Dying Every Day.

One of the most extraordinary cases of suspended animation in a human being ever heard of is now puzzling two leading physicians of Leadville, Colorado. They have been treating the case for the past two months, but they are as far from affecting a cure to-day as they were at the beginning. They have exhausted all the ancient and modern methods of resuscitation, but they might as well have been working upon a dummy or an image. The subject is a boy about eight years of age who resides with his parents in the vicinity of Carbonate Hill. The father is a miner—a strong, robust man, who never suffered a day of severe sickness in the thirty-seven years of his life—and the mother is a healthy woman. Both are Germans, and, besides the little patient whose ailment is mystifying the physicians, have two other children, a boy five years of age and an infant in arms. These two children are healthy, and have suffered from no other sickness than the ills of childhood.

"It is one of the most remarkable cases of suspended animation I have ever seen or heard of," said one of the medical gentlemen. "In all my experience in Europe and America, I never heard of anything like it. Two months ago I was called to visit a boy nearly eight years of age, whom I had treated previously for whooping cough. I cured him of that annoying malady, and while on my way to his parents' residence believed that he had been attacked by another sickness pertaining to juvenility. What was my surprise, therefore, when the parents told me that their boy had been in a comatose condition all day and they were afraid he was dead. He had slept all night, they said, and at sunrise complained of sickness, after which he fell into a stupor, from which they were unable to arouse him. I entered the room where the boy was lying in bed and found him wearing all the appearances of death. He had no sensible respiration, no pulse, no motion of the heart, no feeling. A convulsive movement of the right eyelid convinced me that the child was not dead, however, and I applied such restorative remedies as I had at hand, but they were of no avail. I worked until the sun had disappeared from the horizon, when the boy recovered his senses by degrees and arose without any symptoms that would indicate his having been ill. I was puzzled, and resolved to ascertain the nature and cause of the death-like stupor. That evening I took Dr.— in consultation, and we both visited the house in which the strange little patient resided. We remained with him until six o'clock in the morning. He slept very tranquilly throughout the night, and shortly before daylight we awoke him, made him speak, and amused him until the sun began to rise. The little fellow had been very happy, and laughed heartily at the funny stories we told him until the first glimpse of sunshine was seen, when he suddenly said, 'Oh, mister, I'm sick,' and lay down on the bed and immediately assumed the appearance of death. Animation was entirely suspended, with the exception of the twitching of the right eyelid, and he looked exactly as I had seen him on the previous day. We pricked him with needles and applied a galvanic battery to his most sensitive parts, but without creating the least impression. The body remained extremely cold for at least two hours, after which the cold diminished, without, however, ceasing entirely. I forcibly raised one of the arms, and it remained in an upright position. One of the legs also remained elevated when placed in that position. The members were like soft wax that takes every impression, and were covered with indentations where we had pressed them with our fingers. The child remained thus without swallowing until the sun disappeared behind Mount Massive, when symptoms of returning animation were observable, and after a while he arose, as on the previous evening. He was ravenously hungry, and ate a very hearty meal, after which he romped with his younger brother until bedtime, when he again went to sleep. Thus the boy had lived and died every day during the past two months. He eats one hearty meal every night, and his digestion does not seem impaired by his strange ailment. In fact, he has increased in height and weight since my first visit to him, and his spirits are excellent. I have experimented with every remedy known to cure such cases. But they seemed to have no effect except to make the child sick during his waking hours, and when the catalogue of favorite remedies was exhausted I let him alone. I have written a full diagnosis of the case and sent it to several medical monarchs in this country and Europe, and they are all anxious to see him. I am now applying my last prescription, and if it fails I will take the boy to New York, when the most eminent physicians in the country will examine him."

Crawl All Over It.

"Yes, yes, you've got a handsomely furnished place," said Perkins to his friend Gregg, after they had tramped all over the house, inspecting the new outfit.

"But you haven't seen the climax of it all," answered Gregg, rubbing his hands together joyfully, for he prized Perkins' opinion very highly, "come and I'll show that to you."

Together the two sought the parlor, where workmen were putting down a rich carpet.

"There's the charmer," excitedly cried Gregg, "now tell me, Perky, old boy, ain't that the prettiest thing you ever saw?"

