Nests. Arrange your roosts all on one level, not one above another, as is too often done. The fowls will fight for the top perch when one is higher than the other. It is better to have the perches lie in notches in cross pieces, on posts, and not touch the sides of the house. They will not then infect the building with parasites, and can be taken out and cleansed easily. Roosts raised from two and a half to three feet are high enough for ordinary sized birds, but roosts one foot and a half from the floor are high enough for Asiatics.

For drinking purposes, an open ves-sel or dish is better than a fountain, as it can be more thoroughly cleansed. The vessel should be covered with a grating of wire or lath sufficiently open to permit the birds to put their heads through to drink, but sloping enough to prevent them from walking on it, or sitting on the edge of the vessel and soiling the water. A similar arrangement should be used for vessels intended for soft food. Hoppers should be used for grain, crushed oyster shell and bone, that have a hole near the bottom edge, with a small tray in front to catch the grain, etc., so that no more will run out than the birds consume.

The nests can be arranged economically in boxes three and a half feet long, fifteen inches wide, the front and the ends eight inches high, the back three inches. The roof should be two feet wide, and slope from the front of the box upward and backward, so as when set against the wall, to leave a passage under the roof, behind the box, open at both ends, for the fowls to pass in that way, as the front will be all closed. One board of the roof, next to the front, should be hung with hinges, so that it can be lifted up to get at the eggs and nests. This box will hold three nests, each a foot square inside, and four or five inches eep, with one side of two of the boxes high enough to form partitions between the nest, when set in the box. A number of such nest boxes can be placed next the wall either on the floor or raised about two feet on shelves, an arrangement that will give more floor room. The sloping roots will prevent the fowls from soiling the boxes. There should be no fixtures; all should be portable, so as to facilitate thoroughly whitewashing and cleaning .- Rural New Yorker.

#### Agricultural Notes.

A good butter cow ought not to eat less than from six to eight quarts of health and thrift.

An English farmer, very successful during ten years in fattening cattle and sheep, supplied a ration made as follows: Eight bushels corn soaked in ten pails water two days; then simmer for an hour; afterward mix with fourteen pounds coarse, cheap sugar, and commingle with cut straw, hay or other

The process of curing sowed corn necessarily occupies some time, since when first cut it contains eighty per cent. of water. One of the best ways of curing sowed corn is to bind it and set it up in stocks, as all corn is cut and set up. It the bundles are of good size and well bound, and the stocks are well put together, being securely bound at the top, the fodder will cure nicely and keep until fed out in the

White grubs at the root of cabbages may be destroyed as follows: Loosen the earth close to the root with a hoe, even so much as to disturb the plant a little. Make a solution of one part of soft soap to twelve of soft water, and pour about the root in close contact with the plant. One-fourth of a pint of this solution to a plant two or three times during the season is sufficient. Weaker suds poured on the top would destroy the green worm.

We condemn the practice of heaping up the earth about the stems of fruit trees as generally recommended. Some say this mound will steady newlyaway mice. The only effects of this mound, to our thinking, are to soften the bark underneath, rendering it more sensitive to the alternations of freezing and thawing of February and March; and to induce sprouts from the parts so covered .-- Ex.

Having placed your bees into winter quarters, store your mind with bee literature, for it will make you wise and successful, and then make hives and boxes for next season's operations, or procure them of some reliable dealer. This is very often the most economical way-but don't wait until next spring before you send your order for them, and then get them by express. Order them early and get them by freight, thereby saving expense and worry.—American Bee Journal.

### Domestic.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S JUGGLERY .--It sounds like a very good motto, "One thing at a time, and that done well;" but we housekeepers know that it would never answer for us. We must do a great many things at a time, or at least keep a great many wheels in motion at once, or there will be a sad deficiency in some department. The household profession calls tor a skill somewhat like that of the Chinese jugglers, who keep a dozen or two balls in the air at the same time, catching and tossing each at precisely the right moment, and never allowing

one to fall. According as a housekeeper is able to keep a great number of irons in the fire at once without burning any, will be her general success. She must have an eye on the oven, the kettle and the sauce-pan, the baby and the threeyear-old, and very likely be setting the table for dinner, all at once. For none of these things can go on well without her constant supervision. Housekeeping may go on as regularly as clock-work, and yet be very unlike clock-work in one respect. You cannot wind it up and set it going in the morning and then have it run on alone for the rest of the day. The winding and grinding process has to go on continually.

