SCIENTIFIC.

A clearer distinction, in the opinion of Dr. F. Lagrange, should be established between two methods of exercising the body. A certain set of muscles, as those of an arm, are strengthened by localized exercise; but for quickening all the vital functions—respiration, circulation, digestion, etc—the simultaneous activity of various muscular groups, as in running, leaping or fencing, is needed. Athletic exercise gives special strength, while hygienic exercise is necessary for health. Unfortunately, nothing is rarer in practice than to see applied, with discernment, the gymnastic method that responds rationally to the one or the other of these very different indications. In most cases the processes of athletic gymnastics are applied to delicate subjects whose vital functions are languishing, and in whom it would be necessary simply to quicken the play of the organs. An endeavor is made to give them larger muscles, while what they really need is larger lungs, a stronger heart, a more contractile stomach, and blood richer in oxygen. In a word, it is forgotten that health is a resultant of which muscular strength is but one element, and not the most essential one.

The basis of the French system of identifying criminals from prison records, as explained by M. Bertillon, is the keeping of accurate measurements of the bony parts of the body which change little after maturity. These parts are the head, the foot, the middle finger and the extended fore-arm. Photography is used only as an aid, and from many thousands of photographs it is easy, by these measures, to find whether the exists of any individual, the photographs or descriptions being divided into the three classes of tall, medium and short persons, subdivided into classes of long, medium and short heads, again subdivided according to the width of the head, and so on. If 50,000 photographs of criminals have been thus classified, a small group of same fifteen corresponding in measurement to any suspected person may be quickly selected, when complete identification is easy. Criminals may be recognized many years after measurement, and even, by their skeletons, long after death.

In recent months surgeons have given astonishing proofs of the possibility of saving life and restoring health, in many cases, by removing portions of such vital organs as the brain and the liver. Prof. Tillmanns, of Leipsic, has found that surgical treatment may be extended even to the lungs, and to the arrest of consumption. In a case of tuberculosis of the left lung an opening was made in the chest, and the diseased part of the lung exposed, when that portion shrivelled and was carefully removed. The patient recovered, and is now able to work. Prof. Tillmanns believes that this may prove a desirable treatment when the disease is localized, and states that two operations would doubtless be necessary—one to expose the affected parts of the lung and bring about atrophy and shrivelling and a second to remove the parts after being functionally disabled.

The problem of measuring the moon's heat has been solved at last by Mr. C. V. Boys, one of the professors at South Kensington. By means of quartz filament he has produced a thermopile of almost incredible delicacy. By this remarkable apparatus he can render sensible the heat of a candle up to the distance of a mile and three-quarters, and by directing the minute fork of the instruments to the moon he has shown that the warmth received from its reflected light is equal to that given out by a candle at twenty-one feet distant. Observation seems to show that, although the moon's face is under the blaze of an unclouded sun for fourteen days, it remains comparatively cool, and that whatever heating it does ultimately receive is rapidly gained and rapidly lost.

An English hairdresser has patented a novel form of steamship, in which four hollow steel rollers are made to support on their journals above the water a strong steel framework. The framework bears the machinery and all that is necessary to fit the ship as a carrier of passengers, a pleasure yacht, marine residence, sanitarium or hotel. Each roller is provided with paddles and is rotated by a steam engine at each end. The ships floor, being supported solely on the journals of the floating rollers, pitching and rolling can be reduced and made even imperceptible by increasing the size of the rollers and their distance apart. The rollers may be made of almost any size, and when very large should give greater speed, as well as steadiness, that can now be attained.

Modern science accomplishes many wonders, but none of its miracles can exceed in interest that of giving speech to the dumb. This seeming impossibility has been accomplished at the celebrated Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston. Two little girls, deaf, dumb and blind, have been taught to speak. The process of training was arduous, and as yet the vocabulary of the pupils is limited, but they have acquired the power of vocalization and something of a knowledge of words and their sounds. After this a complete acquisition of speech ought to be merely a matter of steady growth in intelligence and of practice in the exercise of new-found faculties. "Can the dumb speak?" loses its force as an interrogative negation.

