A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

How an Irish Citizen Managed to Emigrate to New Jersey.

"How did you come over, Pat?" asked a man of a well-known laborer in the yard of one of the Lewiston mills after the story teller had done telling his story.

"I left home," he began after expressions of diffidence, "when I was a lad, and my cousin he says to me, 'My boy, my boy,' and, begory, I was sad, indeed. I didn't ship nor pay my passage. I didn't register on the ship's books, for them days were afore the steamship times. I just stowed myself in the ship's hold until one day the churnin' and the thumpin' got that loud that I was afraid, and came aloft to the deck of the ship."

After he got on deck, his narrative continues, the captain fell on him and gave him three lashings a day on his bare back with unfailing regularity. This became so monotous that one day he fell on his knees and pleaded for his life and the Captain had a big cask rolled up out of the ship's hold, it's head was knocked in, a lot of food put into it, Patrick put into the cask, the head replaced and with only the bunghole open the entire cask and contents rolled into the sea. For days he drifted on and on. "I had only the bunghole to look out of and the great green waves all around me."

"How did you get water?"

"All the water I had to drink was what washed through the bunghole."

"And you like salt water?"

"Sure, it's only a matter of taste."

After Pat had drifted many days and had begun to grow very fat from its inactivity, he one day felt the cask bumping on the shore and pretty soon was washed up high and dry.

With a certain naivete, he says that he had by this time begun to be sort of frightened. He saw no signs of life until after several hours some cows and bulls come roaming over the seashore, where they had come down to drink. At this point it is better not to question the taste of cows for salt water. One of the bulls came smelling around his cask, and playfully leaned up against the bunghole to rest. Pat put out his hand and quietly pulled the bull's tail. Then he pulled it through, and, bracing his feet against the head of the cask gave the tail a twist.

The bull awoke. He looked around. The cask had him. With a snort like the wrath of Jove he started. Whew! How he ran. He bounded over the fields and hedges, into the streets of the city, past wharves and docks, past the Custom House, up to the city building, when, weathering a street corner, he split the cask in twain over a lamp-post, and Pat stood forth from his prison house of weeks, a free man.

He was in New Jersey.

English as She is Writ in Europe.

A Boston musician who has been making a European trip ("carefully avoiding Bayreuth" in a malicious parenthesis which he puts in, in a note to the Listener) jotted down such examples of English defiled as amused him in his wanderings. Here are some of them:

In a hotel in Vienna:

The P. T. Customers are requested intending to give money or objects of value in deposits at the office of the hotel against receipt, it can be granted for. Leaving the room the P. T. Customers are requested to lock the door and leave the Key at the hall porter. The P. T. Customers who leaves the hotel in the evening are requested to give notice at the office of the hotel until 12 o'clock A. M.

Dejeuners, diners, supers, und a la carte zu jeder Tageszeit a toutes heures, every time.

Over a money changer's office in Salzburg:

Buying and sale of all sorts of Inlandish and outlandish monies here.

Advertisements in a German paper:

First class pension; pleasant home; decent prices.

Toilet articles recommends cheapest in best qualities.

Address left in a hotel register:

Mrs. Craig; Postrestaurant, Venice.

Sign in cafe in Venice:

Sheres goble. (Sherry cobbler.)

In a catalogue describing the tomb of the Scaligers at Veronas:

He was one of the Exhibeline party, as the arms on his urn show, that is a staircase risen by an eagle.

In catalogue of a picture at Venice:

In the dome, St. Roch conducting into the Charity's presence a person recognizing the fraternity of St. Roch.

The door of the second floor is adorned with six columnes with bas-reliefs representing an illustration of einige facts of the history of Old Testament.

In the ceiling. The following pictures by Tintoret: In the middle, the sin our fathers; on every side, three kinds in the oven of Babylony. In the middle, the sacrifice of Abrahm; on every side. Daniel in the trench of the lion. Eliseus dispansing brods. The wood carvings are by anonymous.

On the right hand we see, The resurrection of Lazaro, Multiplication of brods and fishs. In the middle, Moise who spring the water; on every side, the ardent wood, the luminous column in the desert.

Sign in museum at Antwerp:

Defense de toucher; dont touching.

Sign over restaurant in Antwerp:

Koffy, eten, beefstucken, English launching house.

