A State Senator Unawares.

A disreputable-looking individual walked into a barber-shop in town yesterday where half a dozen men were waiting to be shaved, and asked:

"When's my next?"

He was filthy and half drunk, and the probabilities being against his having fifteen cents, the barber told him he had no "next" at that shop, and requested him to pull the door hard as he passed out.

"My appearance may be against me," said the stranger, "but I am neither Henry Clay Dean nor Blue-Jeans Williams. I am a citizen of this State"—

"We can't shave you to-day, and I don't feel justified in detaining you. Call around about two o'clock next week. Ta-ta."

"You don't know who I am," exclaimed the man. "I'm an honored citizen of this Commonwealth. My head hurts. When at home I shave every day and twice on Sun"——

"Don't forgot to pull the door after you."

"I've half a mind to pull your miserable carcass after me," yelled the strange man, in a towering rage, "and maul a little sense into you. The next thing you know you'll be refusing to shave the new Pope of Rome. I'm a member of the Pennsylvania Senate. I demand my rights as an American citizen. I want to be shaved and have my mustache waxed——"

"Will the Senator give us a rest?" asked the customer on the back chair.

"I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to put him out," said another.

"This is an insult to the whole people of the great State of Pennsylvania," screamed the man as he danced around in his awful rage. "I represent one of the finest agricultural districts in the State. I have an intelligent and patriotic constituency. I was in favor of the Bland Bill. It was I who offered the resolution recommending our Representatives in Congress assembled to pass a law"——

At this point the towel was jerked from the neck of the customer in the back chair, who jumped to his feet and shouted:

"Mr. President!"

The strange man advanced a step and continued:

"I demand my right to be heard on the floor of this house. Bland is an intimate friend of mine. I knew his wife before he married her. I knew her folks. Years ago I gave him some ideas on the remonetization of silver, which I notice he has incorporated in his popular bill. That's all right. I loaned him five dollars once to pay a board—"

The barber reached out, and seized the man by the coat collar, faced him toward the door and bounced him into the street.

The Senator picked himself up, and with his coat-tails still trembling from the shock, ambled down the street, muttering bitterly:

"When at home I move in the best society. Have traveled in all climes from Mauch Chunk to Terre Haute. Have been shaved and shampooed by the barber of Seville, and now to be treated like this in Oil City! I shall resume my seat at once, and the body of which I am a member shall never adjourn until my honor shall have been vindicated.

A policeman stopped and scowled at him from the opposite side of the street, when he straightened up and proceeded on his way with the dignity of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

A Curious Case of Sleep-Walking.

On the above subject a retired naval officer contributes the following:

One bright moonlight night I was on deck, as was frequently my wont, chatting with the lieutenant of the middle watch. It was nearly calm, the ship making little way through the water, and the moon's light nearly as bright as day. We were together; leaning over the capstan, chatting away, when W—— suddenly exclaimed: "Look! H——, at the sentry, and pointing to the quarter-deck marine, who was pacing slowly backward and foreward on the lee side of the deck.

"Well," I replied, after watching him somewhat attentively as he passed once or twice on his regular beat, "what of him?"

"Why, don't you see he is fast asleep? Take a good look at him when he next passes."

I did so, and found W—— was right. The man, although pacing and turning regularly at the usual distance, was fast asleep with his eyes closed

When next the man passed, W—— stepped quickly and noiselessly to his side, and pacing with him, gently disengaged the bunch of keys which were his special charge—being the keys of the spirit-room, shell-rooms, store-rooms, etc.—from the fingers of the left hand, to which they were suspended by a small chain; he then removed the bayonet from the other hand, and laid it and the keys on the capstan head. After letting him take another turn or two W—— suddenly called "Sentry!"

"Sir?" replied the man, instantly stopping and facing round as he came to the "attention."

"Why, you were fast asleep, sentry."

"No, sir."

"But I say you were."

"No, sir, I assure you I was not."

"You were not, eh? Well, where are the keys?"

The man instantly brought up his hand to show them, as he supposed; but to his confusion the hand was empty.

"Where is your bayonet?" continued W——.

