Agriculture.

Black-leg inCattle.

Black-leg is a common form of Anthrax, other phases of which are known by the names of quarter-ail, black-quarter, black-tongue, puck, etc., according to the nature of the symptoms mani-fested, or part of the animal's body most severely attacked. In all cases, however, the disease is essentially the same and the symptoms substantially alike. To the veterinarian the principal of these is the condition of the blood, which has a black, tarry, viscous aspect, coagulates not at all or only imperfectly, leaves a dark stain on tissues it comes in contact with; or, passing through the walls of the vessels, causes large, black patches of flesh. Moreover, it contains small microscopic bodies known as bacteria, which some consider the result and others the cause of the disease. To the farmer, however, among the most obvious symptoms are: a sudden depression of the whole animal frame; swellings on the legs, shoulders, under the belly, or on some part of the back. These swellings are caused by an accumulation of gases in the tissues, which produces a crackling sound when handled. A still worse symptom is the sudden appearance of hard, dry, scruffy patches of what seems to be dead skin. The mouth is almost invariably ulcerated and the tongue blistered. Costiveness is always present, frequently attended with bloody stools; the urine is deficient and highly colored; the eyes protruding and the mouth hot. The second stage is marked by lameness, chiefly in the hind-quarters; the head and neck are protruded; the eyes bloodshot; the appetite lost; thirst severe; the animal stands gloomy and dazed, away from the rest of the herd. All the symptoms aggravate rapidly and continuously; the animal soon lies or drops down; gets up almost immediately; but is soon down again, where it lies on one side with outstretched neck; stomach painfully distended with gas; tongue protruded; eyeballs retracted and covered with the haw. The ears, horns and extremities grow and insensibility and death cold. speedily follow from twelve to fortyeight hours from the commencement of the attack.

The post-mortem appearances are: accumulations of air in all available spaces throughout the body; black exudations of blood, forming extensive patches, often confined to one limb or quarter; the blood dark and fluid; the lungs congested, especially the lower one; frothy mucus almost chokes up the bronchial tubes; the heart is soft, flabby and filled with black, semi-fluid blood, The spleen, liver and lymphatic glands are greatly enlarged, and the mucous membranes are often of a dark-red color. The body is only slightly rigid, most so immediately after death, and rapid decomposition sets in at once, often commencing, indeed, before the animal has breathed its last.

The disease is most common among young stock, and in the fall and spring of the year. It is very liable to develop on certain farms, while the neighboring ones are free from it. Low, wet lands, without drainage, are most conducive cloth giving sufficient room to rise: to it. As cures of afflicted animals are boil five hours, or else divide in two

strongest winds, but cold agrees with them. Feed them well; give them plenty of water, in small flocks; keep them dry, and they may stay out in the cold and thrive. A close dark pen is a poor place for sheep.

Domestic.

HOW TO MAKE HOME PLEASANT .am surprised to read so much in favor of card-playing at home as a means of inducing husbands and sons to spend their evenings there. I think there are better ways than idling away the time at euchre, whist, etc. Interest them in music, invite friends to the house who are interesting talkers, introduce new books, papers and magazines, and above all keep a bright, cheery face and good-natured tongue; have a supply of nuts, apples and cider on the sitting-room table for the evening; improvise some trifle they can make with a knife, and other wants will present themselves in which you can ask their aid. Do this, and depend on it, your men and boys will prefer home to the saloon or gambling-house with all their glittering attractions, and is it not worth a little trouble to

accomplish such an end?

Household Receipts.

BUTTER SCOTCH .-- One cup of sugar half-cup of vinegar, half-cup of butter; boil fifteen minutes; pour on to a greased tin and cool quick, and before it is quite cold cut into squares.

POPPED CORN BALLS .-- To five juarts of popped corn take a cup twothirds full of sugar, a little water and boil till thick enough for candy; pour it over the corn; grease your hands; stir well, and roll into balls.

