Horses versus Houses.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's palace (on Fifth avenue) is now understood to be for sale, but as yet no price has been announced. If any reader, however, should make an offer of half a million it might be accepted, and even then it would be selling below cost. Why, the land cost $385,000. When Cornelius selected this corner it was occupied by two elegant dwellings for which he paid the above sum, and then had them demolished in order to make room for the palace which was three years in construction. By the time he got fairly in occupation he became a heavy Wall street speculator, and, no doubt, hoped to make enough to pay for the palace. Instead of that, however, he only sunk a large part of his patrimony, and is now so deeply involved as to require the assistance of his father. The latter, no doubt, regrets having built a palace, since this example probably led Cornelius into his extravagance. These Vanderbilt houses cost not less than $2,000,000, and it will be a long time before such an outlay will be equalled.

What a difference in taste is displayed by another millionaire who stands alone in the ranks of wealth, at least in love of horses. This is no temporary fancy. Had this been the case it would have passed away. Thirty years have been sufficient to prove it to be a ruling passion. Bonner does not crave a palace like Vanderbilt, being satisfied to excel him in horse flesh. On this point, indeed, he has always astonished the public. When he paid $10,000 for Lantern every one was astonished. That was twenty-five years ago, however, and since then he has invested half a million in the same manner. The interest on this investment is $500 a week, and the cost of keeping the animals is an equal sum. Had Bonner been like Astor, he would have put his money into land, and (taking interest into consideration) he would in that case be richer by a million and a half. Had he been like Lenox, he would have invested in rare books and literary curiosities. Had he resembled Commodore Vanderbilt, he would have gone into stocks and become a power in Wall street. None of these things, however, moved him. He kept aloof from other attractions. He owns no stocks and no rare books, and only real estate sufficient for his own use. The horse is his passion, and he has shown the mastery of the latter to a degree unparallelled in the history of the turf. How strange that a man who began life in this city as a journeyman printer should thus, as Shakespeare says, "witch the world with noble horsemanship."

The Gondoliers of Venice.

The Venetian gondoliers are a hardy, active, cheery set of men, civil and obliging, limbed like Greek statues and graceful as greyhounds. John of Bologna might have molded his incomparable Mercury from one of these lithe limbed, sinewy oarsmen. Their fine development of form is due to their occupation, their habit of rowing standing, developing and exercising every muscle in the frame from throat to heel. As a class they are the cleanest set of men to be found among the lower orders of Europe. The watery ways on which their days are spent, send up no cloud of dust or ashes of and to sully their neat and picturesque attire.

Their hands and faces, bronzed to as dusky a tint as the sun and the wind can impart to the human epidermis, and their crisp, curly dark locks, are as free from soil and as well kept as are those of any high-bred gentleman. The costume of the gondolier of the better class would be a handsome one to adopt for a fancy dress ball, since it is very characteristic, and yet simple and sufficiently in accordance with a gentleman's every day suit to be worn without awkwardness. It consists of a loose double-breasted jacket, of dark blue cloth, with trousers to match. The jacket is closed with two rows of large, highly-polished brass buttons, and is bound around the edges and around the cuffs and collar and pockets with cloth of a blue, two shades lighter than the hue of the garment itself. A glazed sailor's hat, around the crown of which is passed a ribbon of the lighter shades of blue, with long floating ends, forms the headgear.

Sometimes a felt hat, with a melon-shaped crown, the brim curving over the brow, and at the back of the head, is adopted, but the ribbon is never absent. A sash of cloth, matching the jacket and trousers, and with long ends finished with wide worsted fringe, is tied around the waist, the ends falling at the left side. Sometimes the jacket is piped with red, or with the same dark blue as the cloth whereof it is composed; but the style I have just described is the most usual, and is also the prettiest. It opens at the throat, showing a collar and white necktie, both scrupulously clean, as are also the white cuffs visible beneath the loose sleeves, the linen being course in quality, but of snowy whiteness.

Colossus of Rhodes.

This was a celebrated brazen image, and formed one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet were upon the two moles which formed the entrance of the harbor of Rhodes, and ships passed in full sail between its legs; it was 70 cubits or 105 feet high. It was made by Chares, the disciple of Lysippus, and the artist was twelve years in making it. It was partly demolished by an earthquake 224 B. C. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which you could easily discern the shores of Syria, and by the help of glasses, ships on the coast of Egypt. It remained in ruins 894 years, and in the year 672 of the Christian era it was sold by the Saracens, who were masters of the island, to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels with the brass, the value of which has been estimated at £36,000 English money.

