenting on a new sugar-making process and reports some valuable results. Instead of pressing the cane between rollers he cuts it up into pieces an eighth of an inch thick, puts them into iron receivers, and passes hot water through them under a high pressure. This carries away the sugar in the cane leaving the starch and gums, which are taken out by the old process. There is a larger per cent. of sugar and a better quality obtained in this way than by present methods, as the Professor claims. Though the machinery employed in the new process is a little more costly, it is said the increased profits will more than cover the difference.

MANURE from the yard or stable, says Professor Johnson, rarely contains such an amount of volatile fertilizing materials should deter from spreading it broadcast on the surface when most convenient. Unless manure is very rich, as from grain-fed animals, and is in an active state of fermentation, hot and smoking, and exhales a distinct smell of hartshorn, there can be no loss from exposure, and in any case the loss will be less by spreading over thinly than by dropping in small heaps, because spreading means cooling and loss of fermentation. But manure, when properly handled, need not suffer any waste from evaporation. A moderate and regulated heating of fresh manure results in the formation of humic acid, which secures the ammonia from loss by evaporation. This moderate heating it should have before hauling out, or in cold weather, before it heats at all.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* tells how he had fresh pie-plant pies during the winter: "Last fall I took up a quantity of rhubarb roots, and instead of throwing them away, as I intended at first, I dug them up with plenty of soil, packed them in half barrels and put them into the cellar. In a short time they sprouted and made large shoots, which served for pies and tarts through the winter in a very acceptable manner. Of course, the roots were exhausted by this growth, and of no further use, but it was no more trouble to throw them away then than in the fall, and there was a good deal gained by keeping them over. Old rhubarb roots are greatly improved by taking them up and replanting. Each root may be broken up into several pieces, before setting out."

IT has been noticed at the New York Experiment Station that the liability of potatoes to decay seemed to bear no relation to the vigor of the plant, the feeble plants often failing to furnish rotten tubers, while the more vigorous ones suffered badly. It also appears that decay does not always follow, though the foliage is severely blighted. This may come, however, from the blight not being in all cases the fungus which produces the potato rot.

IT takes eleven pounds of milk to add one pound of live weight to a calf; and an ox that weighs 1300 pounds will consume twenty-two pounds of hay in twenty-four hours to keep from losing weight. If he is to fatten he must have just twice that quantity, when he will gain two pounds a day. This is one pound live weight to eleven pounds of good hay. To obtain 50 cents a hundred for this hay a farmer must sell fat steers at $5.50 per hundred pounds.

ATTENTION to little things about the farm, as in any other business, is what increases the profits. Plenty of eggs, a few chickens, a few calves, a colt or so, help wonderfully. If some of the perquisites arising are given to the children for the care bestowed they will cheerfully help in the garden, and thus another important item is added to the well being of the family.

THERE is one point that should be deeply impressed upon the dairyman's mind, and that is, if he wants to make first-class article of butter he must churn often. Never let the cream get over three days old, no matter how cold it may be kept. If cold, it will get old, flat and frinky. If sour, the whey will eat up the best butter globules. Churn as often as you can.

DRAINAGE not only deepens the soil but improves its texture and quality. The roots of crops will penetrate only to the depth at which the soil is drained. The land that is well drained can be worked sooner after rains and endures the drought better, while the ground warms earlier in spring and permits of more abundant crops and better tillage.

The Sanitary Engineer is of the opinion that there is no method of removing snow from city streets that is worth talking about except by carting it away bodily. The use of salt is not adapted to the removal of considerable quantities of snow. If so applied and in sufficient volume it would be found much more costly than carting. Moreover, briny slush, the inevitable result of the application of salt, is a nuisance in itself, and not easily gotten rid of when in large quantities. It always makes a freezing mixture, producing a temperature of about zero Fahrenheit, even in thawy weather, and injuriously affecting the feet of both men and animals which are brought in contact with it.