The poor fellow brought forward his other hand, but that was empty also. But the puzzled look of astonishment he put on was more than we could stand; both burst out laughing, and when the keys and bayonet were pointed out to him, lying on the capstan, the poor fellow was perfectly dumbfounded. W—— was too merry over the joke, however, to punish the man, and he escaped with a warning not to fall asleep again.

WHEN YOUR LIVER IS OUT OF ORDER, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.

AGRICULTURE.

REMEDY FOR KICKING COWS.—Having had some experience with kicking cows, and having tried many methods to manage them, I found none so good and simple as the one I will endeavor to describe: Put the cow in a stall, and if the stalls are not partitioned make a rail partition (one rail may answer if put at the right height) on the left of the cow; let her stand close to this partition, with front feet as close to the manger as possible; then take a rail or strong scantling and lay it diagonally from the manger to the rail partition; cut a notch in the manger to drop this rail in; press it tight against the right hind leg just above the udder, and nail where it crosses the partition an upright piece to prevent this rail from slipping back. Once fixed in this way the rail can be slipped in or out very quickly, and if made right the cow can neither step sideways, forward nor backward, and, consequently, cannot lift her hind legs up to kick, and in most cases will, in course of time, if gently treated, entirely forget the kicking, so that she may be milked without the bar, and when the milker comes will put herself in position to be milked by stepping close to the left side of her stall and place the right hind leg a little back, and she will always stand the same way.

REMEDY FOR SMUT IN GRAIN.—Dissolve from one to two pounds of blue vitriol in water to every ten bushels of wheat, and pour it on the floor, where it can be stirred back and forth for twenty-four hours, until the grain is swelled to one-third more than its natural size, and colored throughout. It will require about one bucketful of water to every 100 pounds. If not wet enough the first time, add more water, until it is wet enough to heat and sweat. We think the above plan better than to soak it in vessels, and it is certainly easier to handle in every way. Where the above instructions are carried out properly, we will guarantee no smut to be produced from the seed, although we have no doubt there are various causes for its appearance in small quantities.

Now is the time to reform if you have been wasteful heretofore. Waste is palpable, easily seen and brings direct loss with it. Resolve to be neat in all your operations. It is an easy matter to leave hay enough on a field to winter a dozen sheep, or materially help to carry a cow through. A bushel of grain on an acre makes but little show, but it represents, in the case of wheat, enough to pay your subscription to a good paper for a year, and it may as well be saved as not. Much is actually lost by neglecting to cut grain until it shells out, or hay until half the nutriment is gone. No matter how plenty hay or grain is, it always pays to save what has been raised, and this saving, effected by neat, careful farmers, often represents the net profits from a field, or even a whole farm.

TO KILL BUGS AND WORMS.—Have some dry oak ashes or clay dust tainted with kerosene on hand to circumvent the bean bug the moment any signs of his appearance are visible. Dust it on the young plants when the dew is on. A tablespoonful of oil will taint sufficiently a half bushel of either substance and render both more thoroughly repellant, and a half bushel will go a great way. Apply the same remedy to egg plants in the seed bed the moment any signs of the flea beetle appear or it will only be a matter of a few days before the utter destruction of the plants. The same remedy for the green worm on the cabbage, and for the harlequin bug on cabbage or turnips. Sprigs of cedar laid about the hills of squash, melons, etc., expel enemies to those vegetables, especially the squash and pumpkin bugs. A tablespoonful of the remedy about any choice plants, likely to be depredated upon by cut-worms, will repay the trouble.

CUTTINGS.—It is now high time to strike cuttings. The most of the soft wooded plants, that will strike at all, may be placed in saucers of thoroughly wet sand. Place them in the full sunlight, and when roots have formed half an inch long, transplant them.

MANY horses have a habit of kicking posts, and when fed showing a little temper in this way. Three links of a common chain strapped on the leg above the pastern is a sure preventive, and does not interfere with their rest.

Fine Tapestries.