Wall Street a Century Ago.

A walk down Wall street in those days of 102 years ago, just ten years after the Declaration of Independence and one year before Washington was sworn in as the first president of the United States, would have been instructive and amusing to the millionaires and speculators who now make it their headquarters. It was not then the great money center and main factor in national finance that it now is, but only an unimportant side street leading down to fashionable Hanover square, and inhabited by small shop keepers and tradesmen, many of whom lived in more aristocratic portions of the city. The buildings were small and dark, of wood and Dutch brick, and many had small gardens in front. Then as now Trinity church looked down the street and told the easy going New Yorkers the time of the day, but it was a very different building from that which Old Trinity now enjoys.

In the treatment of eczema of the scalp in infants Dr. Lassar employs the following formula: Salicylic acid one part, tincture of benzoin two parts, and vaseline fifty parts. A certain quantity of this is smeared over the scalp two or three times a day, after the infant's head has been washed with soap and water. To soften the scabs and to facilitate the cleaning of the scalp Dr. Lassar recommends the employment of oil containing 2 per cent of salicylic acid.

Professor A. Nantier has been trying the effect of various manures upon potatoes, beets and maize. Superphosphate and precipitated phosphate were most efficacious in increasing the yield of potatoes. Precipitated phosphate proved in every respect more beneficial than the superphosphate with beets. The best crops of maize were raised from land treated with manure of the farmyard.

FARM NOTES.

ANIMAL AILMENTS.—Prevention Versus Specifics.—Every owner and breeder of live stock who desires to treat the ailments of his animals intelligently should firmly fix in his mind this one idea—that there are no absolute specifics in medicine. Quacks and humbugs frequently take advantage of the farmer's ignorance of medicine, by claiming some secret nostrum that they have for sale, as a sure cure, a specific, for hog cholera, or indeed any other disease of either man or beast. There is no such thing as a sure cure. Quinine is often called a specific for ague, but every Western man knows how unfounded is the claim, and yet this medicine is recognized by intelligent physicians as coming as near a specific as we will ever get. From this fact it may be readily concluded that it will be both safe and prudent to let alone every secret medicine that is claimed to cure all cases of any given disease.

Fortunes are spent every year by farmers for nostrums and patent humbugs which their families and their animals would be much better without. There are thousands of horses and other farm animals "doctored" to death annually, many of which, if turned out and left to themselves, would get well. All owners of stock should make it an inflexible rule, when they have no one upon whose judgment they can rely, to allow no medicine to be given. Far better to trust to unaided Nature than to ignorant quackery. We see more of this in treating horses than other stock, but the same rule applies to all animals. Each stock raiser should study the ailments of his animals so that he can recognize the symptoms of disease. The intelligent physician does not bombard disease with a single heavy gun; he rather forces in the outposts of the enemy and cuts off their supplies until he gradually forces a capitulation.

This principle should govern and guide us in the diseases of animals as well as in human ailments. With our animals too we should remember that prevention is not only much better than cure, but also easier. There is scarcely a disease to which our domestic animals are subject that may not be prevented by the exercise of good judgment and prudence. Unfortunately we get careless; we neglect our duties towards our animals until for what the "ounce" of prevention would have more than sufficed, we find a "pound" of cure little enough to remedy.

DON'T STARVE THE FRUIT TREES.—If any person were to chain an animal to a stake in a field and leave it to shift for itself, then to watch the animal until it gets thin and decrepid from loss of flesh and strength, it is quite probable that the humane society would be after him with properly deserved punishment. Yet this is what thousands of farmers are doing with their fruit orchards, of course barring the difference between the insatiate tree and living animal. Like the latter the tree is chained to one locality and cannot go abroad for food, but fortunately it has no sense of suffering, or at least none that we can appreciate. And yet even for a tree there must be something akin to pain in the process of slow starvation—the seeking by exhausted rootlets of food that cannot be found. It takes an enormous amount of various manures to form fruit and seeds. The leafy part of the tree may mostly come from carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere, but the stone fruits need a good deal of potash. Grapes and pears require considerable amount of phosphate in addition. There is perhaps no place on the farm where a good dressing of manure would do greater good than in an old apple orchard where the trees seem to be running out.

