# Agriculture.

### Use of Lime.

Prof. Caldwell reasons in this way in the New York *Tribune:*

"Hence the first and one of the most important rules to be observed in the use of lime is that it should be applied in these large doses only to soils comparatively rich in humus, or strong clay soils rich in finely divided silicate. It has been proved by experiment that lime will convert plant food from the insoluble to the soluble forms in either case. We find the proverb current in France and Germany, as well as in our own language, that 'Lime without manure makes the father rich but the children poor;' which means plainly enough that not only should we start with good soil in using lime, but should maintain its good condition by the liberal use of manure; and we find that whenever, in this country or elsewhere, lime is used intelligently, manure is used freely."

### Corn Culture.

"The suckers," says H. M. Engel, "should, under all circumstances, be taken off before they appropriate too much substance which the main stalks should receive, but under no circumstances allow suckers to tassel, for, whatever pains may be taken to bring or keep corn at its greatest perfection by the selection of seed, the pollen from the sucker may undo what has been gained by years of careful selection. I would as soon think of breeding from a scrub male to a thoroughbred animal as to have the pollen from suckers cast upon an excellent variety of corn. It is also known that the pollen from a neighboring field is oftimes carried to an almost incredible distance, and consequently may cause more mixture than is desirable."

### Sage.

Sage needs a light, warm, and loamy soil. The seeds should be sown on hot-beds early in spring, and, after being transplanted into new beds for the purpose of increasing the root growth, may be planted out where they are to remain. The leaves should be gathered before the plants bloom, and should be dried carefully in the shade. If you could get an order for the leaves from a reliable firm, it might pay to try its culture, otherwise we should hesitate before investing.—*Exchange.*

### How to Use Hen Manure.

Manure from the poultry house is valuble for any crop. It may be spread on grass very thinly, about two barrels per acre being enough. One way to get it fine is to spread it on the barn floor and thrash it with a flail, but a wet cloth should be tied around the mouth or nose while this is being done.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Agricultural Notes.

Some English dairymen prefer the Hereford to any other cow for the dairy. One of these dairymen, who kept some eighty cows, thinks the Herefords better for milk, cheese and protracted hardy lives, than the Devons or any other class of milkers.

After many experiments, a certain and speedy remedy for burdocks has been discovered in kerosene oil. A small quantity poured into the heart of the plants, directly after cutting, leaves no trace of their existence save a small hole in the earth where they stood. Refined or crude oil will accomplish the purpose equally well.

The use of chloride of potassium is recommended in Germany as a means of increasing the growth of wool on sheep. Some German chemists have made experimeuts with the article, proving that the growth of wool is promoted by its use. It is administered in the proportion of one part of chloride to nine parts of salt. It not only increases the production of wool, but improves the quality and promotes the general health of the animal, we are told; but the proper quantities to administer are not stated.

During the winter mice are sometimes troublesome guests in the apiary, especially if the hives are surrounded by straw in which they can harbor. The best preventive is to have hives so tight that they can gain no admittance. For the sake of ventilation it is not well, however, to have the entrance closed air-tight; therefore fasten a piece of wire gauze over the entrance of the hives that may be in the cellar, or that may be buried in the ground; this will exclude mice and admit air; and over the entrance of hives that are covered with boxes, fasten a piece of tin about a quarter of an inch above the bottom board, so that the bees can just pass under the edge of it, while the mice are excluded.—*Rural New Yorker.*

OATS.—Soils that are moist, or newly plowed soil, should be sown to oats in preference to barley. Sow two and a half bushels of seed as early as possible. No crop needs a more frequent change of seed than oats, if heavy grain is desired. New seed should be brought from a cold climate; that from Canada, New Brunswick or Scotland is to be preferred.—*Exchange.*

We know of a wealthy farmer, but a short distance from our farm, that, up to a few years ago, failed to get good crops, though manure was literally piled upon the land regardless of expense. Lime was suggested and used in large quantities, and the best crops ever known on that farm have been raised since. "The more dung the more lime," and the converse is equally true.—*Rural New Yorker.*

