Agriculture.

Transplanting in Dry Weather.

The *Germantown Telegraph* remarks: It used to be a rule to wait for a shower before setting out things. As soon as rain came the women and children of the household were out in the shower as happy as young ducks. The cabbage or what not were then planted, and congratulations were freely exchanged on having taken advantage of the opportunity. But as we have learned to disregard the moon's signs in sowing seed, so we care no more for the weather in setting plants. Indeed those who think they know a thing or two, tell us they would sooner take the dry weather for the work than the wet.

But they have their own way of doing things. One of these is to go over the ground where the plants are to be set, and make a lot of holes with a dibble deep down in the earth where the plants are to grow, and fill these holes with water. It will soon soak away, leaving the ground in a half-dry, half-wet condition. The plants to set out are taken from the seed-bed and put into a bucket or basin of water. That is the roots are, but the tops are kept out in the dry. They are one by one taken out, put in the holes, pressed firm, and the job is done. They need no more water than this, do not wilt much, and grow right away much better than when treated to a shower bath in the regular old-fashioned sort of way.

But suppose the weather continues dry, are they never watered? They are; but even here progress has found a better plan than that of the olden time. The earth is removed with a hoe, just a little about the plant so as to form a sort of basin about the stem; the water is poured into the basin, and in an hour or so after the water has all soaked away, the earth is drawn in, and the whole surface is as before. This is a once-for-all operation, and let the weather be ever so dry it is seldom that a plant requires more than one or two water doses of this character during the dry spell.

We often pity the garden-hand who night after night is seen carrying water to his droughty garden-beds. The more he gives the more they want. Let him study these modern plans of watering, and he will have rather the time hang heavy on his hands.

How to Make Cuttings Grow.

It has been ascertained that a cutting will develop roots much sooner in moist sand than in rich soil. But the sand cannot maintain its growth for any length of time. To prepare pots for raising cuttings they should be filled nearly to the brim with rich garden loam—dark and porous, not clayey and soggy; then pour in one inch in depth of scouring sand—sea sand will do as well as the yellow sand. Wet this thoroughly, and place the cuttings, from which all but the three or four upper leaves have been removed, close to the side of the pot; the contact of the ware against the stem of the cutting promotes its growth. Press the wet sand firmly around the tiny stem. A great deal of your chance for success in raising slips or cuttings depends upon this. Plant as many cuttings as the pot will hold, from six to a dozen, according to the size of your pot; when they are firmly set in the sand, two or three can be inserted in the middle of the pot. Set them away in a dark, warm place for twenty-four or thirty-six hours. Thus, cuttings will grow quickly in a hot-bed, because the temperature is not dry. Their growth depends a great deal upon light, heat and moisture. If a bud is close at the base of the cutting it will strike the root more easily—is not so apt to decay. The roots shoot from the bud, and the lower down it is the surer your success. When the leaves drop, the plant is commencing to grow; if they wither on the stem it has begun to decay. By following these directions no one can fail to grow all kinds of house-plants. Roses and all the rarest flowers of the green-houses are propagated in this manner. Many cuttings damp off from the soil being too moist.

Raising Calves by Hand

In reply to a question as to the best way to bring up calves by hand, the editor of the *Massachusetts Ploughman* gives his own experience and practice. He began by allowing the calf to suck for four or five days, until the meconium had passed off, after which nothing but skimmed milk was given, on which the calf grew well and maintained good condition; in no instance was there any sickness, while many of his neighbors who thought skimmed milk too poor, and gave their calves the milk direct from the cows, often suffered in consequence, losing more or less from staggers, the stomach after death revealing its engorgement with caked milk. Doubtless the result was partly due to the rapid swallowing; had the animal drawn the milk from the teats, it would not as often have been fatal. Possibly in some cases skimmed milk does not contain a sufficient amount of nourishment to support the animal; we then should add a little oatmeal or linseed, but care should be taken not to give too stimulating food.

How to Choose a Good Cow.

A crumply horn is a good indication, a full eye another. Her head should be small and short. Avoid a Roman nose, which indicates thin milk and little of it. See that she is dished in the face—sunk between the eyes. Notice that she is what stock men called a good handler—skin soft and loose, like the skin of a dog; deep from the loin to the udder and a very slim tail. A cow with these marks never fails to be a good milker.

Doctoring Sick Fowls.

Doctoring chickens is a poor business at the best. It is true that valuable mature fowls are worth saving if they fall ill, when we know what their trouble is, and have a remedy for the malady they may be suffering with. But the attempt to doctor sick young chickens will scarcely pay. If the birds do not grow thriftily in the first three or four months after hatching, they will never pay for the raising for any purpose.