A chemist of Vienna has invented a glass which contains no silex, potash, soda, lime or borax. In appearance it is equal to the common crystal, but more brilliant; it is transparent, white and clear, and can be cut and polished. It is insoluble in water, and is not attacked by a fluoric acid, but it can be corroded by hydrochloric and nitric acid. When in a state of fusion it adheres to iron, bronze and zinc.

The so-called "Lake George diamonds" are small, clear quartz crystals, backed with or mounted over bits of silver foil. Quartz crystals are native crystallized salicic acid. On a scale of 10 the hardness of quartz is 7, of the diamond, 10. Their brilliancy is only temporary.

It is asserted that articles of iron or brass may be bronzed by dipping them into melted sulphur mixed with lamp-black. The surface, after being drained off, will take a beautiful polish, and presents the appearance of oxidized bronze.

Captain Bing, of Paris, has devised an ingenious method of making a positive on glass from a negative, and on the same glass. The back of the negative is covered with soluble bitumen or asphalt and then illuminated through the negative. After an exposure sufficient to render the light portion insoluble, the remainder of the asphalt is dissolved with any of the usual solvents, leaving a positive. The silver negative is then dissolved off with the chloride of copper and a fixing agent, such as cyanide or hypo.

AGRICULTURE.

There is no such disease as hollow horn. When cattle are sick their horns are apt to be cold, but we must look elsewhere than to the horn for the disease. Indigestion is quite apt to be the cause, and this is often accompanied with loss of appetite, indicated by a refusal to chew the cud. It is a popular mistake to suppose that the cud has been lost and must be replaced. We might as well talk of putting an appetite into a dyspeptic man. Exercise and careful feeding will bring cattle around all right, and men also, for that matter.

The lime process of keeping eggs is to take one pint of salt and one quart of fresh lime, and slake with hot water. When slaked, add sufficient water to make four gallons. When well settled pour off the liquid gently into a stone jar. Then with a dish place the eggs in, tipping the dish after it fills with the liquid, so they will roll out without cracking the shell, for if the shell is cracked the egg will spoil. Put the eggs in whenever you have them fresh. Keep them covered in a cool place and they will keep fresh for one year.

A line of any kind of trees along a fence will injure the crop for some distance inland. Some trees are worse than others, the hickory and butternut being such gross feeders that they are said to poison the land which they cover. In most cases their bad effects are seen much further than the droppings of their leaves can reach, and especially with potatoes or other root crops, which need all the moisture the soil can furnish.

A few fresh bones finely crushed are excellent to make hens lay. Partially burning them will enable anyone to pound them in small pieces with little difficulty. They contain lime in much better condition for making the shells of eggs than it can be got in oyster shells, which are frequently recommended. As proof of the want which bones supply, laying hens will eat them far more greedily than fowls which do not lay.

Smearing the shells with linseed oil is reported to be a good way to preserve eggs. Rub the oil over the egg with the tip of the finger and suffer it to become dry on the shell. Eggs rubbed over with flaxseed oil in three months lost four per cent., and in six months four and a half per cent. of their weight, and when opened were found to be fresh, with the smell of fresh eggs. Eggs not so treated lost eleven per cent. of their weight in three months, and in six months thirteen per cent.

A judicious rotation of crops has, in some respects, the same effect as cultivation and manure combined. One crop frequently fits the soil for another, or at least leaves untouched its food supply, while clover—the essential crop in all rotation in this climate—not only improves the mechanical texture of the soil, as no mere cultivation can do, but it draws its sustenance largely from the depths beyond the reach of grain crops, and leaves the surface in a most available form, the most expensive element of manure—nitrogen.

Hot water has therefore been suggested for killing the cabbage-worm, but Prof. C. B. Ridley, of the entomological department of the United States Department of Agriculture, states that a Mr. Irwin, of New York, used ice water, sprinkled on the cabbage worms at midday, which kills them as quickly as if they were poisoned. Prof. Riley thinks the remedy probably effective and worth a trial.