"Yes, that is right good looking," replied Perkins, examining it carelessly; "but I've got something at home that can crawl all over it."

Gregg was rather taken down, but he managed to ask:

"What is it!"

With a new-moon smile, Perkins replied:

"An 8-months-old boy."

About Winds.

Methodical and thorough observations of the wind have been taken and many useful discoveries made. The most important, perhaps, is that almost all winds are rotary in character, so that a mariner, by observing the features of an approaching storm, can direct his vessel in such a course as to avoid its full fury. Much still remains in doubt, however, regarding the causes and nature of destructive storms, one reason being the suddenness of their approach and the difficulties of measuring their velocity. At such times the wind-meter is generally blown away and the observer is in the cellar.

Captain Douglas Galton has shown the advantage of cast-iron pipes for drains of houses to his countrymen in England, who will persist in using stoneware drain-pipes. Cast-iron pipes, if cast sound, prevent leakage into the subsoil beneath a house; they are almost as cheap as earthenware; they are truer in bore, and, what is of even greater value, they are not liable to breakage or fracture.

VERILY, wonders never cease. We have had a poem expressly telegraphed across the ocean, and now have readings by Cable.

AGRICULTURE.

A QUESTION of the utmost importance has lately come up for the decision of scientific men, in regard to the effect of ensilage upon the animals to which it is fed. The practice of cutting feed for cows when it is full of sap and burying it in pits where it undergoes partial fermentation has been found to result in largely increasing the yield of milk, especially during the winter months. The system has been widely adopted in the East, and of its economy and value there has been no question until quite lately. It is now asserted that this fermentation is favorable to the production of bacteria, which pass into the circulation of the animals and affect their milk. This view was supported by a paper read at the recent ensilage congress. It is of the utmost importance that this question shall be promptly and decisively settled. If the system of ensilage is healthy and safe, as it has been supposed to be, its ability to largely increase the yield of dairy products from a given amount of land will insure its general adoption. But if it is productive of the germs of bacteria, which result in zymotic and typhoid diseases, the country cannot afford to have it continued another month. Experiments should be promptly set on foot to determine this point beyond question, and if ensilage milk is unhealthy, that system should be placed under the ban of the law as soon as the fact is demonstrated.

AMONG the handy things to have in the garden is a "ground marker," made after a plan suggested by Mr. L. D. Snook. A piece of pine or other timber two or three inches square and two to four inches long is bored through with holes on all sides, at various distances apart, those on either side being all at the same distance from each other. A large hole in the centre, in two directions, receives the handle. The other holes, and marking pins to fit them, may be of any desired size, and the pins be quickly changed from hole to hole, as required by different plants. This is easily made, and if made now will be ready for use when wanted.

THE period of milking may be classed in three parts. For the first six to seven weeks after calving the largest quantity of milk per day is produced. After this the yield falls off pretty considerably, but then remains at about the same figure for two or three months, when a steady decline sets in until the cow is perfectly dry. By careful feeding the best parts of the milking periods may be prolonged, and this ought to be the aim of all milk producers. If green fodder and other food, which stimulates milk secretion, can be used at the right time a considerable extra quantity of milk may be produced.

THERE is no point about which the farmer is so apt to be in error as he is in his calculation of the temperature of wells and springs on his farm. He always thinks they are colder in summer and warmer in winter than they really are. The only possible means of approximating to the correct temperature is to put a thermometer in the water, testing for the greatest heat along in September, and for the greatest cold any time after January 1, and before warm weather sets in. Many a man does his milk and butter a great injustice by overestimating the cooling power of his spring or well water.

PLANTS that have been kept dry during summer, intended for winter flowering, should be watered more frequently as soon as they start into growth; when growing vigorously they may be kept standing in a saucer filled with water at all times. As a rule, callas should be planted in comparatively small pots, as in large ones they are apt to produce too luxuriant foliage, to the detriment of flowers.

IN feeding bulky food the object is as much to distend the stomach and separate the concentrated food as to afford nourishment. This gives the gastric juice a free circulation through the contents of the stomach, and the food is properly digested and applied to the needs of the body, instead of causing fever by remaining in the stomach.

