LOVES OF NOTED MEN.

The President Proud of His Much Praised Lady.

The President's love and admiration for his young wife, writes a correspondent of the New York *Times*, were very prettily shown in a little incident which occurred at the close of his trip to the Adirondacks a year ago. As the public is well aware, the amount of flattery which has been showered upon Mrs. Cleveland since her marriage is more than sufficient to have turned many a older and wiser head were it not for the wholesome fund of common sense which she fortunately possesses. Since her residence in the White House Mrs. Cleveland has made a collection of newspaper clippings referring to her as its mistress. These clippings, after a careful revision, will be embodied in a scrap-book, which will prove one of the most interesting souvenirs of her sway as first lady of the land. Not infrequently it happens that some especially ridiculous or fulsome article has been saved by her to laugh over with the President when his official cares are laid aside for the day.

AFRAID PRAISE WOULD "SPOIL HER."

While laughing over the matter in hand the President's invariable practice has been to disclaim his wife's distinction to the title of a beauty. With a woman's intuition Mrs. Cleveland has readily seen through the well-meant attempt to keep down her vanity and the grave assurance that she is a good-looking woman, but in nowise noticeably so. In speaking of the matter to a member of the Cabinet one day the President said he could not but regret the action of the press in so continuously referring to Mrs. Cleveland's beauty, as he feared it would result in her losing the great charm of unconsciousness. But that he really shared the opinion of the public in the matter was unconsciously betrayed by him during the Adirondack trip.

THE WINDOWS WERE OPEN.

When the Presidential party left their camp in the woods, and after a long, tiresome journey reached Paul Smith's, they found a large concourse of people from the surrounding country awaiting their arrival, bent on shaking hands with the President and gaining the coveted glimpse of his pretty wife. A reception was unavoidable, so, tired as they were and still in their traveling clothes, the President and Mrs. Cleveland took their stand in the parlor, shaking hands with every one, from the oldest to the youngest, who desired that honor. The windows opening on the balcony were thronged with gayly dressed rustics, who gazed at the Chief Magistrate in open-mouthed silence. Some of the strollers were more audacious, however, and discussions in regard to Mrs. Cleveland's beauty ran high.

"Don't you fret, Maria; she ain't half as pretty as you. I knowed she couldn't hold a candle to you," said one enamored swain to his sweetheart, who was resplendent in the prize articles of her wardrobe.

"IT IS NO FAIR TEST."

This remark was overheard by two of the President's party, and at the close of the reception was laughingly repeated to him. Instead of joining in Mrs. Cleveland's hearty amusement the President appeared extremely annoyed, and after pacing the floor for several minutes burst out with: "They have no right to say such things. They cannot judge of her in her traveling dress after a tiresome day's journey. It is no fair test." Then in an instant realizing how on the spur of the moment he had revealed to Mrs. Cleveland his real opinion in regard to her beauty, the President banished his vexation and joined in the laugh at his expense.

Literary Immortality

Prof. Seeley discusses the question of literary immortality. He shows that the chances of any man's work becoming a permanent classic is greatly reduced. Inferior Latin and Greek authors live, owing to exceptional causes. The chaos of Europe, after the Latin classics were written, put out and prevented all literary production for a thousand years. This made them monuments of a lapsed civilization. They were greedily caught up, as one catches a lost thread in a labyrinth. Ever since the "Revival of Learning" they have held their place in our schools. But the immortality of Ovid and Horace is waning. Seeley allows the probability of two or three immortals in a century—as Goethe and Hugo for our own. The rest must be content to be evanescent. "However much I may admire George Eliot, I can not imagine that a hundred years hence people will find time to read 'Middlemarch.'" But Tennyson, the professor thinks, may be read.