During the late great Java earthquake it was discovered that it was utterly impossible to use the telephone at Singapore in consequence of the effect of the phenomenon on the wires. The instruments produced sounds like those of a distant waterfall. On one part of the line, part of which consists of a cable, detonations like what might be called pistol shots were heard.

DOMESTIC.

TURKISH RUGS.—The best known among the Turkish rugs are those manufactured at and near Smyrna; brilliant in color, with chiefly turquoise blues and reps bordering on the cardinal but freely and very successfully imitated, and exhibiting little ingenuity or novelty in the design, a stereotyped conventionalism of uncouth pots holding unknown plants, apparently akin to the sacred tree found on Assyrian monuments, appearing on nearly all of them. The little Coulas are neat and inexpensive, and handy to throw down before doors in odd corners where they can lighten up the lobbies and where their own tawdriness can be toned down. The Ghiordes are larger and of finer character, and not long ago were great favorites, but seem to have lost caste now. Rugs from Algiers, Fez, and all the Barbary coast have a similar tendency to glaring color, and yellow is introduced more freely than in the Turkish rugs. With more rigid adherence to the tenets of Mahommed these Moorish pronunciations eschew even the flower-pot as an ornament; the patterns are strictly geometrical, sometimes, however, enriched with Arabic mottoes from the Koran. They would seem to require a good deal of space, and by their very brilliancy are apt to kill the effect of such furniture and ornament as we are accustomed to. They, too, have had their day.

APPLE FRITTERS. — To make apple fritters: Take one medium-sized apple for four or five fritters; peel and slice the apples and take out the cores; lay the slices in a bowl. Sprinkle them with a tablespoonful of sugar, a saltspoonful of powdered cinnamon, allspice or nutmeg, and pour over them a glass of cider or fruit juice. Let them stand an hour. Then dip them in a batter made by mixing together a quarter of a pound of flour, a level teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of salad oil, the yolk of one egg, and enough cold water to make a very stiff batter. Beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth, and stir it into the batter just before you are ready to fry the fritters. Dip the slices in the batter, and fry them light brown in a kettle half full of smoking hot fat. The olive oil is added to the batter to prevent the fritters soaking the fat in the frying-pan. When the fritters are fried, lay them on brown paper for a moment to drain; dust them with sugar and serve.

CHOCOLATE MARBLE CAKE.—One cup of butter, two cups powdered sugar, three cups flour, one cup sweet milk, four eggs, one and a half teaspoonful soda, one of cream tartar sifted with the flour. When the cake is mixed, take out about a teacupful of the batter and stir into this a great spoonful of grated chocolate—wet with a scant tablespoonful of milk. Fill your mould about an inch deep with the yellow batter, then drop upon this a spoonful of the dark mixture, spreading it in broken circles upon the lighter surface. Proceed in this order until all is used.

TO SUGAR OR CRYSTALLIZE POPCORN.—Put into an iron kettle one tablespoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of water, one teacupful white sugar, boil until ready to candy, then throw in three quarts of corn, nicely popped, stir briskly until the candy is evenly distributed over the corn, set the kettle from the fire, and stir until it has cooled a little, and you have each grain separate and crystallized with the sugar. Care should be taken not to have too hot a fire lest you scorch the corn when crystallized. Nuts of any kind prepared in this way are delicious.

DELICATE SOUP.—Boil a small cup of rice in a little over a quart of milk. Boil until it is so soft that it will pass through a sieve. Grate the nicely-bleached parts of two heads of celery, and add to the strained rice; add to this one quart of strong beef stock, or that made from mutton or veal may be used; it should be strained, and be clear and free from lumps when it is put in with the rice. Let this boil until the celery is tender. Season with a dash of Cayenne pepper, or a little curry powder, and plenty of salt.