MR. JAMES LONG, an eminent English dairy authority, made this statement in a recent address to the Irish Dairy Fair in Dublin: "I know a county in England where in fifteen years, by the introduction of the Channel Island's breed—Jerseys—the quantity of butter has been doubled, while by careful breeding the loss of flesh has been prevented."

AN enemy of the grape—in the form of a grape-seed grub—has been discovered. The eggs are deposited by a small black fly upon the skin of the grape, and the young grubs work their way into the immature seeds soon after hatching. The infested fruit usually shrivels in midsummer. The best remedy for the pest is to gather and burn the affected grapes.

OHIO farmers employ sleds with runners six or eight inches wide for drawing all sorts of loads over bare or muddy ground. They are extensively used for drawing out manure in the spring. They injure grass sod less than the wheels of wagons and carts do. If all vehicles were made with wider bearings on the track roads would last longer and loads would move easier.

PROTECTION of some kind is beneficial to nearly all out-door plants, even those considered hardy. All perennial plants and bulbs should have a light covering during winter. A thin coat of coarse litter from the stable answers the purpose well enough, but is objectionable on account of its unsightliness. Leaves overlaid with evergreen branches, are preferable in this regard.

WATERCRESS belongs to the same natural order as cabbage, radish, mustard, etc. It cannot be called hardy, though it does live, from year to year, in spring water, which protects its roots from frost. That first sent to market in spring is largely these recumbent items, with roots from every joint, grown partially under water and so close to its surface as to have been protected from freezing by its warmth.

THE color of the Jersey Red hog ranges from dark, glossy, cherry-red and brownish red, to light yellowish red, with occasionally a light spot of black on the belly and legs. The darker shades of red are preferred by the majority of breeders, as they are being bred in that direction principally.

To remove rust from tools first scour them with emery moistened with sulphuric acid diluted with six volumes of water, rinse dry, and finish with oil and emery flour.

English and French epicures have long esteemed oysters with green gills more highly than others, but in America the color has been quite generally attributed to copper, and believed to be poisonous. Recent investigations, however, have proven that the green color is due to a perfectly harmless vegetable coloring matter absorbed from the substances on which the oysters feed. A quantity of copper sufficient to produce the green color would necessarily be fatal to the oysters themselves.

DOMESTIC.

DRESSY HOUSE JACKETS.—An elegant house jacket is made of pretty colored surah or satin. In shape it is a loose princess with pagoda sleeves trimmed richly with lace insertions and frills. A deep ruching is round the neck, and from this falls a wide scarf of white embroidered net, edged with lace, which scarf is then fastened by a handsome clasp to the waist and is then carried to the center of the back, where it is drawn up and fastened together by a puff of lace and satin. A little pocket handkerchief of the same color, trimmed with the same lace, accompanies this jacket. Another house jacket is slightly fitted to the form, is also of the soft Rhadames satin and is profusely trimmed with pleatings of rich Oriental lace and is further ornamented with knots and loop bows of narrow ribbon. This style jacket is charming in pale pink, blue or in faint gold color.

ORANGE MARMALADE. — Allow one pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. Pare half the oranges, and after scraping off as much of the white inner rind as possible, cut the yellow part in fine shreds with a pair of scissors; boil this in three waters until tender and transparent, and set aside; grate the rind of the remaining oranges, take off and throw away all the thick white inner skin, quarter all the oranges, and take out the seeds: chop them very fine, drain all the juice that will come away, without pressing them, over the sugar, and make the sirup with this, adding very little water if the oranges are not very juicy; boil and skim the sirup five or six minutes; put in the boiled shreds and cook for ten minutes; then the chopped fruit and grated peel, and boil twenty minutes longer. Mesina oranges, that come in March, are the best for the purpose; five dozen oranges make about twelve pounds of marmalade.

APPLE MERINGUE.—Two cups hot apple sauce, very smooth and good; one-half cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of butter; one teaspoonful of nutmeg and cinnamon mixed; bitter almond flavoring, two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Stew the apples unsweetened, and beat out all the lumps. Return to the saucepan, sweeten and season, stir in the cornstarch rubbed into the butter, boil one minute, take from the fire and pour gradually upon the yolks of the eggs, whipped thick and smooth. Beat two minutes and turn into a buttered pudding dish. Bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven; draw to the oven door and spread rapidly over the surface a meringue of the whites whipped stiff and the powdered sugar, flavored with bitter almond. Shut up again and brown delicately. Eat cold with or without cream.

