The Catacombs.

The Roman catacombs are subterranean excavations which served as places of refuge and of worship to the earliest followers of faith during the persecutions they had to suffer under the predecessors of Constantine, and of repose to so many thousands, from the earliest period of Christianity to the sixth century of our era. It is not easy to assign a reason for the name of catacombs now generally applied to all these excavations. It appears to have been first employed in the seventh century to designate a limited space or vault beneath the basilica of St. Sebastian, on the Appian Way, *ad Catacumbas*, where the remains of St. Peter and St. Paul were deposited when recovered from certain Greeks who were carrying them off by stealth to their country. Its general application, however, to these Christian sepulchres only came into use at a much later period, for we find them universally designated, in the Acts of the Martyrs and early fathers of the Church, as Cemeteries, or Places of Repose. The catacombs are distributed in considerable numbers—about sixty in all—in every direction outside the walls of the city.

It is very doubtful whether any exist within the precinct of modern Rome, even inside the Aurelian wall, much less of the ancient precinct of Servius Tullius, a circumstance easily accounted for by a strict observance of the enactment of the Twelve Tables, which forbade intramural interment, and by the secrecy which the early Christians were compelled to observe in resorting when alive, and conveying the remains of their brethren when dead, to these places of retirement and repose. The catacombs consist of an immense network of subterranean passages or galleries, generally intersecting each other at right angles, sometimes tortuous, more rarely diverging from a centre, as may be seen in those near St. Lorenzo fuori le Mura. These galleries vary in length and height; in general they may be stated to be eight feet high by three to five feet wide; the roof is either horizontal or slightly vaulted, and seldom requires any other support than the sides in which are excavated the sepulchral *locali* or graves, forming tiers above each other. These graves are irregular in size, persons of all ages being interred close to each, as well as in depth, sometimes being destined to contain a single corpse in other cases, two or three. The average number of graves in each tier is about five, and their length eight feet. When undisturbed they are found closed with marble slabs or tiles, on which inscriptions and Christian emblems are often cut or painted.

Beside these loculi, confined to the the walls of the galleries, wider spaces called Arcisolia, consisting of an arch over a grave, or a sarcophagus hollowed in the tufa, are frequent, forming a kind of small apse over the place where the body was deposited. A third class, in the shape of sepulchral chambers, surrounded with loculi and arcisolia, occur at intervals, and these have often also been converted into family vaults and places of worship; to these the name of Cubicula has been applied. A fourth description of crypts or chapels of larger dimensions were evidently destined for places of meeting and worship. It was only after the conversion of the Emperor Constantine to Christianity that its rites were permitted to be celebrated in public, but long afterwards these crypts continued to be resorted to for devotional purposes. It was not until later in time that oratories and churches were erected over the entrance of the principal cemeteries with more convenient means of access in the form of stairs. Several of these churches have since been reckoned amongst the most celebrated in and about Rome. St. Peters's was erected over the cemetery of the Vatican, St. Paul's over that of Santa Lucina, San Lorenzo over those of St. Hypolitus and St. Cyriaca, and the beautiful basilica of St. Agnes over the catacomb in which that virgin martyr was interred.

Hiding There.

The other day a girl of 17, who was washing the front steps of a house on High street, broke out into song, and a moment thereafter a pedestrian halted at the gate, and, as she looked around, raised his hat and bowed in the most graceful manner.

"The missus isn't to home," remarked the girl.

"No, I suppose not," he answered.

"And we don't want any perfumeries, and haven't any old clothes to exchange for China vases."

"Well!"

"Well, and who are you bowing and scraping at?"

"I heard you singing. In less than a year some operatic manager will discover you. He will send you to Toledo to train your voice. In a few months you will strike New York direct from Italy, and the bills will announce you as Mille. Pinoni, the wondeeful Prima Donna and Queen of Song. I am simply bowing to you in advance."

"And you really mean that?" she asked, as she stood up very straight.

"Of course I do."

"And I'll get $50 a night."

"Yes, $200—$300—perhaps $500."

"And the opera houses won't hold the people."

"Not half of 'em."

"That's what I think—just exactly what I think, and you bet your boots I don't scrub any more steps for people with an income of only $10,000 a year!"