POTATO BALLS .- Mash eight boiled potatoes; add butter, size of an egg; two spoonfuls of milk; a little salt; stir it well; roll with your hands into balls; roll them in egg and crunibs; fry them in hot fat or brown in the

CRANBERRY SAUCE FOR TURKEY. -Cranberries need but little spice. A very little cinnamon improves it. They need a great deal of sweetening, and it is best to stew the sugar with the berries. When cranberries are strained and added to about their own weight in sugar, they make very delicious jellies for meats.

JUMBLES.-One cup butter, two of sugar beaten together, one cup milk. bility. half teaspoonful soda stirred into the milk, and four eggs; beat it well together; add spice of any kind, six cups of flour; roll it rather thin, cut it with a tumbler and with a wine-glass to form a ring; brush them over with the white of an egg, and sift on a very little fine sugar before baking. Bake them fifteen or twenty minutes.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING. - Take one pound each of brown sugar, suet (chopped fine), raisins (stoned), Zante currants, flour, ten eggs, one-tourth pound candied citron (cut in small pieces), one-half teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon; also, one nutmeg grated; mix thoroughly; tie in a

the instrument the greatest sensitiveness is obtained when the carbon pencil stands perpendicularly, and the least degree of sensitiveness when it is placed horizontally. The ordinary telephone receiver is used in this as in other microphones.

Scientific Notes. The Scientific American says un

slacked lime compressed into cartridges or used loosely, and well stamped down into the hole, using water or other liquid to saturate and expand it, is now proposed for use in firing coal mines. It is claimed that the advantages to be gained from its use are economy in the production of coal; making less slack than using ordinary blasting powder; lives of colliers are in less danger; the breaking or shattering of coal back of the charge, which is especially characteristic of gunpowder, is avoided, and the quality of the atmosphere is rather improved by its use than other-

It is stated in the London Times that Dr. Boll has discovered that the phenomenon of vision is a case of veritable photography, and that subsequently Dr. Ruhne has discovered the organ by which a purple pigment in the last re tinal layer of the eyes is regularly deposited. Without in any way discrediting these discoveries, the Athenœum calls attention to a passage in a paper by Sir John Herschel, printed in

the Royal Society's "Transactions" in 1842, in which he stated, drawing conclusions from some remarkable photographic effects which he was then studying, that the phenomenon of vision was of photographic origin, the images of external objects being printed by the solar rays on the retina or the

choroid coat of the eye. An account is given in the French journals of a new and interesting invention, namely, a method of producing a cloth from glass, which has some special advantages over ordinary textiles; that is, it is produced in all colors and of different strengths, and is also incombustible, this latter property rendering it valuable for those who have to work near a fire or flames. It is also adapted for ladies' dresses, and for other purposes, in place of silk, and it is said to be more glossy and lustrous, and is, moreover, easily washed. It is stated to have all the appearance characterizing heavy silk, and is soft and elastic like the latter. Its useful-

ness, however, must of course depend in a great degree upon its dura-Attention has been called by Prof. Schmick to the fact that his theory of

the existence of regular periodical changes of the level of the sea, and especially of a secular movement from the Northern to the Southern Hemisphere, is apparently supported by the conclusions of the astronomer Nyren. The latter has shown that the latitudes

of all well-determined observations in the Northern Hemisphere have slightly diminished since observations began. This phenomenon is, according to Schmick, casily explained by the hypothesis that the water of the Southern Ocean is now about perhaps two feet deeper than it was a hundred years ago-which hypothesis accords precisely with the conclusion to which

AN ANT BATTLE.

On a sultry afternoon, the first day of July, I was lazily sauntering in the grove, when, on looking down, I found, to my surprise, that 1 was in the midst of a battle-field. A powerful army of red ants had invaded the dominions of the black colony which, for three years past, I had had a kind of supervision over. I had often brought plants covered with aphides-the im-mortal Linnæus called these aphides the ants' cows-and stuck the plants into the earth around their dwelling, and had given them sugar, and had driven and carried toads from their nest which were devouring them. In short, I had become very much interested in and quite attached to this colony, but I was powerless to aid them now. I could only look on with wonder and astonishment.