I think this "jugglery" is the hard-They were obliged to toss and miss down the horizontal cutting may be their balls a great many thousands of commenced.

down. This, of course, delayed matters and was very fatiguing. Finally of the bravest guide Valais ever had, farmer.

times before they succeeded in performing their wonderful feats. The best housekeepers could tell you a great many tales of burnt pie-crust, and upset cream pitchers, and heavy cake when company was coming, and many tears dropped over the ironing board, before they arrived at their present state of perfection. So take courage, and be content to gain skill little by little. Systematize your work so that you can keep many things in hand at once. Thus you may save a great deal of precious time to do what you please with. If you wait to fully finish off one thing before you begin another, you will all your life realize the truth of the old saying, that "a woman's work is never done."-Rural New Yorker.

Household Receipts. STINGS AND BITES.—Carbonate of soda wet and applied externally to the bite of a spider, or any venomous creature, will neutralize the poisonous effect almost instantly. It acts like a charm in the case of snake-bite.

CURE FOR COLDS .- To make candied lemon or peppermint for colds, boil one and one-half pounds of sugar in a half-pint of water till it begins to candy round the sides; put in eight drops of essence; pour it upon buttered paper, and cut it with a knife.

CROUP PREVENTIVE.-First get a piece of chamois skin, make it like a little bib, cut the neck and sew on tapes to tie it on; then melt together some tallow and pine tar; rub some of this in the chamois, and let the child wear it all the time. Renew with the tar occasionally.

TOOTHACHE. - For toothache, take equal parts of camphor, sulphuric ether, ammonia, laudanum, tincture of cayenne, and one eighth part of oil of cloves. Mix well together. Saturate with the liquid a small piece of cotton, and apply to the cavity of the diseased tooth, and the pain will cease

TREATMENT OF BOILS. - Boils should be brought to a head by warm poultices of camomile tlowers, or boiled white lily root, or onion root by fermentation with hot water, or by stimulating plasters. When ripe they should be destroyed by a needle or a lancet. But this should not be attempted until they are fully proved.

HOARSENESS. - A writer in the Medical Record cites a number of cases in which borax is proved a most effectual remedy in certain forms of colds. He states that in sudden hoarseness. or loss of voice in public speakers or singers from colds, relief for an hour or so, as if by magic, may be often obmeal per day, but not clear corn meal. | tained by slowly dissolving, partially Bran is not worth much to make but- swallowing, a lump of borax the size ter, but mixed with corn meal gives of a garden pea, or about three or four grains, held in the mouth for ten minutes before speaking or singing. This produces a profuse secretion of saliva, or "watering" of the mouth and throat—probably restoring the voice or tone to the dried vocal cords, just as "wetting" brings back the missing notes to a flute when it is too dry.

## Scientific.

It is pointed out that the factor of safety or stability of the Cleopatra's Needle is too small. As it stands, it is already calculated to bear a pressure of 90 lbs. to the square foot, whereas the force of no hurricane is believed to exceed 25 lbs. to the foot. Mr. John Holden, architect of Manchester, recalls the fact that on the 7th day of February, 1868, the pressure registered at the Liverpool Observatory was over 60 lbs. to the square foot. The instrument, in charge of Mr. Hartnup, only registered up to 60 lbs.; but his opinion was that the pressure reached between 70 lbs. and 80 lbs. to the square foot. At Liverpool, on the 27th of September, 1875, the pressure registered was 70 lbs. to the square foot; and at the same place some time in April, 1867, the pressure was 45 lbs. At Sydney, Australia, on the 10th of September, 1876, the Government Astronomer reports "that the wind in some of the gusts lasting several minutes attained the extraordinary velocity of 153 miles an hour, equal to a pressure of 117 lbs. to the square foot; and during twelve planted trees, and will also tend to keep | minutes between twelve and half-past the velocity of the wind was 112 miles per hour." The question of the velocity and pressure of the wind is of great importance, especially in the manufacturing districts; and for many years the firm of which Mr. Holden is a member, in calculating the stability of factory chimneys, has assumed the pressure to be not less than 80 lbs. to 90 lbs. on the square foot.—Engineer.