Probably on account of the union of Spain and the Low Countries under Charles V. the finest collection of tapestry in the world is in the Royal Palace of Madrid. Of one thousand examples of various kinds, the earliest of which date from the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, the finest are from Flemish looms; those made at Madrid at the manufactory founded by Philip II., being very inferior. According to Senor Riano, the earliest of these possess the characteristics of the Van Eyck school, of Quintin Matsys, Mabuse, and other pioneers of Flemish art. Despite these models, and the introduction of Flemish workmen into Spain, tapestry-making never flourished in Madrid. The air of France proved more congenial. Francis I. brought Primatticcio from Italy expressly to make designs for tapestry, which was executed at a manufactory founded by this monarch at Fontainebleau, and placed by him under the direction of Babon de la Boundasiere, who introduced gold and silver thread very profusely. The establishment was kept up by Henry II., and in the year 1596, Henry IV. is said to have re-established a manufacture of tapestry on the premises of the Hospital de la Trinite, at Paris which had suffered by the disorders of the preceding reign. After this it again declined till it was taken in hand by Colbert, who founded the since celebrated manufacture of the Gobelins. It appears that, in the reign of Francis I., two brothers, named Gille and Jean Gobelin, introduced from Venice the art of dyeing scarlet, and established works on a large scale in the Faubourg St. Marcel, Paris. So hazardous was the speculation considered, that at first it was dubbed the Folie Gobelin, but the excellence of its productions made it a great success. These were the works purchased by Colbert under a royal edict, and converted into a manufactory of tapestry and carpets. The famous Le Brun was appointed director-in-chief, and produced some celebrated pieces. This establishment became the parent of those at Bauvais and Aubusson. It is now sought to localize this beautiful manufacture in England, and to produce not only the fine work identified with the Gobelins, but the broader effects of the ancient web of Arras.

SCIENTIFIC.

Origin of Petroleum.—The true source of petroleum is not in the strata where it is found, but must be looked for much lower down, as it floats on water. This element, on penetrating downward has washed the petroleum out of its reservoirs and caused it to float on itself—in fact, in the sandstone where it is often found, no carbonized animal remains are found. Hence we must look much lower down, even below the Silurian, as the mineral oil in the Caucasus is found in the Tertiary, and in Pennsylvania in the Devonian and Silurian. As, however, in the rocks below the Silurian there was very little organic life, the formation of such a quantity of petroleum could scarcely be traced to such a limited source. Mendelijeff, professor in St. Petersburg, Russia, proposes a substitute for the organic theory. He goes back to the nebular hypothesis of Laplace and applying Dalton's law of the original gaseous condition of the material of the earth and the vapor density of the elements, he arrives at the conclusion that the interior contains many metals, and that chief among them is iron; finally, he assumes the presence of carbureted compounds of the metals, and comes to the following conclusions. Through some of the fissures in the crush of the earth, occasioned by the upheaval and depression of the surface, water percolated to the carbureted metals, and acted upon them at a high temperature and elevated pressure, thus forming metallic oxids and saturated hydro carbons; the latter rose in the form of vapor to the upper strata, where they condensed to liquids in porous sandstone and other rocks having a tendency to absorb liquids. The internal heat of the earth occasioned the reduction of carbureted metal, and this gave rise to hydro-carbons. Other chemists than Mendeljeff have shown experimentally that something very like petroleum can be produced artificially by imitating in the laboratory the process above described.

Atlantic Wrecks for Thirty seven Years.—We have before us a record showing the number of lives lost in crossing the Atlantic during the last thirty-seven years. In this period fifty-six fine steamers have been wrecked, and in twenty-nine instances more or less lives were lost. Nine vessels were never heard from after leaving port. These are the President in 1841, the City of Glasgow in 1854, the Pacific in 1856 the Tempest 1857, the United Kingdom in 1868, the City of Boston in 1870 the Scanderia in 1872, the Ismailia in 1873, and the Colombo in 1877. The number of lives which were thus blotted out aggregates 1,397. Of the remaining vessels, four were burned, five sunk by collision, two by colliding with icebergs, two foundered at sea, and thirty-four were wrecked on various coasts. This is a suggestive showing, for it at once calls into contrast the relative peril incurred by dependence upon human judgement and human handiwork. Of the entire total of steamers lost, in but two cases can the disaster be attributable to a breakdown of the machinery; namely, the Anchor line steamer Hibernia, which foundered through her propeller being lost; and the other the Ismailia, of the same line, which was once spoken under sail, her machinery being disabled, and was never heard of afterward. Neither has any boiler explosion occurred on an Atlantic steamer during the period mentioned. So far as the record before us is authority, the inference therefore is that the greatest loss of life is due not to lack of safe vessels, but to failure in judgement or the incompetence of those who handle them.