A yard or more around the foot of the tree the battle was raging, and no place for the sole of my foot without crushing the combatants. I found in every instance a red ant pitted against a black; sometimes two red ones against one black, in which case the black was soon dispatched. For three hours I watched the conflict; all around me the combatants locked in close embrace, rolling and tumbling about, never separating until one was killed, and often the dead victim had fastened with so firm a hold on his adversary that it was with the utmost difficulty that he could free himself from his death-grip.

The sun went down, and the gathering darkness compelled me to leave my post of observation, but, as long as I could see, the conflict was as fierce as when I first beheld it. I now picked up several of the warriors, but so intent were they in their terrible struggle that my handling did not divert them in the least. I carried several pairs into the house, placed them un-der a large oval glass (the cover of a fernery), on a marble-topped table, and watched the conflict.

I found I had ten black and ten red warriors not engaged in a general melee, but each intent upon killing his own adversary. It was fully an hour before the first warrior was killed-a red has at last despatched his black antagonist, and, not satisfied with killing him, he tears his legs from his body and severs his antennie. After convincing himself that he is really dead, he looks around at the other warriors which are still closely locked in their dreadful embrace, and now he hurries from one couple to another, as if to see where his services are most

needed. He finds a couple whose struggles are nearly over-a black is fastened with a death-grip to his adversary's foreleg. The red hero soon severs the head from the black soldier, and leaves it hanging to the leg of his dying comrade. He now goes to another couple who are still fiercely contending; he seizes the black, and now all three roll and tumble about together; but the black is soon killed, and, as in the other case, his mandibles are locked on his adversary's leg. But this time our hero does not sever the head from the black soldier, but leaves his comrade to free himself as best he can, while he goes to the assistance of a third less fortunate brother, where the black seems to have intion should be mainly and boil two and a half hours; put it he was led by the entirely different the better of his antagonist. Here a red soldier has despatched his opponent, and he comes to the struggling three, moves about them in an excited manner, with his mandibles stretched wide apart, waiting his opportunity to fasten them on the black; he finds his chance, seizes him between the thorax and abdomen, and severs the body in two; but the dying black does not relax his hold of the first antagonist,

THE ICE-BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.

A SOLID SPAN SIXTY FEET IN THICK-NESS.

The Buffalo Courier of January 2d 88.V8 :

A Courier reporter was sent to the Falls yesterday, and learned that the ice-bridge became an assured fact on Sunday last. It is really a child of the great snow storm of last week, which accounts for its uncommonly early formation. For some days a large amount of snow-covered ice from Lake Erie has been passing over the Falls, and about the beginning of the present week old inhabitants began to look expectantly for an ice-bridge, though it was at least a month earlier than the usual appearance of this phenomenon. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning the accumulated mass of ice came to a stand-still beneath the new suspension bridge, and the watchers began to hope that there would be a bridge with a smooth surface-a thing unprecedented so far as history or tradition bears record. But the hope was soon dispelled, for the huge dam of ice suddenly began to heave, grind and break up into fragments, with a loud noise which is described as being exceedingly trying to the nerves. At 10 o'clock there was a second standstill, and it seemed certain that the bridge had been formed, but at 2 in the afternoon there was a third and more severe disturbance, as the imprisoned waters exerted their giant

strength in an effort to be free. The battle was a grand one. Vast quantities of ice and snow were caught in the water's arms and tossed hither and thither like playthings, fighting and struggling with one another, and grinding themselves to fragments in fierce engagement. Great hummucks, weighing hundreds of tons, were pushed into the air, and remained there as monuments of the fearful battle. Large boulders were torn from the shore and swept into the stream, and the solitary fir which was wont to mark the landing-place of the ferry became a victim to the warring elements, though ordinarily it stands three feet above high water. The slow, awful strength of the infuriated waters was so apparent that it seemed as if they must rend the great gorge in twain and escape from their thraldom by some new road; but there was only one gateway open for them, and as they could not break the mile-wide dam in two, they lifted it up bodily and swept away beneath, still raging, but completely conquered by the armies of the Frost King. Having thus succumbed to this inevitable humiliation, the water allowed the ice to rest above it, accepting the yoke which it could not break despite its boasted strength. And now the victor rests quietly-torn and ragged, it is true, but invincible; and so it will remain until the mightier beams of the spring sun deprive it of its strength and once more restore Niagara to its accustomed freedom. The bridge is nearly a mile in length, extending from a line drawn perpendicularly to Point Lookout, in the American Fark, half way to the railroad bridge, and filling the gorge