> A Novelty in Illuminated Dials .-Apropos of illuminated watch faces and clock dials, to which attention has recently been directed, M. Recordon, of Paris, communicates the fact to one of our French exchanges that two years ago he took out a patent for, and has since been manufacturing, illuminated dials on an entirely different principle from those produced by the use of chemicals. His device is this: A Geissler tube containing a gas which gives a brilliant light is placed on the dial; a battery about the size of a thimble is attached as an ornament to the watch chain, and a miniature induction coil is also hidden in the latter. When it becomes desirable to consult pressed, the current passes into the coil, then into the Geissler tube, and illuminates the dial. The portable battery used for this purpose is that of Trouve, which, in a small compass, has considerable strength. Reduced to the size of a thimble, it is still sufficiently strong in its action to last a year. M. Recordon also applies the same principle to the illumination of clock faces.

The Tunnel under the British Channel. The reason why the Channel Tunnel Company recently ceased their operations in St. Margaret's Bay is stated to on the head of a pedestrian-"Fatal be that, when the reports as to the soundings between Sangatte and St. Margaret's Bay were handed in by the surveyors, it was found that to cut a tunnel between those points would entail an enormous amount of work in sinking. The site in question has, therefore, been finally abandoned. The scheme now before the company pro- ent st. A party of six were being convides for the sinking of a new shaft at

or close to Dover. The site on the French side at Sangatte, near Boulogne, is still looked Swiss Alps. They advanced in the upon as the best that could be chosen | beginning of the ascent very rapidly. for the commencement of the tunnel. The peak was glistening before them, est lesson for the young housekeeper The shaft sunk there is already 70 and hopes of success cheered their to learn; yet it is one of the possibili- meters in depth, with a diameter of 2 spirits. After a time they came to snow ties. Those "Heathen Chinese" did meters, and the engineers consider that frozen upon the surface which would not acquire all their skill at once. when they have got 10 meters further bear them a few steps and then break and showed us that there was the grave

The engineers of both countries | it came to a point that, in order to agree that the French opening of the tunnel is the most difficult part of the undertaking, as a clayey soil has to be dealt with instead of chalk, and the incursion of water causes much trou-

Some tests have been made at Portsmouth, England, to ascertain the effect of a shot striking the air chamber of a Whitehead torpedo. The first shots were fired from a rifle, but beyond slightly indenting the torpedo, no damage was done. The Gatling gun was then tried at a range of 100 to 200 yards, but it did little more injury than the rifle. It was then fired at pointblank range, when a shot penetrated the chamber, letting the confined air, which was at a pressure of 1,000 pounds per square inch, escape harmlessly.

The gauge attached to steam engines has suggested to M. Berard the idea of applying the same principles to clocks. When the machine is running with uniform velocity the dial point is at zero, and any irregularity is shown by a right or left movement of the pointer: the same gauge can be adapted to the face of the clock, and the needle will indicate if the movement of the hands is regular or not.

#### Dumorous.

-A young man with his first goatee may be said to have a tuft time of

-Garlic is said to be a sovereign remedy for gout. There is no remedy for garlic. —A Jockey calls his horses Kerosene

and Petroleum, because they are a paraffine steeds. -When the Sultan loses his temper,

the ladies of the household speak of him as a harem-scare-'em fellow. —"My friends," said a minister as a

preface of his sermon, "let us say a few

words before we begin. -The gentleman who kissed a lady's 'snowy brow' caught a severe cold,

and has been laid up ever since. -"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend." "Yes, I have

-If a woman were to change her ex, why could she no longer be a hristian?-Because she would be a he a)then.

been straitened by circumstances."

-A romantic young man says that a oung woman's heart is like the moon -it changes continually, but always has a man in it.

