THIEVES AND THIEVERY.

Some Characteristics of England's Light-fingered Gentry.

Although a man always looks upon a clever theft with an air of romance, he never quite realizes the position until the thief or sharper has fleeced himself. We are apt to laugh at the misfortunes of the man who puts his head out of his cab on a foggy day, in response to a knock at the window, and finds his hat disappearing in the gloom. Nor do we show more sympathy with the man who collides with another individual in the street, and who on having his hat, which has fallen, handed back with profuse apologies for the accident, finds from its size and general appearance that not many hours before it must have adorned a scarecrow. But these incidents in no way illustrate the coolness and intrepidity of the professional thief, who does not usually aim at trifles.

Last winter an ingenious theft was perpetrated by two well-known pickpockets who had followed a gentleman out of the stalls of a Leeds theater. For a moment they parted company, and when the younger joined his companion he handed him a pocketbook, from which was taken some notes and money. To substitute false notes was the work of a second. "You have lost your pocketbook, sir," said the elder thief, hurrying after the gentleman. With a cool bow, the thief hastened away pleased with the gentleman's thanks—and his watch. At Birmingham, not long ago, a thief was detected in the act of stealing a gentleman's watch. In his haste to escape he ran into the arms of a detective, who had been watching him for some time.

Naturally the thief must have felt somewhat excited at such a moment; but if he did, he showed no symptoms of being so. Although instantly secured by the unenviable handcuffs, he had the presence of mind to pass the watch unobserved into the pocket of a passer-by. This person was puzzled to know how he became the possessor of the watch, and being afraid of keeping the gift, was sufficiently honest to hand it to the police. Another instance of the remarkable coolness and audacity of a thief, though perhaps not an uncommon one is worth relating. One day, a Liverpool "stalk"—a man capable of doing mischief of any kind for a trifle—having watched his opportunity, took up a coat that hung outside a pawnbroker's shop. Flinging it over his arm, and carrying it into the shop as if intending to make a purchase, he offered it for sale. Not recognizing his own property, the pawnbroker bought the coat. But even this did not satisfy the thief. He handled some silk handkerchiefs, and in choosing one, remarked carelessly: "Take pay for this out of the money for the coat." "But I have given you the money" indignantly answered the pawnbroker. "O too, you haven't," said the thief. A warm altercation ensued. In vain the shopman protested that he had paid the money; and at last the thief went out in search of an officer to settle the dispute, taking with him some silver spoons, several silk handkerchiefs, as well as the silk handkerchief in question, which in his excitement the broker had forgotten.

But the thief is not always so cool and collected as we are wont to believe him. He is especially unnerved by hunger and the police. Not long ago a well-known actor, while in the provinces, had occasion to walk some distance at midnight, and was stopped on a lonely road by an ill-clad ruffian. "Fool," muttered the actor, coolly, "there's an officer within a hundred yards of us; I'll——" With an exclamation the thief disappeared over a wall, and the next morning his dead body was found in a river close by, into which in his haste he had fallen.

Some five or six years ago the shopkeepers of Bradford were thrown into a state of alarm by a couple of young lads. One of the two used to make a small purchase at a shop, and by telling a plausible tale that a boy outside would take the purchase from him if it were seen, he got the shopman to put the article down the back of his coat. While thus employed, the ingenuous youth very easily relieved the shopman of his watch and then bolted. After him came "the boy outside," to inform the shopman of his loss. The latter having had carefully described to him the road the thief had not taken, ran at once after the culprit, the second boy in the meantime helping himself to the contents of the till. How often this larceny was practiced few shopmen in Bradford care to remember. Once, for the writer's edification, a young lad, not more than 15 years of age, undertook to stand in a prominent thoroughfare in Leeds and open the ladies' sachels as they passed, without being observed. He never failed once, and very often succeeded in taking out their purses also, which, of course, were immediately returned intact. It is often argued, that if taken from their evil associates, many thieves would reform. It is very doubtful; they love their nefarious orgies and their liberty too dearly.