A NICE DISH OF TAPIOCA.—Soak half teacupful of tapioca in half pint of cold water for three hours, add another half pint of water and boil till the tapioca is entirely dissolved or melted, add gradually half a pint of milk; just before taking from the fire (and by the way, this should not be done till the milk is thickened with the tapioca), add a well-beaten egg, and sugar and flavoring to suit your taste. This is nice, either warm or cold.

BREAD PUDDING BAKED.—Cut any stale pieces of bread into small pieces, put into a basin, pour over it boiling milk sufficient to soften the bread, cover closely, and let stand for half an hour, beat up well with a fork, taking out all the hard lumps, add one ounce butter, half pound currants, quarter pound moist sugar and a little nutmeg, put into a pie dish and bake for an hour.

TO CLARIFY SOUP.—Use the white and yellow of one egg with a tablespoonful of cold water to each quart of soup; after placing the egg and water in the sauce pour in stock of soup, place the saucepan on fire and stir stock each minute to prevent the egg sticking to the bottom, when the egg rises to surface in form of scum stop stirring and let soup boil until clear; to color soup use caramel made of brown sugar and water.

FOR JULIEN SOUP.—Use vegetables of three colors: white turnips, carrots and some green vegetables, string beans, lettuce or wood sorrel (from the French name of which the soup derives its name). First cut blocks of turnip and carrot, then slice them very thin and boil in salted water until tender; then drain and throw into cold water.

TO BROIL STEAK.—Put it close to a hot fire; brown it first on one side and then on the other; by searing outside you keep in the juices; finish by moving gradually away from fire; if wanted rare fifteen minutes will do; if to be well done from twenty to twenty-five minutes; after steak is done season and serve.

A DELICIOUS dish for tea or lunch is made thus: On a very fine wide gridiron (or one made of wire net used for screens) place some slices of salt pork, cut as thin as possible; on each one lay a good-sized oyster, or two small ones; broil and serve hot. Coffee, crisp toast, with chopped cabbage, make an almost ideal lunch.

ALMOND SWEET NUTS.—Rub two ounces of butter into five ounces of flour and five ounces of powdered lump sugar. Beat an egg with half the sugar, then put in the other ingredients, add one ounce of blanched almonds and a few drops of extract of almonds. Roll them in your hand to the size of a hickory nut, and sprinkle with sugar. Bake lightly.

GRANDMOTHER'S MINUTE pudding is made in this way: Let some sweet milk come to a boil, then stir in flour which you have salted; this must be done very briskly or it will be lumpy. Stir every moment until the pudding is about like mush. Serve while hot with sugar and cream; flavor the cream with nutmeg or vanilla.

KIPFEL.—Beat up one pound of pounded white sugar with the whites of eight eggs and a little vanilla flavoring. When mixed make it up into the shape of small horseshoes, and having mixed one pound of sweet almonds turn these kipfel round in them. Bake on wafers in a very moderate oven.

BARLEY WATER, so often recomended for the sick, may be varied and made to relish by adding stoned raisins to it. Let it boil after putting the raisins in. If figs are preferred, cut them in pieces and put them in.

A paper recently read before the French Academy of Medicine expressed the writer's conviction that one in every 5000 persons is buried alive. This estimate, however exaggerated, is not calculated to allay an apprehension which is conspicious among the French people, and which was lately brought to public attention by the declaration of the President of the Chamber of Notaries that express instructions are given in one will out of every ten to have the testator's heart pierced by a qualified surgeon before the lid of the coffin is screwed down.

FARM implements, when occasionally brushed over with crude petroleum, will last longer and be protected from changes of weather when exposed.

HUMOROUS.

"I SEE the Omnibus Theatre is burned down," said Crimsonback to Yeast the other morning.

"Yes; burned to the ground. Too bad, isn't it?" replied Yeas

"Yes; too bad. But, by the way, do you know what the last thing was they played there, Yeast?" questioned the jolly Crimsonbeak, rubbing his head as though in deep thought.