Horses troubled with heaves should be fed little dry food. Clover hay is especially objectionable, not only from the dust with which it is filled from imperfect curing, but also because horses like this hay so much that they gorge themselves with it. Cut straw, well moistened and sprinkled with meal, will make a feed that will restore a horse not too far gone with heaves to activity and usefulness.

Coal ashes may be utilized to a good advantage in the hen-house by sifting them around on the floor. The fine dust that lies about and settles on every exposed surface will do no harm, and that which falls on the floors and under the roosts will act as a disinfectant and deodorizer.

Where hogs cannot be allowed to run at large, as the case on many farms, F. D. Curtis, an excellent authority, favors the planting of artichokes and sweet corn, or the sowing of oats, rye, alfalfa, the object to secure more green food than is given in the common way of raising hogs.

Do not plant trees in the garden. They will not only shade the growing crops to their detriment, but what is worse, will secure their own nourishment at the expense of the garden, robbing the vegetables and plants of the elements of fertility.

When potatoes are fed to cows they ought to be given in connection with other feed. The average ration of potatoes ought not to be more than one-fourth to one-third of the entire feed. Raw potatoes ought to be cut in slices, and boiled potatoes ought to be crushed.

In planting young trees an Indian farmer mixes the soil that he intends to fill around the tree with one bushel or more of fine chip-dirt. This is rich and stimulating, and holds moisture well. In fall he usually scrapes the tree trunks and washes them off with whale oil soap and water.

Any ailing fowl should be at once removed from the flock to comfortable quarters and specially treated with medicine and food. A fowl is worth saving, but is often neglected and left to get well or die.

It is undoubtedly a bad practice to cultivate or plow heavy soil when soaked with water in the spring, but this objection does not apply to the light rains that fall in midsummer and early fall, while the soil is still warm.

The amount of nitrogen supplied in manure is very much in excess of the amount recovered in the increase of the crop.

It is the general opinion among poultry men that very fat fowls do not lay well. Hence excessive feeding is condemned.

To make economical pork the pig should be kept in a continuously growing condition from the day of his birth until he is delivered into the hands of the butcher.

Leatheroid is a new article made of paper. It consists of a number of thicknesses of cotton paper wound one upon another over a cylinder. The remarkable qualities of strength and adhesion it possesses are derived from a chemical bath, through which the paper is drawn on its way to the cylinder. It is moulded wet, and retains its form. When dry, it cuts like raw hide.

According to Design and Work sodium amalgam in the presence of water and finely divided iron forms an iron amalgam, the composition of which is nearly represented by the formula Hg_3F_2. Ramsn, who discovered this singular fact, says that dry sodium amalgam has no action upon iron.

DOMESTIC.

Seasoning Food.—Many people have the idea that a finely-flavored dish must cost a great deal. That is a mistake. If you have untainted meat, or sound vegetables, or even Indian meal, to begin with, you can make it delicious with proper seasoning. One reason why French cooking is much nicer than any other is that it is seasoned with so great a variety of herbs and spices. These cost very little. If you would buy a few cents' worth at a time you would soon have a good assortment. The best kinds are sage, thyme, sweet marjoram, tarragon, mint, sweet basil, parsley, bay leaves, cloves, mace, celery seed and onions. If you will plant the seed of any of these seven first mentioned in little boxes on your window sill, or in a sunny spot in the yard, you can generally raise all you need. Gather and dry them as follows: Parsley and tarragon should be dried in June and July, just before flowering; thyme, marjoram and savory in July and August; basil and sage in August and September; all herbs should be gathered in the sunshine and dried by artificial heat; their flavor is best preserved by keeping them in air-tight cans, or in tightly corked glass bottles.

Household Drudgery.—The drudgery of housework is often mentioned regretfully. Unremitting toil of any kind may be called a drudgery, particularly if the toiler has no heart in the work. And society in many cases has placed a false estimate—underestimate in the present case—on certain kinds of labor—a lingering relic of past ages when all labor was considered degrading, and only the man who did no work, living off the labor of others, was considered "a gentleman." So an erroneous view of the dignity and utility of housework may have something to do with the idea of drudgery as applied to it. But the happiness and well-being of the family depend on a well-ordered household; and ability in this department is no mean ability. Keeping a house in order; sweeping, dusting, washing, ironing, cooking, baking—to do all these well and without fretting or complaining, is one of the best gifts and choicest acquirements. And the man or woman who rightly appreciates this ability shows that he has himself passed to a higher plane of intelligence.