One instance in support of this is enough. A clergyman in Bristol once interested himself in the welfare of a penitent thief, and secured a situation for him in South Australia. But while at his benefactor's house, listening to the bright prospects that awaited him, the thief was stealing the good man's spoons, watch and ring. The chances of becoming rich in a day are further inducements, as in the case of the gambler, to continue their life of recklessness and crime. A Liverpool detective once stated that £400 and several watches were found upon a notorious pickpocket during a festival in that city; and it is no uncommon thing for a couple of thieves during the Derby week to steal £500 or £600 worth of valuables.

Illiteracy in Portugal.

In eastern Portugal illiteracy prevails to such an extent that postoffices are almost confined to the towns and larger railway stations. The villagers communicate by zagals (special errand boys), or an officers of the mounted police may undertake to deliver a verbal message not requiring too wide a detour from his regular route. There are populous mountain valleys where books and writing paper are as unknown as in the crals of the upper Congo. Newspapers are seen only in the lunch-baskets of foreign tourists, but orators of the clerical sensational variety are in great request.

The dragon fly can outstrip the swallow; nay, it can do more in the air than any bird; it can fly backward and sideloing, to right or left as well as forward, and can alter its course on the instant without turning. It makes twenty-eight beats per second with its wings, while the bee makes 190 and the horsefly 330. The swiftest race horse can double the rate of the salmon. So that insect, bird, quadruped and fish would be the order according to velocity of movement.

At a recent meeting of the Societe de Biologie, of Paris, Dr. Brown-Sequard recounted some novel and singular freak of aphasia. One of his patients has lost all the words in the language except one, and monotonously repeats that when trying to speak. Yet he sings with facility and artistic feeling. Another talks volubly and coherently in his sleep, but cannot utter a word when he is awake. A third talks freely in delirious paroxysms, but is silent when in possession of his reason.

FACETIÆ.

A FREE DINNER.—"Well, doctor," asked a layman, Harry Pratt, "what have you been doing lately?"

"I have been experimenting on guinea pigs."

"Have you discovered any new facts about them?" asked Harry.

"I have learned one very strange fact about them—that if you hold a guinea pig up by the tail its eyes will drop out."

"What! I don't believe it."

"Don't believe it?" repeated the doctor.

"No, I don't believe that nature would be so cruel to one of its creatures, doctor."

"Do you dare bet on it?"

"I'll bet anything in the world you are in the wrong, doctor."

"Done! a dinner at Delmonico's," said the doctor, sharply. "We can settle the question soon enough. Come to Tim Clark's."

They were standing before the Astor House, and hastening down Broad way, turned into Fulton street and were soon in Tim's store, surrounded by yelping dogs, chattering monkeys, and other darlings of nature.

"Tim," said the skeptic, eagerly, "you keep guinea pigs? Ah! those are guinea pigs in that dark corner. Well, Tim, lift up one by the tail."

"Not me," said Tim, winking knowingly his left eye.

"Why not?" asked Harry, angrily.

"For the same reason that I wouldn't lift you up by the tail if any one asked me. Because it hain't got none."

MR. MONTGOMERY STAYED AT HOME.—Mr. Montgomery has recently been staying out late at nights. Mrs. Montgomery has wept a good deal and protested somewhat, but Ferguson has always had very good excuses.

"Are you going down town to-night, Fergy, dear?" she asked the other evening.

"Um—yes, I've got to go down to attend to some business,' replied Mr. Montgomery.

"Will you be out late?"

"I don't know. Don't sit up for me, dear, and don't worry. I may be detained."

"Oh, you needn't hurry home," said Mrs. Montgomery, unconcernedly.

"Why?" demanded Ferguson.

"Oh, I expect Charlie Howard over to spend the evening with me. You remember Charlie, don't you? Such a dear, delightful fellow, and so attentive to me before I was married. Don't worsy about getting home early, dear."

ONE day recently a gentleman stepped into a Cincinnati hotel to make a call. He placed his umbrella in the rack before he went up to the hotel parlor, but being of a facetious turn of mind he pinned a card on to the umbrella which read:

"This umbrella belongs to a man who can hit a 250-pound blow. Will return in ten minutes."

He made his call, and when he returned for his umbrella, lo, it was gone. But in its place he found a neat card, upon which was written:

"This card was left by a man who walks twenty miles an hour. Will not return."

AN ANTI-IOVERTY SOCIETY OF THREE.—On Fourteenth street.