-The young man who wrote and

asked his girl to accept a "bucket" of flowers became a little pale when she said she wooden ware it. —Little boy at the opening of a pro-

posed spelling-match-"Let's start fair, grandmother. You take 'Nebuchadnezzar' and I'll take 'cat' -Says a Western editor, "Who

drinks all the whiskey made in the nited States is what staggers us " It is enough to stagger anybody. —A lively lady remarked: "I notice

that these women's rights people are invariably men's lefts." Mr. Dickens used to repeat this with admiration. -It was an apt answer of a young lady, who, being asked where was her

native place, replied, "I have none; I

am the daughter of a Methodist minis-

-A Kentuckian married a girl without previously telling her that one of his legs was built of oak wood, and now she walnut live with him. He pines and sings "Oak gum back to me," but she

won't go .- Norr. Herald. -An emigrant hearing the sunset gun at New York, asked a sailor, What is that?" "Why, that's the sunset!" was the reply. "Sunset!" said Pat. "And does it go down in this

country with such a bang as that?" -Two French ladies are conversing on the qualities and demerits of their own fair sex. Said one, with a twinkle in her beautiful blue eyes, "I have never known but two women who were really perfect." "Who was the other?" asked her companion, with a smile on her fine thin lip.—Herald P. I. Man.

-The Hard-headed Breed.-Sympathizing bystander about an unfortunate man who has been knocked down and stunned by the train. "Poor man! Take him to the station," Injured one (recovering). "Tyek me to the station? What for, then? If aw've dune ony harm to y'or engine, aw's willin' to pay for't."

-It is not true that Bertha Von Hillern has paralysis of the l ... Now, before we complete the word let us retlect. If we go on and say "-egs," some awfully particular folks will stop their subscriptions, and if we say "-imbs" the other crowd will accuse us of mock modesty. Guess we won't finish the sentence. Anyhow, she hasn't got paralysis.

—Logics—Lady (to shopman), after making him turn over all the stock: "There, that's exactly the quality 1 want; but it is green, and I want plumcolor." Insinuating shopman: "You can't do better than take this. Besides, the watch in the dark, a spring is ma'am, it is plum-color." Lady: "What! Plum-color?" Shopman: "Certainly. Only the plums are not ripe!" --Exchange.

> -"A Curious but Melancholy Affair" is the St. Louis Globe-Democrat's heading over a story of a farmer who put his gun-barrel (he did not know it was loaded) into a forge to heat off the rust, and vigorously plied the bellows while standing opposite the muzzle, This is something like the title devised by the Montreal reporter when an iron shutter was blown off of an upper story of a house and descended corner-wise

#### but Unpleasant Accident," THE AVALANCHE.

THE PERILS OF AN ALPINE ASCENT. The following graphic account of the perils of avalanches in the Alps is from Hours of Exercise in the Alps," by the celebrated John Tyndall, the sciducted by two local guides and a famous Alpine guide, Johann Joseph Bennen, over the Haut de Cry, one of the

reach a certain arete, they would be obliged to go up a steep snow field 800 feet high, 150 feet broad at the top and 500 feet at the bottom. During the ascent they sank about one foot deep at every step. After mounting for some distance the two leading men suddenly sunk above their waists .-They were enabled to get out after some struggles, and presently found better footing and came to the conclusion that the snow was accidentally softer there than elsewhere. But Bennen was afraid of starting an avalanche, and said so. They started forward again—but let the book complete the

story: The snow-field split in two about fourteen or lifteen feet above us. The cleft was at first quite narrow, not more than an inch broad. An awful silence ensued, and then it was broken by Bennen's voice:

"Wir sind alle verloren" (we are all lost). His words were slow and solemn, and those who knew him felt what they really meant when spoken by such a man as Bennen. They were his last words. I drove my alpenstock into the snow and brought the weight of my body to bear on it. It went in to within three inches of the top. I then waited. It was an awful moment of suspense. I turned my head toward Benner to see whether he had done the same thing,

To my astonishment, I saw him turn round, face the valley and stretch out both arms. The ground on which we stood began to move slowly, and I felt the utter uselessness of any alpenstock. I soon sank up to my shoulders, and began descending backwards. From this movement I saw nothing of what had happened to the rest of the party.