# Domestic.

### Rules for Home Education.

1. From your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean what you say.
3. Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give them what you say.
4. If you tell a little child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.
6. Never let them perceive that they vex you, or make you lose your self command.
7. If they give way to petulance or ill temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
8. Remember that a little present punishment when the occasion arises is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.
9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.
10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.
11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.
12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.
13. Never allow of tale-bearing.
14. Teach them self-denial, not self-indulgence of an angry and resentful spirit.—*Home Illustrated.*

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Milk and lime-water are now frequently prescribed by physicians in cases of dyspepsia and weakness of the stomach, and in some cases is said to prove beneficial. Many persons who think good bread and milk a great luxury frequently hesitate to eat it, for the reason that milk will not digest readily; sourness of the stomach will often follow. But experience proves that lime-water and milk are not only food and medicine at an early period of life, but also at a later, when, as in the case of infants, the functions of digestion and assimilation have been seriously impaired. A stomach taxed by gluttony, irritated by improper food, inflamed by alcohol, enfeebled by disease, or otherwise unfitted for its duties—as is shown by the various symptoms attendant upon indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, dysentery and fever—will resume its work, and do it energetically, on exclusive diet of bread and milk and lime-water. A goblet of cow's milk may have four tablespoonfuls of lime-water added to it with good effect. The way to make lime-water is simply to procure a few lumps of unslacked lime, put the lime in a stone jar, add water until the lime is slacked and of about the consistency of thin cream; the lime settles, leaving the pure and clear lime-water at the top. Great care should be taken not to get the lime-water too strong. Keep to the direction as to the consistency, and when the water rises pour it off without obtaining any of the lime. The lime-water is very good to apply to burns and scalds. In slacking the lime particular care should be taken that none of the particles fly into the eyes.

### Household Receipts.

Green sage put in a closet, will clear it of red ants.

Potatoes can be kept from rotting by dusting them with lime, using about one bushel of lime to forty bushels of potatoes.

Do not work butter too much nor too fast. Work slowly, and until all the salt is thoroughly and evenly absorbed, otherwise the butter will not be of uniform color. Working it too fast will destroy the grain.

As much nitrate of soda as can be taken up between the forefinger and thumb in the glass every time the water is changed will preserve cut flowers in all their beauty for above a fortnight.

This is said to be a good recipe for staining wood: For black walnut stain simply use sulphatum varnish, thinned with spirits of turpentine, and apply with a brush. It can be made light or dark as desired.

Butter should be kneaded with fresh milk and then with pure water. By this treatment the butter is rendered as fresh and pure in flavor as when recently made. This result is ascribed to the fact that butyric acid, to which the rancid taste and odor are owing, is readily soluble in fresh milk, and is then removed.

To cleanse a rubber piano cover lay the cover on a long, clean table, and sponge it all over with clean warm water, containing a little powdered borax; use no soap; with a clean soft cloth rub it dry. If it looks dull or does not give satisfaction, take another soft cloth and drop on it not more than two or three drops of sweet oil, and rub gently all over the cover.

Now that colors are so largely used in stockings, and so many are ruined in the laundry, a good plan in washing them is to roll them, after being rinsed, into a piece of white linen and squeeze it, to remove all the moisture possible, then dry, and the stockings will look new again. It is also a good plan to put a small spoonful of spirits of salts into the water in which stockings are washed in order to keep in the colors.

In baking buckwheat and other griddle cakes, a piece of fat bacon as a "greaser" is by many thought to be almost indispensable. Those who are of this opinion will, on trial, soon learn that a turnip divided in two answers the same or a better purpose, as the odor—the most unpleasant part of cake baking—comes from the greaser in contact with the hot iron, whereas with the turnip very little of this is perceptible.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—The very best thing to be done when any one has received a burn or scald, is to lay on the part that is injured a thick coating of cotton, wool or wadding, so as to completely exclude the air. If the above wool happens not to be at hand, scraped potato or turnip will ease the pain.

REMEDY FOR HOARSENESS.—Horseradish will afford instantaneous relief in most obstinate cases of hoarseness. The root, of course, possesses the most virtue, though the leaves are good till they dry, when they lose their strength. The root is best when it is green. The person who will use it freely just before beginning to speak, will not be troubled with hoarseness.