Blind Beggar—"Did you get the lamb's fry?"

His Child—"All right."

Blind Beggar—"And the cream for the peaches?"

His Child—"Yes."

Blind Beggar—"Well, now, run home and tell your mother not to boil the sparrergrass till I come (winkinc). And mind you don't let the cat get at that cream."

Shuts his eyes and resumes business.

HOSPITALITY IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—The President—"Dan, how many doctors are out there waiting for an audience?"

Dan—"About three hundred and fifty."

The President—"Are the little envelopes ready?"

Dan—"They are."

The President—"Let them be distributed. Thank heaven, if I can't see every doctor that calls I can furnish every one of the whole 5,000 with an infallible rheumatism cure!"

EASTERN YOUNG LADY—"Your Omaha gentlemen must be very much addicted to drink."

Omaha Young Lady—"Why do you think so?"

"I noticed that more than one-half of them went out of the theatre the other evening between the acts."

"And you thought they went out to drink?"

"Of course."

"Mercy, no! They went out to avoid the orchestra."

MISS BREEZY (of Chicago)—"Yes, we have difficulty in obtaining pure milk, so much of it is watered nowadays."

Miss Shawsgarden (of St. Louis)—"We have very little trouble in St. Louis."

Miss Breezy—"No, I suppose not. In a place like St. Louis everybody can keep his own cow, you know."

"WILL you pull the bell?" she asked of a man across the aisle as the car reached the corner.

"No, madam," he answered, with a bow, "but I will be most happy to pull the strap which rings the bell."

"Ah! but never mind. The strap is connected with two bells and you might stop the wrong end of the car;" and the look she turned upon him was full of triumph veneered with cayenne pepper.

"PLEASE help the blind," pleaded a beggar who had a little dog with him attached to a string.

"You are not blind; you can see as well as I can."

"I know I'm not, but the dog is. It would be tough luck indeed if both of us were blind."

AUNT KATE—"My dear, don't you think if it had been the Lord's wish that you should have curling hair he would have curled it for you?"

Jessie—"And so he did, Aunt Kate, when I was a baby. He probably thinks I am old enough now to do it for myself."

MISS RACIMERE—"Oh, uncle, which is the best horse in this race?"

Uncle—"Oh, the one that wins, my dear."

Miss Racimere—"Then we'll have a bet, and I'll have the best horse. My size is five and three-quarters."

To preserve cast iron without the annoyance of painting it a technical journal gives the following method:—A cast-iron article, after having been pickled to remove the scale, is left to dry with the acid still on. The work is then cleansed with a wire brush and scraped with a coarse file, leaving a mottled surface. After a swabbing with crude petroleum and while still wet the article is again rubbed with a wire brush. As a result there is an unchangeable surface with an agreeable color. Even without the petroleum the acid rust produces a very pleasing and permanent effect, but the petroleum prevents after stains and mellows and blends the tints.

FARM NOTES

HORSES AND THEIR TREATMENT.—The following remarks by Prof. Low are worthy of notice:

Most commonly the habit is an indication of acidity of the stomach, and to be corrected by improving the digestive functions. Horses are at a special disadvantage in the matter of stomach complaints, inasmuch as they can not rid themselves by vomiting of anything that disagrees, and are unable even to belch up accumulated gas. Then the stomach is much too small to allow of heavy feeding, or the formation of much gas without injurious over-distension; hence of all domestic animals the solipeds should be fed with the greatest care and judgment.

Like human beings they have their periods of acidity or heartburn, and having no opportunity of taking soda or magnesia, they lick the lime from the walls, or the earth from their pathway. For temporary relief a piece of chalk may be kept in the manger, but we should seek to remove the radical evil by giving a better tone to the stomach. Feed sound grain and hay in moderate amounts and at regular intervals, and don't drive or work hard for an hour after each meal, lest digestion should be impaired.

Give a few carrots, turnips or other roots, if available. Water regularly, and never just after a meal, and put an ounce of common salt in the food and water daily. Any existing weakness of digestion should be corrected by a course of tonics, such as oxide of iron, two ounces; calcined magnesia, two ounces: powdered nux vomica one and one-half drachms; powered fennel seed, two ounces; mix divide into eight powders, and give one night and morning.