The destruction of weeds should be constantly attended to, for, like insect pests, they multiply enormously. A weed plucked before it goes to seed will prevent the growth of hundreds the following year, for here the old adage is uncommonly true, that "one year's seeding causes fifteen years weeding."

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, says, "A very effective method of destroying the nests of apple-tree worms when small, as I have found, is to put a little powder, what will lie on a five cent piece, in a hole made in the nest and apply a match. Taken in the morning, not a worm escapes." This reminds us of a mode recommended for destroying fleas. Catch them, force open their mouths and poison them. Not one ever escapes!

Italian cattle, which in the vicinity of Florence belong to a very pure white breed, are fed chiefly on hay, straw, bran and beans, as also on vines, leaves, sorgho and Indian corn in autumn. Oak and elm leaves are only resorted to in very dry summers, when all the ordinary herbage is dried up.

The annual potato crop of the United States is about 200,000,000 bushels.

Domestic.

CANARY BIRDS.—A fancier thus writes: —Place the cage so that no draught of air can strike the bird. Give nothing to healthy birds but rape and canary seed, water, cuttlefish bone, and gravel-paper or sand on the floor of the cage. No hemp seed. A bath three times a week. The room should not be overheated—never above seventy degrees. When moulting (shedding feathers) keep warm, avoid all draughts of air. Give plenty of German rape seed; a little hard boiled egg, mixed with crackers grated fine, is excellent. Feed at a certain hour in the morning. By observing these simple rules birds may be kept in fine condition for years. For birds that are sick or have lost their song procure bird tonic at a bird store. Very many keep birds who mean to give their pets all things to make them bright and happy, and at the same time are guilty of great cruelty in regard to perches. The perches in a cage should be each one of a different size, and the smallest as large as a pipe stem. If perches are of the right sort no trouble is ever had about the bird's toe-nails growing two long; and of all things keep the perches clean.

DANGERS OF TOUGHENED GLASS.—Here is a little incident, related by Professor Ricard, which recently occurred in Bohemia, and which may give a useful hint to heads of families: "A child's drinking glass was brought one day at Saaz, and during six months it sustained its character of toughened glass. But one evening in the seventh month, after having been used for drinking sugared water, it was placed, with a silver spoon in it, on a large oak table. Suddenly I heard from my room a violent explosion, like a pistol shot, and a metallic sound. I hastened in and saw, scattered all over the floor, needles and fragments of glass; and not only the floor, but the bed, the table, the curtains, etc., were covered with them. The empty glass had burst without apparent cause, without the approach of a light, and with a force so extraordinary that all the inhabitants of the house were frightened. Such an explosion is doubtless caused by some change in the extreme tension of the fibres of hardened glass."

HINTS ABOUT WATER.—No water that has stood in open vessels during the night should be used for drinking or cooking. By exposure to the air it has lost its "aeration," and has absorbed many of the dust germs floating in the apartment. If convenience requires water to be kept in vessels several hours before use, it should be covered, unless the vessels are tight. Wherever practical, all distributing reservoirs should be covered. Filtering always adds to the purity of water. Drinking water should not be taken from lakes or rivers on a low level. Surface water or water in lakes, pools or rivers which receive the surface wash, should be avoided as much as possible. Do not drink much water at a time. More than two tumblers full should not be taken at a meal. Do not drink between meals unless to quench thirst, as excess of water weakens the gastric juice and overworks the kidneys. Excessive potations, whether of water or other fluid, relax the stomach, impair its secretions and paralyze its movements: By drinking little at a time the injury is avoided.

"POCKET-BOOKS."—To one quart of warm milk add a cup of butter, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and two well-beaten eggs; then stir in flour enough to make a moderately stiff sponge; add a small cupful of yeast, and let the dough rise; afterward, mix in flour enough to make a soft dough, and let it rise again; then dissolve a lump of soda the size of a bean in a spoon of milk, work it in the dough, and roll into sheets half an inch thick; spread with a thin layer of butter, cut into squares, and fold over pocket-book shape; let them stand in the pans to rise a little while before baking.

WATER ICES.—Water ices are simply the juices of fruits diluted with water, sweetened to taste, and frozen. When they are made from frozen fruits that contain but little acid, the flavor may be heightened by the addition of small quantities of lemon-juice. For instance, if you would have an orange ice, make a rich orange-ade, say with the stained juice of one dozen Florida oranges, and the rub or yellow zest of four, to which add one quart of boiling water, and twelve ounces of white pulverised sugar; mix all well together and freeze in the usual manner.

POTATO CROQUETS.—Boil and mash potatoes when hot, and add a piece of butter the size of an egg, a teaspoonful of white powdered sugar, salt and two well-beaten eggs; mix it well together, and then make it into small cone or pear-shaped pieces; let them stand till quite cold, then dip them into raw egg and bread crumbs (plenty of the latter) and fry in boiling lard.