Orange Sponge.—Oranges are plentiful and cheap in New York and vicinity at nearly all seasons, and are not only excellent at breakfast (which is the best time to eat them), but should be offener at dessert—as puddings, jellies, short-cake, etc.—than they are. A very nice dish is made as follows: Squeeze out the juice and pulp of three oranges into a bowl, add the juice of half a lemon, three ounces of sugar, one and a half pints of cold water: let it come to a boil, then. Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch in a little cold water, rub it smooth and add to it the strained juices; let it boil fifteen minutes to cook the corn-starch. Then set it aside, and when cold set it in the ice-box to become quite cold. Beat up the whites of three eggs to a foam, whip it into the corn-starch, and it is ready for use. It may be served in tart shells or fancy cases, or in meringue boats.

Woven Grass Furniture.—Indian reed grasses wholly different from the bamboo, and such as link together in fantastic garlands, and forest trees are being imported from Singapore and manufactured into chairs, settees, screens, picture frames, children's carriages, etc., in artistic forms of great beauty. Various fanciful objects such as musical instruments, fans, emblems, etc., are represented in the weaving with open work borders. The centre of some of the solid work, gold bronze, brilliant green, or other colors is ornamented with medallions in raised leather.

Veal Cutlets.—Cover each cutlet with a dressing made of minced veal, bacon, fine bread crumbs, chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Mix with an egg well beaten. Put the cutlets in a buttered pan and bake. When done, take the cutlets out of the pan, pour over them some strained gravy in which a little celery has been cooked and serve with slices of lemon.

Where hard-finished walls have been kalsomined, the soiled coats should be washed or scraped off before a new one is put on. This is the most disagreeable part of the process. The furniture should be covered, as lime makes spots that are removed with difficulty, especially upon black walnut.

Treatment for ink and rust stains consists in the application of two parts of powdered cream of tartar and one part of finely powdered oxalic acid. Shake up the ingredients well together and apply the powder with a dry rag to the dampened stain. When the spot has disappeared the part should be very well washed.

Kensington painting is done with a pen to imitate embroidery. Among recent device is that of cutting out the forms of flowers of the required tints, and uniting these to the material to be decorated in the manner of applique, with the addition of embroidery in certain parts, as about all the leaf edges, to which is given a rolled and shaded effect in the hands of experts.

One of the most important things to be considered in dress is the careful covering of the chest and back. Exposing the lungs by inadequate shielding of these portions of the body from cold is too generally practiced, especially among the ladies. To cover the chest most carefully is not enough. There should be a thick covering between the shoulders.

For warts, take a piece of fresh beef, soak it in vinegar for twenty-four hours, shave it very thin and bind up the wart, renewing the application for three or four days, when a cure will have been effected. The application is said to cure corns.

If the wall about the stove has been smoked by the stove, cover the black patches with gum shellac, and they will not strike through either paint or kalsomine.

If gilt frames, when new, are covered with a coat of white varnish, all specks can then be washed off with water without harm.

Carpets should be thoroughly beat on the wrong side first and then on the right side, after which spots may be removed by the use of ox gall or ammonia and water.

Buckingham County, Va., has a somewhat curious industry. Within an area of ten or fifteen miles there are some forty distilleries engaged in manufacturing oil from sassafras root. Each mill gives employment to three hands, uses about 2,000 pounds of root a day for each mill, and produces from one to one and a half gallons of oil weighing ten pounds to the gallon. Thus the forty distilleries consume daily 80,000 pounds of sasssafras root, make about fifty gallons of oil, worth about $4 50 a gallon, and thus earn $225 a day.

The German expeditions will go to American stations in order to observe the transit of Venus in December next. Observations will be taken at Stratford, Connecticut; at Aiken, South Carolina; at Bahia, Blanca, and at Punta Arenas.

SCIENTIFIC.