### MOTHER.

Despise not your mother when she is old. Age may wear and waste a mother's beauty, strength, senses and estate; but her relation as mother is as the sun when it goes forth in its might, for it is always in the meridian, and knoweth no evening. The person may be gray-haired, but motherly relation is always in its bloom. It may be autumn, yea, winter, but with the mother, it is always spring. Alas! how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in youth of all her anxiety and kindness! But when she is dead and gone—when the cares and the coldness of this world come withering to our heart—then it is that we think of the mother we have lost.

# Humorous.

### MARY'S LITTLE CORN.

Mary had a little corn
Upon her little toe,
And everywhere that Mary went
The corn was sure to go.
[*Camden Post.*

And to the cooling ocean's shore
It followed her one day:
But the little ache corn was so sore
She couldn't play croquet.
[*Island Review.*

"What makes the corn hurt Mary so?"
The other players cried.
"Because she wears her boots so tight,"
A looker-on replied.
[*Seaside Press.*

"And you a little lump upon
Your toe can grow to suit,
By putting on a 'five' sized foot
A number two sized boot."
[*Boston Traveller.*

And so the doctor dug it out,
Which made poor Mary sob;
And now no corn she knows about
Except what's on the cob.
[*N. Y. Graphic.*

—When ought mariners to have fruit at sea? When they stem the currents.

—A Lost Tart—The one that was left alone with the small boy.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Everything will turn when trod upon, even the treadle. It turns the grindstone.

—When the collection box threatens, an audience would sooner disperse than dispurse.—*Boston Transcript.*

—An editor, in speaking of a new book, says "it is bound to sell." Isn't that what they bind all books for generally?—*Biddeford Miniature.*

—Afternoon marriages are the present style in England.—Ex. Can't be. There never was a marriage before Eve. What never? No, never!—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

—"Hang that gate!" yelled old Hickory, as he scraped his shins against it in the dark. And after supper he went out and hung it.—*Hackensack Republican.*

—Adolphus—"Angelina, why ith a man cutting wood like melting thnow?" Angelina—"I can't tell, Dolly. Tell me, dear." Adolphus—"Becauth he'th thawing."

—The Tribune says Lord Beaconsfield not only knows everything "but much else besides." It should have said, "but much else also in addition besides."—*Graphic.*

—"Can you ride backwards without any inconvenience?" a traveling man asked his companion as he turned the seat. "I ought to," his colleague muttered gloomily, "I've traveled that way all my life."

—"Does prohibition prohibit?" asks an exchange. We don't know. Now stand still while we give you one. Does application apple? Or, if you want an easier one to begin on, does emigration Emma?—*Hawkeye.*

—Will science please stand up and tell us why a girl who freezes to death every time she sweeps off the front steps, can ride fifteen miles in a sleigh with nothing around her but some other girl's brother's arm, without even getting a blue nose?—*Pittston Press.*

—It was a colored preacher who said to his flock last Christmas Day "We have a collection to make this morning, and for de glory of Heaben, whichever of you stole Mr. Jones' turkeys, don't put anything on the plate." One who was there says, "Every blessed niggah in de church came down with the rocks."

—A Clergyman who was lately consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that he was "one of the few. Such a jewel of a Christian! You cannot find his equal, as you well know." To which the sobbing fair one replied, with an almost broken heart, "I'll bet I will!"

—One of the highest compliments a man can receive is to hear a friend say to him, "The very sight of your pleasant face is enough to drive away the blues."—*Chrystal.* But the satisfaction with which one hears such speeches is marred by the anticipation of the remark that is almost certain to ensue—"By the way you haven't got two dollars that you," &c. &c.—*Boston Traveler.*

—A man once went to purchase a horse of a Quaker. "Will he draw well?" asked the buyer. "Thee will be pleased to see him draw." The bargain was concluded and the farmer tried the horse, but he would not stir a step. He returned and said, "That horse will not draw an inch." "I did not tell thee that he would draw, friend. I only remarked that it would please thee to see him draw, and so it would me, but he would never gratify me in that respect."