There is given, in *London Engineering*, an abstract of an interesting communication which C. A. Parsons recently made to the Royal Society relative to a number of experiments which he has made on carbon at high temperatures and under great pressures, and in contact with other substances. It would appear that he has succeeded in producing diamond-dust artificially. The arrangement of the experiment was as follows: A massive cylindrical steel mold of about three inches internal diameter and six inches high was placed under a hydraulic press; the bottom of the mold being closed by a spigot and asbestos rubber packing, similar to the gas check in guns; the top was closed by a plunger similarly packed; this packing was perfectly tight at all pressures. In the spigot was a vertically bored hole into which the bottom end of the carbon-rod to be treated fitted; the top end of the carbon-rod was connected electrically to the mold by by a copper cap, which also helped to support the carbon-rod in a central position. The block and spigot were insulated electrically from the mold by abestos, and the leading wires from the dynamo being connected to the block and mold respectively, the current passed along the carbon-rod in the interior of the mold. The free space in the mold was filled in turn with different hydro-carbons and with other materials. Among the liquids acted on were benzine, paraffine, treacle, chloride and bisulphide of carbon, and the solids, included silica, alumina carbonate and oxide of magnesia and alumna. The pressure employed ranged from five to thirty tons per square inch. In the experiment with silica the density of the carbon was increased 30 per cent., and in no other case. The most interesting set of experiments was when the mold around the rod was filled with a layer of slaked lime about ¼ inch thick, surmounted by 2 inches of silver sand, followed by a layer of lime of the same thickness, and finally by a layer of coke dust. The pressures used ranged from 5 to 30 tons, and the current from 200 to 300 amperes, the carbon being in different experiments from ¼ inch to 5-16 inch in diameter. Under these conditions there was obtained on the surface of the carbon-rod a powder of a gray color, harder than emery and capable of scratching the diamond. The powder is, therefore, very probably the diamond itself.

A cement very much used in China and Japan is made from rice. It is only necessary to mix rice flour intimately with water and gently simmer the mixture over a clear fire, when it readily forms a delicate and durable cement.

There is not a single moment in life we can afford to lose.

FARM NOTES.

THE WOODS IN WINTER.—There are many who never take a ramble in the woods in the winter season. They appear to think that because the trees, save the pines, hemlocks, etc., are bare, and because the birds have left for a warmer climate, there is nothing to be seen in the woods in winter. Those who have learned properly to use their eyes, will find that the woods present enough of interest at all seasons to make a visit to them profitable at any season. Lumbermen, who work at felling trees, do so in the winter only, and can distinguish trees with great accuracy, and tell one kind of tree from another as far off as they can see them. They do this from the peculiar way in which the tree branches, and the color and markings of the bark. We have found that these same lumbermen, if shown the leaves and flowers of the trees with which they are so familiar in winter, fail to recognize them; indeed many are surprised to learn that forest trees have flowers. To be able to recognize trees at all seasons, and to name them accurately, whether they have leaves or not, is a very useful sort of knowledge, which every farmer should acquire. The carpenter, the cabinetmaker, and all other workers in wood, while they may not be able to recognize the trees, can tell at once, from a mere chip, the kind of wood they are handling.

WHY SHALL FARMS PAY.—If the owner of a small farm brings to his work the business capacity and good judgment which the large landowner does, it is very evident that, proportioned to the acres cultivated, he will have the most money at the end of the year. Hired help is not only expensive but at times very uncertain and unreliable, but a man's own hands, with a heart in his work, which seldom accompanies hired help, are always available for every little detail on which success depends. Many men will do more with ten acres and get more out of and from them than others will with a hundred. It requires as much labor, however, for the ten as the hundred. It is intelligent labor and good management that count on a farm, hence it is that small farms pay the best and that farmers continually complain that there is no money in farming. To our way of thinking, and we are familiar with every department of farm business and measurably so with the city, there is no enterprise one can engage in which offers better opportunities for a healthful, independent and successful life than a moderate sized farm under good management.

PROBABLY meal will finish up a steer better than ear corn, but for the bulk of the feeding there are no trials to which we can point that show in favor of meal over whole corn. A step still further in the right direction is to feed unhusked corn, fodder and all, to the cattle. Such innovations may appall many farmers, but what we are drifting toward is not more complicated methods of feeding, but big crops to feed, better stock to feed it to, and simple, rational methods of getting feed to the animals.

IN breeding and feeding cattle the first legitimate purpose is to make the animal do the very best that it will. The saving of food—in the direction of depriving the stock of all that it will eat—has no place in the calculation at all. It is true that in some cases the animal will eat its head off, though that will occur only with scrub stock. But in such cases the animal should be got rid of. It does not destroy the rule that profitable dairying demands abundant food and good food.

THE following recipe has been tried by a lady who says she has eggs that were preserved by it four years. They are still good. Take one pound of unslacked lime and one pint of common salt to two gallons of soft water. Put your eggs on end, in layers, in any good tight vessel—a jar is good. When as full as you wish, make enough of the brine to completely cover the eggs. If you put the eggs down as gathered each day, add some of the brine so as to keep all completely covered all the while.

THE management of seed potatoes is one of the important arts of the potato grower. The chief point is to prevent them from sprouting, and for this purpose a low temperature as near to the freezing as is possible, without freezing it is desirable. Nearly everywhere farmers find that the late varieties of potatoes are more productive than the early ones. Is not this partly due to the fact that early varieties have been injured by sprouting, while late varieties are less liable to this injury?