A DAINTY DISH.—Take pieces of cold meats of any kind, chop fine, season with pepper and salt, just a little onion; break over the meat two or three eggs; add a small piece of butter; stir all together; pour it upon nicely-buttered toast; serve hot; garnish with parsley.

Scientific.

The Orograph.—The orograph is a new instrument adapted to topographic work by Professor Thompson. It is so constructed that by moving the optical axis of a telescope along the outline of a landscape, a pencil below constructs a sketch of the same. As the tracing is done mechanically, it is exact; and on it mathematical comparisons and estimates may be based. An improved plane table has also been devised by Professor Thompson. It consists of a series of slats fastened parallel to one another on canvas, and capable of being rolled into small compass for transportation; but, when necessary, by means of cross-pieces and screws it may be converted into a smooth unyielding drawing board. Armed with these improved scientific weapons, the topographer extends his operations in a single field-season over an area of about five thousand square miles, with all the accuracy necessary for the proposed physical atlas of the Rocky Mountain region, the scale of which was fixed by the Interior Department at four miles to the inch. If the surface of Belgium was partly mountainous and cut in places by deep canon gorges, it could be surveyed and mapped at this rate in a little over two seasons.

Drawing a Meridian Line.—Of the various ways of drawing a meridian, or true north and south line, the simplest, perhaps, where no great accuracy is required, is that which involves double altitudes of the sun. The plan is as follows: Take a level board and describe upon it a number of concentric circles. In the centre of these circles fix a slender metal rod or wire, three or four inches long, and exactly perpendicular to the surface of the board. Place the board on a window ledge, a pillar or other suitable place with a southern aspect, make it perfectly horizontal, and fasten firmly. Between 9 and 10 in the forenoon mark the point where the end of the shadow of the rod touches ono of the circles. In the afternoon make a similar mark where the point of the shadow again touches the same circle, and draw lines from these two points to the centre. Then the line bisecting this angle will be the meridian line required. The best times for using this method are at the summer and winter solstices, when the sun's declination is practically constant. The most suitable days this year, therefore, are June 20, 21 and 22, and December 21 and 22.

The Electric Light.—The experiments with the new modes of using the electric light have not proved altogether satisfactory. Many encouraging trials have been made in France, but the recent attempt to light up the space in front of the Bank of England, London, was a failure, and there have as yet been no marked successes in this country. The inventors, however, are by no means discouraged. A new electric lamp, with incandescence acting in free air, has been described to the French Academy by M. Regnier. A thin rod of carbon, pressed laterally by an electric contact, and forced, in the direction of its axis, on a fixed contact, is traversed between these two contacts by a pretty powerful current, and becomes incandescent in this part, burning and thinning toward the extremity. As the end gets used up, the rod, continually pushed on, slips in the elastic contact, and is thus kept up against the fixed contact. The heat developed by passage of the current in the rod is greatly increased by the combustion of the carbon. An apparatus made on this principle is said to give a clear white light with four Bunsen elements. With a more powerful battery, it is claimed that several lamps on this system may be lit.

Occlusion.—M. Ravaisson Mollien read a paper lately before the French Academy of Sciences on the treatment of wounds by occlusion. In the winter of 1869 he suffered greatly from chapped hands. He filled the wounds with filaments of wadding, and then covered them with collodion. This gave relief and a speedy cure. But this discovery is hardly new. Artisans, when they receive severe cuts or burns when at work, have long been in the habit of quickly covering the injured parts with mucilage or warm glue, and almost invariably the best results have followed.

Fibrin.—M. Setchenoff has found that the white of eggs, on being boiled in vacuum, turns solid as fibrin. In order to ascertain if the yellow of eggs has some influence on this reaction, experiments were made, and it was found that when a small quantity of the yellow is admixed, the solidification of the albumen, as mentioned above, is five times quicker. This fact, besides being a matter of great importance for physiology, allows us to obtain the albumen in a more pure form.

It is well known that ferment or yeast is, in a great measure, made up of a cellular plant, and it would appear that the germs of this plant abound in the atmosphere, and when they find a solution of albumen, fibrin and the like, grow in it. In so doing they excite a decomposition of the fibrin, which, being communicated to the sugar, causes it to ferment.

Prof. H. Fritz, in a paper on the formation of hail, asserts the clouds and watery vapors rise upward into cooler regions of the atmosphere, so that the hail granules thus descend from a great height; and, further, that vesicles or globules of water exist in the atmosphere in a super-refrigerated state.