—Say; some of you lawyers, we were just wondering, how is it, if a man's wife runs away with and marries an insurance agent, and never comes back to him, what relation is the bereaved man to his mother-in-law yet? As she has not run away, is she still his mother-in-law? And if so, is she also the insurance man's mother-in-law? In what relation, in fact, does a man stand to his wife's relatives, when, as in the instance just cited, his wife is "not dead, but gone before?"—*Hawkeye.*

### FAIR FOR MARRIAGEABLE DAUGHTERS.

Baby shows have become a matter of common occurrence; but what shall we say to an annual fair for marriageable young girls? Such a show took place a short time since, and is of immemorial custom among the Roumanians. As the time for the fair approaches, the fathers whose children are marriageable collect what they can afford as a dowry. Whatever this consists of it is packed, if possible, into a cart or carriage, and on the appointed day they all—fathers, children, and chattels—start for some trysting place, generally chosen among the western mountains of Transylvania. When the fair is opened, the fathers climb to the top of their carriages, and shout with the whole power of their lungs, "I have a daughter to marry. Who wants a wife?" The call is answered by some other parent who has a son he is anxious to pair off. The two parents compare notes, and, if the marriage portion is satisfactory, the treaty is then and there concluded. The young man takes possession of his wife and all her goods and chattels, and drives off merrily. If, on the other hand, the match is not equal, or for some reason or other reason unsatisfactory, then the parents begin to cry their live merchandise once more.

### SKATING ON WHEELS.

SCENES AT THE PHILADELPHIA RINK—AMUSING SIGHTS ON THE SKATING SURFACE—THE ART OF PATINAGE, ETC.

"Stop at the Rink, Conductor!" is heard as the Chestnut street car nears Twenty-third street, and when it rolls up to the brilliantly-lighted entrance of the long brick building on the corner we alight, with numerous other passengers, and in a minute or so are within a great resort of the lovers of skating—the Philadelphia Roller Skating Rink. The band, stationed in the western end of the building, is playing a lively air, and the floor is covered with hundreds of skaters, some showing the agility and grace which come from familiarity and practice, while others demonstrate how awkward one can be when the opportunity is given. The broad balconies that surround the surface are crowded with a brilliant audience of fashionable people, bunting and flags hang from the ceiling in gay festoons, while the light from numerous gas-jets sheds a brilliancy over all. The bright-looking skate-boys, in their nobby sailor suits, are buckling straps and oiling skates, and the gentlemanly instructors, in their handsome uniforms, are here, there and everywhere—teaching this inexperienced one how to maintain his equilibrium, helping that one to arise after a very awkward fall, and again, assisting that young and pretty miss in her efforts to acquire the knack of doing the "double roll."

The spectator in the balcony finds much to amuse him during an evening seance. There glides by a couple who seem to move as one, their graceful "roll" movement keeping time to the merry air of the band; here comes a clumsy-looking man in a high hat, whose hands are clutching the air, and whose feet seem to betray the same tendency, which is a very unfortunate tendency for that "high hat," as the skater is brought up, or rather down, with a sudden turn, and the hat seeks the surface more quickly than its owner, who comes down on the top of it, and "Where, oh! where is that high hat then?" Here comes whirling along a pretty miss in a jaunty skating suit, doing the promenade step with charming confidence, and scarcely aware of the beginner who is in her way, and who suddenly assumes an attitude as if skating on the ceiling was the object of his attempt; there goes sailing by an expert amateur, indulging in the difficult "backward roll;" there goes another giving a display of his proficiency in the heel and toe step," and exciting the admiration of the timid miss who relies on the convenient railing for support or upon the arm of the courteous instructors. "The fall business is active," as the market reports read, but as a tumble upon the peculiar asphalt surface is not very uncomfortable, one is rarely injured, except in the feelings.

At the window through which the skates are dealt out is a crowd of merry young folks in line waiting for a "pair of nines, please," or a pair of "tens," as the case may be. That very demure miss is asking for a "pair of fives," for the purpose of deceiving her beau in regard to the size of her feet, when she knows such a size will only serve as a covering for the heel. But she gets them, nevertheless, and after the first round, excuses herself from her escort, seeks a skate boy and has the pair changed for "tens." Then she is comfortable for the rest of the evening, and her "dear Harry" is none the wiser for it, but serenely imagines that Clara's feet are very diminutive. In the skate-room there are in stock over 1,600 pairs of skates, varying in size from 'threes," which are intended for little folks, up to "eleven-and-a-halfs," which are for men, who require plenty of room when they strike out.