"Why, yes," replied the philanthropist, after a moments pause; "it was 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

"Oh, no, you're wrong," promptly answered Crimsonbeak; "the last thing played there was —the hose."

The Profession a Unit.

Mr. C. H. Draper, of No. 223 Main street, Worcester, Mass., volunteers the following:

"Having occasion recently to use a remedy for kidney disease, I applied to my druggist Mr. D. B. Williams, of Lincoln Square, this city, and requested him to furnish me the best kidney medicine that he knew of, and he handed me a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, stating that it was considered the best because he had sold many bottles of it to his customers in Worcester, and they all speak of it in the highest terms, and pronounce it always reliable. I took the bottle home and commenced taking it, and find that it does the work effectually; and I am pleased to recommend to all who have kidney or liver disease the use of Hunt's Remedy, the sure cure."

April 11, 1883.

We All Say So.

Mr. George A. Burdett, No. 165 Front street, Worcester, Mass., has just sent us the following, directly to the point:

"Being afflicted with ailments to which all humanity is subject to sooner or later, I read carefully the advertisement regarding the remarkable curative powers of Hunt's Remedy, and as it seemed to apply to my case exactly, I purchased a bottle of the medicine at Jannery's drug store in this city, and having used it with most beneficial results in my own case, my wife and son also commenced its use, and it has most decidedly improved their health, and we shall continue its use in our family under such favorable results."

Druggist's Evidence.

Mr. George W. Holcomb, druggist, 129 and 131 Congress street, Troy, N. Y., writes April 7, 1883:

"I am constantly selling Hunt's Remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder, and urinary organs, to my trade and friends, and find that it gives general satisfaction to all who use it."

"PREPARE for the summer," says a daily paper. We have, we have! We have mortgaged our house, sold all our personal property, assigned our income for the next six months, drawn out the children's money in the savings bank, and turned the whole proceeds over to the proprietor of a "Summer hotel" for the rent of two hot boxes for ten weeks, for what we can pick up in the dining-room, and for the privilege of wearing out the seat of our trousers on hard-seated piazza chairs. We are now trying to float some second mortgage bonds on Mr. Spicer's wardrobe so as to subsidize the cook, steward, bell boys, waiters, chambermaids, clerk, and scrub girls. If anybody has been forgotten he will have to come in on preferred stock.

The Key Note

Of half the infirmities which mar comfort and aggravate one another is a lack of physical energy, easily remedied at the onset with a reliable invigorant. As a means of checking premature decay, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unrivalled. The functions of digestion and assimilation, always imperfectly performed where there is a loss of vigor and bodily substance, are aided; nervousness and falling off of appetite are speedily remedied through its agency. Constipation and disorder of the liver are thoroughly relieved by the Bitters, and the kidneys act more effectively in straining impurities from the blood when it is resorted to as a diuretic. Rheumatic complaints are averted, fever and ague cured and prevented, and the ailments to which the aged are specially subject are mitigated by it. Persons who experience difficulty in sleeping soundly, will find that a wineglassful swallowed before retiring will facilitate repose.

AN Irish waiter in one of our hotels pointed out a guest to another waiter and said:

"Luk at the haythen."

"Sure he's no haythen," said the other. "Didn't he slip me a dollar at breakfast?"

"Sure, an' he gev me a dollar, too, but he's a haythen."

"Arrah, go long wid ye; phwat makes him a haythen?"

"Didn't he tell me wid his owo mouth that he niver ates praties."

"Ow, the haythen!"

A Remarkable Tribute

Sidney Ourchundro, of Pittsburg, Penn., writes: "I have used Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs many years with the most gratifying results. The relieving influence of Hall's Balsam is wonderful. The pain and rack of the body, incidental to a tight cough, soon disappear by the use of a spoonful according to directions. My wife frequently sends for Hall's Balsam instead of a physician, and health is speedily restored by its use."

"WHAT kind of a spring suit are you going to get?" asked a Harlem wife of her husband, as he was wrestling with a refractory stovepipe. "I think my spring soot will be a decided black," he replied, gazing in silent profanity at the chimney.