A German anatomist has called the attention of his class to certain hysterical women who are afflicted with a kind of "pain joy,"—not only experiencing no pain from surgical mutilation, but having a morbid desire to bear anaesthetics operations which should prove very painful. A young woman was introduced who had seriously injured her lower jaw during a paroxysm of hysteria, but who had insisted upon having the necessary removal of part of the jaw and ligature of two arteries performed without an anaesthetic, and subsequently declared that the operations had given her great pleasure.

The question whether or not electricity is manufactured is now being tried in certain courts. If it is manufactured, the producers in numerous states are liable for taxation. Benjamin Franklin held that electricity was not manufactured, but was taken from one body to be delivered to another, and that practically nothing was lost in the transaction. Hitherto, says Industrial World, our scientific men have held this to be true in a broad sense.

Fond Mamma—I am glad you had such a nice time at Mrs. Tiptop's, and I hope she noticed how carefully you had been brought up. You did not ask twice for dessert, did you?"

Small Son—No, indeed, ma. I didn't have to. Every time I finished a dish and began scraping the saucer with the spoon and smacking my lips the waiter came and brought me some more without saying a word.

No News—Mrs. Gabb—"Yes, my daughter appears to have married very happily. Her husband has not wealth, it must be admitted, but he has family."

Mrs. Gadd—"Yes, I heard he was a widower with six children."

FARM NOTES.

Kicking Cows.—A kicking cow is a nuisance in the farm yard, but, as it often occurs, these same cows are exceptionally good milkers, hence the desirability of some cure.

A correspondent in American Rural Home describes his device, which, he claims, works well, and as the plan is a simple one, we reproduce it for the benefit of our readers.

All that is required in way of material are a broomstick and a bit of rope. The stick should be ten or twelve inches long. Lift up one of the cow's fore legs; bring up the foot so as to form a right angle at the knee. Next place the stick in the "angle"—crosswise—and secure it with the rope. In other words, arrange it so as to compel the cow to stand on three legs while milking, and feel assured there never was a kicking cow that cannot be brought to submission in this way. The first few days it may be hard for the cow, especially if she be naturally vicious, and she may feel disposed to get down on her knees, but it will not be long before she will stand quietly and ever after prove submissive.

The wheat harvest should also be provided for in advance. These who have much grain to cut will find it for their interest to early secure or arrange for the necessary machinery, with the requisite force of men and teams for their ready manipulation. The shrewd farmer will secure the most approved tools and implements for both harvesting and haying, and employ the best help obtainable, thus avoiding delay and damage from break-downs, carelessness or indolence. He will also be prepared in season, for it is even more important to promptly cut wheat than grass, as the grain is the most liable to damage from delay in garnering. Most farmers favor cutting wheat before it is fully ripe. One great advantage in the early cutting of both grain and grass is that more attention can be given to the details of the important work, and this is a decided gain where one has many acres to harvest.

No animal except the sheep drops its manure so that it does not need breaking to pieces for more even distribution over the soil. Even the sheep will huddle together at night, and drop their manure too much in one place; but this is usually on the highest part of the field that generally most needs to be fertilized. An exchange suggests to farmers that wherever cattle and horses have pastured during summer, the clods of manure they have scattered over the surface should be broken up in the fall. This uncovers the grass that is smothered beneath them, and at the same time releases the manure for use on a wider area, where it will be carried down to grass roots by rains and melting snows, and will result in a larger and more vigorous growth next season.

Raspberries in orchards.—You may raise raspberries between the rows of trees, provided you keep the place well cultivated, while the trees are small. When they grow so as to shade the entire ground, they will check the growth of the raspberries and they will not bear heavy crops. Cultivating the ground thoroughly and repeatedly will keep the quack grass in check, and if done so frequently that the grass cannot reach the surface for an entire season, it will be destroyed. We have seen a twelve acre field which was densely sodded with it entirely cleared of this weed in one season by thoroughly plowing and harrowing once a week.