POTATO JELLY.—To use up remnants of preserves: Grate some baked potatoes in layers in a buttered pie dish, salt them and lay some sliced marmalade on top, a little preserve syrup and another layer of the grated potato, flavor a little milk with any essence preferred, and thicken it with isinglass. Pour this between all the layers until all your dish is full. Bake and turn out, when well browned, on a flat dish, and sprinkle with white sugar.

A PRETTY HAND SCREEN.—A pretty hand screen is made by covering a palm leaf fan with shirred satin and setting a tiny nest, with a brooding bird upon one side, with an irregular disposition of loops of satin ribbon half surrounding it. A small wooden stand to hold the screen when not in the hand will make it a decorative article for bracket and table or useful to stand between a reader and the glare of an evening lamp.

CANNED FRUITS.—Boil peaches, plums, pears, apricots, or almost any fruit, dressed in thick syrup, made with a teacupful of water to each pound of sugar, until tender—no longer. Let them remain two days in the syrup, then take them out, drain them, and sprinkle sugar over each piece separately. Dry them slowly in the sun or in an oven, not too warm.

OLD orchards in the older States are more numerous than young productive ones. The land is exhausted by bearing two crops these many years, a crop of fruit and one of grain, hay, or some other. If the trees are still sound they may be renovated, but not unless the soil is also renovated. Providing food for the trees is the first step. Manure may be hauled out while snow is on the ground. A liberal dressing turned under by a shallow plowing, and keeping of all crops, unless it be clover to be pastured by swine, are essential.

WINTER PRESERVING.—Late pears, with an equal quantity of sweet rusty-coat apples, make excellent preserves. Use half a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. If you cannot get the pears the apples alone are nice. Cut them into quarters, stick a whole clove in each quarter, and put a few sticks of cinnamon in the syrup.

PUMPKIN CHEESE.—Pare and quarter the pumpkins, leaving the seeds in boil till quite tender, then mash through a hair sieve, and to every pound of pulp allow one teaspoonful of ginger and one-half pound of crushed loaf sugar; boil till it will set. Keep as jam.

BANNOCK.—Bannock pudding is made of one cup of corn meal, one of flour, well mixed, one cup of sour milk, one tablespoonful of lard, a small teaspoonful of soda; bake or steam. Eat with maple sugar or sauce.

Somewomen's destiny is to love down, excusingly, pityingly.

Too Much Sugar.—A mother often complains that her child is troubled greatly with a sour stomach, but this case is no longer mysterious when the mother, to quiet the little one, so that she can continue her account of the case, sets down before her a little dish of sugar, from which the child may help itself. Most mothers would give candy or a cookie instead, though some feed them lumps of sugar from the bowl, believing that the children need sugar, and might better have it in that form than in any other. In any case of this kind there is a very frequent call for water. Do you know how vinegar is made? You can get plenty of it by simply mixing sugar of molasses with water and keeping it warm. A sour taste in the mouth after eating something sweet is a very common occurrence. It is the acid caused by the fermentation of the sugar left in the mouth with the saliva that causes the decay of children's teeth—this and the lack of bone-forming material in the daily food. Vinegar "eats" lime, as one can tell by leaving an egg in vinegar. Bits of sugar or candy left to ferment among the teeth destroy their enamel, as well as do pickles. The child that is fed on sweet, naturally craves pickles as an antidote, but well-fed children are contented with plain, nourishing food, if properly prepared and sufficiently varied. Many imagine that all children should have free access to both sugar and pickles in order to supply what they suppose to be natural cravings, and to prevent thefts of sugar from the family bowl. A mistaken policy.

The Multiplication of Diseases.

Diseases multiply. One begets another. A trifling indisposition, may, therefore, originate a complication of dangerous maladies. Indigestion begets far more formidable diseases; a multitude of ailments are traceable to constipation; fever and ague unhinges the entire nervous system, and is therefore the source of the protean ailments which affect that portion of the human organism. Hostetter's Stomach bitters, however, whether resorted to at the inception of those disorders of the stomach, bowels or liver, which give birth to the majority of diseases and disabilities, or taken when they have ripened into formidable maturity, are alike powerful to cure. The process of recovery is, of course, longer when the malady has gained headway, but it is none the less certain. Dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, kidney complaints and intermittent fever, invariably yield to the operation of the great alterative and invigorant.