The disagreeable and suffocating effect produced by lighting a friction match is due to the fact that when heat is applied to the sulphur it inflames and combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere, forming sulphuric-acid gas.

The nose and roof of the mouth are the sounding-board of the voice; the teeth, the bridge of the lips and tongue, the organs on whose activity, form and skilful use depend the modulations of tone.

CURIOUS ACCIDENTS.

PINS AND NEEDLES AS ARTICLES OF FOOD.

An article in the *Journal des Debats* (French) says:

Here is a singular case, and for all that, it is a case that is not absolutely rare. It is known that there are some epicures who have a decided taste for needles. They swallow them by the dozen like oysters, some with an apparent passion, for cases are cited of persons who have swallowed hundreds of needles. There are others who prefer pins, little white pins with round heads. Pins and needles travel all through the tissues. They work their way almost with ease through the body, much more surely than living creatures. Their migration through the different organs is more or less long. At the end of several months, and often after several years, the needles reach the skin, and they are taken out sometimes in the same manner that a pin is plucked from a pin-cushion. No doubt the thing seems improbable, but it is absolutely true.

We find lovers of needles not only among lunatics, but even among people sound in body and mind. At La Salpetreire especially there have been patients who have swallowed hundreds of needles. Silvy makes special mention of a woman in the full enjoyment of all her faculties, who had a passion for devouring pins and needles. At the autopsy of her body 1,500 of them were found in various organs.

Fabrice de Hilden tells of a lady, full of health, who, in her moments of ennui, swallowed pins, which came out through the skin six years after their introduction.

Villars reports the case of a young woman, of twenty-six years, who, in nine months, turned out more than 200 needles and pins swallowed two years before. These little strangers came out through the hands, the armpits, and even the knees, and all upon the left side. The pins advanced more rapidly than the needles, the latter being oxidized.

Dr. Otto, of Copenhagen, cites another case and less curious. The observation that he was enabled to make was in the case of a young girl who, in a fit, had probably swallowed a large quantity of needles. Dr. Otto saw 395 of them come out from different parts of her body. Little pimples formed themselves on the surface of the skin in bunches—perfect nests of needles—from one of which 100 needles were extracted.

Dr. Gillette, a hospital surgeon, who has just published a very interesting note on this subject, states that in January, 1878, Dr. Bigger cited an analogous case before the Irish Society of Surgery. Over 300 needles were found in the body of a nurse in Whitworth Hospital. One of the needles penetrated the elbow, and the nurse died at the Richmond Hospital. It could not exactly be ascertained how they had been taken into the body, but everything tends to the belief, says Dr. Bigger, that they had been swallowed. We have ourselves recently mentioned, according to Dr. Camara Cabral, the case of a young girl sixteen years old, an epileptic, from different parts of whose body over ninety needles were taken.

Dr. Gillette has just referred to a case of a similar nature in Paris with a young girl of twenty, who gave out from different parts of her body several needles, which appeared under the skin, and perforating it, could easily be taken out with the fingers, or with a little pinchers. Their coming out was not accompanied by any flow of blood. On being questioned on this subject the young girl remained silent as to the origin of the presence of the needles in her body.

Suspecting that the thing was a mere trick, M. Lepulmier watched the patient closely and was himself able to witness the coming out of the needles. In eighteen months more than 320 appeared. They were all put into a little flannel needle case. For the most part they were oxidized and black. The greater portion were complete; others were broken, and were taken out in fragments more or less long. These needles came out from different parts of the body, at irregular intervals, and taking a parallel course invariably the same.

Thus, from the 4th to the 5th of September, 42 appeared, and from the 6th to the 10th of November, 109. It often happened that a great number appeared in a single day. In October, 1874, there came out 21, 31, 61 and 20 a day. The greatest quantity appeared just above the right breast; but they were found in the legs, the arms, the temple and the right cheek.

A strange phenomenon preceded the issue forth of these foreign bodies. The patient experienced several hours in advance stinging pains, which produced a fever well marked. Then she felt a sensation as of a sudden projection or shock within the tissues, followed by a prickling sensation. The young girl then examined the part of the body which had been the seat of this momentary sensation, and she saw the head of a needle outside the skin to a sufficient length to be caught hold of and pulled out. All the needles came out head foremost. M. Lepaulmier took out 318. Six were extracted by the patient herself. There was no trace of inflammation at the parts from which they came out.

The girl never having displayed any over-nervous excitement, Messrs. Le-Paulmier and Gillette came to the conclusion that the needles had been voluntarily swallowed by the young girl with a view to committing suicide. She never gave any explanation further than to say that while she was at school one of her comrades, who several times had tried to play ugly tricks upon her, must have put the needles into sweets, which she was particularly fond of. This explanation seems difficult to admit. Even up to the present day needles from time to time make their appearance through the body of the young lady.