from shore to shore. The ice mountain is still in its comparative infancy, but if the wind and mercury are favorable it will soon be in a condition to form a coasting hill for the people as it did during the winter of 1875. The great ice-bridge itself is a counterpart in miniature of boat." an Alpine glacier, and fully as interesting as if ten days of sea-sickness were a necessary preliminary to seeing it. You have the rough, broken surface, the hammocks reaching ten, fifteen, twenty feet into the air, the startling fissures gaping, perhaps, with a depth of thirty feet in the solid ice; and you have the pure snow ice itself in a million strange and inexplicable shapes; but there is an association of terror in this place which does not belong to the genuine glacier, and which na, come from the muffled roar of the waterfall; perchance the thought of 200 feet of water seething and boiling beneath your feet. Many of our readers have stood on the bank beside the Whirlpool Rapids and seen the wrathfal waters mount upward toward the sky in a thousand contending currents as they battle to escape from their prisoning walls. Imagine this agitated surface suddenly becoming petrified, and every broken wave halting just where it was, and this will give an idea of the ice-bridge. Figures are poor make-shifts for assisting the imagination to work, but they will perhaps assist a little in giving an idea of the magnitude of this structure. In thickness it is probably about 60 feet, while the surface of the ice is at least half that distance from the surface of the water. There are crevices 25 or 30 feet in depth, and yet they show no signs of water. As we have said before, the surface of the ice-bridge (or ice-field, for it is really that), is exceedingly rough, and the work of crossing is very fatiguing. Before long, however, a road will be constructed from the American to the Canadian shore, and it will be quite an easy matter to cross. own breast. The first man who crossed the bridge was Mr. Tom Conroy, the well-known guide, who saved a man from the rapids a year or two ago. As Mr. Conroy weighs about 200 pounds, he demonstrated to the satisfaction of the good folks of Niagara the entire safety of the bridge for purposes of locomoquers; it wins without battle. "When we would show any one that he is mistion. Those who doubt its safety are at liberty to attempt the breaking of taken," Pascal declares, "our best its 60 feet of solid ice.

PROPERTY RIGHTS.

It was a servant girl who waited in the ante-room to see Bijah. Her name appeared to be Mary Jane. She sat down with a sort of bounce, and opened the conversation by saying: "I'm going to leave my place, sir." "And live on the interest of your

money, I suppose?" he queried. "I suppose I haven't got a dollar to my name, sir, but I can't stand the conduct of the missus."

"Does she put on airs and act as she owned the whole outfit?" "She has a right to her airs, I sup-pose, but has she a right to say that

my beau shan't come to the house? Has she a right to come into the kitchen and turn him right out doors?" "Has that happened?"

"It has, sir. A week ago she told me that my William must never come again, and last night, just as he had hung up his overcoat and got his feet in the warm oven, the missus entered and turned him square out-doors, and she said she'd send me after him if I said one word! Think of the hinsult on William! Think of the hinsult on me!"

"I will," calmly replied the old man, as he carefully scratched his leg with the stove-poker.

"And you'll advise me to leave at once, and you'll help me get a good

"Mary Jane," he observed as he reanv placed the poker, "you don't seem to understand. Your employer was simply maintaining her property rights when she ordered your William to cool his heels on the outside of the house. While he may be your lover, he was still a trespasser. While he may have entertained for you the most intense affection, he had no right in law to push his feet into the oven of a private stove. The lady was simply defending her property rights."

"And must my William be turned out doors?" she plaintively asked. "He must. Such is law. But if you desire to meet William at the gate the law makes you a pedestrian and gives you rights and privileges which the whole family in the house is bound to respect."