BREEDING SOWS should be given comfortable, clean quarters with freedom or at least the liberty of a yard large enough for moderate exercise. Do not let them run with cattle or horses, though, they should have generous and plentiful rations of bran and other muscle-forming food but not much Indian corn or meal. Skim-milk, bran, oil-meal boiled to a thin gruel, peas, etc., are good foods for them.

GROOMING should be thoroughly performed on every horse at least once daily. Never groom a horse in its stall while the horse is eating, but take it out for the purpose. Otherwise the dust and dirt which fill the air becomes mixed with the horse's food, making it unpalatable and unwholesome.

HORSES should be kept well shod and sharp while they are worked on roads slippery with ice and snow. Inattention to this point often costs lameness and suffering to the horse and loss to its owner. Rub the legs and particularly the heels dry with wisps of straw when the horse comes in from work in rain or snow. Obstinate cases of scratches come from neglect of this.

WEEDS that have not perfected the seeds can be used for bedding, after being dried, and then thrown on the manure pile, but if the seeds ripen they will be carried back to the land in the manure.

THE feeding places of poultry should be spaded up and put in some kind of a crop. They are excellent locations for small gardens, and usually produce well, but if they are not convenient for garden purposes, sow oats on the ground, then turn on the fowls when the oats are six inches high.

SWEET potatoes will fatten a pig sooner than will corn. The small tubers can be used, as well as those that may be damaged, by cooking them for that purpose.

SOME plays are so solemn that men have to go out of the theatre to smile.

While the electric light is gradually taking the place of illuminating gas in Germany, the latter article is evidently going to meet with an extensive sale in another direction, on account of its considerable evolution of heat. In comparison with the electric light, it is this property which is, apart from minor brightness, considered as its principal deficiency. It is stated that the heat from equal amounts of gas and coal is in the proportions of 26 to 15.

The first patent ever issued in America was given to Samuel Hopkins, of Philadelphia, in 1790, for an improvement in the manufacture of potash.

MOTHER'S CORNER.

O, where is heard a song so sweet
As girlhood's joyous laughter?
Or visions half so fair, complete,
As Mother Eve's young daughter?
The light of joy is in her face,
Whenever clouds hang over,
Her tender, winsome, perfect grace
Will bring fell many a lover.
Our earth can hold no fairer gift
For mortal man's attaining
Than this sweet angel from the skies,
Who queen of hearts is reigning.

F. R. D.

Children are born believing all things hoping all things, and, so far as their parents' intentions toward them go, thinking no evil. The baby's humility is involuntary—born of weakness and conscious ignorance. We are too ready to make promises to our children. The iteration of "May I do this?" "Can't I do that?" patters upon the ear of the busy mother until she answers mechanically, often not taking in the purport of the petition. The perplexed stare that answers her clumsy defense when reminded of the assent she feels obliged to revoke—"I really did not think what I was saying my dear"—should warn her that the ground is caving under the ledge of infallibility. These clear-eyed critics of our walk and conversation reason long before they can put logic into words.

The practice of placing children's beds near open windows and sending them out in winter with wet hair should be condemned. In case of sickness a physician should be given a full history of the illness from the beginning, and the causes which produced it. When a child is sleeping do not waken it to meet the physician, as sleep is a very favorable condition for the examination of the child's respiration undisturbed by extraneous influences.

With babies the front teeth or incisors are usually the first to come. This is at six or seven months old. The first molar teeth, the furthest back in the jaw, come from the twelfth to the sixteenth month. The canines, or "eye teeth," as they are called, in the upper jaw come between the fourteenth month and the end of the second year. The second molars come after eighteen months, or about the second year. As a rule the teeth of the lower jaw come a little ahead of those in the upper jaw. A baby has twenty temporary teeth, five pairs in each jaw. The two great symptoms of teething in a child are a strong inclination to bite and a marked increase in saliva.

Baby's first short dresses ought to be cut quite long, so as to cover her limbs while sitting.

If a child receive a severe fall, examine it well in every part and rub your hand on its back to see if it is injured. Persons have been sometimes crippled for life by receiving a hurt, not known of at the time. A warm bath, with plenty of rubbing after will be soothing if the hurt and shock are only temporary.

"Go and Tell Mamma to Open the Door.