A MONTANA statesman is named Maginnis. M. Maginnis, The middle letter is thought to stand for Maginnis, and a vague suspicion is gaining a footing that he may be of Irish descent.

A MAN'S brain weighs three and a half pounds. A woman's brain is somewhat lighter but of finer quality. That is what enables her to taste lard in her neighbor's pastry.

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.*

In a large Berlin establishment for the manufacture of wooden penholders a fire lately occurred in one of the drying-rooms. These rooms are heated with steam-pipes, capped with an alloy which melts at a low temperature. The fire was not discovered until the noise of escaping steam attracted attention, when it was found to be already extinguished, though having done considerable damage to the stock.

"THERE!" exclaimed Fenderson, "there's an article that I struggled over for half a day." "Yes remarked Fogg, laying down the paper wearily—"Yes, Fendy, it shows it."

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

Truth—the open, bold, honest truth—is always the safest, for every one in any and all circumstances.

Get It Sure.

Wells' "Rough on Rats" Almanac at druggists, or mail for 15c. stamp. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

If you would know one of the minor secrets of happiness, it is this: cultivate cheap pleasures.

S. P. 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 PUREST AND BEST

Remedy ever Made.—It is Compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, and Dandelion.

The oldest, best, most renowned and valuable medicine in the world, and in addition it contains all the best and most effective curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest liver regulator, blood purifier, and life and health restoring agent on earth.

It gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To clergymen, lawyers, literary men, ladies, and all in whom sedentary employments cause irregularities of the Blood, Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys; or who require an appetizer, tonic, and mild stimulant, it is invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without being intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, or what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable use the bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing, at a moderate cost. Ask your druggist, or physician. Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

If you have lameness in the loins, with frequent pains and aches; numbness of the thigh; scanty, painful and frequent discharge of urine, filed with pus, and which will turn red by standing; a voracious appetite and unquenchable thirst; harsh and dry skin; clammy tongue, often darkly furred; swollen and inflamed gums; dropsical swelling of the limbs; frequent attacks of hiccough; inability to void the urine, and great fatigue in attempting it—you are suffering from some form of Kidney or Urinary Complaint, such as BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the kidneys, stone or inflammation of the bladder, gravel and renal calculi, diabetes, strangury stricture and retention of the urine, and Hop Bitters is the only remedy that will permanently cure you.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the purest and best medicine ever made, and no person or family should be without it.

Don't risk any of the highly landed stuff with testimonials of great cures, but ask your neighbor, druggist, pastor or physicians what Hop Bitters has and can do for you and test it.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough. Price 25 cts.

HUMOROUS.

A GOVERNMENT agent, who was sent to Wisconsin last fall to look up trespass cases on Government lands, was out on his travels one day, when he found a man whaling away at some choice timber on one of Uncle Sam's sections. "Any land for sale around here?" queried the agent. "Wall, thar might be," was the reply. "I'd like to buy a whole section." "Have you the cash to pay?" "I mought sell you this." "Can you give a clear deed?" "Clear as a whistle, stranger. Gimme $300 cash and I'll deed ye the section afore sundown." The agent coolly unrolled a map, spread it out on a log, and said: You will see by this map that Uncle Sam owns this section. How then can you give me a deed of it?" "See hy'ar, stranger," said the chopper, after a long pause, "may be you is one of those chaps as argufies that Uncle Sam is a bigger man than a freeborn citizen of old Wisconsin? I'll giv' ye jist three minits to skip!" The agent didn't want but two.

Hotel Items.