TO PREVENT FEATHER PULLING.—This is a pure habit, which is brought on in flocks that have not enough to occupy their time and attention. When they once get a taste of the meaty end of the feather they are liable to extend their picking to something more than feathers, taking advantage of the naked condition of their companions by nipping at all exposed bloody parts, and allowing the poor hens no peace till they or their suffering mates are taken out of the pen. During the winter confinement of fowls they should be kept as busy as possible by scattering their grain among leaves or chaff, so that hard scratching will be necessary on their part in order to get enough to eat. This will take their time and be liable to keep them out of mischief. As a further prevention, some trim the edges of their beaks, so that when they attempt to pull a feather it will slip through and they can not hold it. Another remedy is to put on the fowl an appliance called a poultry bit, which can be obtained of almost any dealer in poultry supplies.

HOW TO HAVE EARLY POPPIES.—If very early poppies are desired it is well to take "time by the forelock" and prepare the bed in the fall. Sprinkle the seed on the top of the ground just before winter fairly sets in, or it can be done later. The finest poppies I have ever grown were sown during a January thaw, while the bed was free from snow for a day or two. Poppy seeds are very tiny, and if planted too deep will not come up, or if not sufficiently covered soon dry up; but the rains and the melting snow seem to regulate that matter nicely. Use as little seed as your conscience will let you, else the work of thinning out will be tiresome. Poppies should always be sown where they are to bloom, for they are very difficult to transplant.

PLAIN CORN BREAD.—Sift the meal and stir in salt to taste. Pour into it water enough to make a dough moderately soft. Bake in a hot oven. Use cold water. If the oven is not hot the bread will be a failure. One quart of meal and about the same of water will make two good pans of bread.

OLD LADY (to street gamin) — Boy, you are a very dirty little fellow. Why don't you run home and ask your mother to wash your face and hands?

Gamin—Me mudder ain't got time, mum, to-day. It's wash day.

An English journal gives an account of a plan recently proposed by an English engineer for founding "deep-sea lighthouses." An explained to the London Society of Engineers this plan proposes the construction of a hollow cylinder of riveted ironwork, 290 feet long, to consist of two sections—the upper part to be 140 feet long, destined to rear its head above the waves and fitted as an ordinary lighthouse, while semaining portion of the tube is to be ballasted so as to sink below the waterline, and counteract the force of wind and waves on the exposed part. The whole apparatus is to be anchored in deep water by heavy steel cables. The inventor claims that it would be easy to tow such a structure to the spot selected for it, and then, by admitting water to the lower section, it would assume an upright position and ride the waves like a bottle. The practical use which this is intended to serve is to give notice of approaching storms by means of telegraphic connection with the shore. It is believed to be practical to found a floating telegraph station, say 1,000 miles from the coast of England in mid-ocean, from which comings of approaching storms could be given long before their arrival.

—Woodburn Farm, Ky., has sold $72,000 worth of horses during the season just closed.

LIGHTNING.

Prof. Wm. Thomson's Views on the Subject of Electrical Discharges.

At a recent meeting of the British Association Sir William Thomson, following Mr. Preece, discussed at length the subject of lightning and the means of preventing destruction by its discharges. Mr. Thomson said he thought that if Professor Lodge continued his work he would find a explanation of the very great discovery he had made in respect to iron affording a better discharge to electricity than copper. He hoped the Professor would continue his labors, keeping the conditions as nearly alike as possible, and would compare, for instance, a thin iron wire with a thin lead or brass wire of the same conductivity. There was yet a good deal more to do if a proper account were taken of inertia, and the other point the professor had accentuated, that energy must be got rid of in some way, either in a conductor or elsewhere; if in the conductor then there must not be energy enough to melt the conductor. An interesting fact had been mentioned that in a row of horses struck by lightning only the first and last were killed, although the discharge passed through all, and it was a common experiment to give a shock to a hundred or more persons whose hands were joined in a circuit, and there was no doubt that those at the ends of the line experienced the shock more fully than those in the middle. There were two potent influences at work in such cases, the want of perfect insulation and self-induction. The influence of self-induction might be tried and the same thing might be tried in as nearly as possible similar insulation, the same number of people arranged in a circle. In that case self-induction would be more influential in causing the discharge to pass through the floor beneath rather than keep to the comparatively good conductor of the ring of persons; or people might be ranged in a zig-zag row, and then self-induction will not have the same tendency to cause the discharge to leave the line of the best conductors as if the bodies were placed in a large circle. The perfect insulation of standing on the floor would be much more potent when the persons were arranged in a wide circle.