Stem-winding watches are now made on a different plan from what has been customary, the improved system possessing, it is thought, some special advantages. Thus, when it is desired to set the hands, the stem is first drawn out, which causes a collar on the end of it to bear upon a stud in the shorter arm of a two armed curved lever. This depresses the long arm of the latter, which turns a yoke and discharges the gearing from the main-spring arbor, connecting an independent wheel with the hand-setting train, to which the motion is imparted by turning the stem. As soon as pulling on the stem ceases, the yoke is thrown back to its place by a spring. Normally, another wheel, carried by the yoke, meshes with the arbor wheel of the main-spring, and is thus always ready for winding by pressing down upon and winding the stem. The arrangement is simple.

In Morocco about the middle of November a gummy juice exudes spontaneously from the trunk and branches of the acacia. It gradually thickens in the furrow down which it runs, assumes the form of oval or round drops, about the size of a pigeon's egg, of different colors, as it comes from the red and white gum tree. About the middle of December the Moors encamp on the border of the forest and the harvest lasts a full month. The gum is then packed in large leather sacks and transported on the backs of camels and bullocks to seaports for shipment. This is the gum arabic of commerce.

The most ancient monuments of Mesopotamia and Egypt contained no mention of the horse, while the creature represented the Assyrian monuments had the tail of an ass. The first literary mention of the horse in Egypt belonged to a period of about eighteen centuries before Christ. From that time notices of horses in Egypt were frequent and common.

Know the true value of time; snatch, seize and enjoy every moment of it. No idleness, no laziness, no procrastination; never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

What is recognized by an intelligent hero as his own country? or what as a foreign land? Whatever country he resorts to, even that he makes his own.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

Ability doth hit the mark when presumption overshooteth and diffidence faileth short.

Beauty.

A woman's greatest beauty
Lies not in face or form so fine,
But in the wondrous wealth of hair
Produced by Carboline.

He's armed without that's innocent within.

☞ Economy is Wealth. No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many pounds can be saved every year. Ask your druggist. Only 10c. Simple to use. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Keep clear of personalities in conversation.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

We enjoy ourselves, only in our work, our doing; and our best doing is our best enjoyment.

St. Bernard Vegetable Pills.

Warranted Purely Vegetable. The best cure for Liver and Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia. As a Blood Purifier and Spring Medicine they have no equal. No family should be without a box of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills in the house. Price 25 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent Free. Address P. Neustaedter & Co., 83 Mercer St., New York.

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STOMACH BITTERS

In order to enrich the blood, and thus impart fresh vigor to the enfeebled system, stimulate flagging digestion with the national invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, by infusing energy into the operations of the stomach, promotes, may, insures thorough digestion and assimilation, and consequent nutrition. A gain in appetite, vigor and flesh, is invariably found to follow a course of this deservedly popular tonic, which is, moreover, a reliable preventive of malarial fevers. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Beautiful Pictures,

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Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

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Nervous Debility Quick permanent cure. Book free. Climax Agency, 168 Fulton St., N.Y.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. Lillis, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. Abbey, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. Thompson, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. Barrington, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Sea bathing, says Dr. Amat, has proved of great benefit in many cases of disease of the eye. The improvement appears to be due to two causes. 1. The influence which such a course has upon the general health by curing anæmia and elevating the tone of the system, since sea bathing is in the highest degree a restorative. 2. Sea water, and occasionally also the atmosphere of the sea, has a local irritant action which should be watched, since it is most serviceable when there is a chronic, torpid and indolent inflammation, while it is exceedingly dangerous when the inflammation is of an acute kind.

There are forty-two cotton-mills in the Bombay Presidency, and the most of them are said to be over-stocked.

It is stated that new deposits of zinc ore have been quite recently discovered in New Jersey.

To make a new rope as limber and soft as an old one, boil it two hours in water, and then thoroughly dry it in a warm room.

A Wonderful Freak of Nature

is sometimes exhibited in our public exhibitions. When we gaze upon some of the peculiar freaks dame nature occasionally indulges in, our minds revert back to the creation of man. "who is so fearfully and wonderfully made." The mysteries of his nature have been unraveled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, and through his knowledge of those mysteries he has been able to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a specific for all blood taints, poisons and humors, such as scrofula, pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred affections. By druggists.

What is this world? Thy school, O misery! Our only lesson is to learn to suffer.

$500 Not Called For.

It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their diseases by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him, if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or cash?

God pardons like a mother, who kisses the offence into everlasting forgetfulness.

* * * * Rupture, pile tumors, fistulas, and all diseases (except cancer) of the lower bowel radically cured. Book of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Bad drivers often spoil good horses.