The Ramie Fibre.—A microscopical examination of the fibre of the ramie plant has been made, with great thoroughness, by M. Ozanam, to test its value in textile manufacturers, and the result is alike interesting and valuable. Under a magnifying power of eighty diameters, he finds that the fibre is, so to speak, of any length, as it has been traced for nearly ten inches on the field of the microscope, without any break being found in it, whether it be constituted of a continuous cellula, or whether the different cellulas which succeed each other have lost their points of separation by reason of a more intimate fusion, one with the other. Hence the substance possesses great strength.

Taking the ramie fibre as a unit in comparison with flax, hemp, cotton and silk, M. Ozanam found the ramie longer and more uniform than all the others, except that of silk—stronger, offering greater resistance to traction and to torsion, and more elastic than hemp or flax, and even than cotton, which is more flexible in twisting. In these various respects, ramie is inferior only to silk, to say nothing of the additional advantage of its well known sparkling whiteness and brilliant lustre, as compared with the others.

Mr. Robert Mills, of Silnford, Horsham, has repatented the ancient contrivance of an over-shot-wheel working a bucket pump to produce perpetual motion. He states that a 27-foot minute will yield as much power as a 27-horse wheel supplied with 250 gallons of water per power engine, that 5-horse power is sufficient to raise the quantity of water ventured. He proposes to use a tank capable of holding 500 gallons above the wheel and a tank of equal size beneath.

A Pen Picture.

A few months, or even weeks, since, her pallid countenance was the very typed ruddy health, the delight of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcome wherever duty or pleasure led her. Diligent, punctual and exemplary in the classroom, obedient and loving at home, she won the hearts of all. But alas! those glowing cheeks and lips are now blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and broken by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch and gently take her bloodless hand in our own. Do not shudder because of its feeble, passionless grasp. The hand once so warm and plump shows its bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon its surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion imparting beauty, vivacity, health and strength, to the system, is delicate to the touch. The enervated heart feebly propels the thin, scanty blood. Must we lose her while yet so young and so fair? No. There is relief. But something more is required than the observance of hygienic rules for enfeebled nature calls for aid and she must have it. Administer this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. It allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through her whole being. The blood is enriched, nervous power increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. Her face brightens—the blood is returning, her voice is clearer, and her requests are no longer delivered in that peevish, fretful tone so deadening to sympathy. Her step is still faltering, but strength is rapidly returning. Let us take her out in the warm, life-giving sunshine. In a few weeks she will go without our aid and be able to join her companions in their pleasant pastimes, and feel her whole being "warmed and expanded into perfect life." The change is so great that we think she is sweeter and nobler than ever before. And the medicine which has wrought this transformation, we look upon as a blessing to humanity, for there are other loved ones to be rescued from the grasp of the insidious destroyer. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has raised her. It will raise others.

DOMESTIC.