Mr. Preece had spoken of the impossibility of forming a conception of the enormous augmentation of potential in the circumstances referred to. But if the term "inertia" were used—and the speaker fully agreed with the judiciousness of that term—comparison might be made with the steam hammer or the hydraulic ram. The beginning was with a comparatively gentle force, the weight bringing down the hammer until it produced an exceedingly intense action in the blow; or taking the hydraulic ram—a well-known analogue for high potential for self-induction in an electric circuit—it would then be seen that Professor Lodge's explanation was quite valid. Referring to what had been said about oscillatory discharge in ordinary lightning, and also as to duration of the charge and multiple flashes, Sir William thought these aspects of the case must be distinguished from one another. There may be slow discharge; and Mr. Abercromby had referred to a ball of lightning runing down the street. Arago had spoken of a ball of lightning that had entered at the window, and had run about among people rubbing up against their legs like a cat. The speaker did not attach much credit to this statement, which was reported by a tailor. Sir William considered that these supposed exhibitions of ball lightning were mostly to be explained physiologically. People have been looking in some direction when the flash comes and an intense action is produced on the centre of the retina. Naturally, after such a startling incident, all eyes are moved, and each person looks about to see what has happened. They look along the floor, up a wall, or toward a window, and then a spot of light, which is the persisting impression on the retina, accompanies the movement of the eye.

The speaker believed Mr. Preece was right in speaking of the multiplicity of flashes of lightning, and the experimental evidence given by that gentleman was entirely borne out by what Sir William had noticed. In 1840, at Frankfort, he had noticed triple and quadruple flashes repeatedly. These occurred at such short intervals of time that there could be no doubt but that they were somehow connected, and yet the interval was certainly long enough to show that there were several flashes. Since then he had frequently seen similar phenomena. Mr. Abercromby had said it did not seem to be a repetition of flash along the same course, but a succession of connected flashes, and to this the speaker agreed. It was a sort of breaking down along many lines and all over the place. Light had been spoken of as tending to induce flashes. It seemed as if the very fine oscillations of light actually put the air into a condition which is more easily disruptive than air which is not agitated by light, but that would not account for the time interval, and Sir William thought that something might be attributed to sound. The first flash does produce a tremendous disturbance in the air, probably causing a very perfect vacuum in the place of the flash; and after this follows a knocking together of the air. It was difficult to account for an electric flash in the air otherwise than by supposing a crack in the air suddenly filling up, and that producing an exceedingly sharp elastic disturbance. It was quite possible that that elastic disturbance, propagated, at a rate nearly equal to the ordinary velocity of sound, to another place where the air is in a state of high tension, and ready to break down, would be caused to break down. Thus it might be that one flash caused considerable numbers of others at short intervals. It was a most interesting subject, and might be easily investigated further by the aid of photography. Many interesting experiments had been made on the magnetization of steel needles by a helix in which there are electric oscillations. Reise found that when a Leyden jar is discharged through an insulated wire wound up in a helix in the ordinary way steel needles are found sometimes magnetized in the direction that would be expected from the direction of the main discharge and sometimes in the contrary direction. Lord Rayleigh had mentioned differences of direction of magnetization in different individuals of a bundle of steel wires thus exposed to this kind of magnetizing action. This migh be explained by supposing a very powerful current going in one direction, and this followed by a current of half that strength going in the opposite direction, and a current of a quarter of the original strength going in the first direction, and so on; then it might be expected that the needle finally magnetized by the needle going in one direction corresponding to the last time it had magnetizing force enough to magnetize or reverse the magnetization of the needle. It would seem, then, that by repeating this experiment with the same degree of electro-motive force and different successive cases, but with different degrees of ohmic resistance (and therefore different rates of extinction of the oscillation), probably more or less satisfactory investigation of the subject might be made.

The best sculptors' clay is found near Baltimore.

THE shooting season has set in, and the average boy begins to worry the life out of his parents for a gun, with which he will doubtless create much devastation.

"Pa," said little Tommy Yerger, "can't you spare money enough to buy me a gun?"