Some ten years ago while at the Reed House Erie, Pa., I was taken sick with the spotted fever and was very low; my back and spine seemed to be affected, with terrible pains in kidneys and back. For fourteen days I laid and could hardly stir, and suffered the most intense agony imaginable. My feet and limbs were bloated; my water was very unnatural a deep, red color and brick-dust deposit, and I was fast losing strength and vitality. The doctors treated me, but with no benefit, and I used many different medicines that had been recommended. None of them did me any good until I used Hunt's Remedy, as my attention was called to the case of Hon. Joshua Tuthill, of East Saginaw, Mich., a similar case to mine, he being cured of a severe case of Bright's disease. I purchased a bottle, and used it according to directions. I began to gain in strength; my water became more natural; the terrible pains in the back and loins were removed; the swelling of my limbs went down. I continued the use of the medicine until I had used in all five (5) bottles, and it has built me up and completely cured me, and I am as sound and healthy as any man of forty-eight years of age, and can attend to my business every day. I have recommended Hunt's Remedy to many of my friends here in Buffalo, and it has proved, as in my case, a success with them all. Gratefully yours,

CHARLES L. WEBB,

Tift House, Buffalo, N. Y., June 19, 1883.

"WE'RE going to have Mrs. Yeast for dinner to-morrow," said Mrs. Crimsonbeak at the supper table the other evening. "How are you going to have her, fried?" asked the facetious husband, without a smile. "Well, whatever way you have her I hope she will agree with us all, something she was never known to do with her husband," followed up the young heir to the Crimsonbeak estate. Mrs. C.'s sudden and violent spasm put an end to the flow of brilliant ideas.

Instantly Relieved.

Mrs. Ann Lacour, of New Orleans, La., writes: "I have a son who has been sick for two years; he has been attended by our leading physicians, but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of coughing, and was so greatly prostrated in consequence, that death seemed imminent. We had in the house a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, purchased by my husband, who noticed your advertisement yesterday. We administered it, and he was instantly relieved."

VIGOR is contagious, and whatever makes us either think or feel strongly adds to our power and enlarges our field of action.—Emerson. So! Supposing you're at your desk writing, a hornet gets down your back, you both think and feel strongly, and your field of action embraces the entire room, no regard being paid to the furniture. How cleverly Emerson described such things!"

A Means of Grace.

When man has outraged the laws of health and stamped against his stomach and organs, to which he has been indebted for life and pleasure, what shall save him from pain and disease, to which his ignorance, carelessness or recklessness entitle him. The wise old monks have provided a means of grace in *St. Bernard's Vegetable Pills.* They take hold of the beginning of things by purifying the blood and thus regulating digestion, nutrition and secretion, whereby salvation from disease is secured.

A SMALL boy in Maine listened demurely to the story of Samson's tying the firebrands to the tails of foxes and sending them through the Philistines' corn, and at the conclusion of the narrative asked innocently: "Auntie, did it pop?"

Carbo-lines

Strike the bosom of old mother earth,
And from her veins unseen
There flows an oil of untold worth
When made into Carboline.

"WHY is it," asked a West Side man of his wife, as he came sliding into the house by way of the back door, "that whenever we have rain and sleet in the winter they always freeze with the slippery side up?"

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.

"YES, sir," said the criminal lawyer, "that fellow is an ungrateful whelp. I cleared him on that charge of murder when there is no doubt he ought to have been hanged for it, and when we came to settle, and I presented my bill, he looked piteous, and asked why I didn't let them hang him."

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.

OFFERING in detail: Mother—"I am afraid Mr. Crisscross is not serious in his attentions!" Daughter—"He is awful bashful, you know; but he's offering himself piecemeal. Last night he wanted me to take his arm."

Every year adds to testimonials from use in Heart Disease of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. Price $1.

ETERNAL vigilance is the price of liberty, but the price of a pedestal to put it on is a good round number of very-hard-to-get dollars.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic for fevers, restlessness, worms. 25c.

Parents should modify their methods according to the temper of their children; no two are alike or require exactly the same treatment.