And she flung the brush into the pail of water where the soap was already deposited, tossed a big rag after it, and hustled for the back door trilling:

"Peek—aboo—aboo—aboo—
I see you hiding there."

The Dolly Chophouse.

The historical Dolly's chophouse, London, has ceased to exist. Dolly's tavern" derived its name from one Dolly an old cook at the Castle Inn, kept at one time by Richard Tarleton, the famous low comedian of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and a friend and fellow-mime of William Shakespeare, Gainsborough painted Dolly's portrait. The old coffee room of that quaint and comfortable hostelry, much frequented by able editors and enterprising publishers, dated from the period of Queen Anne. The queen's likeness, in a painted window of the establishment, perished last night in the flames. Part of the old premises of Tarleton's castle were in existence as late as 1822, when they were burned down; and now "Dolly's," the connecting link between the Elizabethan stage and the modern resort of men intimately associated with the calling of letters, had shared the same fate.

An article in an exchange is entitled "Shrinkage in hogs." It can't refer to the breed that occupy two seats a piece in a railroad car. They don't shrink. They expand—spread out—diffuse themselves, so to speak.

"Don't be afraid!" said a snob to a German laborer. "Sit down and make yourself my equal," "I would haff to blow my brains out," was the reply of the Teuton.

"Does it pay to steal?" asks a religious paper. It doesn't always pay the thief, but just think of the large number of criminal lawyers to whom it furnishes a fat living.

Mr. Damit lives in Illinois. He is not a very prominet citizen, but his name is a "household word."

AGRICULTURE.

The great majority of farmers fail of the best results in calf raising chiefly through neglect. The same general principal applies here as in the production of any other stock, namely, keep the animal growing from the start. The best feed is milk; it is the natural food and no artifical substitute can fully take its place. A calf taken from the cow when from one to three days old, and fed plenty of good, sweet, undiluted new or skim milk, with a small ration of clean timothy hay and oats will do well. Many farmers turn their calves out into a pasture in May and leave them out all summer, feeding a little sour milk or whey to piece out grass feed. Those who have made repeated experiments find that calves do best in the stable until midsummer or later, giving them all the milk and other food they will eat. The best arrangement we have ever seen is a large stable having the floor covered a foot deep with corn cobs which absorb all the moisture and keep the calves clean; dry and free from foul odors. A row of small feeding stalls is arranged on one side, so that each calf is "tied up" in its place during feeding time, and kept there until its inclination to suckle the ears of its fellows is gone. In this way each calf has his full ration, eats slowly or in haste, as he likes, and is protected from the crowding incident to a large herd of various ages and strength. They are kept in this stable up to July, so their young and tender skins are not exposed to the torments of the flies; then they are turned into a small pasture, with a shed for shelter from sun and storm. If fed with unchanging regularity and given good care calves thus managed will be the equal of any in the country by the 1st of October. Pushed during the winter, they go to pasture in the spring in fine condition and free from grubs in the back. The second year the heifers will drop their calves in June and make valuable additions to the dairy.

Sorrel is a troublesome weed in pastures, meadows and lawns. It usurps the place of the grass, and by its strength of growth smothers out all other vegetation. It may be that something is existing or wanting in the soil that encourages the weed and discourages the grass. But on the other hand, sorrel will grow upon the richest soil and thrive in proportion. But a specific cure for this weed may be found in salt. A dressing of salt that will entirely kill the sorrel will not injure the grass, and indeed, if the sorrel occupies the ground wholly, to the complete exclusion of grass, the salt will encourage a rapid growth of grass from fresh seed sown immediately afterward.

There are two kinds of peanuts—the red and the white. The red generally sell the best in the market. Three pecks in the shell will readily plant an acre. When planted in hills one bushel will usually plant an acre and a half. When the last cultivation is given all the spikelets should be covered, as each one, if it touches the ground and is covered, will make a pea. In a loose mellow soil they are harvested by simply pulling up the vines; but if the soil is packed they will have to be dug or plowed out and the peas gathered up. If the weather is dry, so that they can be thoroughly dried out, you can leave them on the vine until this is done and store away to be picked off in the future. The vines make very good rough bedding.

Sulphur for Mildew on the Vine.—Not only on the vine but on any plants where signs of mildew appear, this remedy should be freely applied with a bellows or by dusting, when the leaves are wet from dew or rain. It is possible to get rid of mildew even after it has a strong cold on a plant, but only by the greatest pains in repeatedly dusting every part of the foliage. Where there is a tendency in young grapes to rot, the addition of about one third of air-placked lime to the sulphur to be applied is found to check the disease.