The habit has been sometime caused by a deficiency of mineral matter in the food grown on poor soil. This can be corrected in the same way.

Many horses die in Florida from this cause, and if more attention were paid to them we think many might be saved.

We think that many turned out to grass do find a deficiency of mineral matter in the soil, as also a lack of iron in the water. The horse feels the need of what is lacking, and if you do not supply it, he may, to your sorrow.

LIQUID MANURE.—It is chiefly in the summer time when plants are in active growth that liquid manure is applied to them. It is a mistake to give plants that are not well rooted much of it, but when they have plenty of roots, and are growing freely everywhere, it is wonderfully beneficial, but as liquid manure is often a scarce and always a valuable commodity, it should be used in such a way as to secure the best possible return from it. In the case of plants in pots when they have many roots they are always apt to become quickly dry in hot weather, and many of them are often so dry that when the water is given them a large quantity of it passes through the soil and runs to waste.

It is a mistake to allow manure water to be wasted in this way, as it does the plants little or no good. The most economical and advantageous way of applying it to all plants in pots is to make the soil and roots wet with clean water first, and then water with liquid, as the most soil retains all the best properties of the manure, and this is the point to secure. This rule also holds good in the case of fruit trees of all kinds, and vegetables as well.

THE particular office of flies appears to be the consumption of those dead and minute animals who decaying myriads would otherwise poison the air. It was a remark of Linnaeus that three flies could consume a dead horse sooner than a lion could. He doubtless included the families of three flies. A single fly, the naturalist tell us, will sometimes produce 20,000 larvæ, each of which, in a few days, may be the parent of another 20,000, and thus the descendants of three flies will soon devour an animal much larger than a horse.

WOODLANDS.—The first step should be to remove all worthless varieties, and to encourage the valuable sorts to take their place. Stock should not be allowed to run in wood lots for purpose of forage; there should be a careful guard against fire; seeds should be planted in vacant places of such varieties as are most desirable; shoot of inferior varieties should be kept down, and valuable sorts should be trimmed up, so that they may grow tall, forming trunk rather than branches.

REJUVENATION OF FRUIT TREES.—Old fruit and forest trees can be renovated by digging a trench four feet in width and three feet deep around the tree. A ball of earth is left directly around the trunk of the tree, containing the main foots. In this trench put soil, with liberal allowance of manure, refuse from a blacksmith's forge and some potash, and have them all well mixed together. The effect will be to clothe the tree with the luxuriance and vigor of a young tree.

THE smaller the weeds, the easier they are killed. A plant is just as much a weed when just in the seed leaf as if it were large enough to be grubbed up. At this early age, a slight disturbance will kill the sturdiest weed. Use a steel rake with long teeth, keep the teeth sharp and go over all the grounds occupied with crops, with an active man at the handle of the rake weeds have no chance.

A GOOD way, to raise or lower the temperature in a churn is to have a long tin cylinder, say eighteen inches long by four inches in diameter; filling this with either hot or cold water, and putting in the churn and moving around for a little while, will soon make the needed change."

CULTIVATED in groves, the average growth in twelve years of several varieties of hard wood has been ascertained to be about as follows: White maple reaches 1 foot in diameter and 30 feet in height; ash, leaf maple or box elder, 1 foot in diameter and 20 feet in height; white willow, 18 inches and 40 feet; yellow willow, 18 inches and 35 feet; Lombardy, poplar, 10 inches and 40 feet; blue and white ash, 10 inches and 25 feet; black walnut and butternut, 10 inches and 20 feet.

IN twenty days the eggs of one hen would exceed the weight of her body. So of any bird. Yet the whole of that mass of albumen is drawn directly from her blood. If stinted in food, of course it would limit the number as well as the size of the eggs.

The fleeting pleasure of intoxication is a poor exchange for immortality lost.

The catalpa is already in use in the southwest for railroad ties. It is a wood of rapid growth, and yet has shown remarkable durability. In an address delivered before an agricultural society in Ohio, General Harrison, of Indiana, told of a catalpa foot log over a small stream in the Wabash country which had been in use for one hundred years, and was still sound, showing no signs of decay. There are many well-authenticated reports of catalpa fence-posts which have been set fifty years or more and still show no signs of decay. It is generally believed by those who have had a life-long experience with it that it will outlast any other timber in use, not even excepting red cedar.