Similar cases might be multiplied. It is sufficient for us to have shown that the exit of needles and pins through the skin is a positive fact. The preceding details go to show beyond a doubt that pins can often be swallowed without any serious consequences, and that there is no need for serious alarm when one has accidentally been swallowed. At the same time the above cases have also shown that it is prudent to abstain from pins and needless as articles of food.

A HOMESICK SNAKE.

The London *News* says: "The female anaconda in the Zoological Gardens was torn from her home in South America some time in 1876. She was carried across the ocean in a narrow box, which caused her great discomfort, and may possibly have impaired her digestion. In February, 1877, the anaconda was consigned to her English abode, but she refused to be comforted or to take anything to eat. The dainties which have the greatest charm for her, live birds and other animated trifles, were, happily for them, exhibited in vain. She persevered in starving herself resolutely, not to say sullenly, and we do not learn that food was thrust upon her perforce. A few days ago she recovered the taste for living, and gratified her friends by slaying and swallowing an unfortunate duck. She may now do very well, for appetite comes as we eat, but her prolonged fast of a least a year might prove trying to most serpentine constitutions. It would be interesting to know whether the anaconda's weight has varied at all during her unexampled performance."

Brain and Nerve Food.

Rev. W. L. Bostwick, D. D., 166 Clark Street, Hartford, writes: "I feel that your VITALIZED PHOSPHATES are curing my nervous prostration. In particular, I notice that they tend to keep the liver active by promoting a better digestion. My head does not ache, and feel so irritable as it did. My nervous system is stronger and in better regulation. My brain is much more active, mentally and physically. I can work better."

To F. Crosby, No. 666 Sixth Avenue, New York.

VITALIZED PHOSPHATES for sale by all Druggists.

Ladies wishing a permanent, pleasant and profitable business should write to Mme. Griswold, whose card appears in another column. Her goods are sold only by agents, are endorsed by eminent physicians, and an introduction of them in any section is all that is needed to insure a certain and continually increasing income.

Humorous.

—The sun, it is well known, rises in the east, but the east has nothing to do with it.

—One of our Yonkers horsemen calls his latest purchase Regulator, because all the other horses go by him.—*Gazette.*

—A new kind of potato-bug has turned up in Michigan, but nothing is said that indicates any inefficiency in the old one.

—The Arab is always polite. Even When he cuts a throat he remarks: "Sorry, my friend, that your neck isn't a trifle longer."—*Free Press.*

—"Pa," said a little four-year-old, "there's a poor man out there that would give anything to see you." "Who is it, my son?" "It is a blind man."

—Boasting of her industrious habits an Irish housemaid said she rose at 4, made her fire, put on the kettle, prepared the breakfast, and made all the beds before any one was up in the house.

—A true story in two chapters: Chapter I. Mrs. Malton, of Jersey City, had a habit of smoking a pipe in bed. Chapter II. The other night she changed that habit for a shroud. The end.—*Norr. Herald.*

—The culprit was brought before the magistrate and asked his name. It was given as Lachtenschlager. "Did you shoot the dog in self-defence?" "No, I shot him in de lek, and he yumped ofer de fence."

—The Paris hotel-keepers now charge American visitors $20 for a ham sandwich, but a toothpick that has been soaked in mackerel brine can be obtained in some places for half that sum. —*Phila. Chronicle-Herald.*

—One of Boston's most popular preachers has led the boys in a race to a fire.—*Ex.* This is a new departure in the ministry. Heretofore, the preacher's task has been to lead the boys in a race *from* a fire.—*Norr. Herald.*

—A little girl was reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But, with all imaginable innocence, she replied, "Why, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

—"What's that?" he asked his landlady, as she set his cup by his plate. "Coffee," was the prompt and decisive reply. "Ah," innocently remarked the boarder, with an air of interest, "and what is it made of?" And there was a silence around the table for the space of half an hour.

—"Look at the butterfly," said a landlady at one of our boarding-houses, and she said it in such a tone that every knife was arrested in its march toward the butter-plate, and the boarders could not tell whether she meant the insect which had just flown in at the window or the dairy product on the table.—*Ex.*

Youths' Department.

ONLY A DOLL.

SARAH O. JEWETT.

Polly, my dolly! why don't you grow?
Are you a dwarf, my Polly?
I'm taller and taller every day;
How high the grass is!—do you see that?
The flowers are growing like weeds, they say;
The kitten is growing into a cat!
Why don't you grow, my dolly?

Here is a mark upon the wall.
Look for yourself, my Polly!
I made it a year ago, I think.
I've measured you very often, dear,
But, though you've plenty to eat and drink,
You haven't grown a bit for a year.
Why don't you grow, my dolly?