Flax will grow on any soil that produces wheat, oats, barley, corn or potatoes, but it thrives best on a mellow soil, or one not too wet or too sandy. It also produces well on new timber clearings, especiall where the timber has been burned off, wood ashes being an excellent fertilizer for it. Although in some sections it is grown principally for its fibre and seed, yet it is said to be a profitable crop when grown for the seed alone.

The following directions for composting dead leaves are given by the Connecticut Experiment Station: Use one bushel of fresh slaked lime to every fifteen or twenty bushels of the leaves and dark loam lying beneath them. A bushel of lime is also recommended for ten of swamp muck. Twenty bushels of the leaves and muck are spread three inches deep, then a bushel of lime warm from the slaking is sprinkled over the layer, repeating the process till the heap is several feet high.

Sunflowers.—Plant plenty of sunflowers. We plant alongside a chicken run, in order to afford a little shade to fowls. It is said that they purify the air and prevent fever and ague. We have seen some of the Russian mammoth sunflowers, of which it is hardly an exaggeration to say that they were as big as the bottom of a milk pan. The seeds are recommended very highly as chicken feed. Strangely, our chickens would never eat them. Other people, however, do not generally find any cause for complaint.

Keeping down the weeds will not be the only gain to come from thorough hoeing. By having a layer of finely pulverized soil at the surface evaporation of moisture will be prevented during the day, while absorption will go on through the night. After every heavy rain the garden should be gone over with hoe or rake to prevent crusting.

The best remedy for cramp—the simplest and the most efficacious that I know of—is a band of cork. It is easily made by cutting a small new wine cork into thin slices, which must be sewn close together upon ribbon or tape an inch wide. It can be tied around any part affected and worn during the night.

A mulch of two inches of short manure on the surface around spring planted trees, will help them more than anything else to withstand the drouths of summer.

Lost Rivers of Idaho.

One of the most singular features in the scenery of the territory of Idaho is the occurrence of dark, rocky chasms, into which the creeks and large streams suddenly disappear and are never more seen. The fissures are old lava channels produced by the outside of the mass cooling and forming a tube, which, when the fiery stream was exhausted, has been left empty, whilst the roof of the lava duct, having at some points fallen in, presents there the opening into which the river plunges and is lost. At one place along the Snake, on of these rivers appears gushing from a cleft high up in the basaltic wa ls where it leaps a cataract into the torrent below. Where this stream has its origin, or at what point it is swallowed up is absolutely unknown, although it is believed that its sources are away up in the north country. Besides becoming the channels of streams, the lava conduits are frequently found impacted with the ice masses which never entirely melt.

DOMESTIC.

This is the way the Massachusetts cook makes her lemon pies: One lemon, seventeen tablespoonfuls of sugar and three eggs; grate the yellow rind of the lemon and squeeze the juice of the lemon on the sugar; to this add the yelks or the eggs, which should be beaten till light; cover a plate with rich paste, putting a ring around the edge; fill with the above mixture, and bake till the crust is done. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, beating in a little powdered sugar; spread this on the top of the pie when it is done, and let it brown.

Nice salad can be made by using veal, and the inexperienced housewife may be reminded that there is as much difference in veal as in beef or chicken. For the salad choose a firm and lean piece, boil it until it is tender and then proceed as if you are making chicken salad. It is a good plan to prepare this some day when you are to have chicken for dinner; then the veal can be boiled in the same kettle, and will be flavored with the chicken broth. Reserve some of the broth when making gravy for the chicken to moisten the salad with.

Peach Shortcake.—Make a soft dough of one quart of sifted flour mixed with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a generous tablespoonful of butter, a little salt, and sufficient sweet milk. Roll out thin, put a layer in a baking-pan, and sprinkle with flour and bit of butter; make four layers like this, using no butter and flour on the top layer. Bake in a quick oven, turn out upside down, remove the layers, and place ripe peaches, cut up and sweetened, between each layer. Serve as a cake, with cream and sugar.