ROLLER SKATING AND THE RINK.

Roller skating, or "Patinage," as it is more elegantly called, has in a great measure superceded the sport on ice, and for many reasons. It is much safer, in the first place. There are no treacherous air-holes in which to make involuntary explorations at the risk of drowning, or of taking a cold bath resulting in a long spell of the chills. As the skating surface is under shelter, frozen noses, benumbed hands and cold feet are escaped, while upon the ingeniously-devised roller skate a feeling of firmness is assured that can scarcely be expected from the narrow blade of the ordinary ice skate. The pastime is not only a means of enjoyment, but it is very conducive to health, as the exercise is one that is very beneficial in many respects. Many dyspeptics have been cured by an hour's skate at the rink, and many weak-limbed persons have felt stronger after a week or so spent in exercise upon the rollers. It imparts a healthy color to the cheek, and puts an edge on the appetite that is very destructive to food. As far back as the year 1829 the gay Parisians adopted the "rollers," and on the fine afternoons the boulevards were crowded with the people "on wheels." The roller-skate is not new in this country by any means, but it was not until 1876 that a rink for this special style of skate was started in this country. In that year Manager G. M. Rollins opened a rink in Brooklyn, which was a great hit, and succeeded in thoroughly popularizing roller-skating in this country, as rink after rink was soon established in the various cities. The one in Philadelphia was opened to the public on the 12th of November, 1877, under Mr. Rollins' proprietorship, and immediately became the resort of both young and old folks.

The building at Twenty-third and Chestnut streets was admirably adapted for the purpose, as it had been originally built for an ice skating rink, but as such was not a great success. Mr. Rollins secured it from the proprietors, after it had served for many other objects, and made a number of necessary improvements. An asphalt skating surface of 16,000 square feet was laid, and when finished was pronounced by experts to be far superior to ice. The surface is a compound of Swiss-rock earth and asphaltum, together with several chemical ingredients that impart to it the smooth, glass-like covering, over which the rollers move with such rapidity. The skate used is the patent of Mr. J. L. Plympton, and is a wonderfully ingenious contrivance. The upper part is of leather, and is strapped firmly to the foot, the stock of the skate being of wood, and affording excellent support and rest to the feet. The four rollers, which rest upon rubber springs, imparting elasticity to the movements, are made of hard boxwood, and are so arranged as to guide the skater, whether moving backward or forward, fast or slow. All that can be accomplished by an expert upon ice is easily performed upon the roller-skate, and "fancy figures" can be executed with a grace and ease that are truly astonishing. The possibilities of Patinage are admirably illustrated on the fete evenings at the rink, when the instructors, Messrs. M. F. Calhoun, J. R. Mayer and other experts exhibit their proficiency, their performances including over a hundred beautiful movements and figures, and exciting general admiration.

Instructor Calhoun, yesterday, accomplished a feat which is worthy of comment. He had expressed a desire to test his ability as a fast skater, and an opportunity was afforded. The surface was accurately measured, time keepers were appointed, and Mr. Calhoun started on a ten mile journey, which he accomplished in forty-eight minutes—a rate of speed which is greater than the average time of a railroad accommodation train, and which is much faster than horses are allowed to trot in Fairmount Park. At an early date Instructors Mayer and Calhoun will attempt to skate 100 miles inside of ten hours.

EASY TO LEARN.

It does not—as a great number of people not familiar with the subject imagine—require a long time and extensive practice to learn to skate on the rollers. No small degree of proficiency and skill is acquired in one or two lessons from the instructors, which are given gratis, while practice for any length of time gives a grace and finish which seem remarkable to the uninitiated. Manager Rollins is always on the alert for the comfort of his patrons his efforts being ably seconded by his brother, Mr. W. Rollins, while his gentlemanly instructors are ever on the lookout to assist and teach the inexperienced. An obliging corps of boys see that your skates are carefully strapped and oiled, and in fact everything is done for the skater that can add to his comfort and pleasure. The first year of the rink was very successful, the attendance on some evenings, including the spectators, reaching as high as five thousand. Three "seances" are given daily.