HOUSEHOLD.

TOMATO OMELET.—Put a pint of canned or stewed tomatoes into an open stewpan and let simmer for half an hour. Season with salt and pepper, and a tablespoonful of butter. Beat six eggs well and add to them a level teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of water. Put a generous tablespoonful of butter into a large omelet-pan or frying-pan, and when it becomes white and frothy pour the eggs into it. Shake over a very hot fire until the eggs begin to thicken and look creamy; then pour in the hot tomatoes, spreading them over the middle of the omelet. Roll up quickly, and, after browning for an instant, turn out on a warm dish and serve immediately. Care should be taken to have a hot fire, for without great heat the omelet will be hard and heavy. Oysters, cheese, chicken, ham, and, indeed, nearly all kinds of meat and fish, may be used in the same way as tomatoes. When meat or fish is used it should first be heated in a little sauce. Cheese is simply grated and sprinkled over the omelet just before the rolling.

MARQUISE PUDDING.—Open a two-pound can of preserved pears, drain them from the liquid, cut them small and run them through a sieve; add half a pint of white sugar sirup. Cut up two pineapples into small slices, and then into small dice. Add their weight of sugar and a pint of water; simmer half an hour; set aside to cool. Boil half a pound of dried cherries in half a pint of sirup and cool. Surround the ice cream freezer with ice, put the pear pulp in it and work it until partly frozen; add while working the pears, with the spatula, the well-beaten whites of four eggs. Drain the cherries and the pineapple from the sirup and add them, and when nearly frozen put the mixture in an ice-pudding mold. Surround it with ice and salt until wanted.

WASH TIDY.—A handsome tidy that has the merit of washing well is not often seen. One recently invented answers to this description: Choose some coarse white crash; look at it carefully to see that it as evenly woven as possible, then pull out threads until it is barred off, and stitches may be counted as in canvas; work a border on each end and then begin at one corner and work in diagonal lines, in common cross-stitch, all over the crash. This is to be done with crewel, in four colors and numerous shades from pale to black. The ends of the crash should be fringed before anything else is done. The tidy may be put smoothly over a chair-back or made so long that it can be tied in a graceful knot in the center. This is a pretty way also in which to ornament the crash sideboard cover.

TO REMOVE grease from cloth, mix four tablespoonfuls of alcohol with one tablespoonful of salt, shake together until the salt is dissolved, then apply with a sponge. Or, wet with weak ammonia water, then lay thin, white blotting or tissue paper over it, and iron lightly with an iron not too hot. Keep a piece of French chalk in the house for the grease spots that are always coming on children's clothes. Fine scraped and thoroughly rubbed in, it will often remove the spot. Or, lay it on thickly and apply a hot iron with brown paper between.

CHOPS AND CAULIFLOWER.—Soak a head of cauliflower two hours in cold water, face downward; cut off all the green leaves and cook in salted water three flies could consume a dead horse until tender. When thoroughly cooked pour off the water, and pour over it a sauce prepared in this way: Boil one pint of milk, add a tablespoonful of butter, salt to taste; add the well-beaten yolk of an egg and thicken with one teaspoonful of corn starch. Arrange broiled chops in a circle around the edge of the platter.

POTATO PUFF.—Take two cupfuls of mashed potatoes and stir into it two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, beating it to a cream before adding anything else. Then add two eggs beaten until they are very light and a cup of milk, salted to taste; mix all well together and pour into a deep dish and bake in a quick oven.

STEWED TOMATOES.—Take a dozen good-sized tomatoes; put them into boiling water to start the skins; after removing the skins cut the tomatoes into small pieces and put them into an iron frying pan, then add half an onion chopped fine, a piece of butter, and salt and pepper to taste, and let the whole simmer three-quarters of an hour.

RAISED DOUGHNUTS.—In the morning take one pint of warm milk, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of yeast, a little salt, and set a sponge, making it rather thick. At night add one cup of sugar, one-half cup of lard and two eggs, knead up and let stand until morning. Then roll out thin, cut round and let stand on the molding board until light. Fry in hot lard.