In our advertising columns will be found the card of the largest dealer in Auction Goods on the Continent. His purchases are made chiefly at Auctions, at Sheriffs', Marshals', Assignees' and Bankrupt sales, and in any quarter where the need of money compels parties to dispose of their goods. A circular of 16 pages is issued by this house, containing a list of their special bargains, all purchases being made for "spot cash" and sales on the same terms enable the proprietor to offer all goods at figures at least ten per cent. below the lowest market quotations. We call the attention of our readers to this circular, and recommend Mr. Rouss, No. 341 Broadway, New York City, as a merchant of unquestionable standing and integrity.

"IT is a beatiful thing to see a husband and wife of one mind," remarked Mrs. Fogg. "Yes," replied Fogg, "but then it makes a good deal of difference who carries the mind."

Health first, riches afterward. All forms of Health Disease including palpitation, rheumatism, spasms, bony formation, enlargement, valvular derangements, acute pains in left breast, &c., yield to the use of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. $1. per bottle at druggists.

A DUDE, told by his moiher to write a letter of condolence to a lady in affliction, said: "I'm awful sorry your Husband is ded and I Hope the funwer-all will be a Brilliant success!"

Get it Sure.

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

IT is reported that a schooner left Key West a few nights ago, with General Aguero and twenty followers, well armed for Cubia. That the expedition will prove a disastrous failure is a forgone conclusion. One general to twenty privates is out of all proportion. One private to twenty officers is about the regulation number—in this country, at least

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.* 6Uc.

Poverty is in want of much, but avarice of everything.

Zeal without humanity is like a ship without a rudder, liable to be stranded at any moment.

SHARP CLERK—There is a beautiful piece of goods, miss. It will make up very handsome, and I am sure will become either you or your sister.

Lady purchaser, blushing—Why—ahem—so it is. Yes, I think I can trust to your judgement. Suppose you cut me off twenty yards.

As they are leaving the store—Why, mamma, why didn't you tell him I was your——

Lady—Hush do be still, Maud. You chatter so continually.

Sharp clerk to man at lace counter—Did you see me work her! Twenty per cent on that; it's that stuff left over from last spring.

"AH!" sighed Brown, "this life is full of disappointments." "Yes," replied Fogg, glancing significantly at Mrs. F., "and some disappointments are full of life."

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.*

"YES," said a young lady who had been thumping on the piano for two hours, "that baby in the next house fairly sets me wild with its noise."

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.

"So Miss Skimps and Mr. Limbs are to get married. Well, I declare! That aged couple. And she is old enough to be his mother." "Indeed she is. "And as for him—why, he's old enough to be her father."

I have had Catarrh for years in its worst form. Before I had used one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm droppings into my throat had ceased, pain and soreness in my head was removed, as well as deafness. It gives me immediate relief for cold in the head.—Mrr. J. D. Hagadorn, Union, N. Y. [Price 50 cents.]

"Is this a singing doll?" asked she of the clerk.

"Yes, Mademoiselle."

"How do you make it sing?"

"Just as you would any other young lady."

"How is that?"

"By pressing it."

"Oh."

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.

"YOU are arrested for disturbing the peace," said an Arkansas judge to a tramp. "Judge, I had a right to disturb the peace; I am a Kentuckian." "That alters the case," the judge replied, "I am a Kentuckian myself."

The renowned Dr. Clendenning says one third of all his dissections showed signs of Heart Disease; if you have it in any form, use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, $1. per bottle at druggists.

"AUNT Jane," said an exasperated wife, "I wish it was a custom for women to trade husbands as it is for men to trade horses." "Why, my dear?" "Because, if it was, I'd cheat some woman dreadfully before sundown."

Carbo-lines.

The magic balm, which is in truth
Petroleum sweet and clean;
It gives to age the charm of youth,
The matchless Carboline.

"I BELIEVE," said Fenderson, "that you take me for a fool," Replied Fogg: "I have been called a skeptic, Fendy, but bad as I am, I still have respect for every man's belief—including yours, Fendy, including yours."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "I think them the best and most convenient relief extant."—*Rev. C. M. Humphrey, Gratz, Ky.*

"So poor Bill Stubbs is dead," said a Louisville man on the train the other day.

"Yes, I understand so. But where did it happen?"

"In Cincinnati."

"Did you learn any of the particulars?"