In the morning the ladies have the exclusive use of the rink, no member of the sterner sex being allowed to interrupt their pleasure by his presence; in the afternoon children, girls, boys and ladies and gentlemen are admitted; while the evening is devoted to grown-up folks, children being denied the freedom of the surface. At night music is furnished by an excellent band, the selections being such as to add much to the enjoyment of the skating. The ladies are provided with an elegant dressing-room, in which they can arrange their hair, dress, etc.,

Last year the game of polo was introduced at the rink, and immediately met the popular fancy. A polo club was organized by the young men of the city, and the game was frequently played. This year special afternoons and evenings are set aside for exhibition games, and they prove very attractive to Mr. Rollins' patrons. About once a month a grand fete takes place, in which experts and champion amateurs appear and contribute some wonderful performances, and these occurrences are looked forward to with most pleasurable anticipations.—*Evening Bulletin.*

### PROMISED REVIVAL OF SODOM AND GOMORRAH.

It is reported that the French capitalists have secured a grant for a railway line from Jaffa to the interior of Palestine, which will open up the Jordan valley and the whole region north of the Suez canal. In certain contingencies this road might become of great military usefulness, but it appears further that the productive resources of that country are considerable, and what is more surprising, that the Dead sea itself can be turned to commercial account. Chief of these at present are the stores of natural combustibles for which that region is noted.

Hitherto the main obstacle to the development of steam traffic in the Levant has been the total absence of combustible material. Not only Egypt, but the shores of Syria and the Red Sea are completely stripped of wood, and the coal imported from the West commands a price ranging from $10 to $24 a ton. Now the masses of asphalt continually thrown up by the Dead Sea attests the presence of vast subterranean layers of fossil vegetable matter, and these signs were not long overlooked by the enterprising men attracted to Suez by the opening of the canal and movement of commerce in that direction. Recently numerous soundings have been made between Jaffa and the Dead Sea, which, so far, have not disclosed any deposits of coal proper, but, on the other hand, have laid bare inexhaustible beds of lignite.

Of itself this store of lignite is likely to prove an inestimable gain to the industries and commerce of the Levant; but we should add that the juxtaposition of asphalt in great quantities turnishes the elements of a mixture of lignite and asphaltum in the form of bricks, which is equal in heating capacity to the richest bituminous coal, while its cost on the ground is only $2 50 a ton. It is known that similar bricks, made of coal dust and bituminous debris from gas Works, are much sought after by French railways, since, besides their heating power they greatly facilitate stowage, owing to their regular shape. Of course the bitumen of lower Palestine has been known from immemorial times, and was used to impart solidity to the structures of unbaked clay in Assyria and Egypt; but it may be said that the discovery of the subterranean combustible has lifted once for all the curse which has so long rested upon Sodom and Gomorrah, and will transform the wasted shores of the Dead Sea into a focus of industry and a magazine of wealth.—*Scientific American.*

### A FAITHFUL SLAVE.

About the year of Rome 638, the illustrious orator, M. Antonius, was upon the point of setting out for the province of Asia, which he commenced, when he was informed of an accusation having been preferred against him; and as there was a law to exempt those from prosecution who were absent in the service of their country, he might easily have evaded a trial; but conscious of his own innocence, he postponed his journey, and returned to Rome to clear himself even from the suspicion of the charge brought against him. In the course of his trial one circumstance rendered the defense of the accused very precarious. The prosecutors demanded that a slave, who could give most material evidence, should be delivered up to them in order to be examined. This slave was very young. Antonius, therefore, was in extreme apprehension, both for the weakness of his years, and the violence of the torture he must endure. But the slave exhorted his master to deliver him up without fear; assuring him that his fidelity was proof against the most cruel inflictions. He kept his word; and whips, racks, and red-hot irons, could not shake his constancy, nor make him breathe a word prejudicial to his master. Antonius was consequently acquitted, and set out for his province with honor.

# Youths' Department.

### MR. NOBODY.

I knew a funny little man,
As quiet as a mouse,
Who does the mischief that is done
In everybody's house.
There's no one ever sees his face,
And yet we all agree
That every plate we break was cracked
By Mr. Nobody.