Timbale de Spaghetti.—Break some spaghetti into very short lengths and boil it thoroughly. Drain it before the fire and add to it plenty of fresh butter or a cup of strong, rich gravy; then mix with it one or two beaten eggs, according to quantity. When the macaroni is nearly cold, fill with it a plain mould which had been previously buttered and sprinkled with fine bread crumbs. Press the macaroni well down, leaving a hollow in the centre, in this place a well flavored mince of lamb, poultry, or game, fill up the mold with more macaroni, pressing it down compactly. Bake in a moderately quiet oven, turn out and serve very hot.

Transparent Pudding.—Butter a pudding-dish and line it with slices of stale sponge cake an inch thick. Put stewed or ripe fresh fruit or preserves in the bottom of the dish upon the cake. Beat to a cream the yolks of eight eggs, quarter of a pound of sugar and half a pound of butter. Flavor to taste with grated nutmeg and stir in lightly the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs. Pour the mixture over the fruit and bake half an hour. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth and add four tablespoonfuls of sugar; spread over the pudding after it is baked and return it to the oven for a few minutes to color. To be eaten cold, with or without cream.

Baroness Pudding.—Ingredients—Three-fourth pound suet, three-fourth pound raisins, weighed after being stoned; three-fourth pound flour, one-half pint milk and one-fourth saltspoonful salt. Mode—Chop the suet fine, stone the raisins, cut them in halves, and mix these ingredients with the salt and flour; moisten with milk, stir the mixture well and tie the pudding in a floured cloth, previously wrung out in boiling water. Put the pudding into a sauce-pan of boiling water and let it boil four and one-half hours. Serve with plain sifted sugar.

Preserved Tomatoes.—Take ripe, but not soft, little yellow tomatoes and pour boiling water over them to take off the skins. Make a syrup of one pound of sugar to one of tomatoes, putting in only enough water to dissolve the sugar. Take three lemons to each seven pounds of tomatoes; slice, and put in the syrup, first removing the seeds. When the syrup is boiled clear put in the tomatoes and boil gently three-quarters of an hour.

Ginger Cordial is made of four pounds of red or white currants, eight ounces of ginger-root, two ounces of bitter almonds, one-half ounce of sweet almonds, three lemons sliced, one gallon of whisky. Mash the currants, cut the ginger-root in small pieces, crack and split the nuts, pour the whisky over these ingredients, and let it stand for ten days, then pour it off carefully, add four pounds of loaf sugar, and bottle it.

Hominy Croquettes.—To a cupful of boiled hominy add a tablespoonful of melted butter; stir well, then add gradually a cupful of milk, stirring and mashing the hominy until it becomes a soft, smooth paste. Then add a teaspoonful of white sugar and a well-beaten egg. Roll into oval balls with floured hands, roll in beaten eggs, then in bread crumbs, and fry in boiling lard.

Salmon Patties.—Cut cold cooked salmon into dice. Heat about a pint of the dice in a half pint of cream. Season to taste with cayenne pepper and salt. Fill the shells, and serve. Cold cooked fish of any kind may be made into patties in this way. Use any fish sauce you choose—all are equally good.

Veal Croquets.—Mince veal very fine, add 1 onion chopped, mix ½ cup of milk with one teaspoonful of flour, piece of butter the size of a walnut. Cook until thickened and stir into meat, roll into balls, dip into a beaten egg and roll in bread crumbs. Fry in plenty of hot lard.

Mould in Jelly.—To prevent mould on the top of glasses of jelly lay a lump of paraffine on the top of the hot jelly, letting it melt and spread over it. No brandy paper and no other covering is necessary. If preferred, the paraffine can be melted and poured over when cold.

Gray Holland dresses made with extreme plainness, silver ornaments, gray straw hats lined with pink, gray Jerseys gloves and a gray parasol with pink lining are among the fashionable toilets worn during the present summer.

Pill Taking.

The most extraordinary instance of pill taking is probably that of Mr. Samuel Jessups, grazier, who died at Heckington, England, June, 17, 1817. In twenty-one years he took 226,934 pills supplied by a respectable apothecary at Bottesford, which was at the rate of 10,806 pills a year, or twenty-nine pills each day; but as the patient began with a more moderate appetite, and increased it as he went on, in the last five years he took the pills at the rate of seventy-eight a day, and in the year 1814 he swallowed not less than 51,490. Notwithstanding this, and the addition of 40,000 bottles of mixture and juleps and electuaries, extending altogether to 55 closely-written columns of an apothecary's bill, he attained the age of 65 years.