"But it's too cold to stand at the gate," she protested.

"But your employer is not responsible for the weather, Mary Jane. If you feel that you must meet William once a week why not suggest to him to buy a cord of wood and build a bontire on some vacant lot? Indeed, I own a lot on Twenty-fourth street, which you can have without charge. You can sit there on a bench with an umbrella over you, toes to the fire, and defy all the laws in the land."

"I'll never do it, sir!" "You won't?"

"Never, sir! I would never sit in a vacant lot before a bonfire in winter if have to die an old maid!" "Well, then, take two old stove covers, heat them up, and each of you

can stand on one as you discourse over the gate. If you keep the feet warm in cold weather you'll never get a chill. I have two old covers here which I'll lend you.

"I'll never take 'em, sir! I'll never stand on no stove cover to spark my future husband!"

"And I don't suppose he'd hire a I NEW TO FITHENT FOR Consum

admit to him that he is right so far. He will be satisfied with this acknowledgment that he was not wrong in his judgment, but only inadvertent in not looking at the whole of the case." And tact never had a higher exposition. Yet tact is as different from cunning as it is again from falsehood. Cunning goes about seeking devious ways; it feeds on itself; it becomes a disease; it deceives itself and debases itself all the time that tact is moving on serenely in a loftier atmosphere_ loftier, at any rate, since tact is at least the child of intellect, while cunning is often the offspring of mere idiocy.

There is nothing more useful in a family, as a cushion to every fall, a buffer to every blow, than this agreeable tact; it always knows the right thing to say, the exact thing to do; it knows how to lift the pleasant hand at the very moment for smoothing ruffled plumage; it knows on debatable questions how to put others into such good humor that it can carry its point: it turns conversation from dangerous approaches; it never sees what is best unseen; it does not answer to that which requires a scathing reply if

heard at all; it remembers names and faces, it has the apropos anecdote; if it does not go out of the way to flatter, neither does it go out of the way to blame; where it cannot praise it is silent, and it never consents to mortify

Once in a while, when some great blunder is made that no tact ever quite repairs, we are led to wonder what the world would be without it. Somebody once said that without hope the world would be naught, for, destitute of that. we should not perform the simplest operations of life; we should not go out of the door lest we should fall down; we should not lift our hand to our head lest it should remain there. Quite as badly off should we be without tact; all the flavor of life would be crude as some undisguised acid; there would be a

perpetual recoil among the atoms of family and social life as of oil and water; every roughness would rasp, every sharp thing would hit and hurt; peace, harmony and enjoyment would be things of no existence. Certainly it must be conceded that tact is to our

nerves what beneficence is to our morals. It is, moreover, a thing casily cultivated; its presence is one of the sure signs of gentle breeding, and its absence always leads to believe people sprung from clowns; for, save for the awkward exceptions always acknowledged to prove the rule, where people of culture and of gentle behavior are to be found, there is tact to be found with them.-Harper's Bazar.

Advertisements.

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be promptly removed from pastures where the malady has made its appear-

ance, and always kept at a distance from diseased ones. Animals dying from the ailment should be at once buried deeply, together with their litter and manure; the place where they have been should be thoroughly disinfected; care should be taken that dogs and pigs do not get to the bodies, otherwise they will spread the disease. As it is contagious to man as well as to animals, all raw sores, however small, on the hands and faces of those who attend infected animals, should be promptly cauterized with lunar caustic, and both before and after handling such animals one should wash well with soap and water in which a small quantity of carbolic acid has been dissolved.