"My son, I am going to get you a gun when I can spare a boy, but not before."

A TERRIBLE WARNING. — Wife (witnessing the play of Ten Nights in a Barroom) — What a frightful curse rum is, John, ruining so many lives and wrecking the happiness of thousands of innocent people. What a moral this play should teach and what a warning it should be!

Husband (reaching for his hat)—Yes indeed, my dear.

"Where are you going, John?"

"I just want to step out for a moment to see a man."

MISTRESS (who has been writing a letter for cook) — How shall I sign it, Bridget? Your obedient servant, Bridget O'Toolban?

Bridget — Faith, and yez nade not, mum. It's not to the folkes of Mary O'Shaunnessey that oim an obadient servant.

A FATAL OBJECTION.—Young Mr. Johnsing (in swell Thompson street boarding house)—Am yo' de lady o' dis yere bo'din' house?

Miss Purplebloom (genteelly) — I's de daughter of de mistress of dis 'stablishment, sah.

Young Mr. Johnsing (crossing one knee stylishly)—Well, I'se lookin' fo' er la'ge, alrysome room wif alcove an amaskus curtains an' fust class fixins with Sonthern exposure and gentility. I'se willin' to pay as much as two dollars a week.

Miss Purplebloom (with a slight sniff)—Am de room fo' yo'self?

"Hit am."

"Well, I'se berry sorry, indeed, sah, but we never take Zulus."

CITIZEN (to stranger)—You seem to be in trouble, friend. I notice tears in your eyes.

Stranger—It's nothing serious, sir. I have a case to plead in court to-morrow, and I'm practicing on my speech before the jury.

THERE were two very angry country ladies in New York recently. They had come to visit a rather penurious relative, who presented them with a little red covered guide book with the legend, "The way to see New York in half your intended time," inscribed in gold letters across the frontispiece.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

"I have been a sufferer from catarrh for a good many years. I tried nearly everything I heard of with little or no benefit, until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I am now using with good results. I can recommend it heartily to all in need of good medicine." MRS. A. H. DUNRAM, Omaha, Neb.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medicine in my house, as I think it is worth its weight in gold." MRS. G. H. GIBB, 1-29 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"When I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, catarrh troubled me less, and now I am entirely cured." JANE HINEY, Lumberton, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

HOUSEHOLD.

A NEW use has lately come up for the long legs of worn out stockings, particularly of those of cashmere or hand knit hose. In an hour or so three legs can be made into a comfortable undershirt for quite a large child. Cut them open at the seams, sew two together for the side seams, turning the top of the stocking for the bottom of the shirt, and leaving a space for the arm hole. Fit to the neck and shoulders of the child, cut the sleeve from the third leg, sloping to fit the wrist and length, and making the top ribbing of the stocking the bottom of the sleeve. Bind the neck and front slit with tape or ribbon, work a couple of button holes and sew on the buttons, and you have a comfortable shirt with no expense. In making any sort of woolen undergarments, be sure to stitch up the seams and then open and cover herring bone stitch. Hems will not full up in washing if turned up once and caught down with a row of cat stitch. That stocking legs make pretty and inexpensive petticoats for little children is worth remembering. One pair, finished on the bottom with crochet scallops, after sewing together, and putting them to a stout cotton waist, make a warm good skirt. White, red or gray are best for the shirts, and the dark colored ones for the petticoats.

WARNER'S LOG CABIN REMEDIES.—"Sarsaparilla," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hops and Buchu," "Extract," "Hair Tonic," "Liver Pills," "Plasters," (Porous Electrical)—"Rose Cream," for Catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days.

HOW TO WASH BAKING DISHES.—Calling on a friend recently, says a Southern lady correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, who had been housekeeping for thirty years, she remarked: "You must excuse me till I take my dish out of the oven, I am afraid that the food will get burnt and the dish ruined." Now, a dish can be easily cleansed. If possible, soak over night, but if in a hurry, it can be cleansed without soaking. Take a wet rag, rub on soap and dip it in the ashpan (coal ashes are best) and rub hard on the dish, keep on using soap and ashes till the dish is clean. Do not let the cloth be dripping wet, but keep it moist. I prefer china for baking pies, custards, dumplings and apples, they can be sent to the table in the dish in which they are cooked. I lost my appetite for dinner once on account of the sauce being brought to the table in an old tin pan, when it could just as easily have been cooked in a china dish. The easiest and best way to cleanse a knife is to use coal ashes, applied with a cork. The larger the cork the more comfortable to work with. To cleanse kettles and pans use a piece of brick and about a teaspoonful of water. It takes off all the rust and grease. Who does not like a clean, clear window? I take my windows out of doors and wash them in a tub of water, in which there is a plentiful supply of washing soda, rinse them several times in clear water, and let them dry in the sun, only wiping off the sills.