With a good deal of trouble I succeeded in turning round. The speed of the avalanche increased rapidly, and before long I was covered up with snow and in utter darkness. I was suffocating, when, with a jerk, I suddenly came to the surface again. The rope had caught, most probably on a rock, and this was evidently the moment when it broke. I was on a wave of the avalanche, and saw it before me as I was carried down.

It was the most awful sight I ever witnessed. The head of the avalanche was already at the spot where we had made our last halt. The head alone was preceded by a thick cloud of snowdust; the rest of the avalanche was clear.

Around me I heard the horrid hissng of the snow, and far before me the thundering of the formost part of the avalanche. To prevent myself sinking again I made use of my arms, much in the same way as when swimming in a standing position. At last I noticed that I was moving slower; then I saw the pieces of snow in front of me stop at some yards distance; then the snow straight before me stopped, and I heard on a large scale the same creaking sound that is produced when a heavy cart passes over hard-frozen snow in

I felt that I also had stopped, and instantly threw up both arms to protect my head in case I should again be sucker. covered up. I had stopped, but the snow behind me was still in motion; its pressure on my body was so strong that I thought I should be crushed to death. This tremendous pressure lasted but a short time, and ceased as suddenly as it had begun. I was then covered up with snow coming from behind me. My first impulse was to try and recover my head, but this I could not do. The avalance had frozen by pressure the moment it stopped, and I was frozen in.

Whilst trying vainly to move my irms, I suddenly became aware that the hands as far as the wrists had the faculty of motion. The conclusion was easy; they must be above the snow. I set to work as well as I could; it was time, for I could not have held out much longer. At last I saw a faint glimmer of light. The crust above my head was getting thinner and it let a little air pass, but I could not reach it any more with my hands; the idea struck me that I might pierce it with my breath. After several efforts I succeeded in doing so, and felt suddenly a rush of air towards my mouth; I saw the sky again through a little round hole. A dead sitence reigned around

I was so surprised to be still alive, and so persuaded at the first moment that none of my fellow sufferers had survived that I did not even think of shouting for them. I then made vain efforts to extricate my arms, but found it impossible; the most I could do was to join the ends of my fingers, but they could not reach the snow any longer. After a few minutes I heard a man shouting. What a relief it was to know that I was not the sole survivor! To know that perhaps he was not frozen in and could come to my assistance! I answered. The voice approached, but seemed uncertain where to go, and yet it was quite near.

A sudden exclamation of surprise! Rebot had seen my hands. He cleared my head in an instant, and was about to try to cut me out completely, when I saw a foot above the snow, and so near to me that I could touch it with my arms, although they were not quite free yet. I at once tried to move the foot; it was my poor friend's. A pang of agony shot through me as I saw that the foot did not move. Poor Boissoult had lost sensation, and was perhaps already dead. Rebot did his best; after some time he wished me to help him, so he freed my arms a little more, so that I could make use of them. I could do but little, for Rebot had torn the ax from my shoulder as soon as he had cleared my head (I generally carry an ax separate from my alpenstock, the blade tied to the belt and the handle attached to the left shoulder).

Before coming to me Rebot had helped Nance out of the snow; he was lying nearly horizontally, and was not much covered over. Nance found Bevard, who was upright in the snow, but covered up to the head. After about twenty minutes the two last named guides came up. I was at length taken out; the snow had to be cut with the axe down to my feet, before could be pulled out. A few minutes after 1 o'clock, p. m. we came to my poor friend's face. I wished the body to be taken out completely, but nothing could induce the three guides to work any longer, from the moment they saw that it was too late to save him. I acknowledge that they were as nearly

as incapa ble of doing anything as I was. When I was taken out of the snow the cord had to be cut. We tried the end going towards Bennen, but could not move it; it went straight down

RULES FOR POLITE BEHAVIOUR, 1766.