'Tis he who always tears our books—
Who leaves the door ajar;
He pulls the buttons from our shirts,
And scatters pins afar.
That squeaking door will always squeak,
For, prithee, don't you see,
We leave the oiling to be done
By Mr. Nobody.

He puts damp wood upon the fire,
That kettles cannot boil;
His are feet that bring in mud,
And all the carpets soil,
The papers always are mislaid;
Who had them last but he?
There's no one tosses them about
But Mr. Nobody.

The finger-marks upon the doors
By none of us are made;
We never leave the blinds unclosed,
To let the curtains fade.
The ink we never spill; the boots
That lying round you see
Are not our boots! They all belong
To Mr. Nobody.

### GAMES.

"GOING TO ALBANY."

The players sit in a row, and the first says: "I am going on a journey to Albany," or any place beginning with an A. The one seated next to her says: "What shall you do there?" The verbs and nouns in the answer must begin with the same letter, and so on through the alphabet, the one who asks the question, "What will you do there?" continuing the game. But as an example is better than any directions, we will relate to you how a party of children played it:

Ellen—"I am going on a journey to Albany."

Louisa—"What shall you do there?"

Ellen—"Ask for apples and apricots."

Louisa (to her neighbor)—"I am going to Boston."

Frank—"What will you do there?"

Louisa—"Buy beans and buns."

Frank—"I am going to college."

Susan—"What will you do there?"

Frank—"Cut capers."

Susan—"I am going to Dover."

Sarah—"What will you do there?"

Susan—"Dress dolls."

Sarah—"I am going to Erie."

Susan—"What will you do there?"

Sarah—"Eat eggs."

Russel—"I am going to Fairhaven."

Grace—"What will you do there?"

Russel—"Feed fawns with frogs."

Grace—"I am going to Greenbush."

Howard—"What will you do there?"

Grace—"Give gold to girls."

Howard—"I am going to Hanover."

Grace—"What will you do there?"

Howard—"Hunt with hounds and horses."

The party goes through the alphabet in the above manner. Whoever cannot answer readily, after due time is allowed, must suffer some penalty.

### ECONOMY IN BUSINESS.

The large number of failures during the past few years demonstrate that the expenses of business need curtailing to a great extent. Rents are coming down gradually, and salaries have been reduced considerably, but there are other items of expense which need lopping off. The present drummer system is too expensive, and sooner or later it must be cut down, or off entirely. Competition has reduced the profits on goods so materially, and the facilities for producing goods have become so great, that the expenses must be cut down to warrant a living. Jobbers in large cities have begun to find out that they can go to the manufacturers and purchase at better prices than they can of the drummer, and that the drummer has supplied all the cross roads trade which they were expecting to enjoy themselves. Many manufacturers have cut short their travelers, have said that they intend to keep them off the road. The system is extravagant to the manufacturers, obnoxious to the dealers, and is generally becoming unpopular. It is found to be cheaper to advertise, and this plan of doing business is not only found to be more pleasant and agreeable to all concerned, but much more remunerative, and the plan is bound to be adopted in all quarters.—*St. Louis Journal of Commerce.*

—Mr. Hars, the American consul at Alexandria, Egypt, has just gone round the world in a rapid fashion, unequalled even by Jules Verne. He accomplished the journey in sixty-eight days. It took him twenty days to go from Alexandria to San Francisco by Brindisi, Paris, Liverpool and New York; twenty days also to go from San Francisco to Yokohama; six days after, he reached Hong Kong; in ten days he set foot on shore at Ceylon; and twelve days later he found himself again Egypt.

### HOW A WOMAN AVOIDS CROWDING.

Speaking of that woman who complained of ill usage at the Evangelical Alliance, a lady writes to the *Observer.* "A womanly woman never gets jammed, or crowded, or pushed. I am neither young nor pretty, but I never stand, nor am shut out. Do you know why? Simple because I never push. If I do get into a crowd, and am pushed before a man, I beg pardon, and simply step back and give him his place. Do you suppose he lets me? Never. On the contrary he will help me forward, and I thank him, and then he helps me more. No man but will help a quiet lady; but don't they like to be rude to a masculine woman? I firmly believe they all do, and for it we have only to thank the woman's rights movement."