A particularly pathetic incident of the epidemic of yellow fever lately raging in Jacksonville, Florida, is told by a *World* correspondent. A bright little boy named Harry Storck was moved to Sands Hill with the fever. He recovered, but during his convalescence the entire family, consisting of his father, mother and sister, died. The little fellow was adopted by Mr. Benedict Rogers, of Jacksonville, and was kept in ignorance of his parents' death. One day, however, he managed to find his way to his former home, and ran up to the steps. Kind neighbors found him knocking at the door of the deserted house and calling piteously upon a large cat which stood at the window, and whom he recognized at once to be his old playmate, to "go and tell mamma to open the door."

Men and Women Stirred up by Electricity.

A line wire with the electric current struck a Fourth Avenue car in New York city the other day and caused the passengers to dance in the rain. The wire fell from the elevated road and charged the ground. This occurred from the elevated railroad structure at Houston street and the Bowery, and showers of sparks shot out from the cords. One end reached across the sidewalk and the other stretched across the street. The rain had soaked the ground and made it a good conductor for the current. The pavement was so charged with electricity that people were shocked one after another and looked like a lot of dancing marionettes. Four policemen were kept busy warning people away from the danger places. Sparks flew in all directions. Those who came near the wires soon danced out of danger. A Fourth Avenue car came bowling along, and the driver whipped up his horses and dashed through the crowd. He was warned of the danger, but so many people cried out to him at once that he did not understand what was said. He urged the horses on until one of them stepped on the wire. The current passed through the animal's iron shoe into its body. The steed made a quicker move than ever before in its life. The passengers terrified, ran from the car at either end. As each one stepped to the ground, he or she received a shock. All of them had to jump. Several young ladies executed lively steps on the muddy street and showed an utter disregard for hosery in doing so. An old gentleman with an armful of newspapers made some very juvenile jumps and cut remarkable capers with an umbrella before he was out of harm's way.

The old story of the sad fate of the gilded child is in danger of being relegated to the limbo of fables if certain experiments undertaken by a Russian physician, Dr. Tecoujeff, and recorded in "Wratsch," are confirmed. According to an abstract published in the "Bulletin General de Therapeutique," Tecoujeff has subjected eighteen adults and five children to the test, coating six of them with an irritating ointment, eight with a gelatinous mass and nine with a mixture of diachylon and lard. They were kept in bed from two to seven days, and five times daily the applications were made to the entire surface, except the head and in some instances the palms of the hands. In none of them were any such serious symptoms noted as are known to take place in the lower animals. The author concludes that smearing the entire skin, at least to any degree ever desirable in therapeutics, is absolutely harmless.

According to a Chicago wagonmaker, white oak requires eighty years to mature; shell-bark hickory, from thirty to fifty years; tulip-tree, sixty or more years; and red or Norway pine, at least sixty years. Artificially grown, fifty-five thousand feet of these kinds of lumber may be obtained from each acre.

An ingenious inventor has devised a new screw—half nail and half screw; two blows of the hammer, two turns of the screw-driver, and it is in. Its holding power in white pine is said to be 332 pounds against 298 pounds, the holding power of the present screw.

A German paper reports that a novel use of electricity has been maid in India for the prevention of the intrusion of snakes into dwellings. Before all the doors and round the house two wires are laid, which are isolated from each other, and connected with an induction apparatus. Should a snake attempt to crawl over the wires he receives a shock of electricity which either kills frightens him into a retreat.

HOUSEHOLD.

DON'T put your initials or your name over everything you possess, so that people who pick up a fork or look at a pillow sham will read "John Brown, my property." It's all right to make things of use in some such a way, but not things of beauty, and if you must so mark them make the letters small and put them on the back of the object, not the front. The woman who wears her initials in diamonds on a brooch is vulgar. The man who prints his monogram on his china does a useless thing, for nobody is going to run away with his dishes. Don't assert too much at the table. Don't be too showy and complex. Don't make your napkin rings too emphatic and obtrusive. Put flowers on the table, but place them loosely or in glass, for if you put them in china or any other opaque substance you conceal half their beauty—namely, their stems. Don't entirely cover your wall with pictures, and when you have a picture don't let the shopkeeper kill it with a big gold frame. Try bronze or something that will relate to the picture on the wall, and not make it stand out like a big shiny spot of color and gilt gingerbread.