Do not nudge your neighbor with your elbow; do not scratch yourself; do not betray by any gesture that you are hungry, and do not look eagerly at the food as though you could devour the whole of it. Whoever it be distributing the cut viands, do not hastily present your plate to be served first; \* \* \* \* do not crunch the bones nor break the stones of fruit with your teeth. Do n ot suck the bones to get out the marrow. It is very indecent to touch anything fat, either sauce or syrup, with the fingers, seeing that you are thereby compelled to practice two or three other indecencies, to wipe your hands frequently on your dinner napkin, and so dirty it like a kitchen clout-to wipe them on your bread, which is even more uncleanly, or to lick your fingers, which is the height of impropriety. Be careful not to dip your portion in the dish, or what you are eating into the salt-cellar; do not offer to others what you have already tasted; and take it for a general rule that what has once been on your plate must never be put back in the dish. There is nothing so abominable as to clean or wipe a dish or plate with one's hands; during the dinner do not criticise the meats and sauces or ask to drink first, for it is a great incivility. Carefully avoid talking with the mouth full. It is uncivil to pick one's teeth during the repast either with a knife

or fork. In placing yourself at the table, have the head uncovered. Always wipe your spoon when, after having already used it, you wish to take something from another plate, as there are some people so delicate that they would not partake even of soup, where you had dipped your spoon, having previously carried it to your mouth. Join the lips in eating, so as not to make a lapping noise, like animals. If, unfortunately, you burn yourself, bear it patiently if you can, but if you cannot, take your plate delicately in one hand, and, lifting it up, cover your mouth with the other hand, putting back upon it what burned you, and then you will pass your plate behind you to a lackey.

\* \* \* Do not drink your wine as

though you were tasting it, and do not make two or three draughts of your glass, for that is too familiar, but drink it down at once and resolutely, looking into it as you do so.

One must also take care in drinking not to make any noise in the throat, marking the number of times one swallows, in such a way that the company can count them.

A CURIOUS MODE OF TAKING TURTLE. In the neighborhood of Cuba a peculiar method of securing the turtle is pursued by the natives, advantage being taken of the habits of a species of remora, or sucking-fish, peculiar to those waters. Three or four species of remora are known, having collectively a wide range. The white tailed remora (Echeneis albicanda, Mitch.) trequents our North Atlantic coast, and is sometimes taken in Long Island Sound, where it is known as the shark

The chief peculiarity of all these fish consists in an oval disk on the top of the head and the adjacent parts of the back, the surface of which is crossed by transverse cartilaginous plates, arranged somewhat like the slats of a Venetian blind; on the middle of the under surface are hook-like projections, connected by short bands with the skull and vertebrae, and their upper margin is beset with fine teeth. According to De Blainville, this organ is an anterior dorsal fin, whose rays are split and expanded horizontally on each side instead of standing erect in the usual way. By means of this apparatus, partly suctorial, partly prehensile by the hooks, the remora attaches itself to rocks, ships, floating timber, and the bodies of other fish, especially sharks, which it uses either for anchorage or for labor-saving

The species of remora inhabiting Cuban waters (called Reve, that is, reversed, by the Spaniards, because its back is usually mistaken for its belly) is employed by the native shermen. The boatmen in quest of the turtle carry several reves in a tub, and when they approach their game a properly tethered reve is cast off. On perceiving the turtle the fish quietly attaches itself so firmly that the prize

can be easily secured. Colcomb states that the fish's hold is so strong that it will allow itself to be torn asunder without letting go. This living fish hook is held by means of a ring attached to the remora's tail, and a stout line made of the fiber of palm bark. By a peculiar manipulation the fish is induced to let go its hold upon the turtle when both have been hauled into the boat. The remora is then returned to its tub, to await the discovery of another turtle.

### BEE CULTURE IN EGYPT.

The Egyptians exhibit great skill in their manner of cultivating the bee. The flowers and the harvest are much earlier in upper Egypt than in lower, and the inhabitants profit by this circumstance in regard to their bees. They collect the hives of different villages on large barks, and every proprietor attaches a peculiar mark to his hive: when the boat is loaded, the conductors descend the river slowly, stopping at all places where they can find pasturage for the bees.

After having thus spent three months on the Nile, the hives are returned to the proprietor, and after deducting a small sum due to the boatman for having conducted his hives from one end of Egypt to the other, he finds himself on a sudden enriched with a quantity of honey and wax, which is imme diately sent to the market. This species of industry procures for the Egyptians an abundance of wax and honey, which they export in large quantities to foreign countries.