SWEET APPLES AS FOOD.—According to the *Golden Rule*, few people know the value of sweet apples as food. It says, "Baked and served with cream, they make a light and delicious dessert. Sliced, and used in puddings of various sorts, they save other sweetening, and give a grateful element of freshness to the dish. And one suggests that one reason why baked apples of any kind fall into disfavor in many families is because they are not fresh. A tinful or two is baked up to "save time," and they come upon the table more and more dead and dilapidated, shrunken and slippery, until the very sight of them discourages and sickens the family. A baked apple over one day old has passed its prime; and an apple, like an egg, that "has seen better days," we don't want to exercise our charity on! But it is in putting the finishing touch on a bowl of bread and milk that baked sweet apples find their highest mission. Given milk that is pure and fresh; bread that is home-made, ordained and perfected in grace for such a use, which means home-made, yeast-rising bread, a little stale, but light, moist and sweet, and a plate of apples just done through, and only long enough out of the oven to have lost their hardness without getting really cold, and you have a lunch fit for a king; too good, indeed, for most of the men who are in the kingly business." This dish has the rare elements of nutriment—bread, milk and fruit; and if there is anything better than this combination, the fact hasn't leaked out, either through science or experience. On such a day of bread and milk and sweet apples, for children and people of sedentary habits, would be better than the best beefsteak, much more in time and money, that many of them now indulge in. A pinch of salt or a spoonful of lime-water will prevent the unpleasant effect which milk has on some stomachs. No keen appetite is required to give relish to such a lunch, and no digestion that is good for anything has any trouble with it after it is eaten.

A Very Valuable History.

The Pictorial History of the World, embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, including a History of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of Modern Europe, the Middle Ages, the Crusades, the Feudal System, the Reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc., by James D. McCabe. Published by the National Publishing Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Dayton, O.

It is a well-known fact that the great mass of the people are compelled to rely for their knowledge of history upon the outline works intended for the use of schools, which by their very nature are brief and only designed for the compendium of children. There has long been felt a genuine want of a more elaborate History of the World, covering the whole period from the creation to the present day, and presenting in a succinct and entertaining form the history of the various nations of the world. This demand we are happy to say, is being met in "The Pictorial History of the World," a work which is destined to take rank as a Standard History. It is from the pen of James D. McCabe, a well known historical writer, who has devoted years of study and research to the production of this great work. The book is literally what it professes to be—a complete History of the World—for it gives a clear and concise account of every nation that has ever flourished upon the globe. The history of each country is related separately, and in the clearest and most comprehensive manner, and the deeds of all the great actors in the events of ancient and modern history are brought before the reader in the most vivid style. Ancient history is related in full, and the accounts of the Middle Ages, the Crusades and the great nations of modern times, are equally complete and interesting. There is not a dry page in the book. It reads as fascinating as a romance, and at the same time one of the most valuable works of reference ever published. It enables the student of history to trace the wars and quarrels of the nations of the old world require us to be continually refreshing our historical knowledge. So many discoveries have recently been made, so many of the old ideas and traditions have been exploded and shown to be mere myths and legends, that the subject of history may be said to be almost entirely new, and he who was well informed twenty years ago, will find himself unable to discourse intelligibly upon historical subjects now unless he has kept up with the advance of historical research.

The mechanical execution of the book fully sustains the high reputation of the publishers. It contains 1200 large double-column pages, and over 650 fine engravings, embracing battles and other historical scenes; portraits of the great men of ancient and modern times, and views of the principal cities of the world. The engravings in this book are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $25,000. The great number and high character of these engravings make it the most valuable art publication of the century. A prominent feature of the work is a full History of the late War between Russia and Turkey.

This is the most complete and valuable History of the World ever published, and agents who take hold of it will reap a rich harvest. The price is so low that every one can afford to purchase a copy. It is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want Agents in every county.

CARE OF THE TEETH.—1. Be careful not to hold any fluid or solid substances in the mouth, either too hot or too cold. Neither bite nor mash any hard substances, as nuts, etc., with the teeth.

2. Have the teeth inspected every four or six months by a careful dentist.

3. Prevent any accumulation of tartar on the teeth.

4. After every meal, thoroughly cleanse the mouth with clear water.

5. Keep the stomach in a good condition by the diet, for the secretions of the mouth are generally in sympathy with the stomach.

6. Every night and morning clean the teeth with a brush, passing it thoroughly over the gums and on the backs of all.

7. Whenever the tooth aches, apply to a dentist for a permanent cure.

8. Never have a tooth extracted without consulting a dentist, for it is better to preserve them by filling, if possible.

9. Parents should early carry their children to a dentist, who will advise them how to have their teeth grow even, regular and healthful.