JELLY CUSTARD PIE.—Four eggs, whites beaten separately, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter; beat well; add one cup nearly full of jelly; last thing add the whites of the eggs; bake on thin pastry.

PUFF PUDDING.—One cup each of milk and cream, two eggs, two teaspoons of baking powder, three cups of flour, a pinch of salt; divide half the quantity in seven parts, drop in buttered cups, add a piece of jelly and cover with the other half; steam twenty minutes and serve with sauce.

ITALIAN FOAM.—Beat the yolks of twelve fresh eggs and mix with them the juice of four oranges well strained or filtered, six ounces of powdered sugar and a pinch of cinnamon; put the whole into a deep pitcher in hard boiling water and stir it about very quickly until the froth fills the pitcher. Serve immediately.

SODA BISCUIT.—One quart of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of salt; mix thoroughly and rub in two tablespoonfuls of butter and wet with one pint of sweet milk. Bake in a quick oven.

IF the housekeeper will, when eggs are scarce, put away at night a teacup of mashed potatoes in which has been strained a tablespoonful of sugar, and mix it in the corn-cake batter next morning, she will be pleased with the lightness and sweetness of the cakes.

AN English gardener advises trapping ants with bones upon which some meat has been left, and dipping occasionally in hot water. For "slugs and wireworms" he uses pieces of potato or carrot.

EGG PUDDING.—Half a pound of bread crumbs, half a pound of raisins, a pound of chopped apples, four eggs, a cup of sugar, piece of butter the size of an egg, spice. Boil in a mold. Serve with hard sauce.

Good nature is one of the grandest of virtues.

Tired All Over

Is the expression a lady used in describing her condition before using Hood's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is wonderfully adapted for weakened or low state of the system. It quickly tones the whole body, gives purity and vitality to the blood, and clears and freshens the mind. Take it now.

"Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the best results. As a health invigorator and medicine for general debility I think it superior to anything else." A. A. HIKER, Albany, Street, Utica, N. Y.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

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

100 Doses One Dollar

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

Ely's Cream Balm is worth $1000 to any Man, Woman or Child SUFFERING FROM CATARRH. Apply Balm into each nostril.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

A Great Medical Work for Young and Middle-Aged Men.

KNOW THYSELF.

PUBLISHED by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. WM. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician. More than one million copies sold. It treats upon Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Exhausted Vitality, Impaired Vigor and Disorders of the Blood, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. Contains 300 pages, numerous engravings, elegant binding, full gilt. Warranted substantial medical treatise published in the English language. Price only $1 by mail, in a plain sealed and concealed envelope. Illustrative sample free if you send now. Address as above. *Name this paper.*

SCIENTIFIC.

Two gigantic engineering schemes force themselves upon the public attention. One is the proposal to pierce a railway tunnel through the Pyrenees, the convention for which has just been signed by the French and Spanish International Railway Commission. The other scheme is that of a Russian engineer, who has been endeavoring to arrange with the Sublime Porte for the commencement of the works in Turkey for the last thirty-four years, considers that the negotiations are so far advanced as to warrant the formation of a company to work the concession, which he believes he will eventually obtain. He proposes to raise, for making the Asia Minor and Persia sections, a capital of $80,000,000, in 600,000 shares of $100 each, "of which it is proposed $20,000,000 shall be saved by troops' labor, leaving $60,000,000 to be subscribed.

A plan recently introduced into Belgium for preserving wood from decay produced by the atmosphere, water, etc., is to fill the pores with a liquid guttapercha, which is said to effectually preserve it from moisture and the action of the sun. The process employed consists in exhausting the air from the pores of the wood, and filling with guttapercha solution. In pouring the solution into the pores, the solid guttapercha is liquefied by mixing with paraffine in proportion of about two-thirds of guttapercha to one-third of paraffine; the mixture is then submitted to the action of heat and the guttapercha becomes sufficiently liquid to be easily introduced into the pores of the wood. The guttapercha liquefied by this process hardens in the pores of the wood as soon as it becomes cold.