Soiling crops should now receive attention. Last month we spoke of the sowing of oats and peas for soiling as then timely; but Indian corn and German millet may be sown to advantage in June and July. Corn sown in drills is preferable to broadcast; and one bushel per acre, drilled in, will give best results. Sweet corn is best for soiling, but other varieties are used for the purpose. For a succession, fodder corn may be sown every ten days until mid-summer. Millet may be sown later than corn—any time in July or early in August.

A consignment of Iceland sheep arrived in Liverpool recently, and much curiosity was awakened by their appearance. They numbered 300, and were remarkable for the extraordinary length of their silken hair. Many were of the purest jet black, while others were piebald. The animals looked as if they were a cross-breed between the goat and ordinary sheep.

Give your farm credit for furnishing you a home rent free and for a thousand and one necessaries and luxuries which you would have to pay cash for in a city.

Recipe for vicious horses—patience, gentleness, firmness and petting, one pound of each. Mix thoroughly with one half a pint of common sense, and give to the horse every day.

Running a dairy without a thermometer is as inconvenient as running a household without a timepiece. The good workman must have good implements to produce the best results.

Grafting is an old art not sufficiently appreciated. By it any old fruit tree that is healthy but unproductive can be soon changed in its character. Thousands of farmers do not know how to graft, though it is easily learned.

Salt is an excellent fertilizer for some crops, as it aids lime in decomposing organic matter in the soil, and supplies sodium wherever it may be required.

The large hogs in New Jersey are fed day and night, a prize being offered for the heaviest. Some of them are made to attain extraordinary weights.

Too much harrowing of the soil is seldom indulged in, yet the free use of the harrow will do more to increase the crops than any other kind of work.

Old sod land, when plowed, should always be limed. Lime assists the sod to decompose, destroys many insects and adds plant food to the soil.

Clover and a feed of bran at night is better than too much grain or clover exclusively. Bran for pigs, calves and growing stock of all kinds provides phosphates and largely aids in developing bone.

Cows will not refuse stagnant water when thirsty, and as such water contaminates the milk the matter of a plentiful supply of fresh water is an important one.

Almost a Reproach.—Texas Editor—A Mormon editor is in jail for supporting four wives.

Wife—You say he was an editor?
That's the way it read.
And he supported four wives?
Just so.
Well, I don't believe it.

Exactly so — Customer — "Isn't there a great profit in these shirts at $1? I saw in the paper the other day that the poor girls here make them for 17 cents a dozen."

Clerk—"Yes, sir; but all the girls have to do is simply to make them."

Customer—"Precisely; they make the shirts and you make the money."

WOMAN'S HARDER PART.

Her Daily Life Contrasted With That of Her Husband.

It seems to be accepted as a fact that woman in contrast with man is far the weaker. The reasons for it are not quite clear, and perhaps to frequent repetition it owes its greatest force. In the matter of brute strength certainly to women must be given second place, but when it comes to endurance, which is scarcely separable from strength, in many situations in life she would most assuredly show herself able to bear far heavier burdens than man. Probably nowhere else is this truth as apparent as in the sickroom. There man and woman meet on an equal footing, neither having any advantage. And it is there that she proves that instead of being the weaker she is infinitely the stronger and more enduring.

Let a wife be taken ill, and for twenty-four hours the husband is untiring in his devotion, and very likely he scarcely leaves her bedside. The second day finds him still at his post, but he is beginning to weaken, even the loss of one night's sleep has nearly "broken him up." But the third day he is comparatively a wreck, and ready to yield his place as nurse to any one who will fill it.

Not so, however, with the wife when he is ill. Day after day and night after night she hangs over him, never for a moment thinking or mistrusting him to the care of another. If she sleeps, it is in her chair by his bedside while he does. She scarcely lies down, and perhaps for weeks and weeks only removes her clothes for a change of linen. And yet she never seems to tire; and, as a matter of fact, many frail women seem actually to gain strength when exposed to such hardships. The world may accept that woman is the weaker, but no physician who has been long in practice will be convinced that such is the case.

MAN AND WIFE COMPARED.