ASPARAGUS.—Wash and scrape very clean the white part of the stalks of asparagus and throw them into cold water; tie into bundles; cut the root ends even and tie the bundles in a piece of muslin, to preserve the tops; fill a wide saucepan with water, and when it boils put in the asparagus, with a spoonful of salt, and boil for twenty minutes—longer if the asparagus be old; toast some thin slices of bread nicely on both sides, butter, cut into squares and place upon a platter; take up the asparagus and lay upon the toast. Serve with melted butter in a tureen.

A PLAN for improving the aroma of butter in use in many parts of Switzerland noted for good milk and fine butter, is as follows: The milk, as soon as it is drawn and while yet warm, is filtered through a sprig of pounded fir tips, the stem of which is inserted loosely and upright in the hole of the funnel. The milk deposits hairs, skins, clots or gelatinous sliminess on the leaves. It has imparted to it a most agreeable odor and does not really turn sour. A fresh sprig should be used each time.

TO MAKE GREEN FIRE.—Take of flour of sulphur thirteen parts, of nitrate of baryta seventy-seven, of oxy-muriate of potassa five, of metallic arsenic two, of charcoal three. The nitrate of baryta should be well dried and powdered.

HUMOROUS.

HE WASN'T USED TO IT.—Verdi, the eminent artist, who, being a foreigner, is not well up in American invention, retired to his room in San Francisco a few nights since, and, after partially disrobing himself, was startled by fearful noises from an adjoining room. On the still midnight air came these words: "Give me the gold—I must have the money now!" and the reply "Monster! would you murder me? Help! help! help!" Verdi had just learned enough about the American District Telegraph Company's Instruments to know very little about them, but he started for the box in the hall in his *robe de nuit* and called successfully for all that was on the dial. Directly his calls were answered. A ton of coal, a policeman, a doctor, a messenger and a squad of the fire brigade appeared, and the terrible tragedy resolved itself into a private rehearsal between the leading man and the heavy villain of an amateur troupe, both of whom were found snoring in their beds when the avenging mob burst open their bedroom door.

ONCE there was a mule. He had a pair of limber legs with heels at the end of them. Mule thought his master did not give him enough corn to eat. So, one day, as the boss was passing behind him, he lifted up his heels and boosted him to the other side of the barn. This is what Mr. Mule called a strike. He thought he could get all the corn he wanted now.

Presently he wanted water. He didn't get it, though. He wanted more corn. He didn't get that. He went to bed that night without his supper. Next day he didn't have to work; he didn't have to eat either. He didn't have any company. All he had to do was to stand still and think. He couldn't think why that master of his did not come and feed him. The next day was the same, and the next.

Before that mule got anything to eat again, he had grown so gaunt and gentle that he was willing to keep his heels on the ground. The strike was ended.

A TRAMP was pulled off the trucks of a passenger car the other day, and, after smilingly submitting to the accustomed kick, turned to the conductor and said: "Old man, you can belt away at me with that mule's head that you carry on the end o' yer leg till you kick me so full o' holes that my hide wont hold sage-brush, but you can't knock the glory out o' me, or keep me from shoutin' over the thought that I'm jist 315 miles ahead o' this grindin' monopoly. I froze to this train at Reno. Whoop!"

BOTH WEARIED OUT.—"I have brought you this bill until I am sick and tired of it," said a collector to a debtor, upon whom he had called at least forty times. "You are, eh?" coolly replied the debtor. "Yes I am," was the response. "Well, then you had better not present it again. There will be two of us pleased if you do not, for to tell you the truth, I am sick and tired of seeing that identical bill myself."

SPILKINS came home from a dinner late the other night, looking rather dilapidated. "Why," remarked Mrs. S., as she let him in. "Why, Leander, I declare, do look at these rents in your coat; and your pants are ripped, too." "Yes'm," said Leander, banging his hat defiantly down on the floor. And trying to look austere. "Didn'er tell yer wuzzer goin nonner reg'lar tear."

SOME one who was going to a fancy ball once asked Compton's opinion as to an appropriate dress. Said he, "Demons are overdone, or I should like to go with horns and a pitchfork; but I think it would be an excellent idea to go as a rattlesnake. What do you think?" "Well," replied Compton, "I think that you might manage the noise, but I doubt the fascination."