The death rate of Russia is the highest in Europe. This is attributed to the paucity of medical men and the habits of the rural population. According to the late returns, the average duration of life is only twenty-six years and the mortality among infants is frightful. More than 60 per cent. of infants die before they reach their fifth year, and nearly 2,000,000 perish every year. Of 8,000,000 boys only 3,770,000 attain the age of military service—that is to say, their 25th year; and of these at least 1,000,000 are found, by reason of shortness of stature and weakness of body, to be unfit for military duties.

When in England Cetywayo and his attendant Zulus are reported to have sought and found relief from coughs and colds in this remedy:—About 18 ounces of good onions, after the peels were removed, were slightly incised and boiled for three-quarters of an hour in 35 ounces of water, with 13½ ounces of moist sugar and 2¾ ounces of honey. The liquid was then strained and bottled for use. One tablespoonful was taken when the attack of coughing was severe, and half a tablespoonful at intervals afterwards until the distressing symptoms disappeared. This treatment of a cold has a familiar old New England sound.

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

Post mortem kindness savors too much of hypocrisy to be fragrant.

Is It Not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

Victory is foreshadowed by the effort put forth to bring it about.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

Practice only can burnish the virtues into their glorious lustre.

Sick Headache. Thousands who have suffered intensely with sick headache say that Hood's Sarsaparilla has completely cured them. One gentleman thus relieved, writes: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is worth its weight in gold." Sold by all druggists. 100 doses $1.

Earnestness in a good cause cannot stop short of fame.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 837 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

Ignorance too often mistakes conceit for dignity.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

Inquisitiveness is the creation of indolence.

The best cough medicine is Piso's cure for consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skill specialists in medicine and surgery that composes the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine *for yourself*, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and ridicule to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, in *any particular*, our institution, advantages or success, **we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip.** We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars of the history of patients, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telescraph, the practical invention of the age, which is not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable miles from the place where the operator sits. The "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict three days in advance, at Washington and Chicago, just what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain principles, which can be deduced from accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical sciences, diseases have certain unmistakable signs and symptoms, by means of which, as a rule, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of examining, with the greatest certainty, the nature of chronic disease, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim no special miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has enabled us to deduce the most minute particulars of patients, that we owe our almost world-wide reputation, and our skillfully treating and curing of chronic affections. This system of diagnosis, the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate that chronic diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish shrewd and unmistakable data, from which a skillful practitioner might in determining the nature of disease, and the proper remedies for curing lingering or chronic diseases, and the great progress are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he may reside from the place where he can obtain the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance, are contained in **"The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor,"** By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 100 pages and over 300 illustrations, sent by mail, post-paid, for $1.00. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, and to treating such diseases than he can to attend to all diseases, to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which his case belongs, and thus he enjoys the advantage of the best talent that can be obtained. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. **The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs,** such as **Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma,** and **Consumption,** both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, as follows: (1) A Treatise on Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. We have a special Department, thoroughly equipped, exclusively devoted to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given a careful and candid consultation free of charge. Important cases need not fear to come to our institution for treatment, as all the home physicians has the benefit of a full Council of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our 64 page illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. **Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Tape-worms,** and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion are obscure, difficult to define, and infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. **HERNIA** (Breach), or **RUPTURE,** to the matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and **permanently cured** by our specialists, **without the knife and without dependence upon trusses.** Abundant references. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

KIDNEY DISEASES. **BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES,** and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cured in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine, and the application of the most approved and successful treatment of such cases has been attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion are obscure, difficult to define, and infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

DELICATE DISEASES. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary emissions, impotency, spermatorrhœa, syphilis, gleet, stricture, loss of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are specially, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institution, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, a branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the reputation of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of these affections which have baffled all other treatment and defied the skill of all other physicians. We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons connected with our institution, that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

CAUTION. These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition of the patient at each stage of the malady, and make (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do *positive injury* in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY. We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this class of diseases. We believe the condition of humanity is so wretched, and the suffering so great, that the services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any man, just on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should prefer to see a man suffer than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none of the treatment by physicians in general practice know so little. We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy and skill all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. To this wise course of action we attribute the success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, we have decided to be easily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES. **INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine,** and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are the subjects of our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

STRICTURE. **STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ.**—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the