Are you never going to try to talk?
You're such a silent Polly!
Are you never going to say a word?
It isn't hard, and oh! don't you see
The parrot is only a little bird,
But he can chatter so easily.
You're quite a dunce, my dolly!

Let's go and play by the baby-house;
You are my dearest Polly!
There are other things that do not grow;
Kittens can't talk, and why should you?
You are the prettiest doll I know;
You are a darling—that is true!
Just as you are, my dolly!

—ST. NICHOLAS FOR JUNE.

Three Good Lessons.

"One of my first lessons," said Mr. Sturgis, the eminent merchant, "was in 1813, when I was eleven years old. My grandfather had a fine flock of sheep, which were carefully tended during the war of those times. I was the shepherd-boy, and my business was to watch the sheep in the fields. A boy who was more fond of his book than the sheep was sent with me, but left the work to me, while he lay under the trees and read. I did not like that, and finally went to my grandfather and complained of it. I shall never forget the kind smile of the old gentleman, as he said:—

"'Never mind, Jonathan, my boy; if you watch the sheep, you will have the sheep.'"

"'What does grandfather mean by that?' I said to myself. 'I don't expect to have sheep. My desires were moderate,—a fine buck worth a hundred dollars. I could not exactly make out in my mind what it was; but I had great confidence in him, for he was a judge, and had been in Congress in Washington's time; so I concluded it was all right, and went back contentedly to the sheep. After I got into the field, I could not keep his words out of my head. Then I thought of Sunday's lesson: "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things.' I began to see through it. Never you mind who neglects his duty; be you faithful, and you will have your reward.

"I received a second lesson soon after I came to New York as a clerk to the late Lyman Reed. A merchant from Ohio, who knew me, came to buy goods, and said: 'Make yourself so useful that they cannot do without you.' I took his meaning quicker than I did that of my grandfather.

"Well, I worked upon these two ideas until Mr. Reed offered me a partnership in the business. The first morning after the partnership was made known, Mr. James Geery, the old tea merchant, called in to congratulate me, and he said: 'You are right now. I have only one word of advice to give you: Be careful who you walk the streets with.' That was lesson number three.

"And what valuable lessons they are! "Fidelity in all things; do your best to your employers; carefulness about your associates." Let everybody take these lessons home and study them. They are the foundation-stone of character and honorable success.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious Attack, spridging from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Exercise your judgment.—A newer and better philosophy.—To pull down all absurd and antiquated notions of disease and its cures, and to establish a rational system on the ruins, has been the chief endeavor of Dr. Holloway through life. Hence the origion of his celebrated Pills and Ointment—remedies in keeping with common sense, because subservient to nature, rather than at variance with her laws like those in general use. To the stomach we trace dyspepsia, headache and general debility; to the liver, bile, jaundice, and yellow fever; to the bowels, diarrhœa, dysentery, constipation, piles, and fistula; to the lungs, consumption, etc.; to the blood, scrofula, scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions. By keeping these organs and vital fluid pure and healthy we may safely defy the attacks of disease, and no medicine yet prepared for this purpose can equal the action of these Pills and Ointment, as they dive to the seat of the disorder, and extirpating its cause, destroy its effect. 199

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each. ☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

HOLLOWAY & CO., New York.

Important to Persons Visiting New York City!

Stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. Baggage taken to and from this depot to Hotel free. 350 elegant rooms reduced to $1 and upwards per day. Elevator. European plan Restaurant, supplied with the best. Prices moderate. Cars and stages pass this Hotel for all parts of the city, and to all Depots.

Compound Oxygen Treatment.

See advertisement of Drs. Starkey & Palen. The remarkable cures which have been made by this new treatment during the past seven or eight years, are attracting wide attention. In a late number of *Arthur's Home Magazine*, the Editor, T. S. ARTHUR, says:—"Two or three years ago we spoke very favorably of this treatment. Since then we have had large opportunity for observing its effects, as well in our own case as in that of others, and can now speak of it with even greater confidence than before. One of the marked effects attendant on this treatment is an increase of healthy action in the whole system, every part of which seems to respond to the influx of a new life. We found this especially so in our own case, and in that of many others with whom we have conversed." This is important testimony. We advise all who are suffering from chronic ailments, to send for Dr. Starkey's Treatise on Compound Oxygen and its mode of cure. It is a little book of 200 pages, and will be mailed *free*. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard Street Philadelphia.

Advertisements.

In writing to parties Advertising in these Columns please mention this paper.