"MA, SERIOUSLY now, which one of all the young men of my acquaintances would you marry if you were me?" asked a miss of nineteen. Ma did not say, but ten years elapsed when one day the same miss inquired of her maternal: "Mother, earnestly now, do you believe there is anybody that will have me?" The younger people are, the more sanguine.

IN A restaurant. A gentleman and a scrub are seated at the same table. The scrub is just finishing his dinner, the gentleman just beginning his. The scrub lights a cigar and blows a cloud of smoke over his coffee. The gentleman rises, and says in his politest tone: "Excuse me sir, will it annoy you if I eat while you are smoking?"

"I SAY, Jim," says one friend to another on meeting. "I hear our friend has been in the oil speculation heavily; has he made anything?" "Yes," says Jim, "he has made an assignment."

THE Esquimaux dogs are good workers.

THE boss team—A yoke of oxen.

Island Cotton.

In a lecture before the South Carolina Historical Society, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Pinckney gave some details as to the present condition of the sea islands of our coast, that were once famous for the production of long staple cotton. Comparatively few white people remain upon the islands. The negro population is inclined to be thriftless, and cotton culture is not conducted with the former skill and success. Of fifty adults on Pinckney Island only two are prospering. From eighty to ninety bales of cotton were produced there, per acre, before the war; now, twenty bales may be counted a fair average. The income from that island was formerly $10,000 a year; at present it barely clears its taxes. The population of Beaufort county in 1860 was 40,000; in 1875, 43,000; but the number of acres under cultivation has diminished by two-thirds, and the product of corn has fallen off nearly a half; of cotton, more than a half; of potatoes, nine-tenths. Dr. Pinkney thinks that the negroes are for the most part retrograding in their social condion, though there are many instances of improvement among them.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helpenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

The Common Enemy.

In order to make headway against the common enemy, Disease, it is necessary to oppose him with persistence. It very frequently happens that a remedy perfectly adequate to the necessities of the case, if persisted in, is condemned and thrown aside because a few doses of it do not cure a malady. How unreasonable and unjust would such a judgment be regarding Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most popular and highly sanctioned medicines of the day, a potent invigorant and an invariably successful remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, incipient rheumatism and gout, inactivity and weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and for the infirmities incident to the decline of life. No fact is better established than the above, yet in order to experience its truth, those afflicted with obstinate forms of disease should give this benignant curative a patient trial. If they do, they may rely upon decisive curative results.

THE REACTION after taking powerful stimulants, permanently injures the human system. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is mild in its action yet powerful in effect, and will rapidly strengthen and build up the enervated organs. It does not produce any artificial excitement, followed by a state of lethargy. Its benefits are permanent. For dyspepsia and debility it is invaluable.

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VEGETINE

REPORTS FROM OHIO.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I have sold the Vegetine for several years, and from personal knowledge of my customers who have bought it, I do cheerfully recommend it for the complaints for which it is recommended.

Respectfully,

J. J. BROWN,
Druggist and Apothecary.

VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints.

AKRON, O., Jan. 23, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS: Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir—My wife used your Vegetine for Kidney Complaint and General Debility, and has found great relief from it, so much so that she likes to keep it on hand as a beneficial tonic.

THOMAS H. GOODWIN,
West Market Street.

I am personally acquainted with Thomas H. Goodwin, Esq., who is an old and highly respected citizen.

Yours Respectfully,

A. M. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, O., March 17, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint, and after the use of a few bottles of Vegetine I find myself entirely cured. I gained sixteen pounds in flesh while taking the Vegetine. I will cheerfully recommend it.

Yours Truly,

W. T. ARTHUR,
No. 630 West Sixth street.

VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have used your Vegetine for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me, and to those suffering from diseases of the kidneys I cheerfully recommend it.

Respectfully,

O. H. SMITH.

Attested to by R. B. Ashfield, Druggist, corner Eighth and Central avenues.

VEGETINE

Kidney Complaints.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. Vegetine exceeds any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

VEGETINE.

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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