Man compares with woman as does cast iron with steel. He is strong, and yet is comparatively easily shattered, whereas you can bend her, you can put her to tests which would, figuratively speaking, pulverize him, and yet you cannot "break her up." Take her outside of the sickroom. She is—at least many married women are—up first in the morning. She builds the fires and makes breakfast ready. Before the table can be "cleared off" her children must be scrubbed, combed, etc., for school. With them out of the house, unless there is a baby in the family—and there almost always is one in the home of every poor, overworked woman—she has a breathing spell. But it cannot last long, for there are the dishes to wash, the kitchen to "tidy," the chamber work to do, and when these and other customary duties are performed it is time to get dinner. That ought to be off the table and "things put away" by 2 or half past 2 and then she has reached her first opportunity to rest.

But she does not rest, although she may think she does for she generally sews until supper time and returns to her sewing after supper dishes are cleared away, and she is not likely to lay aside her needle until bed time comes. But this is the routine work of only about one day in the week. Very likely Monday is washing day, and on Tuesday there is the ironing to do. Wednesday is one of the cooking days with almost all women. Thursday is the day we have partially described, and is called the easy day. Friday the broom must be called into special service, and a general sweeping takes place. Saturday is one of the hardest days in the week, while Sunday—the day of rest for man and beast—finds the wife and mother still on duty for the greater part of it at least.

WE STYLE WOMEN WEAK.

We have given but a bare idea of the common experiences of about three-fourths of all our women: with them it is work, work, day in and day out, with scarcely a moment which they can call their own; in fact, they work about sixteen hours a day. Husbands, on the other hand, consider even ten hours at bench, at the counter, or desk too long for them, and really only feel equal to eight hours a day. Night finds them tired and worn, and the evenings must be spent in recuperating. On half time on Saturdays, and Sundays there being absolutely nothing for them to do, they, somehow or other, manage to "pull themselves together" by Monday, so as to take up their burdens again. The many holidays in the year help them out considerably; so they are enabled to bear the strain

And we style woman weak, while man is our ideal of strength. Could anything be more absurd? Let the average woman change places with her husband, and she would be a widow in a few years. Yet not only in health does woman show her superiority over man in the way of strength and endurance, but it is the same in disease. Attacks which men are likely to succumb to are less likely to prove fatal in woman. Perhaps in consumption, as well as any other malady, is the fact apparent. It is safe to say that, take a man and a woman in the early stage of lung disease, and if one attack be of the same severity as the other the woman will outlast the man by many months, and possibly by years.

One case which the writer recalls well illustrates this fact. It is that of a woman who became consumptive nearly twenty years ago. From that time on she had small but frequent hemorrhages. They would weaken her some, but she would soon regain her usual strength. Ten years ago she went with friends to Europe and traveled from place to place for a year. After she returned she failed, but slowly. She often said she was fighting death, and she certainly seemed to be. If ever will power supported a person it did her. She became scarcely more than a skeleton; she could eat but little and had long been a stranger to a good night's rest. And still she lived on until about three years ago, when the little lung left her broke down and death, which she had resisted so long, at last conquered. Using a common expression, that poor woman had endured enough to kill half a dozen men.

Toads and the Electric Light.

A lady tells how she was recently waiting in a carriage near an electric lamp, which had just been lighted, while her friend went to a neighboring shop. In the dry road she presently saw a stir, and looking over the wheels saw hopping in all directions across and around toads aiming for the light. She got out and aimed for the lamp, too. There was a ring of toads underneath it already, waiting for the fall of moths and the insects of night that drop from the life-destroying flame. It was a curious sight—those creatures squatted in a circle, with upturned heads, waiting for the victims to drop into their mouths.

Industrious Laborer—"Are you in favor of the eight hour movement?"

Lazy Laborer—"No, I'm not. I'm not in favor of any sort of movement. Rest is good enough for me."

No Time for Small Finances—Collector—"Please announce to Professor Penny that I have called in regard to a little bill that has been running for four months."

Servant—"I'm sorro to inform you, sir, that the profes or is engaged on an article on 'What to do with the Surplus,' and cannot be disturbed."

HOUSEHOLD.