-As an old colored man and his son stopped in front of an umbrella store. the son saw some umbrellas with covers on them, and questioned his father: "What's de covers on them dar um'rellas for?" "Why, chile, dem's put ober de um'rellas to keep 'em dry when it rains," was the father's re-

-"What do you do for a living?" asked a farmer of a burly beggar, who applied at his door for cold victuals and old clothes. "I don't do nothing much. but travel about," was the answer. "Are you good at traveling?" asked the farmer. "Yes," replied the beggar. "Then let us see you travel," said the

COASTING.

The boys were coasting down Sycamore Street Hill last evening, when John Sanscript and his wife came along. They had been up on Baltimore street visiting, and were on their way home. "Just see them boys, now," said John, as he braced up at the interseetion of Mulberry street. "It really rc-

coast down hill on a sled that way?" "I'id you, John?" "Why, yes; but that's fifty years

Do you know, Jane, that I used to

Sanscript scratched his head contemplatively and then muttered, sotto voice: "Durn my granddaddy's buttons, f I don't try it."

"Try what, dear?" anxiously asked "I'm going to coast just once, to

revive recollections of fifty years ago." Now, John, if I were you-"But you are not me, so don't interfere. Here, sonny" (to a lad who had ust puffed up the hill with his sled) Here, sonny, I'll give you a quarter to let me slide down on your sled

The bargain was eagerly nailed and clinched.

"Be keerful, old man," urged the 'tother till she brings up or you'll git

"Never mind, younker," assured John; "I've been here afore—some years afore, but—"

But what will never be known, for ust then the sled, of its own accord, started down hill, and even John himself has not been able to recall what he was about to observe. The surprise at the sled's unexpected movement was general.

"Look out!" yelled the boy.
"Oh, John!" screamed Mrs. San-

"Whoa, there!" yelled John. But the sled wouldn't whoa. seemed to have set off down that hill to beat its best time. John had chance only to clutch hold of both sides and hold his breath for fear the wind would blow off the top of his head. The only thought he had time to foster was that the boy must have greased the sled's runners as a practical joke. And if this was coasting, he had never coasted. if his recollection served him right.

Two-thirds way down the hill the sled struck an ice hummock, and immediately his course was changed to a parabolic curve.

Whack! bang! crash! clink! The bringing up was awfully sudden and uncertain. Sanscript and the sled disappeared as abrubtly as a shooting star. The latter lay shivered to atoms against a lamp-post, and Sanscript lay shivering in the grocery cellar just opposite. When the off runner of the sled collided with the lamp-post and stopped the vehicle Sanscript rose like a circusleaper and went right on turning twenty somersaults to the second. He went through the grocery window as the circus-leaper goes through a paper hoop. The grocer appeared soon after and compromised upon John paying the

following bill:
Window sash,
Crushed cheese,
Hogshead molasse
Christmas goods,

Then the boy came in with a bill of \$5 for his sled, to say nothing of the loss of a suit of clothes, a surgeon's faces, and the bill of a hackman who conveyed the fainting wife home. In the cooler moments of afterthought Sanscript reckoned it up and discovered that it had cost him \$109.78 to recall recollections of fifty years ago, and required but one minute and five seconds of old Father Time in which to do the recollecting .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

-Justice Bradley at the age of three ears could spell words of four syllables. At this rate of progress he could spell words of eight syllables when he wa six years of age, and words of sixteen syllables when he was twelve, and words of thirty-two when he was twenty-four, and words of sixty-four when he was forty-eight-and just imagine what a frightfully long-syllabled word he will he able to spell should he live to be 96 years old. A prize bologna sausage would sink into insignificance comparison .- Norr. Her-

-The Curious Case of Restitution is mentioned in the Belgain journals. In August last a box containing 18,000 francs' worth of securities was stolen from a farm-house at Ronquieres, in the Commune of Hainault. A short time ago the box was found to have been deposited during the night in the garden belonging to the cure of Henripont, who at once handed it over to the police. It still contained 16,000 francs.

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-The Montreal Police Magistrates want the Dominion Parliament to pass an act "prohibiting detectives and other officials from imparting information, or reporters from publishing the same, unless the documents are accompanied with the written consent of the magistrate presiding over the minds me of the days when I was a lad.

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