Generally the disease acts so rapidly that there is little time for the use of remedies. In slower cases, the bowels should be acted upon with Glauber salts, and afterwards mineral acids, antiseptics, tonics and stimulants should be used. A remedy strongly recommended is the following: For cattle, give morning and night a drench composed of sixty drops of nitro-muriatic acid, three grains of bichromate of potaesa and two drachms chlorate of potassa dissolved in two quarts of water; and at noon give a drench composed of thirty grains of sulphate of quinine, one drachm of iodide of potassium and two drachms of bisulphate of soda in a pint of water. If one of these cannot be obtained, give the others, as directed. In case the animal shows signs of weakness and sinks rapidly, give every hour a solution of camphor in sweet spirits of niter, made by dissolving an ounce of gum camphor in eight ounces of niter and dividing into four doses. Each dose should be mixed with about a pint of water before it is given .- Rural New Yorker.

Cows.

Treat them generously and kindly, but do not keep them fat, unless they are to be turned off for beef. A cow is a machine, a laboratory, for converting raw materials into milk. If little be given, little will be received. All animals should have exercise, especially those kept for breeding. Some of them are naturally lazy, but they will be better for stirring about in the open air. It is cruel to keep animals tied up or shut up for days at a time. They They need light, too. Direct sunshine exerts a powerful influence for good on animals, as well as for plants. Do not overlook a good supply of pure water two or three times a day; or good ventilation and proper clearing of stables. When the ground is frozen and covered with snow, it may be well enough, on pleasant days, to scatter the fodder and allow the stock plenty of room to pick it up, but when it is muddy, no one but a sloven will fodder on the ground. Good racks should be made for the sake of convenience and economy.

Calves and Sheep.

Lard and kerosene are good to keep lice from calves; sulphur mixed with salt is good to drive ticks from sheep. Calves, like all animals, should be kept growing from birth to maturity. Here is one place where the profit comes in. There is always a loss of time and feed, and more, too, by allowing young animals to "stand still" for six months or more of the year. Sheep are well clothed, and need shelter from snow adjusted by giving any desired obliquity

looked to. To this end wet lands should in when the water is boiling and keep be drained and healthy animals should it boiling until done. This is to be served hot with a rich sauce.

> ESCALLOPED POTATOES .- When the potatoes are thoroughly boiled, mash them and rub them through & colander: to a pound of potatoes put about half an onnce of butter and a tablespoonful of milk: mix them well together, then put them into scallop shells or a deep dish; make them smooth at the top, cross a knife over them, strew a few tine bread crumbs on them, sprinkle with a few drops of melted butter, and then set them in the oven; when they are browned at the top take them carefully out and brown the other side. The dish or shell in which they are browned should be previously buttered.

CHICKEN PUDDING .- Cut up a pair of young chickens, put them into a stewing-pan with enough water to tight last night, and feel terribly cover, adding two tablespoonfuls of butter; pepper and salt to suit the taste; let stew gently until about halfcooked; then take out the chickens and let cool, pouring the gravy into a separate dish. Prepare a batter of a ancestors was an Irishman; and all my quart of milk, six well-beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of baking powder, a little salt and sifted flour to mix to the proper thickness. Put a layer of chicken at the bottom of the pudding dish and pour over some of the batter, then another layer of chicken and more batter, and so on, having batter on top. Bake for one-half hour, or even longer, in a hot oven. Beat an egg into the gravy reserved, let it boil up and send to the table to be served

Scientific.

with the pudding.

A New Microphone.- A late number of the Electrician contains a description of a new microphone, invented by M. Trouve. The apparatus has the you?" appearance of a dark lantern, the candle of which is replaced by a stick of carbon. It consists of two disks of carbon, between which a carbon penoil, pointed at both ends, plays loosely in small cavities. The whole is enclosed in a kind of lantern, and thus constructed the microphone may be carried in the pocket without injury; its sensibility is augmented, and it is extremely convenient for many experiments. If the instrument is placed upon a watch the ticking is reproduced at a distance by the telephone, together with the sound of talking, the noise of footsteps, or the slightest vibration of the table due to any contact with it. If blance to the Hon. Mr. X. !" The the microphone is suspended by the conducting wires, it is extremely sensitive to atmospheric vibrations, reproducing words spoken at a distance of twenty-five yards from the microphone, while, on the other hand, the ticking of a watch placed upon the stand, or slight contacts with the table on which the latter is placed, are scarcely heard in the distant telephone. Thus sus-pended in the middle of an apartment, the microphone reveals all its secrets, the timbre of the voice being as perfect

as though two telephones were used. Whether the instrument be suspended or not, the sounds produced by an insect imprisoned within it are magnife l and reproduced. In another form of the instrument the two disks of carbon are supported by a central stem, the carbon pencil being placed laterally. The upper disk is movable upon the stem, so that the instrument may be and rain, and perhaps from the very | to the carbon pencil. In any form of | monary and Bronchial Organs.

course of reasoning promulgated by him | long struggle ensues, and now another some years ago in his works on floods, etc.