GLOSS FOR COLLARS.—To starch and iron collars so as to have a good gloss requires the skill that comes from practice. Add a little cold water to two tablespoonfuls of good starch and rub to a smooth paste with a spoon; pour boiling water slowly upon the starch, stirring briskly to prevent lumping. When mixed smooth add a little salt and a piece of mutton tallow or white wax the size of a hazel nut. Many good laundresses add also, tablespoonful gum arabic solution (made by pouring water upon white gum arabic and letting it stand till clear). Boil the starch twenty minutes and strain through three minutes Use starch scalding hot and rub it thoroughly through the linen so that no lumps are left on the surface. After drying the collars, dip them, an hour or so before ironing, into cold starch made by dissolving a tablespoonful of starch in a pint of water, warm, but not hot enough to scald the starch. Roll them up in a clean towel and before ironing rub over with a fine damp cloth. Iron quickly and polish with a polishing iron on a bosom board.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE KITCHEN.—Any properly conducted household has an abundance of old newspapers. Many uses may be found for them, but none more important than in the kitchen. Nothing is better for cleaning lamp chimneys. Instead of blacking the stove every day, take a newspaper and rub off the covers and top of the stove while still warm. If grease is spilled on a cover, turn it over and let it burn off before attempting to clean. Brighten up the tea kettle and coffee pot by the same means. If you have a greasy skillet or pan, wipe out with a piece of newspaper before washing. The paper will absorb most of the grease, and hot water with a little sal soda or washing soda will complete the cleaning with less detriment to the hands than usually experienced.

CHOPS AND CAULIFLOWER.—Broil the chops and serve them in a circle on a hot platter around cauliflower prepared thus: Soak the cauliflower, face downward, in cold water for two hours; this takes out whatever insects may have harbored therein. Cut off all the green leaves and boil in salted water from twenty minutes to half an hour, which depends on the size. Try with a silver fork from time to time to see if it be done. When thoroughly done pour off the water and pour over the vegetable a sauce made thus: Bring to boiling point a half pint of milk, add a piece of fresh butter the size of an egg, salt to taste, and the well beaten yolk of an egg, stirring all the while; then add a teaspoonful of arrowroot smoothed in a little cream. Let it boil up once, when it will be ready for serving.

DEVILED OYSTERS.—Fifty oysters, four ounces butter, one tablespoonful lemon juice, one tablespoonful pepper sauce, two eggs, well whipped; one pint sifted bread crumbs. Drain and dry the oysters, put them in a shallow pan, pour over them the butter, gently melted, with the lemon juice and pepper sauce; keep the pan slightly warm and turn the oysters now and then for a few minutes. Dip the oysters, one by one into the crumbs, turn into the egg and the crumbs again, and let dry for half an hour. Put into a frying pan, to the depth of two inches, either clarified butter, due leaf lard or a mixture of both, and, when very hot, put in the oysters set on a wire and cook to a golden brown color; garnish with sprigs of parsley, and serve hot.

CANNED VEGETABLES. — Peas, string beans and corn can be put up in this way: Put the raw vegetable in clean cans and cover well with water; close the cans air tight, cover with boiling water and let boil about an hour; then prick a hole in the top of the can to let the gas escape, after which solder up, let boil again and set aside to cool and use.

BROWN BETTY.—Cut several large apples into thin slices; have ready a buttered dish, into this put a layer of grated bread crumbs, then a layer of sliced apples, and over this sprinkle sugar, and so on alternately, bread, apples, and sugar, until the dish is full, letting the top layer be of bread crumbs; place three large lumps of butter on top, put in oven and bake brown, Serve hot with butter and sugar sauce.

OYSTERS ON TOAST should be prepared same as the clam toast; remember that it takes but a moment to cook oysters; the instant they float to the top of the liquid they are cooked and they should be taken out and the water thickened. This toast may be varied by using one half milk for the liquid.

WHIPPED CREAM PIE.—Line a deep pie tin with a moderately rich crust. Bake in a quick oven, then spread it with any soft jam or jelly, and on this pour a teacupful of cream, beaten or whipped to a stiff foam, then sweeten and flavor to taste, the cream will beat more easily if very cold at first. More jelly can be spread on the top of the cream, or serve it without, as preferred.

OLD brush, rubbish piles, etc., afford excellent harboring places for rats, and unless removed the rodents will work down and burrow under the barn walls.

AN acre of land devoted to small fruits will sometimes give a larger return than five acres devoted to grain.

Some curious maritime discoveries show that the ocean teems with life at a depth of more than one thousand fathoms. At north latitude fifty degrees thirty-two seconds, west longitude twelve degrees two seconds, there were brought from twelve hundred and twenty fathoms a perfectly black fish, with white eyes, specimens of that strange genus of echinoderms, calveria, and a few silicious sponges and rare, beautiful cassiderla, tyrhena, and some large and exquisitely colored sea anemones, and also a quantity of carmarla and pteropoda, which were captured in surface nets.