Every Woman in the Land

owes it to herself and her family to take care of her health. When she finds her health failing, and debility and weakness, undermines her strength, her surest and best remedy is Kidney-Wort. It builds up the general health, keeps the secretory system in perfect order, regulates the Kidneys and Bowels, and enables these important organs to perform their natural functions in throwing off the accumulated impurities of the body.

Dispose of your unprofitable stock.

Could Find No Rest.

"I had acute kidney disease, bordering on Bright's disease and could find no rest day or night until I took Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy." Mrs. W. H. Stilson, Boston, Mass.

Many forms of kidney disease are very difficult to detect, and the symptoms are not of a marked nature. Statistics show that more than 50 per cent of the deaths arise from kidney disease, direct or incidental. Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy never fails to immediately relieve the worst cases.

South Boston, Mass., May 12, 1883.

"I was recommended to use Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy for general debility in my family. I find it just as recommended—a medicine of great value."—Geo. W. Scolon, Watchman, South Boston Car Stables.

Don't turn out your stock too soon.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $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.

How about fish ponds this season.

What is the use of suffering with Backache, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Sciatica, Crick, Stitches, Chest and Lung Troubles, Torpid Liver, or soreness in any part when a *Hop Plaster* will certainly give you relief? Vastly superior to all other porous plasters. You'll say so after using one. 25c. every where.

Be kind and patient in training colts.

An Item of Interest.—"Beeson's Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soap prevents, cures and heals skin diseases, softens and beautifies face and hands. 25c., by Druggists, or by mail. Address Wm. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Look after the early calves and lambs.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic, and Pulmonary Complaints, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties. *Sold only in boxes.*

An effort made for the comfort of others lifts us above ourselves.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

Grow plenty of small fruits this year.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Character is a plant of the slowest growth.

"ROUGH ON PILES."

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protruding, Bleeding, Internal or other. Internal and External Remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists

God meant you to be glad and joyous; religion is not a hindrance but a help to that.

HUMOROUS.

It was on a train leaving Baltimore the other day. A passenger had his baggage piled upon the seat so as to occupy the whole of it. Along came a man looking for some place to stow himself away. Halting in front of the seat, he took in the situation, and said:

"Sir! I knew your father!"

"Did you? Pretty fair man my father was."

"Yes, sir, I knew him. He got his start in life by making and selling itch ointment."

"Ah! you must have known him sure. Sit down—take half the seat and welcome. I'm real glad to meet one of my father's most profitable patients."

It was strange that he wouldn't accept the offer, but for some reason he wouldn't.

After Æsop.—A bereaved female maintained upon her premises a bantam that laid an egg every morning. The B. F. not being well versed in political economy and, therefore, not knowing that the rate of production does not increase proportionately with the increased amount of labor, thought to herself: "If I double that bantam's allowance of oatmeal she will doubtless lay twice a day." She tried the scheme and, much to her dismay, the bird gave up the manufacture of eggs entirely, but grew fat and lay down all day long. "Well," quoth the B. F., "for eating purposes I prefer eggs to down, but a mattress stuffed with eggs can't hold a candle to a feather bed. I think, after all, I have taken my exit through the larger extremity of the trombone." Moral—don't study political economy.

"On another excursion to-day? Sonny, ain't you mistaken? Twice before you've told me when I called that your father was off on a picnic. Doesn't he do anything else?"

Sonny—"I told you just what I heard pop say, that they was havin' a pic-nic of it, and he hoped it would last all summer, and it would if he could make it, and——"

Small boy is closed off by lady who informs the caller that Mr. —— is detained at Harrisburg, and would be home as soon as the Legislature would adjourn.

"Did he retain his senses till the last?" asked a Kansas minister at the death-bed of a parishioner, whose demise he was too late to witness.

"Guess not," replied a tall, lank man, reflectively. "Yer see the doctor he said as Jim was gone so far, it didn't make a red continental what he took, or what us gev him."

"Well?"

"Well, an' what d'yer think he arst for?'

"A minister?"

"Not much. He just told his gal to fetch 'im a glass o' water, while he could ha' retched his hand out an' clawed on ter a jug more'n half full of of five-year-old tanglefoot."