-"Could you tell me, sir, which is the other side of the street?" On being told that it was across the way, the tight one said, "That's what I said; but a ellow over there sent me over here."

-When the lights are low and a fellow occupies the same big rockingchair with his girl, how he does wish he was at the North Pole, where it would be six months till morning.-St. Louis Spirit.

-"Man and wife are all one, are they?" said she. "Yes: what of it? said he suspiciously. "Why, in that case," said his wife, "I came home awfully ashamed of myself this morning." He said never a word.

-"Major, how did yees iver lose that leg?"-"Why, Pat, one of my blood that came from him was in my left leg. So I had it cut oil."--"By the powers," said Pat, "it's a pity that it hadn't settled in your head!'

-"Oh, save my wife!" shouted a man whose wife had fallen overboard in the Hudson River, recently. They succeeded in rescuing her. Her husband tenderly embraced her, saying, "My dear, if yon had been lost, what should I have done? I shall not let you carry the pocket book again."

-On a steamer recently crossing the ocean, a traveler remarked to a very stylish, but pale-looking American belle, "What, you sea-sick?" Looking around at the rest of the company leaning over the bulwarks, the unhappy lady faltered out, "Y-y-ou don't s-s-suppose I'd be out of fashion, do

-It was an awful poor, rawboned-looking beast, and no wonder the other man didn't appear greatly inclined to trade. "That's a fine horse!" said the proprietor of the animal, to encourage him-"a royal horse, and-

"Yes!" quietly interrupted the other, "there's the prints of whales on his back now!"

The meeting adjourned.-Bridgeport Standard. -David Crockett once visited a menagerie at Washington, and, pausing a words were scarcely spoken, when he turned, and, to his astonishment, saw standing at his side the very man whom he had complimented. "I beg your pardon," said the gallant colonel: " would not have made the remark had I known you were near me, and I am ready to make the most humble apology for my unpardonable rudeness; but-

looking first at the insulted member of Congress, whose face was anything but lovely, and then at the animal compared to him-"hang it if I can tell whether I ought to apologize to you or to the monkey!"

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Puland they die together. I now leave the fierce combatants for the night. In the morning I find that every black is killed, and four red soldiers are dead, and two others cannot long survive. The legs and antennie and mutilated bodies of the dead warriors are strewn about, every fragment showing conspicuously on the white marble. Out of the twenty, fourteen are dead and two nearly life less-only four have survived. I put some drops of water and moistened sugar under the glass for the surviving heroes; two find the water and drink.

I now repair to the battle-field. The struggle is over-not a black to be seen, but a column of the red invaders is emerging from a large cavity that leads to the numerous galleries and underground chambers of these industrious blacks, and each invader is carrying a larva or pupa. I follow the column, which is from four to five inches in width, to the nest of red ants before mentioned. There is a wide opening in the side of this nest, down

which they all disappear and leave their burdens, and again start for more plunder. All day long these powerful marauders are engaged in this work. They carry a larva or pupa carefully, and drop it on being disturbed. But what does this mean? Every little while a red warrior comes

out with a black bundle, which he carries as carefully as he does the pupa or larva. I stop him to inquire into the matter; he drops his bundle, which immediately unrolls, and lo! it is a lively black ant, apparently unhurt, and, to my eye, no way different

from the warrior with whom he was so fiercely fighting. The books which I have read on the

subject inform me that "the red ants carry the pupe and larvæ of the blacks to their nest, where they rear them for slaves, but they never capture the adult ant, for it would not stay in the new home if they did." But these ants certainly carried a great number of adult blacks to their nest, and I am quite sure they did not run away, but stayed and helped to nurse and feed the larvæ. I capture several of the red marauders with their victims, and place them under the glass. The reds now pay no attention to the blacks. but simply try to make their escape.