A SAMPLE BOX of Dr. Beecher's Pearl Pellets for Beautifying the Teeth will be mailed to any address, upon receipt of 25c. (in postage stamps.) Active Agents Wanted, to whom we will pay good salaries. Particulars free. Address,
DR. BEECHER, Dentist, 46 Third Avenue, NEW YORK.

SHOEMAKER'S AROMATIC FLUID EXTRACT OF GRINDELIA ROBUSTA. For the CURE OF Asthma and Hay Fever. Manufactured by R. SHOEMAKER & CO. Fourth and Race Sts. PHILAD'A.

Dr. Pray's Deodorant Compound for morbid and odorous perspiration, tender feet. Powder makes one pint of fragrant, refreshing Toilet Lotion. Instant relief. Mailed for 50 cents and stamp; 3 packages for $1.00. Advice, causes, and cure, FREE. Address Dr. J. PARKER PRAY, Dermatologist, Office and residence, 170 West 23rd Street, New York.

Saratoga office open annually, from July first to September first.

ELECTRIC BELTS A perfect cure for premature debility. Send for circular. Dr. H. KARR, 832 Broadway, New York.

RUPTURE CURED WITHIN A STIPULATED TIME. THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 1315 Chestnut St., Phila., and 214 Bowery, N. Y., offer $1000 for a Rupture they cannot cure. The Triumph Trusses have received the highest honors at all fairs where they have been exhibited. Send 10 cents for book on the CURE OF RUPTURE to either office.

3 VALUABLE BOOKS Handsomely Bound and Illustrated. Dr. S. S. Fitch's Six Lectures on Consumption, 50c. Cure of Heart Disease, 40c. Family Physician, 35c. Sent by mail. Address Drs. S. S. FITCH & SON, 49 East Twenty-ninth St. N. Y. Family Physician, sample copy, paper cover, 10c.

NEW PREMIUMS. WANTED an energetic Man or Woman in every County, to take the Agency for one or two of the Most Popular Publications in the Country. Six of the FINEST CHROMOS (24x30 inches each) to Every Subscriber. The Best Combination ever before offered to Agents, and the most liberal inducements to Subscribers. Our Fine Publications, Elegant Premiums, and Large Commissions place us AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS. Send for Illustrated Circulars and Terms. J. RESTEIN, Manager, 1102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

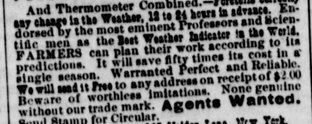
RUPTURE Twenty years' experience in the treatment of Rupture has enabled Dr. MARSH to cure the worst cases in four to eight months. Relief guaranteed in every case. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandages and Elastic Stockings. Dr. WM. MARSH, 1128 Broadway, near 26th St., N. Y. ☞Circulars containing references on application.

MME. GRISWOLD'S PATENT Skirt-Supporting Corsets Sold exclusively by lady agents. A permanent business, and money in it. Address, 21 E. 16th Street, N. Y. Branch Office, 44 Winter St., Boston

PIMPLES AND FRECKLES. MRS. DR. L. K. SHAW'S celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion is warranted to remove Freckles, Pimples, Moth-Patches, Sallowness, and Tan in ten days, without injury to the skin or health, renders the skin beautifully white, soft, clear and fair. No preparation in the world of its kind has ever equaled it, as all can testify who have used it. Prepared only by Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw, 140 East 28th St., New York, (formerly of Boston). Sold now by all Druggists. Price reduced to $1.00—*Send for Circular.*

THE HARLEY CONCAVE Darner and Glove-Mender Containing cotton and needles, is an article of usefulness, beauty and domestic economy. No lady's work-basket is complete without one. A lady writes:—"I would not be without mine for any consideration." Mailed, prepaid, on receipt of 50cts. J. B. SIMES, Manufacturer, 929 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

What will the Weather be To-morrow?


POOL'S SIGNAL SERVICE BAROMETER And Thermometer Combined.—Foretells correctly any change in the Weather, 12 to 24 hours in advance. Endorsed by the most eminent Professors and Scientific men as the Best Weather Indicator in the World. FARMERS can plan their work according to its predictions. It will save fifty times its cost in a single season. Warranted Perfect and Reliable. We will send it Free to any address on receipt of $2.00. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine without our trade mark. Agents Wanted. Send Stamp for Circular. U. S. NOVELTY CO., 105 Maiden Lane, New York. Please state where you saw advertisement. Send Money Orders or Registered Letters at our risk.

REGISTER'S LINIMENT FOR MAN OR BEAST IT NEVER FAILS. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Cuts Burns, Pains, Sores, Swellings, Injuries, Lameness, etc. Try it. Sold by Druggists and General Merchants everywhere. 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Laboratory No. 324 South 5th Street, Philadelphia. AGENTS WANTED.