### CHESS.

When the game of chess was first invented, the Emperor of China sent for the inventor, and desired him to teach it him. The emperor was so delighted with the game, that he told the inventor whatever he should demand should be given him as a remuneration for his discovery. To which he replied, that if his majesty would give him a grain of corn for the first square of the chessboard, and keep doubling it every check until he arrived at the end, he would be satisfied. At first the emperor was astonished at what he thought the man's modesty, and instantly ordered his request to be granted. The following is the sum total of the number of grains of corn, and also the number of times they would reach around the world, which is 360 degrees, each being 69½ miles—18,446,743,573,783,086,315 grains; or, 3,883,401,821 times round the world.

### THE WINE GLASS.

Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow?
Who hath contentions? Who
hath wounds without cause?
Who hath redness of eyes?
They that tarry long at the
wine! They that go to
seek mixed wine! Look
not thou upon the
wine when it is red,
when it giveth its
color in the
CUP;
when it
moveth itself
aright.
At
the last
it biteth like a
serpent, and stingeth like an adder.

—Carlotta Perry sings: "I saw, tonight, the man I loved, three little years ago; I did not think so short a time could change a mortal so." He took to strong drink, we presume. A steady beverage of whisky for three little years will change a man wonderfully, Carlotta. It frequently turns him in to a corpse in less time.—*Norristown Herald.*

—The car drivers of Brussels have adopted a little girl, the daughter of a deceased member of the fraternity, and we would not be a bit surprised if some mean local paragrapher should allude to her as a "genuine Brussels car-pet."—*La Salle Advance.*

### Nerve inquietude and its Remedy.

Restless nerves, at least those that are constantly so, are weak ones as well. The true way to tranquilize them thoroughly is to strengthen them. It may be, nay, it very often is necessary to have recourse to a sedative or even an opiate, in dangerous cases of nervous inquietude, but the continued use of unnatural palliatives, is greatly to be deprecated. Though not, in a restricted sense, a specific for nervousness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is eminently calculated to allay and eventually overcome it, a fact which the recorded experience of many goes to substantiate. This inestimable tonic, by promoting digestion, assimilation and secretion, touches the three key notes upon which the harmony of all the bodily organs depends, and the result is that fresh stores of vitality are diffused through the system, of which the nerves receive their due apportionment, and grow tranquil as they gather strength.


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PL8

# CATARRH

Is a terrible disease. Its fearful effects are corruption running down the throat, weak eyes, deafness, loss of voice, loss of smell, disgusting odors, nasal deformities, and finally consumption. From first to last it is ever aggressive. Ordinary treatments are worse than useless. Thousands suffer with this disease without knowing its nature or the great danger in neglecting it. Many thousands are dying with consumption who a few years or months before had only catarrh. If neglected while a cure is possible, it may rapidly develop, and the symptoms of quick consumption announce that it is too late.

**CONSUMPTION** The terror of humanity that yearly carries thousands to an untimely grave, not sparing the young, talented, nor beautiful.

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**CARBOLATE OF TAR INHALANTS** Satisfaction always guaranteed. INHALANTS are more powerful than words can tell or pen express. All *Fatal Epidemics* are propagated by Inhalation. So potent for *evil*, it is now made most *powerful* for *good.* It does not require *ten minutes* to demonstrate the value of Carbolate of Tar, *the most healing remedial agent known to science.* Balsams and cordials of the most healing and soothing properties are so combined with Pine Tree Tar that the mere breathing converts them into a dense smoke or vapor. This is *inhaled*—taken right to the diseased parts. No heat, no hot water, simply *inhaling or breathing* it, and you feel its healing power at once. This treatment is endorsed by physicians everywhere, and highly commended by thousands who have used it with perfect satisfaction. "Your methods of treating catarrh and consumption are certainly very effectual. So-called 'hopeless cases' need not despair."—CHAS. HAMILTON CASE, M. D., Louisville, Ky. "I am so well pleased with your Carbolate of Tar Inhalant that I would not part with it at any price."—J. J. BERRYMAN, 856 Elm St., Philadelphia.

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