HUMOROUS.

"I don't miss my church so much as you suppose," said a lady to her minister, who had called upon her during her illness, "for I make Betsy sit at the window as soon as the bells begin to chime and tell me who are going to church, and whether they have on anything new."

A shoemaker was the other day fitting a customer with a pair of boots, when the buyer observed that he had but one objection to them, which was that the soles were a little too thick. "If that is all," said Crispin, "put on the boots, and the objection will gradually wear away."

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.

A philosopher remarks; "An effort made for the comfort of others lifts us above ourselves." But he forgot to state that this observation was made by the man who hastily scrambled over a fence so as not to disturb the meditation of a bull that was heading for him.

"Confound those cats," exclaimed old Xylo, as he reached for his gun and crept stealthy toward the back window. "Why those are not cats," calmly replied his wiser seven-eighths; "it is only our new church choir, practising for to-morrow."

No. 150,000.

This is the number actually reached this week by the Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano company in the regular numbering of their world-renowned cabinet organs. Having commenced business in 1854, the average number of organs produced per annum has been 5,000 which is 100 per week for the entire 1,500 weeks of their business career. The Mason & Hamlin organs have been sent to every civilized country, and their sale never was greater than at the present time, averaging from 10,000 to 15,000 organs per annum.—*Boston Journal.*

A clothier has excited public curiosity by having a large apple painted on his sign. When asked for an explanation, he replied, "If it hadn't been for an apple where would the ready-made clothing stores be to-day?"

How to Secure Health.

Scovill's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will restore perfect health to the physical organization. It is, indeed, a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and has often proven itself to be the best blood purifier ever discovered, effectually curing scrofula, syphilitic disorders, weakness of the kidneys, erysipelas, malaria, all nervous disorders and debility, bilious complaints, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, etc. It corrects indigestion, especially when the complaint is of an exhaustive nature, having a tendency to lessen the vigor of the brain and nervous system.

Did you ever see a big "June bug" try to beat out his brains by banging his head against a wire window screen? Well, that's the way a bore acts when he persists in trying to make himself agreeable where he is not wanted.

Monarch Potato Digger.

One of the most valuable farm implements is the Monarch Potato Digger. It will dig 800 bushels per day, in a clean, perfect manner. Immense shipments have been made by the manufacturers, Monarch Manufacturing Company, 206 State St., Chicago, Ill., to every State and Territory in this country. They are sent out on sixty days' test trial to every farmer, and no one raising potatoes should fail of sending for their full elegant catalogue in six brilliant colors. The company is an old one, and perfectly reliable. See their advertisement in this issue.

Deaf mutes are now taught to make movement with the lips so that they can be readily understood. They will not labor under any misapprehension of the teacher's meaning when he makes mouths at them, signifying, "Don't you dare to give me any more of your lip!"

The Hope of the Nation.

Children slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

"How delightful is the odor of that new mown hay!" exclaimed a resident of Hunter's Point, as he wandered among the vine-clad rocks and pine-tree woods of a village in Maine. "That's not hay," said a farmer; "them's old boots what's burnin' over yonder."

Farmers' Folly.

Some farmers adhere, even against the full light of fact and discovery, to the old fashioned folly of coloring butter with carrots, annatto, and inferior substances, notwithstanding the splendid record made by the Improved Butter Color, prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. At scores of the *best* agricultural Fairs it has received the highest award over all competitors.

Dr. Hammond says when you stick your finger in your ear the roaring sound you hear is the circulation in your finger. But, doctor, when another man folds all his fingers up like a base ball going to sleep, and inserts them into your ear in unison, what is that which you hear then?

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.

A Bostonian has discovered that the circular saw was first introduced into this country about the year 1817; but the year in which a man first placed his hand on a rapidly revolving buzz saw to learn if it was moving still remains in doubt.

Night Sweats.

Headache, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

A lady made the remark that "she thought the *Bulletin* was getting very dull of late; that she did not see the death of any of her fashionable friends published lately." The above is a fact, as it occurred yesterday morning in our business office.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50c.

It is easier for the camel to pass through the eye of a needle than it is for a young woman in a fur-lined silk cloak to walk around without letting it fly open just a little to show that the fur is more than mere border.