I take larvæ and lay them on a leaf, and put them under the glass also, and place moistened sugar in their reach. Very soon the blacks are feeding the helpless larvæ. I remove the glass cover; the reds immediately run away, but the blacks stay and continue to sip the moistened sugar and feed the young. I hold a magnifying glass over them, and find the little larvæ raise up their heads and open their mouths to be fed, very much like young birds. I now take the larvæ, together with the nurses, and place them near the nest of red ants. I soon lose sight

of the nurses, but the larvæ are quickly taken into the nest by the red soldiers.—Harper's Magazine for January.

-The Italian Government has suppressed Satan, a Communist paper pube lished at Cesena. Stanley.-Antioch Ledger.

A PECULIAR BUT EFFECTIVE CURE. Henry Stanley, a resident of Antioch,

has suffered severely since June last, with rheumatism. From a strong, robust man he was reduced almost to a skeleton; the joints, especially of the knees, were stiff and swollen, the cords and ligaments contracted, and the case was altogether a serious one. Some one of the butcher boys suggested to Stanley the idea of bathing in and drinking blood. He was taken to McMaster's slaughter-house and treated accordingly with most astonishing results. Placed in position to receive the warm sunshine his limbs were bathed in warm blood fresh from the slaughtered animals; as soon as the blood was dried upon his legs they were wrapped in a fresh sheep's pelt, another being bound across the back; he also drank freely of beef blood. In two days after commencing this treatment Stanley discarded the use of his crutches, and he is apparently a sound man. He has the full use of his limbs, the swelled joints are in a natural state, and he daily gains rapidly in strength. This is to us a new remedy, and, whether like results would follow in all cases of rheumatism, is a matter of conjecture,

hall?" "He wouldn't, sir-he'd see you blessed first!"

Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, an. ... Chronic and Nervous Disorders. "You might go down on the ferry NOT A DRUG but Nature's own life-giving element. It does not cure by substituting one disease for

"We never will, sir." "Well, then, obdurate Mary ane, I

can't help you any, and it doesn't seem to me that you really love your William. Good-day, rash girl." "And good-day to you, sir!" she re-

REMARKABLE CURRS IN CHEONIC AND NERVOUS DISEAplied as she bounced out and upset a ses, which are attracting wide attention. boot-black who was waiting to hire five REFER BY PERMISSION 10 Rt. Rev. JNO. J.KEANE, Bish-opof Richmond. cents of Bijah till after New Year's at ten per cent. interest .- Detroit Free Va.; Hon, WM. D. KELLEY, Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, T. S. ARTHUR, and others who have used

----TACT.

Many people are so ignorant of all the conveniances and proprieties of life that they have no other idea of tact than as a species of hypocrisy, and never fail, on opportunity, to characterize it as such. But to the mind capable of the least discrimination the two are as wide apart as are the North and South Poles. For hypocrisy is the dumb-show of lying, but tact is rather a method employed to avoid lying. Hypocrisy says: "There is no pit here," and skips gayly across; but tact, saying nothing at all about the pit, cries: "Ah, how pleasant it is in the

other direction; let us go that way!" Hypocrisy never hesitates at a lie; tact never allows occasion for one. Tact is, in fact, the great lubricator of life; it oils the machinery, smooths away trouble, looks far ahead, per-

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Tact has, moreover, a way of surmounting difficulties that no other power has. Hypocrisy, so to say, burns its ships behind it; it puts its back against a lie and fights, but tact always keeps its retreat open, and always has forces in reserve. Tact seldom makes the assault, it never con-

does not suppress the truth; it simply prevents reference to the facts; it has a sort of self-respect which does not blazon its affairs abroad, it does not consider itself as using deceit when merely keeping its own business in its