Love, like the fabled bird, pierces his own bosom to feed his loved ones.

SCIENTIFIC.

A Point in Stone-smashing.—It is well known that a stone however large, may be broken by striking a sufficient number of blows with a hammer, along the line where it is desired to break the stone. In this process the force of the blow is expended in gradually weakening the cohesion of the particles in a line following the direction of the blows. This weakening is increased by each successive blow until finally rupture occurs.

A Powerful Tube-press.—A powerful hydraulic tube-press for forming metal and steel tubes from circular plates by pressing or forcing them by the aid of mandrils through dies or annular rings has just been designed and built, says the *Unversal Engineer*, by Henry Bessemer & Co., Sheffield, for the Birmingham Small-arms Factory. The press will be used for the manufacture of tubes of large size.

Mr. E. Wethered has investigated the structure and formation of coal. He concludes (1) that some kinds of coal were practically made up of spores while others were not, these varieties often occurring in beds of the same seam; and (2) that the so-called bituminous coal was largely composed of the substance which he termed hydro-carbon, to which the wood tissue had contributed beyond a doubt.

Investigations concerning the effect of different footings of artificial illumination on the health show that the tallow candle is the most unwholesome agent, and the electric light the best. The incandescent electric lamp produces only about one-thirteenth as much heat as the tallow candle, while it gives out no carbonic acid or water. One gas-jet in a room is said to vitiate the air as much as six persons.

The suggeston has been made that sanitary advantages would result from the use of sewer pipes of glass. They would, doubtless, be expensive, but they would, probably, be very durable, and their hard, smooth surface would offer no lodgement for refuse matter, thus offsetting the question of cost.

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

SETS OF D'OYLIES are embroidered in intricate patterns, arabesques, or conventionalized flowers on pongee or China silk. or the finest linen. Eighteen make the set, and they are delicately fringed from the raveled edges of the material, as sewed on fringe would spoil them.

FRIED APPLES AND BACON.—Core and slice round, without paring, some tart, well flavored apples. Cut into thin slices some middlings of excellent bacon or pork, and try in their own fat almost to crispness. Take out the meat and keep hot while you fry the apples in the fat left in the pan, add a little sugar to taste. Drain, and lay upon the slices of meat.

A new glass, recently invented in Sweden, is said to be capable, when made into a lens for a microscope, of "enabling us to distinguish the 204,700,000th part of an inch." It is also said that there is great promise of this glass producing wonderfully powerful telescope lenses and a new departure in astronomy.

COLONEL B. (sojourning in Paris)—What is the proper French expression to be used in accepting an invitation to drink?

Mr. Cobalt—You should say, 'Avec plaisir. Monsieur le Colonel.'

"Ah, 'Avec plaisir.' All right."

"And when you decline an invitation you should say, 'Non, merci.'"

"Oh, that wouldn't be of any use to me."

SMALL BROTHER—Where did you get that cake, Anne?

Small sister—Mother gave it to me.

"Ah, she always give you more than me."

"Never mind; she's going to put mustard plasters on us when we go to bed to-night, and I'll ask her to let you have the biggest."

The Panama Canal Bubble.

The Panama Canal bubble has burst. The company is unable to pay a quarterly interest of 3,750,000 francs on 500,000,000 francs, which is the par value of the issue of bonds just preceding the lottery bonds. The loss falls upon the peasant and middle-class investors who have been lured into the disaster by DeLesseps' promises. Probably 600,000 poor people will suffer. Only those who won prizes at the lottery drawing have anything to show for the savings they have surrendered to the great engineer. The entire investment is enormous; the capital stock all paid in being $60,000,000, and the par value of the bonded debt about $350,000,000.

"The "common people," as DeLesseps termed them, had blind confidence in him and it was upon these people that he depended for money. Among the bondholders are said to be thousands of widows and orphans whose all has been handed over to DeLesseps. Even during the past two months, when it must have been evident to the engineer that a crash was inevitable, poor people have been induced to take bonds. It is even charged against the promoter of the scheme that he urged holders of the company's obligations to pawn them for small amounts in order that money for additional bonds might be obtained. At the same time De Lesseps was advocating a plan for a reorganization that would deprive his poor dupes of all income from their investments and probably of the entire sum invested.