LOBSTER SAUCE. — Boil a small heavy lobster, remove the coral, rub it with two ounces of butter to a smooth paste. If the lobster does not contain coral, take the pieces of red skin and the small claws, pound, rub with the butter, then press it through a sieve. This produces the color. Cut the meat from the claws and tail into dice, put it in a stewing pan with a pint of good stock, simmer gently fifteen minutes. Put two large tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, and when melted, add two level tablespoonfuls of flour, mix until smooth, and add the stock strained from the lobster, stir continually until it boils, add a half teaspoonful of salt, a speck of cayenne, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and about ten drops of onion juice. Now add the lobster dice and the red butter, boil up once, and it is ready to serve.

FUREE OF CARROTS. — Scrape and cut three large carrots into slices, cover with two quarts of cold water and simmer gently three quarters of an hour. Put two ounces of suet in a frying pan, and when hot, add a good sized onion, sliced; cook until a light brown, and then add to the carrots. Press the whole through a fine sieve, return to the fire, and stir in two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, moistened in a little cold water. Stir until it boils, add a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper, and a half pint of good milk. This is a good and pretty looking soup, and only cost about five cents for the two quarts.

CORN BREAD.—One pint sour milk, two eggs, one half cup sugar, one half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, and corn meal to make a stiff batter.

TOMATO TOAST. — Slightly brown small squares of bread in the oven, place in tureen, and pour over them tomatoes well cooked and seasoned.

OYSTERS PANNED IN THEIR SHELLS.—There is a certain flavor imparted to the oyster by the heating shell, and in all cases where the cooking can be done in the shells, the results are most satisfactory.

Select large fat oysters and scrub the shells perfectly clean. Place them in an iron baking pan, round shells down, stand them in a hot oven for about ten minutes. Watch carefully, when the shells are slightly opened take them from the oven, remove the upper one without spilling any of the juice. Put a tiny bit of very sweet butter on each oyster, and stand in the oven for ten minutes longer. Serve in the shells.

TO FILL ORANGES WITH JELLY.—Cut a small round piece of the skin from the stem end, then with your finger loosen the pulp from the skin and gradually work your finger between the skin and pulp until you have it entirely loosened. Now draw the pulp out through the opening without breaking the skin. Throw the skins into cold water until wanted. Have ready an Orange or Wine Jelly, drain the orange skins, fill them with the jelly, and stand away to cool. When cold, cut them into halves and then into quarters, and arrange them on a pretty dish, garnished with smilax.

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.

EGGLESS CAKE.—One cup and a half of sugar, one half cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon of saleratus, one teaspoon of cinnamon, half teaspoon of nutmeg, one cup of stoned raisins, three cups of flour. When you have no sour milk take sweet milk and put a little vinegar in it, and think it is just as good.

A correspondent describes a curious instance of the charring of wood by steam-pipes, which is worthy the attention of those steam-beaters who so strenuously deny the possibility of such a thing. In the case in question the steam-drum of a boiler projected up between the beams of a floor, about three inches from the nearest one, and for some purpose a wooden wedge, about eight inches long, was driven in between this beam and the drum. Steam was carried during the day-time only, at about sixty pounds pressure, and in less than five months after being placed in position the wedge was converted into charcoal through its entire thickness, and even the beam against which it rested, three inches from the steam-drum at the nearest point, was charred brown. As the temperature of steam under a pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch is far from being high enough to char wood under ordinary circumstances, the effect shown in this case must, apparently, have resulted from the slow, but long-continued action of the moderately heated steam, and as charcoal thus formed is said to be very liable to absorb oxygen suddenly, and break out into spontaneous combustion, it is not impossible that the alternate periods of heating and cooling may have developed a chemical action of this kind in addition to the usual effect of heat alone.