Maud—"Why do they put wax on champagne corks, Mr. Shyman?"

Mr. Shyman—"To keep it."

"To keep it?"

"Yes; unless perfectly air-tight the stuff becomes spoiled and won't pop."

"Oh! was it your mother's failure to wax you when you were young that spoiled you?"

"Spoiled me!"

"Yes; you won't pop, either."

A good way to cure hams, is to smoke a barrel for some four days; then pack in the hams and shoulders with salt; then cover with a pickle and cover tightly, so as keep in all the smoke scent. In a few weeks time they will be ready for use. Keep covered with brine and use when you wish.

An Elgin dairyman, being disappointed in his expectations of accumulating a rapid fortune by peddling skim milk at three cents a quart, conceived the happy idea of realizing extensively from the plethoric wallet carried by the Treasurer of the Northwestern Railway Company. He purchased for $1.10 a ticket from Elgin to Chicago, then walked into town—a distance of forty miles, for the special purpose of being refused a ride back from Chicago to Elgin on that ticket. Visions of large damages, growing out of his being ejected from the train, filled his mind. He had taken eminent legal advice at a cost of five dollars, and had braced himself up to manfully resist the conductor and brakeman when they should prepare to eject him from the train. Scarcely had the train started from the Wells Street Depot, when along came the conductor, took the "Elgin to Chicago" ticket into his hands, punched it, put it into his pocket and passed along. Talk about mad dogs; but they ain't a circumstance to the "mad" that Elgin man generated on the spot.

Railroad Superintendent.—"You appear to have been a little hurt in this collision, my friend."

Maimed Passenger—"I have lost both arms and one leg."

"Indeed! What is your regular business?"

"I am at present out of work."

"Ah! Well, with three limbs gone, you can easily excite sympathy and make lots of money at begging, but we won't charge you anything extra!"

An old fellow whose daughter had failed to secure a position as teacher, in consequence of not passing an examination, said: "They asked her lots of things she didn't know. Look at the history questions! They asked her about things that happened before she was born! How was she going to know about them? Why, they asked her about old George Washington and other men she never knew! That was a pretty sort of examination!"

Three classes of horses are in demand, and the demand cannot be ignored by the breeder—the draft horse, roadster, and racer. The man who undertakes the business must adapt himself according to circumstances and his tastes.

When Dr. S. H. Cox lived in Brooklyn he once kept a dog. Over his kennel he wrote: "Cave Canem—teeth inserted here."

You Can't Make $500 by Reading This,

even if you have chronic nasal catarrh in its worst stages, for although this amount of reward has for many years been offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for any case of catarrh they cannot cure, yet notwithstanding that thousands use the Remedy they are seldom called upon to pay the reward, and when they have been so called upon they have universally found that the failure to cure was wholly due to some overlooked complication, usually easily removed by a slight modification of the treatment. Therefore, if this should meet the eye of any body who has made faithful trial of this great and world-famed Remedy without receiving a *perfect* and *permanent* cure therefrom, that persons will do well to either call upon or write to the proprietors, the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., giving all the particulars and symptoms in the case. By return mail they will get good advice free of all costs.

An up-town Sunday-school teacher was recently startled by the reply of a young urchin in her class to the question. "Who was the first man?" With prompt, energetic emphasis he replied, "De Debil."

Little Gracie heard that Emily's papa was going to be married and she came running into the house in great glee. "Mamma, mamma," she cried, "aren't you glad? Emily's going to have a second-hand mamma!"

* * * * Pile tumors, rupture and fistulas, radically cured by improved methods. Book two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Philosophers say that closing the eyes make the sense of hearing more acute. A wag suggests that this accounts for the many eyes that close in our churches on Sundays.

Young man, don't try to forget your identity and become somebody else; for the other chap is sure to be an inferior person.

Throat and Lung Diseases

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

Wherein he was mistaken: A South End man advertised for the meanest dog in the city. His idea was that people are so fond of their own dogs that they wouldn't bring a single animal to him. But he lost his bet. Thousands called, each bringing his neighbor's dog.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster.

Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

"Mus. Doc," being rather an awkward degree, "Fiddle D. D." is recommended as the proper thing for musicians.