"Nothing except that he died a natural death."

"Is that so? Why, I was told that he was knocked down on the street and had the life beaten out of him."

"Well, that's what they call a natural death in Cincinnati."

Men are sometimes accused of pride, merely because their accusers would be proud themselves if they were in their places.

Decline of Man.

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

How often has adversity developed strength, energy, fortitude and persistence that prosperity could never have produced. How often has the dignity of selfsupport and self-respect been gained when an external prop has been removed.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is a certain cure for that very obnoxious disease.

PLEASE, sir," said the bell boy to a Texas hotel clerk, "number forty says there ain't no towel in his room."

"Tell him to use one of the window curtains."

"He says too there ain't no pillers."

"Tell him to put his coat and vest under his head."

"And he wants a pitcher of water."

"Suffering Cyrus! But he's the worst kicker I ever struck in my life. Carry him up the horse pail."

"He wants to know if he can have a light."

"Here, blame him? Give him this lantern, and ask him if he wants the earth, and if he'll have it fried only on one side, or turned over?"

Life is made up, not of sacrifices or duties, but of little things of which smiles and kindnesses, and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

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

LUTZ'S FRITTERS.—A good way to use up bits of cold turkey is to cut them in pieces of uniform size if possible; make a batter of milk and flour and an egg; sprinkle pepper and salt over the cold fowl and mix with the batter; fry as you do any kind of fritters, in hot lard; drain well and serve hot. This is a good breakfast dish.

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.

Death is the chilliness that proceeds the dawn; we shudder for a moment, then awake in the broad sunshine of the other life.

Until the South African mines were discovered, the diamond was always found in sands and gravels different from the mineral in which it was believed to be formed. At Griqualand West, however, the consolidated crap-mud of the vines was believed by some to be the true matrix of the diamond; but opinions differed on the question, and arguments were found on both sides. M. Chaper, a French geologist, has, however, during a scientific mission to Hindostan, succeeded in finding the diamond in its mother rock.

At Naizam, near Beilary, in the Madras Presidency, M. Chaper has found the diamond in a matrix of rose pegmatite, where it is associated with corundum. The tract of country is almost denuded of trees, bare and rocky; and the rains, wasting the rocks, every year expose fresh diamonds in the soil. The rock is traversed by veins of feldspar and epidotiferous quartz. Here the diamond is always found; associated with epidotiferous rose pegmatite. The diamond crystals observed are octahedral, but less distinct in fine than the stones of South Africa, which seem to have been formed in a freer matrix. It follows from M. Chaper's discovery that diamonds may be looked for in all rocks arising from the destruction or erosion of pegmatite, for example in quartzites with or without mica, clays, puddingstones, etc.

Nickel crucibles, instead of silver ones, are recommended by M. Mermet for use in chemical manipulations. Nickel, indeed, is slightly attacked by melted potash, but so is silver itself. Nickel crucibles cost at first much less than those made of silver, and, moreover, they have had the great advantage of melting at a higher temperature. It often happens that inexperienced chemists melt their silver crucibles in heating them over a gas lamp; but such an accident is not to be feared in working with crucibles made of nickel.

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No pain which man has to endure surpasses that of gravel. "I would rather die," exclaims the patient, "than have such attacks very often." It caused the death of Napoleon III. Mr. E. Dewitt Parsons, of 271 Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N. Y., recently had a remarkable experience with it. He was a well-knit, fine-looking, hearty-appearing gentleman. One day he was prostrated with pain from the small of his back to the abdomen. For some time previous his appetite had been fickle, his bowels inactive, and he had felt sore above his hips. After voiding water he had severe pain and gnawing sensation. "For some time my disorder mystified me, he said, "but one day I read of a case very like my own in a paper. I wrote the person whose name appeared and he confirmed it fully. From that little incident I discovered I had stone in the bladder and gravel in the kidneys. I was greatly alarmed then, but the disease has lost its terrors to me now, for I am fully recovered—cured by DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, (of Rondout, N. Y.) which I most cordially commend to all persons suffering from kidney disorders, pain in back, stone or gravel. My wife also regards it as especially excellent for women. Dr. Kennedy has performed many surgical operations for stone, when size prevented removal through the natural channels, and he has never lost a case!

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