Ex-Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York.

STATE OF N. Y., ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 16, 1886.

My family for the last twelve years have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and have found them wonderfully efficacious in coughs, colds, and pains in the side and back.

About ten years ago I was thrown from a wagon and badly bruised. In three days these plasters entirely removed the pain and soreness. Twice they have cured me of severe colds which threatened pulmonary trouble. They also cured my son of rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he had suffered two years.

JAMES W. HUSTED.

Two materials are utilized in most of the fall wraps, and even for the shortest garments.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is better and cheaper than any other, at double the price. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

Dressy mantles for early fall wear combine colored cashmere or camel's hair and black lace.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Blue serge, with sash and facings of black moire, is a popular combination in fall costumes.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

"The Lord said it" is worth a thousand promises of men.

LACTATED FOOD

Possesses many Important Advantages over all other prepared Foods.

BABIES CRY FOR IT.
INVALIDS RELISH IT.

Makes Plump, Laughing, Healthy Babies. Regulates the Stomach and Bowels. Sold by Druggists. 25c., 50c., $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby portraits, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

A WET HEN

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hourly inspection of a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like

Ask for the "FISH BRAND" Slicker. Does not have the new brand, send descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With this the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker." And take no other. If your storekeeper

It's Easy to Dye WITH **DIAMOND DYES**

Superior in Strength, Fastness, Beauty, AND Simplicity.

Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond*, and take no other. 36 colors; 10 cents each.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

MATRIMONIAL. — Mrs. Yerger rebuked her servant, Matilda Snowball, for being too fond of company.

"You have four or five men visiting you in the kitchen every night. That will never do."

"Dat's all right. Dey all wanster marry me, I doan 'low none udders to hang 'roun' de premises."

Honey-moon.

"Say, Perkins, old boy, why don't we see you at the club any more? Has your mother-in-law shut down on you?" "No, Brown; the fact of the matter is, my home is so happy now that there is no inducement for me to leave it. You look incredulous, but it's a positive fact. You see, my wife use to suffer so much from functional derangements common to her sex, that her spirits and her temper were greatly affected. It was not her fault, of course, but it made home unpleasant all the same. But now, since she has begun to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she has been so well and so happy that we are having our honeymoon all over again."

Very cold water or slops will chill the pigs if the weather is cold, hence a kettle of boiling water poured into the slop will be of advantage.

A Secret

of good health is found in the regular movement of the bowels and perfect action of the Liver. These organs were intended by nature to remove from the system all impurities. If you are constipated, you offer a "standing invitation" to a whole family of diseases and irregularities which will surely be "accepted," and you will have guests unwelcome and determined. All these unhappy conditions may be averted by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Powerful for the effectual regulation of the bowels and Liver, establishing a healthy action of the entire wonderful organism with which we are created.

Pickled carrots, boil, slice and pickle like beets. They may be cut into fancy shapes and put on the same dish with beets, arranged in circles.

Use the surest remedy for catarrh—Dr. Sage's.

It is predicted that velvet and lace will be combined in elaborate toilettes the coming winter.

Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body. Give it a trial.

MUST TAKE IT BACK.—A big man rushed at a little man at the ferry dock the other day and exclaimed:

"Ha! Now I've got you. I'm going to knock the top of your head off."

"Come on and try it," replied the little man, as he got into position.

"You slandered me," shouted the big man, as he backed off a little.

"What of it?"

"You've got to take it back or get licked! I'll give you—I'll give you one week to take it back, and if you don't do it I'll—"

"What!" cried the little man as he advanced upon him!

"I'll perhaps extend the time, but you've got to take it back."

"Hold on—wait!" shouted the little man as he got his coat off, but the big man waved his hand and ran aboard the boat to call back:

"Two weeks and not another day! Then prepare to get mauled!"

TRUE FRIENDSHIP.—Mr. J. Parker—There are Trimble-Hawkins and his wife. They are a handsome couple, aren't they?

Miss Charity Ball—Oh, yes, they are quite distinguished looking; but do you know they say that at home they quarrel scandalously; and, besides that, Mrs. Trimble-Hawkins absolutely neglects every household duty, and her children are a perfect disgrace.

"Oh, you know her then?"

"Yes, indeed; I am her best friend!"