"I don't like that cat; it's got splinters in its feet," was the excuse of a four-year-old for throwing the kitten away.

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

Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? There is, unquestionably.

Parlor matches are like fashionable engagements. There is too much fuss and noise about them for the money.

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.

A woman whose first husband had eloped with a pretty servant girl vaccinated the second as soon as she got him with musilage. She thought that would make him stick.

"Mamma, does it hurt a sheep to sheer it?" asked a little boy of his maternal parent. "What a silly question! Does it hurt your papa to shave himself?"

A little boy going up stairs during house cleaning time, when the carpet was off the hall and stairs, asked: "Mamma, what makes the hall and stairs all barefooted?"

If one dog can be placed on a scent, how many dogs can be placed on a trade dollar?

The watchmaker can't afford to do a cash business, because he makes all his profits on time.

It rains alike on the just and the unjust—and on the just, mainly because the unjust have borrowed their umbrellas.

Were you ever caught in a sudden squall?" asked an old yachtsman of a worthy citizen. "Well, I guess so!" responded the good man. "I have helped to bring up eight babies!"

Lemon Pie.—Raisins, 1 cupful, stoned and chopped fine; juice and pulp of one lemon; sugar, 1 cupful, 1 egg, and water 3 tablespoonfuls. Bake with 2 crusts.

Torture in Egypt.

One day in October, says an officer in Egypt, I received an anonymous telegram, surreptitiously passed out from the jail at Tantah, to the effect that 75 persons, wrongly there confined, were being tortured to death, and that two had already died. I at once sent Dr. Crooksbank, who then had not taken charge of the jails, to examine every prisoner in the jail and report. He found the 75 men there with open wounds and running sores still on their feet, though in many cases the punishment had been inflicted, two months previously. Some bore the marks also of the thumb-screw upon their fingers, and others the marks left from being suspended from beams. On the face of this report it was with great difficulty and after much opposition that I succeeded in getting Rogers Bey, who was a perfect Arabic scholar, and whose death I regret to notice, sent to Tantah for the purpose of holding an inquiry with the mudir into the case of these people. The result was that he reported that they were all charged by the mudir with having committed a robbery in which it was clear that only 14 persons had been concerned. The mudir had seized 77 sheiks and other respectable men whom he considered it was to his advantage to arrest, together with some doubtful characters, and had kourbashed and tortured them all until they signed a confession dictated by him implicating those whom he desired to charge. Two unfortunate creatures are said to have died under their sufferings, and those who inflicted the torture—not the mudir, unfortunately—are now in the same prison, at my instance, awaiting their trial for murder. Writing from memory, all the prisoners were released, there not being a particle of evidence against any of them. It must be remembered that innocent persons would have been convicted upon these confessions without the production in any court of those who had been forced to sign them. Another case came under my notice at this time in which the same mudir had treated 29 other persons in an identical manner. The kourbash had been abolished by decree when Lord Dufferin was in Egypt and before I arrived. It would nevertheless have been possible to close one's eyes to its moderate use as a punishment pending the granting of other powers to the mudirs, but no one can justly argue that such cruelty as I have described should have been tolerated for a day. About this time another serious and revolting case was reported to me from another province, regarding which notwithstanding my efforts, having no executive power, no satisfactory inquiry was made. The mudir was by decree removed from Tantah, but by another decree of the same date was appointed governor-general of eastern Soudan. I have been told that I 'went too quickly.' But who in power with any conscience could sit still while such abominable cruelties were being committed during a time when the people considered that Englishmen were ruling the country, or, at least, were responsible for its government.

Progress in China.

The exclusiveness of the Chinese nation until very recent years was proverbial, and the fear of even a superficial intercourse with those whom it was wont to term "outside barbarians" is not yet fully overcome. But gradually, under the influence of commercial treaties with the United States and European nations, a change of great importance has been wrought in the policy and views of the Chinese government. Only fifteen years ago did China consent, largely through the instrumentality of an American, the late Mr. Anson Burlingame, who represented the United States in that country, to enter into regular diplomatic relations with other nations, and any benefit which has resulted to either of the parties in interest therefrom is to be credited in the main to that gentleman's exertions. China herself being a land of an antique Oriental civilization, with an aristocracy founded entirely upon scholarship, the representatives whom she has sent to foreign nations have been well equipped to observe intelligently and report upon the facts that make the civilization of Western peoples the hope of the whole world. That the traveled statesmen of China have proved acute observers and have made reports upon what they have witnessed in foreign lands of sufficient weight to modify the internal politics of their own country in many directions is already quite manifest.