Phœnix Pectoral breaks a cold and stops cough. 25cts

Religion cannot pass away. The burning of a little straw may hide the stars of the sky; but the stars are there, and will reappear.

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.

The very best thing for you to do is to do the very best thing you know how. This is a hard rule to follow, but a safe one.

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

—Stanley, the explorer, is a native of Wales.

Two men of intelligent visage met on the outskirts of the city the other morning. They were both dry. I'm going over to yonder well and have some toddy." The other smacked his lips, saying: "I'll go long with you." The first speaker drank freely of the water, much to the disgust of the latter, who said: "I thought you were going to have some toddy? But you have had nothing but clear water." "That's all right," said the other; "I drank the rum last night, and now I mix it."

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.

A POLISHED beau: "Yes," said Byrnesmonkey, "I wondered why the beautiful girl at the ball last night stood so long talking to Tawmus, while all the boys envied him. But I found out. He had his shirt-front polished, so that it was like a mirror, and while she stood talking to him she could look at her reflection. Clever fellow, Tawmus."

"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.

"ALL this hard wood you export," the English tourist asked the Indiana lumberman, "all this maple and beech, you know, where does it go?" And the man told him that most of it went direct to Scotland, where it was worked up into boxes, and churns, and paper-folders from the rafters of Burns' cottage and the home of Sir Walter Scott. And the tourist said "Haw," and wrote something in his note book.

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.

FOURTEEN young men of Des Moines formed an orchestra a couple of years ago. Since then ten of them have died—from natural causes, it is said—but there are many credulous persons who believe that a post-mortem examination of their bodies would reveal poison. There is something very mysterious about it, anyway.

The modern treatment of silk waste is but following out the idea applied to flax for many centuries. England and Switzerland are entitled to recognition as having perfected the process of combing, etc., by means of which silk waste has been utilized. The employment of the waste in the velvet manufactures of the Rhenish districts dates from 1861. For a time the English spinners of the article had the exclusive command of the trade, but in 1867 Switzerland arrived at the requisite degree of perfection to allow of successful rivalry in the German market with the products of English industry. Austria, Italy and Alsace have since entered the field of competition. In 1870 a process was introduced in Crefeld by means of which the yarn was gassed after being dried, with the result of increasing its brightness. A progressive increase in the employment of silk wastd has taken place in the Crefeld district, the quantity used in 1882 having been about 270 tons.

I feel very grateful for the wonderful cures that have been performed with Ely's Cream Balm. I have had Catarrh in its worst form for the past 25 years and have used everything I could hear of. I commenced using the Cream Balm and I consider it the best thing I ever tried. I recommend it to every one afflicted.—J. B. Kelsey, 32 Broad Street, New York City.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: They have got into a great way of playing poker at our boarding-house, and nearly every night I take a hand. I always lose. How can I learn to play so that I can win?" Go right along in the way you are pursuing. The acquisition of valuable knowledge is always attended with considerable expense.

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"So hot water is a great cure, is it?" Well, I shan't let any of my boarders get sick for want of that medicine. Just put another gallon of hot water in that oyster soup, Maria, and I guess you had better take out the oyster now, it might be too rich."

Decline of Man.

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

A SAN FRANCISCO woman begged hard to be allowed to marry a man who was to be hanged the next day. The Sheriff was a tender-hearted man and refused her request. He said hanging was as severe a punishment as the wretch deserved, and one "roping in" was enough.

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Contact with the world either breaks or hardens the heart.

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Cammber Milk cures aches and pains. Price, 25 cents

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THE STARTLING

Information Discovered in a Newspaper Paragraph and How it Saved a Life.

No pain which man has to endure equals that of gravel. "I would rather die," exclaims the patient, "than have such attacks very often." Gravel forms in the system because of the impurities of the blood, and prevails among all classes. It caused the death of Napoleon III. Mr. E. Dewitt Parsons, of 271 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N.Y., recently had a remarkable