Turpentine in the Home—After a housekeeper fully realizes the worth of turpentine in the household she is never willing to be without a supply of it. It gives quick relief to burns; it is an excellent application for corns; it is good for rheumatism and sore throats. Then it is a sure preventive against moths; by just dropping a trifle in the drawers, chests and cupboards it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer. It will keep ants and bugs from the closets and storerooms by putting a few drops in the corners and upon the sleeves; it is sure destruction to bedbugs, and will effectually drive them away from their haunts if thoroughly applied to all the joints of the bedstead, and injures neither furniture nor clothing. A spoonful of it added to a pail of warm water is excellent for cleaning paint.

The Proper Way to Fit Gloves—A paper devoted to the interests of the dry goods trade declares that the durability of kid gloves depends on how they are put on the first time, and advises against the use of a stretcher. The expansion should be made by the hands, so as to secure a perfect fit at every point. "Choose gloves," says the writer, "the fingers of which correspond with your own in length, work in the fingers first, then the thumb, and finally smooth them down until they fit every part. A glove that fits well generally wears well. If the ends do not come down well, or if they are so long as to wrinkle, they will chafe out easily. When fingers are so small as to need the stretcher, the body of the glove is strained out in drawing over the hand."

Freeing Hands of Vegetable Stains—Peeling potatoes, apples and other vegetables and fruits will discolor the hands. Borax water is excellent to remove stains, and heal scratches and chafes. Put crude potash into a large bottle, and fill with water. When dissolved add more to the water until at last the water can absorb no more, and particles can be seen at the bottom. To the water in which the hands are to be washed, pour from the bottle enough to make it very soft. It is cleansing and healthful, and by its use the hands will be kept in good condition.

Almond Cakes.—Put into a saucepan a quarter of a pint of hot water, two ounces of butter and one ounce of sugar; let it boil, and then take it off the fire and stir into it well two and one half ounces of sifted flour; flavor with five drops of almond essence and keep on stirring for about 10 minutes, till it is perfectly smooth. Then drop the mixture, in small pieces the size of a large walnut, on a baking sheet; brush each over with the white of an egg beaten up with a little sifted sugar; sprinkle over them some almonds blanched and chopped up very finely, add at the last a very little powdered sugar. Bake them for twenty minutes.

Chicken Soup—Prepare a large, fat chicken, put in the soup kettle with two quarts of cold water, one onion and a sprig of parsley; let simmer gently for two hours, then add two chopped potatoes. When done, put into the beaten yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, a grated nutmeg and a little salt and pepper; take up the chicken and strain the soup.

How to Wash Windows.—A sponge is excellent for washing windows, and newspapers will polish them without leaving dust and streaks. Use a pine stick to cleanse the accumulations of dust from the corners of the sash. Ammonia will give the glass a clearer look than soap.

To prevent your glass jars from cracking when putting in hot liquid, stand a tablespoon up in them. There is a prevailing idea that this process has something to do with electricity, but the true solution is that the spoon absorbs some of the heat, and also carries some of it out into the open air.

Children's Clothing.—The question is often asked by careful mothers, "what will remove grass stains from children's clothing?" An exchange says that simply wetting and rubbing the stained cloth in cold water will remove all traces of the grass. Fruit stains will disappear on the application of boiling hot water. No soap should be used in either case.

Draught Ginger Beer.—Peel nine lemons very thin and put the rind and strained juice into a barre, or a sufficiently large earthen pan; add 10 pounds of loaf sugar, eight ounces of crushed ginger (if required hot, 10 or 12 ounces might be used), boiled with three gallons of water, which is poured into the barrel or pan with the ginger, and two ounces of cream of tartar; add six more gallons of boiling water; let it remain till it is lukewarm, then add eight tablespoonfuls of fresh yeast (brewer's is best); stir it and leave it for a day (until it ferments). If required for bottling, honey instead of yeast is best, as it will be easier to open and gives it an agreeable softness; but if honey is used it must be kept a longer time before using.