A most striking illustration of this point is given in the recent edict that the construction of railroads as an auxiliary to the network of water communication throughout the empire has the government's sanction. Li Hung Chang the Viceroy, is known to be a man of liberal views in statecraft, and is said to have acquiesced in the new railroad projects in the firm belief that in view of the utter lack of native talent and training for such enterprises they can only be prosecuted successfully under the full financial and executive control of foreigners in the Chinese service. This in itself is a great concession on the part of the Lord of the Vermilion Pencil, and means, if the scheme shall be carried out, that the whole vast Empire will be thrown open to the influences of Western civilization. Aside from the material advantages which are likely to follow from so radical a step, the construction of railroads in China would certainly break down eventually every remaining barrier of exclusiveness, and allow the Christian missionary to engage freely in his work.

Professor Ewart of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, has described an easy method of stocking spawning beds of fish. All that is required is an ordinary wooden tub and a shallow galvanized iron tray, 20 inches in diameter, having the bottom in two parts hinged to a central bar so as to open downward. The tray is to be placed in the tub, which is then filled with sea water. A number of flat stones are arranged in the tray, and the water is then fertilized and the stones coated with eggs. This having been done, the tray is taken out of the tub and lowered to the bottom of the sea by means of four cords, two of which are attached to the rim of the tray and one to each half of the bottom. When the tray has reached the sea floor the cords attached to the hinged bottom are set free and the tray raised by the cords fastened to its edges, the result being that the stones coated with the fertilized ova are left on the natural hatching ground. By this process Professor Ewart believes the fishermen themselves could without any trouble and expense to speak of, add 200 or 300 eggs for every herring taken from the sea, and thus do their best to restore the balance of nature which their operations had disturbed.

"Yes," said the boy, "I might just as well be at the head of my class as not. But I don't mind being at the foot, and the other boys do, so I sacrifice myself."

A Burlington mother has miraculously cured her youngest hopeful of smoking by the laying on of hands.

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Winnebago Indians.

The Winnebago Indian is the most conspicuous object of interest at Black River Falls, Wis., owing to there being about 1,000 of them attending the payment of the Government annuities. As each person, buck, squaw, or papoose, draws about $60, the copper-colored wards of the nation are temporary Vanderbilts. Some few Indians make good use of their wealth, but the majority are spendthrifts. They patronize billiard-rooms and invest in California fruits and all the delicacies of the season. Whisky bears the same relation to them that a torch does to a powder magazine. They are anxious to get it, and there are avaricious scoundrels who would sell to them without scruple did not the vigilant local sentiment make it exceedingly dangerous. Failing to secure whisky, the red man resorts to strange devices to assuage his thirst and harrow up his throat. Lemon extract is in great demand among the dusky braves, and will produce speedy intoxication. Bay rum, hair oil, tomato catsup, vinegar, and mucilage are among the fluids they are willing and anxious to purchase for beverages.

From their camps around the city at night come discordant yells and tom-tom music incident to their dances. The sounds are fierce, but there is nothing of a fear-inspiring nature about these Winnebagos, provided whisky be kept out of their reach. On Sunday the whole nation assembles at the home of young Winneshick, titular chief of the tribe, and enjoyed a celebration of the nature of the Olympic games. Dog fights, pony fights, dances, races, and other trials of strength, composed the programme. The interest and excitement among the contestants and their friends were intense. In honor of the gala day they were arrayed in gaudy paint and costumes in which their taste delights. They will remain about the town until their annuities are squandered.

Explanatory: "The Preisdent has developed the highest qualities of constitutional statesmanship" were the words that little Miltiades Marrowfat read from the paper he was holding and then added: "What does that mean, pop?" "It means, my boy," explained Mr. Marrowfat, "that the editor is probably a postmaster and feels agreeably disappointed that he hasn't been turned out."

They now tell us that the idea of calling a man a "brick," is taken from Homer, and that "pull down your vest," is a quotation from Shakesperr. If this business isn't stopped it will get so that a man can't remark to a dog, "Gosh dern yer belt," without being accused of dropping into the classics.

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