The police department of Berlin requires equivocal disinfection in case of Asiatic cholera, of variola, of typhus and relapsing fevers, and in dyphtheria, and disinfection when officially directed in case of scarlet fever, of epidemic dysentery, of measles, of whooping cough, and of phthisis. Besides, disinfection of dwellings is obligatory in the affections mentioned, consisting of scrubbing with 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, and rubbing the walls with bread. Guttmann recommends spraying, with a suitable apparatus, the walls with a 1 per cent. solution of corrosive sublimate, and subsequently wetting the walls with 1 per cent. solution of carbonate of sodium, to render the sublimate innocuous. The oxychloride of mercury is precipitated, which may be readily removed. Dr. Hanstein states that a 1 per cent. solution of corrosive sublimate may be unhesitatingly applied, alone or with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Those engaged in the work have not suffered in the slightest, if they have worn masks. The disinfection of a moderately large room occupied two workmen three hours.

W. J. Knowles has exhibited to the London Anthropological Institute a chipped flint implument which he found in undisturbed bowlder clay in Ireland and which he therefore regards as evidence of the existence of man in the glacial period.

Don't let winter catch you with leaks in the woodshed roof.

SYNONYMOUS. — A little eight year old girl living but a few miles from Boston came into the possession of a new hat, and was very proud of the acquisition, which she critically viewed, her smiles and heightened color proving the pleasure the hat gave her. Her father praised it, and asked the little one how she liked it.

"I think it's outrageous!"

"What?" was the surprised parent's ejaculation. "Do you mean that you dislike it by declaring it to be 'outrageous?'"

"No, I guess I mean its gorgeous!"

HE, in a store—I'm looking for some thing in the shape of a diary—something in which I can record my daily thoughts and ideas upon current events.

She, new clerk and eager to please—Oh, yes; you won't want anything very large, then. Here's something, three days to a page; thirty-three cents, please,—thanks.

Last Winter

I was troubled so badly with rheumatism in my right shoulder and joints of my leg as not to be able to walk. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now I don't feel any aches or pains any where, and it not only stopped the soreness in my shoulder and joints, but makes me feel as lively as a ten-year-old boy. I sell newspapers right in

THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET

and standing on the cold stones ain't no picnic, I can tell you. And if Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me it certainly ought to be good for those people who don't stand on the cold stones. I can be seen every day in the year at corner Tompkins and DeKalb Avenues. WILLIAM W. HOWARD, Brooklyn, 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

YOUNG STRANGER — Is the editor in?

Scissors—I am the editor, sir; can I do anything for you?

Young Stranger, blushing—I was thinking of taking up journalism as a profession and stepped in to see you. Can you give me any advice on the subject?

Scissors, severely—Young man, you had better go and see a doctor.

ELDERLY SPINSTER, to dry goods clerk—I'll look at some stockin's mister.

Clerk—Stockings, mum, yes, mum. Something for yourself?

Spinster, scanning him over her spectacles—Sartain, young man, d'ye think I'm buyin' stockin's for the neighborhood?

TOMMY—Is that a lion or lioness, papa?

Pater—Which one, dear?

"That one with its face scratched and the hair off the top of its head."

Pater, with a sigh—That must be a lion, my boy.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine.

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. *Scott's Emulsion* not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates and appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is especially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

"I HOPE you appreciate the fact, sir, that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted, generous girl."

"I do sir (with emotion); and I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."

MR. BATTER, something of a braggart, something of a bore—Oh, yes, I am a great ball player; I have yet to see the pitcher I cannot strike. It would do you good to see me make one of my home runs!

—Indeed it would!

Frazer Axle Grease.

Use the Frazer Axle Grease, 'tis the best in the world—will wear twice as long as any other. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

Let permanence be a chief characteristic in all new farm buildings.

Rupture cureguaranteed 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.

It doesn't take an imaginary ill long to become a real one.

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.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures where there is no love.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. 177 tf.

MISS DE SMITH—Did it ever occur to you, Mr. Poseyboy, that there were musical tones in the murmurs of the trees?

Poseyboy—Certainly; and they are all finally transposed into cords of wood.

SOUND ADVICE.—Patient—Doctor, I can't sleep at nights. What shall I do?

Doctor—Get a position as night watchman.

WIFE, at point of death—John, if I should die, I wish you would have the funeral in the evening.

Husband — Everything shall be as you wish.

"They are quite customary now, and gaslight is so becoming to my complexion."

"HOW WAS it you purchased so few things with that $20 bill?" said old Brown.

"I can't understand it myself," said his better half, "for I made all my purchases at the bargain sale."

"THE search is fruitless," sighed the man as he looked in vain for pineapples on a pine tree.