The only 25 cent AGUE CURE in the World.

THERMALINE *Tasteless Substitute for* QUININE. Certain Preventive and Remedy for Chills & Fever, and all *Malarial Diseases*, Kidney Disease, Liver and Bowel Complaint, DYSPEPSIA, &c. The

GREAT TONIC For GENERAL DEBILITY, superior to all kinds of BITTERS. Price 25 cents per Box. *Sold by all Druggists.* Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & Co., 35 Wooster st., New York, for their 10 cent book; mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

FRED'K V. RUSHTON'S **New Remedy for Neuralgia,** HEADACHES AND NERVOUSNESS. The ingredients of this elixir have long been known to the medical profession. The manufacturer has combined them so as to form a pleasant remedy that can be taken with perfect safety, and with a certainty of effecting a cure in the diseases indicated. This preparation possesses complete control over the nervous system. It will promptly *cure all forms of Neuralgia; Nervous, Bilious and Sick Headaches; Nervous Irritability; Excitement and Prostration; Tooth Ache, and Ear Ache.* The effects of the remedy manifest themselves in from 20 to 30 minutes after taking the first dose. Office, 33 Union Square, New York. ☞For sale by Druggists.

TO CANDIDATES: ALL hand clipping dispensed with by using ARNOLD'S Patent Ready-cut Election Sticks. ASK your printer for a sample, or address JAS. ARNOLD, Manufacturer, Phila., Pa.

COMPOUND OXYGEN The new cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Chronic Diseases, by a *recent startling process.* **REMARKABLE CURES** have been made, which are *attracting the widest attention.* **STRONGLY ENDORSED** by the Hon. JUDGE KELLEY, T. S. ARTHUR, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and others who have used this Treatment. **SENT FREE!** Brochure [200 pp.] with many testimonials to *most remarkable cures.* Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1112 Girard St., Phila.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Dr. HENRY'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS Contain no quinine or any noxious compounds that injure the constitution. Most other remedies leave the system in permanent disorder, and a prey to disease and premature death. This medicine has been used during a period of nineteen years in a regular practice of medicine in the treatment of CHILLS, REMITTING FEVERS, AND DUMB AGUE With permanent success. A single box of the pills have frequently cured the most obstinate and chronic case of Fever and Ague. One box by mail, 60 cents; two, $1.00.

W. A. LECKLER, Wholesale Agent, 48 VESEY STREET, N. Y.

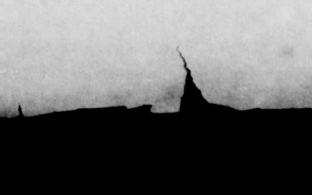
PAINT GLOBE White Lead and Mixed Paint Co. CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000. These Paints are mixed, ready for use, any shade or color, and sold in any quantities from One Quart to a Barrel.

CHEAP. DURABLE AND ELEGANT. GLOBE WHITE LEAD AND MIXED PAINT COMPANY. TRADE MARK. ALWAYS READY. EASILY APPLIED.

DO YOUR OWN PAINTING. These Paints are made of Pure White Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil, held in solution and ready for use; are one third cheaper and will last three time as long as Paint mixed in the ordinary way.

$25 REWARD! will be paid for every ounce of adulteration found in them. Thousands of houses and some of the finest villas in America are painted with these Paints. Send for Testimonials of same, also for Sample Colors and Price Lists, to the GLOBE MIXED PAINT CO., OFFICE: 103 Chambers St., New York. WORKS: Cor. MORGAN & WASHINGTON STS., JERSEY CITY.

BRYAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS.



A Self-Cure Without Medicine For all diseases arising from Nervous Debility such as DYSPEPSIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, PARALYSIS, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, IMPOTENCY, WEAKNESS, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION AND PREMATURE DECAY. PATENTED 1874 and 1877, for improved construction, and for supplying a continuous current of Electro-Magnetism to the system without using vinegar or acids. A Diploma of American Institute of New York awarded for excellence. They are a Self-cure without taking Medicine. NERVOUS DEBILITY AND EXHAUSTION. They are light, flexible, and easily adjusted, and the heat and moisture of the body alone is sufficient to evolve the life-giving currents. They can be worn without inconvenience, and continuous currents are directed to the affected parts, which give no shock or unpleasantness, and effect speedy cures. This is the most effectual way of applying ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM to the human system, and the action of these ELEMENTS OF NATURE on the waning organism, and for the cure of disease is now better understood and appreciated by intelligent minds than ever before. DR. BRYAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS cure disease when medicines fail, and act in HARMONY WITH NATURE'S LAWS. They are especially beneficial in restoring the procreative powers, when injured by imprudent habits or excesses, or when impotency is threatened by sickness or old