An excellent recipe for strawberry shortcake is as follows: Stem two quarts of strawberries, sweeten to taste, and mash them slightly with a wooden spoon. Rub two ounces of butter into a quart of flour, then add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, and sufficient milk to make a soft dough; mix quickly, roll out about one inch and a half in thickness, put into a greased baking pan, and bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes. When done take from the oven, split in halves, and spread each half lightly with butter. Place the lower half in a deep dish or platter, put half the berries on this, then cover with the other half of the shortcake; cover this with the remainder of the berries, pour over them a quart of cream, and serve at once.

The statement in an Eastern magazine that butterflies have gone to "the remarkable height of 8,000 feet in the Alps," has elicited from Mr. Maxwell, of California, a letter to the Scientific American, in which he pronounces the trip as not at all remarkable. He writes that last Summer he encountered numerous butterflies on a peak of the Sierra Nevadas, 13,000 feet high, while on another occasion, in British Columbia, he saw butterflies at an altitude of 11,000 feet—many thousand feet above the line of perpetual snow. All these latter seemed to be migrating, but those on the Sierra Nevada Mountains were flying about for their own pleasure, not going anywhere in particular.

Loaning by Electricity.—And now comes the report from St. Paul of the successful application of electricity to heating the ironing rolls of a laundry. It is claimed that this method gives an economy, by meter measurement, of more than 25 per cent. over that of gas at $1.25 per thousand, as formerly used for this purpose. Stationary Engineer explains that the devices by which the heating effects are obtained consists of German silver wire wound on a cylinder of asbestos paper which slips inside the iron roll. The current is obtained from the commercial lighting circuit and is paid for at the same rates and under the same conditions as that used for lighting, the current passing through a meter.

A Spelling-Bee.

"I'm going to have a spelling bee to-night," said Uncle John, "and I'll give a pair of skates to the boy that can best spell 'man.'"

The children turned and stared into each other's eyes.

"Best spell 'man,' Uncle John? Why, there's only one way!" they cried.

"There are all sorts of ways," replied Uncle John. "I leave you to think of it a while;" and he buttoned up his coat and went away.

"What does he mean?" asked Bob.

"I think it's a joke," said Harry, thoughtfully, "and when Uncle John asks me I'm going to say, 'Why, m-a-n, of course.'"

"It's a conundrum, I know," said Jo; and he leaned his head on his hand and settled down to think.

Time went slowly to the puzzled boys, for all their fun that day. It seemed as if that after-supper time would never come; but it came at last, and Uncle John came, too, with a shiny skate-runner peeping out of his great-coat pocket.

Uncle John did not delay; he sat down and looked straight into Harry's eyes.

"Been a good boy to-day, Hal?"

"Yes—no," said Harry, flushing. "I did something Aunt Mag told me not to do, because Ned Barns dared me to. I can't bear a boy to dare me. What's that to do with spelling 'man' ?" he added, half to himself.

But Uncle John had turned to Bob.

"Had good day., my boy?"

"Haven't had fun enough," answered Bob, stoutly, "It's all Jo's fault, too. We boys wanted the pond to ourselves for one day, and we made up our minds that when the girls came we'd clear them off. But Jo, he"——

"I think this is Jo's to tell," interrupted Uncle John. "How was it boy?"

"Why," said Jo, "I thought the girls had as much right on the pond as the boys. So I spoke to one or two of the bigger boys, and they thought so, too, and we stopped it all. I thought it was mean to treat girls that way."

There came a flash from Uncle John's pocket. The next minute the skates were on Jo's knee.

"The spelling-match is over," said Uncle John, "and Jo has won the prize."

Three bewildered faces mutely questioned him.

"Boys," he answered, gravely, "we've been spelling 'man,' not in letters, but in acts. I told you there were different ways, and we've proved it here to-night. Think over it, boys, and see."
—*Selected*

Simply Brutal.—Jones is frankness itself.

Being at an evening party he took occasion to compliment a lady, not otherwise remarkable for her beauty, on her small feet.

"You can't mean what you say, Mr. Jones," said the lady, greatly flattered, as she still further, by a deft movement of the hand, exposed the members in question.