Several improvements are claimed in autocopying printing presses by Mr. T. Reiner, of Leipzig. He provides two cylinders which may act as receiving surfaces for the waiting, and which also operate with pressure to feed the paper to be printed upon. The patentee provides the cylinders with a surface composed of a mixture as follows: 100 parts soluble glass, 10 parts whiting, 10 parts magnesium carbonate, 10 parts silicate of magnesia, 10 parts glycerine, 10 parts water, 5 parts oxalic acid, 5 parts manganese ore and 5 parts mineral color. These substances may be used on any suitable supports, as plates of metal, glass, earthenware, for replacing lithographic stone. In combination with the cylinders is an ink trough consisting of two parts, separated by a slit having a regulating screw. By the action of a lever the inking mechanism may be thrown in or out of action.

DOCTORS say that drinking large quantities of water will produce fat. To show its absurdity look at a fish. It fairly lives in water yet why is it so bony?

THE ONLY DYES

Brilliant Durable Economical

Are Diamond Dyes. They excel all others in Strength, Purity and Fastness. None others are just as good. Beware of imitations—they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, crocky colors.

36 colors; 10 cents each.

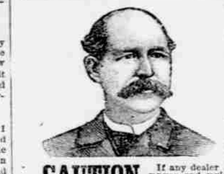
Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing (to cts. a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists or by

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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

Paine's CELERY COMPOUND

CURES	PROOFS
Neuralgia	"Paine's Celery Compound cured my nervous sick headache." Mrs. L. A. Sparrows, San Jacinto, Cal.
Nervous Prostration	"After using six bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, I am cured of rheumatism." SAMUEL HUTCHINGS, South Corinth, N. H.
Rheumatism	"It has done me more good for kidney disease than any other medicine." GEO. ANDREW, Sioux City, Iowa.
Kidney Diseases AND All Liver Disorders	"Paine's Celery Compound has been of great benefit for torpid liver, indigestion, and biliousness." EUTAPHETE C. UDALL, Cuyahoga, O.



CAUTION If any dealer says he has the W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES without name and price, stamped on bottom, put into down-town trade, and sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his $5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. $4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. $3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. $2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE. $2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. $2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.

PHYSIOLOGY. — A school teacher, during the progress of a lesson in physiology the other day, used herself as a subject in illustrating the different parts of the body. No difficulty was experienced in eliciting correct answers as to the position of the head, arms and limbs; when, however, the teacher described something that was invisible the scholars were mystified. She asked about the location of the backbone, and indicating its position in her own body, she asked what it was. Nobody could answer at first. Suddenly a bright thought occurred to an observing youngster. His eyes sparkled and he raised his hand to attract the teacher's attention.

"Well, John," she said, "what do you call it?"

"Ye bustle," answered the lad promptly.

The information was too much for the school, and the laughter that followed indicated that the innocent mistake was perceived by the other pupils.

BACHELOR Sutterly is a wealthy man, and to further increase his income and at the same time follow the dictates of his heart, he married his typewriter, a very beautiful girl. But listen to this:

Mrs. Sutterly, the bride of a few weeks out shopping—What a curious little instrument this is, my dear Mrs. Vanderhoef. Do you know what it is called?

Mrs. Vanderhoef — Oh, yes; it is called a typewriter.

"Indeed! What odd things find their way into the shops! Shall we go now to the diamond counter?"

LITTLE Bobby, whose mother believes in cautioning her children against the consequences of foolish acts, has often said to him:

"If you get before the train, or fall into the water, you may be killed; and when one is dead it is for a long time."

One day Bobby, while walking with his uncle, took pains to keep at a safe distance from the shore of the river.

"If I should fall in, I should be drowned," he exclaimed; "and when you're drowned, you're dead; and when you're dead, it's for life!"

MOTHER—It is a bitter cold night. I don't suppose Jennie's beau will come to-night, and she might as well come and help me with this mat.

Small boy—Jennie's beau has come. He's in the parlor now with Jennie. I saw 'em both there just now hugging—

Mother, horrified—What?

Small boy, mischievously—Yes, hugging—

"My gracious!"

"Hugging the stove."

A Family Gathering.

Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, why? when a sample bottle is gladly given to you *free* by any druggist and the large size costs only 50c. and $1.

Knowledge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

About thirty thousand cords of birch wood have been manufactured into spools at Foxcroft, Me., the past few years.

If you have catarrh, you are in danger, as the disease is liable to become chronic and affect your general health, or develop into consumption. Hood's