"You don't mean to say that you slept with a piece of wedding cake under your pillow, you absurd thing!" said a lady to her husband the morning after they had attended a coupling bee. "Certainly I did." "And did you see in your dreams the person you are going to marry—when I am dead?" she asked, chillingly. "Oh, no; I only dreamed that I had never married at all. Susan, I am going to save this bit of cake; I am going to cherish it, my dear. I shall have its portrait painted by an old master and its statue shall stand in the library. As an heir-loom it shall descend——" She snatched it from his hands and flung it out of the bed-room window. "My love, it has descended," she said sweetly.

Mr Jales was talking to his oldest daughter about a visitor who was at their house.

"How long will he remain?" the young lady asked.

"I guess he will stay here all the time."

"Good heavens, we don't want him,"

"But he told me he was going to stay."

"Did he positively say so?"

"Well, not exactly, but he said he'd stay until your mother got into a good humor, and if he really means what he says, I guess we might as well prepare for a permanent boarder. At least, daughter, that has been my experience for thirty-five years, I've been remaining."

The mad man never takes or reads a newspaper. His protests always commence with the language, "My attention having been called to an article in your paper, etc." Ignorance is bliss for a pig-headed man. He should always arrange it that no friend of his will ever call his attention to anything printed.

"Well, father," the young man said joyously, coming home from college, "here I am with the sheepskin of a graduate." "I see," said the old man grimly, "you're wearing it over your bones. That's right."

According to a New York newspaper there were three tons of silver on the tables of Mrs. Vanderbilt's Newport breakfast yesterday. We now know how Mr. Vanderbilt got rid of his stray trade dollars.

There is much talk among gossip writers of a lady of fashion at Saratoga who has thus far worn over fifty different costumes and she has only been there two weeks. That's nothing to the man we know down at Cape May. He has over two hundred suits. He is a bath-house proprietor.

The absence of telegraph operators recalls the story of the old darkey who, hearing the instrument click while the operator was away, stepped up to it, and putting his mouth close to it, shouted with all his power of lungs: "De oppahratah isn't h'yar."

It is reported that an angry passenger threw a porter from a Pullman parlar car out West. This was probably the biggest tip the porter ever received.

The young lady who referred to the well-known statue as "Apollo with the beveled ear" was not up in art matters, but could be relied upon to hold up her end of an evening conversation.

The young man who cannot stand prosperity is willing to sit down and enjoy it if it will only come to him.

"I am free to confess," as the prisoner remarked when he turned State's evidence.

Prohibitionists, though claiming to be strictly temperate, always nominate a "full" ticket.

The following method of tracings on glass for lanterns is said to be satisfactory: A piece of finely ground glass is rubbed over with a trace of glycerine, in order to make it as transparent as possible. It is now easy to write or draw on the prepared surface with a hard and finely pointed black lead pencil, and the glass is so transparent that the finest details of any engraving over which it may be placed can be seen quite distinctly. The drawing having been finished, the plate is washed with water, in order to remove the glycerine, and dried. A thin coat of Canada balsam or of negative varnish now serves to render the side permanently transparent and ready for the lantern.

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THE CAMPAIGN TOKEN OF 1840

ASK THE OLD FOLKS WHAT IT MEANS.

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Rev. Francis Gillat, Arlington, Vt., recommends Warner's Tippecanoe, The Best, for sick headache caused by stomach disorders.

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Mrs. Spencer McLellan, Gowen, Mich., warmly recommends a Warner's Tippecanoe, The Best.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I am an old man. For 28 years I suffered with ulcers on my right leg as the result of typhoid fever. Amputation was suggested as the only means of preserving life. The doctors could do nothing for me and thought I must die. For three years I never had a shoe on. Swift's Specific has made a permanent cure and added ten years to my life. Wm. H. Reed, Hall Co., Ga.

I have taken Swift's Specific for blood poison contracted at a medical college at a dissection, while I was a medical student. I am grateful to say that I gave me a speedy and thorough cure after my parents had spent hundreds of dollars for treatment. Augustus Wendel, M. D., Newark, N. J.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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Statistics show that the mortality among children is far greater in the summer months than at another season. Health and perfect action of the bowels are assured by the use of Ridge's Food. It is original in its method, is readily taken by the little ones, occasions no tax upon the digestive organs, and is as nutritious as the stomach rejects all else.

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