"You're quite right, madam," said Jones, looking down; "I only saw half of them."

A German proverb says: "Labor makes bread out of a stone," but housekeepers know that unskilled labor is a good deal more likely to make bread into a stone.

Not Alarmed.—Patti (off for Europe)—"Farewell! A last farewell!"

America—"Ta-ta! See you later."

First Society Lady—Have you heard that Mrs. Jones died last night?

Second Society Lady—Is that so? Why, the woman owes me a visit.

No wonder dictionaries are so fragmentary, when so many people break their word.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Ships were first copper-bottomed in 1783.

Nature's Trinity.

Digestion, nutrition and excretion are in continued activity from the cradle to the grave, to create and preserve our bodies against the abuses of appetites and ignorance. Sound digestion and healthy nutrition only produce pure blood and active liver, kidneys, skin and bowels must excrete and carry off waste or we are sick. These organs are stimulated only through the blood, not by mercury and poisonous minerals, but pure, harmless vegetables adapted to each, easily absorbed and easily carried off—nothing has ever surpassed, nothing equals, The St. Bernard Vegetable Pill handed down to us from Hippocrates, a sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pill will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

"All over the house"—the roof.

Catarrh is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood and gives the whole system health and strength. Try this "peculiar medicine." It is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

One million dollars silver coin weighs 59,929.9 pounds avoirdupois.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

The belts for tailor suits are of tan leather, and are wider than formerly.

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.

Bodices different from the skirt will be more widely worn than they have been for some time.

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.

Blouses of gay plaid silk will be one of the greatest summer novelties for country and seaside.

Six Novels Free, sent by Cragin & Co., Phila., Pa., to any one in U. S. or Canada, post paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins's Electrical Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar. This soap for sale by all grocers.

There is always a good demand for mules. For large, supple, gentle, well-broken mules, there are always high prices.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the Standard Axle Grease of the world. Use it and save your horses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

Profuse spraying of house plants will greatly aid in preventing the ravages of aphides and other minute insects.

A. M. PRIEST, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind. says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists, sell it, 75c.

The cabbage delights in having the soil stirred. The plants grow rapidly when the hoe or cultivator are frequently used.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

After dinner smoke "Tansill's Punch."

The first newspaper was published in England in 1663.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS.....EFFECTUAL.

FOR BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS,

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine—

Worth a Guinea a Box.

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A Boys Consideration.—"I tell you," said a Congressman to his wife, "I like that little boy that was at our house yesterday."

"Why, he isn't near as bright as Mrs. Jones's son."

"I don't know about that; anyhow, I like h'm."

"Why?"

"Because, when his mother said, 'Now, Freddie, say "Little Drops of Water" for the gentleman,' he said, 'I won't' and stuck to it."

Guest (attempting to carve): "What kind of a chicken is this, anyhow?" Waiter: "Dat's a genuine Plymouth Rocker, sah."

Guest (throwing up both hands): "That explains it. I knew she was an old-timer: but I had no idea she dated back there. Take 'er away. I draw the line on the hens from the Mayflower."

In a Daze—First Miss—"Where are you going this summer?"

Second Miss—"I haven't the least idea."

First Miss—"But can't you judge from what you heard your pa and ma say?"

Second Miss—"Well, from the way ma talks I'd think we were going to New York, Saratoga, Paris, Berlin, White Mountains, Rome, St. Lawrence and a l through Egypt. From the way pa talks I'd think we were going to the poor-house."

In Hard Luck.—Kind Lady—"I suppose your lot is full of hardship?"

Tramp—"Indeed, it is, mum. In th' winter w'en the farmers is doin' nothin' but eatin apples an' drinkin' cider, it's too cold for us to tramp; and in th' summer we're allers bein' offered work."

Educational Item.—First Boy—How do you like your new teacher?

Second Boy—He is not a lightning teacher. He strikes several times in the same place.

High Time.—Mrs. Meyer—Look at old Mrs. Boney. This is the first time I ever saw her at a ball in a high-necked dress.

Mrs. Schmidt—Well, it's high time she drew a veil over the past.