THEY had been talking for a long time. Arabella's chair was tired, and, just for a change, she sat upon John's lap. There was a good deal of silence for a few minutes.

"What are you thinking of, John dear?" asked Arabella.

"Just what you are, sweet," said John.

"Oh, you horrid, horrid man," exclaimed the sweet one, springing to her feet, "if I'd have known that you were thinking of kissing I wouldn't have sat there one minute. And you won't catch me sitting there again, sir, you may depend."

A POOR EXAMPLE. — Enthusiastic Native—Here schoolin' is free, sir, free as air, and to be had for the askin' o' it.

Stranger—Well, I am not surprised. It would be a case of extortion to charge anything for such education as you evidence. It ought to be free; in fact, it is dear even at that price.

A good disinfectant is made by dissolving half a drachm of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water, then dissolve two drachms of common salt in eight or ten quarts of water. When both are thoroughly dissolved pour the two mixtures together, and when the sediment has settled have a pail of clear fluid, which is the saturated solution of the chloride of lead. A cloth saturated with the liquid and hung up in a room will at once sweeten a felled atmosphere. Poured down a sink, water closet or drain, or on any decaying or offensive object, it will produce the same result. The nitrate of lead is very cheap, and a pound of it would make several barrels of the disinfectant.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Sarvousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 241 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the Worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

A female school teacher in Amador county, California, is an ardent sportsman. She killed eight quails at one shot recently.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Many a good drop of broth is made in an old pot.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Missouri has 7,818 miles of railroad.

"NOW, Henry, if you don't let go of me I'll scream. I'm going in the house. You have no business putting your arm around my waist."

"What will you scream?"

"I'll scream, 'Unhand me, villain!'"

"You don't want to do anything like that. It wouldn't be proper."

"I think it would be eminently proper."

"No, you should scream, 'Dis-arm me, villain!'"

TALLYRAND'S SCALE. — Tallyrand constructed an elaborate scale of precedence at table to use when he carved:

1. Monsieur le Duc, will your Grace do me the honor of accepting some of this beef?
2. Monsieur le Prince, shall I have the honor of sending you some beef?
3. Monsieur le Marquis, allow me the honor of offering you some beef?
4. Monsieur le Comte, shall I have the honor of sending you some beef?
5. Monsieur le Baron, will you have some beef?
6. Beef?

IT DEPENDS.—Unmarried lady—It must be a great thing when husband and wife are of one mind.

Married lady — That depends on whose mind it is.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c and $1. Trial size free.

It has been recommended by Mons. Schlumber that a bottle of ammonia be placed in each barrel of petroleum in oil regions. If the oil should then ignite from any cause the bottle would break and the ammoniacal vapors would at once extinguish the fire. Dr. Pietra Santa proposes applying this plan of protection from fire to collieries liable to fire-damp.

The Special Offer

OF THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, of Boston, Mass., which we published last week, should be noticed by our readers, as the opportunity comes but once a year. Any new subscriber to THE COMPANION who will send $1.75 at once, can have the paper free to January 1, 1889, and for a full year from that date. The offer includes four holiday numbers, for Thanksgiving Christmas, New Year's and Easter, all the Illustrated Weekly Supplements, and the Annual Premium List, with 500 illustrations. Really a $2.50 paper for only $1.75 a year.

A very interesting discovery was recently made in the course of the excavations carried on by the French school at Athens, on the Island of Delos. Near the theatre of Apollo a private house was discovered, probably of the Alexandrian period. A court surrounded by pillars and twelve rooms have thus far been revealed. The floor of the court is of beautiful mosaic, containing flowers, fishes and other ornaments. A cistern filled with water occupies the middle of the court. The gates of the house and the street leading to it have also been dug out, and it is expected that an entire quarter of an ancient city will be brought to light.

The just completed mortality returns for England in the year 1881 give some cases of extreme longevity. Twenty-five men and sixty-six women were registered as 100 years old and upward when they died. Nine of the men were 100, five 101, three 102, one, 103, two 104, three 105, one 108, and one 112. Of the women, twenty-four were 100, fifteen 101, eight 102, five 103, six 104, two 105, three 106, and three 107.

It is predicted that Montana will produce gold, silver and copper this year to the value of $40,000,000.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

*Containing the stimulating properties of the Hypoph