Hard To Please.—Servant—I come to give notice that I am going to quit.

Mistress—What is there about this place that you don't like?

Servant—Your husband.

HUMOROUS.

It Keeps Coming Down.—"Keeps coming right down, don't it?" cheerily remarked young Shallowpate to Uncle Sowersby.

Uncle Sowersby beckoned him in out of the storm, carefully adjusted his glasses, and then solemnly remarked:

"Young man, did you ever see rain go up?"

Young Shallowpate confusedly allowed he didn't think he ever had.

"Ever know of any instance, either within your own experience, or in any book, sacred or profane, ancient or modern, upon which by any conceivable possibility you might base a belief that it ever did or ever will do anything but just come down?"

Shallowpate appeared rather embarrassed, and held his peace.

"No, you never did," snarled the old pirate, "and you never will. Now you run right along home, and let God Almighty manage this rain business, and not bother sensible people with your foolish questions!"

He went.

Yerger—How is your uncle coming on? I hear he is getting better.

Gilhooly—He is completely cured, my dear boy. He is more active than he was twenty years ago.

It would be funny if you should die before him; then he would be your heir.

O, no.

How's that? Wouldn't he be your heir?

Yes; but I don't see where there is any fun in that.

The Real Trouble.—Cleverton—"Why were you not at the ball the other evening?"

Dashaway—"My tailor went back on me."

"Didn't send your clothes in time, eh?"

"Oh, yes he did. He sent them C. O. D."

Mr. Ross—"And I suppose you have brought your wife with you?"

Mr. Young—"Yes; I never go to any ball without her. Do you see that lady dressed in white?"

Mr. Ross—"What! that beautiful woman with such magnificent eyes? You don't say so!"

Mr. Young—"Just so. Well, my wife is the one next to her."

Not Exactly What She Meant.—Horace (standing on the steps and looking out at the pitiless storm; time, 11 p. m.)—"How it comes down!"

Penelope (absent-mindedly)—"I do hope you may be able to get home before it stops raining."

Horace (stiffly)—"I think I can." (Rushes out into the storm.)

The Hog Pen.—Chicagoan—"This is my home; beautiful, isn't it? Built with the products of my pen."

Visitor—"Then you are a writer!"

Chicagoan—"No, indeed; I am a pork merchant."

All Talking at Once.—Theatre manager—"Some fool in the gallery yelled 'Fire!' at the top of his lungs, during the performance, to-night."

Friend—"You don't say! Was there a panic?"

Theatre Manager—"No. Luckily there were fifteen theatre-parties in the house, and the cry was not heard."

The Imitation Perfect.—Attorney (to witness)—If I mistake not, sir, you are an Englishman?

Witness—I am—aw—usually so considered.

Attorney (surprised)—So considered? Are you not in reality?

Witness (reluctantly)—No, sir; I am a native of N'York.

His Poem—"Would you mind," asked the editor in a conciliatory tone, "if I left off the first and last verses of your poem?"

"But there are only two stanzas in it?" gasped the poet.

"Yes, I know," assented the editor, affably.

A Complimentary Boss.—Boss—You are the laziest clerk in the office. I am afraid the rest of the clerks will become contaminated.

Clerk—I have been writing steadily for the last three hours.

I've no doubt of it. You were simply too lazy to stop.

Medical Item.—A.—How are you coming on? Have you many patients?

B.—No, indeed. I feel very much discouraged!

What do you suppose is the matter?

I've no idea, unless it is because a health epidemic has broken out in our midst.

Barely Possible.—Mrs. Maginty—"Begorra, Moike, thim bears is foine animals. I wisht Oi had the skin av one av thim."

Maginty—"Arrah, phat would you be doin' wid a bear skin if yez had wan?"

Mrs. Maginty—"Sure Oi'd make me a buffalo robe wid it."

Summer Martyrdom—Clerk (at summer hotel)—"The lady in No. 16 has been complaining about the chambermaid."

Landlord—"If No. 16 isn't satisfied, she'd better go. The trouble with these city people is they imagine they come here just for their own pleasure."

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