## MISCELLANEOUS.

—A Sardinia, (Pa.) physician has taken forty-six needles out of the arms of Mrs. Seeley. She don't know how they came there.

—It is said by an authority that instead of being lean and lank as heretofore, American women are growing round and buxom.

—The quantity of leaf-tobacco sold at Danville, Va., for the year ended Oct. 1 was 27,500,000 pounds, at an average price per 100 of $13.07.

—In Germany a man dare not cut down the trees on his own land without consent of the proper authorities, so zealous is the Government in preserving the forests.

—A recent estimate, made by means of a very intricate testing apparatus, places the rate at which an electric dot travels over a telegraph wire at 16,000 miles per second.

—A Baltimore contemporary complains that clergymen are not well paid in the State of Maryland. The editor mentions one case where "a bright young preacher" got ten dollars a month from a well-to-do congregation.

—A wonderful chasm has recently been discovered in San Luis, Obispo County, California. An adventurous explorer was lowered into it to the depth of 4,000 feet without finding any bottom. The sides of the chasm are covered with magnificent cream-colored stalactites.—*San Francisco Call.*

—A very simple plan for a street railroad has been devised by Dr. H. G. Davis, of Newton, Mass., by which a track and pavement can be put down at about one-half the present cost, and yet be more durable; it will also save a large percentage in repairs.—*Boston Post*

—Mr. Pepper and Mr. Mustard met in Charlotte the other day. That's nothing. Just below, in Warren, Mr. Crabtree and Mr. Minatree had had a fracas; Crabtree struck Minatree with a single-tree and Rountree was a witness.—*Greensboro (N. C.) Workman.*

—A young lady, recently "out," attended her first wedding the other day. On going up to congratulate the bride, her mind became somewhat confused, and having been at a birthday party the day before she could think of nothing better to say than to wish the blushing young matron "many happy returns of the day." And then she wondered why the newly-made husband looked so sour as she passed on.—*Chicago Rambler.*

—Hitherto it has puzzled eminent surgeons to account for sudden death caused by apparently inadequate wounds in the heart, such as those made by the prick, without penetration even, of a needle. Herr Schmey, a student of the Physiological Institute, Berlin, has, however, just discovered that when a needle pricks a certain small spot on the lower border of the upper third of the septum cordis quite instantaneously the movements of the heart are arrested and forever set motionless in death.

—Figures are wonderful things. Here is a sample of what can be done with them: By placing one grain of corn on the first square of a chess board, doubling the number of grains for each succeeding square, the quantity of corn required for the whole board of sixty-four squares would fill 1,844,375 barns, each holding 1,000,000 bushels of 100,000 grains each, bushels round numbers. If the United States grows 1,800,000,000 bushels each year, it would require a little over 550 years to make enough.—*Chicago Herald.*

—When a Chinese boy is one month old his head is shaved and a bladder is drawn over it, and as his head grows the bladder bursts and the queue sprouts forth. The first shave is made the occasion of a magnificent banque', and the guests are expected to make the host a handsome present in coin for the newly-shaven baby, with which a bank account is started to his credit. This is the most pleasant feature of the affair for the baby, as the razor always pulls, and he can not take part in the feast.—*Chicago Times.*

## NOVELTIES OF CHINESE COSTUME.

**Nothing Fits Except His Stockings, Jackets and Caps.**

The principal feature about a Chinaman's costume is the fact that nothing ever fits but his stockings. His clothing consits really, of three or four shirts, or garments made after the fashion of a shirt, each opening in front and having five buttons, a sacred number. These buttons are never in a straight row, but in a sort of semi-circle half around the body. The outer garments have sleeves a foot longer than the arm, a fact which affords abundant opportunities for theft.

A Chinaman's jackets are his thermometer. He will say: "To-day is three jackets cold, and if it increases at this rate, to-morrow will be four or five jackets cold."

Their shoes are well known, and their caps are of three or four different forms. One they call the "watermelon cap," of the shape of half a watermelon, having no front-piece, but instead, a knob on the top by which it is handled. The second is like a round top felt hat with the sides turned up, and others are of various shapes. The color of the knob on top of the hat is the sign of rank among mandarins. The lowest wear a gilt knob, then a white stone, a clear crystal, a pale blue stone, a deep blue, a pale red and a deep red, in order of rank. Yellow may only be worn by the Emperor's family, but as a mark of respect to age, men over sixty years by special edicts are allowed to wear yellow, this always entitling them to great consideration among all classes.

The dude pantaloon probably originated among the Chinese, for, from the dawn of history, on state occasions, officials and dressy persons will wear a sort of pantaloon, fitting as tightly as possible to the leg and each leg being entirely separate from its fellow. These trousers are of silk or satin, and the legs are held in place by being fastened to a waistband or belt around the body. On the approach of cold weather the Chinese increase the number of their garments, until sometimes they are like animated bales of cotton, their arms being forced into a, nearly horizontal position; nor do they take off their masses of clothing until the return of spring.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

## A QUAKER WEDDING.

**The Marriage Ceremony According to the Orthodox Friend Quaker Prescription.**

A Quaker wedding is not the uncouth affair which the description given would lead the reader to suppose, but is, on the contrary, a solemn and impressive ceremony, decorous and orderly in the extreme. The prospective bride and groom pass meeting three or four weeks before the day set for the marriage. That is, they appear in the meeting to which the bride belongs, and a declaration of their intention is publicly made. If no obstacle appears between the "passing" and the wedding day, the clerk of the meeting prepares the marriage certificate, large enough always to contain many signatures. When the wedding day arrives all the front seats on the men's side of the house are reserved for the wedding. It is not necessarily on a fifth day, as stated, but upon whatever day of the week, except the first day, the regular meeting for worship is held in that district. After the meeting is "settled into stillness," the wedding party enters, the bride leaning on the arm of the bridegroom; they take seats together, not on opposite sides of the house, under the minister's gallery, (on the men's side of course,) facing the congregation, not with their backs to it. The bridesmaids and groomsmen, ranging in number from four to eight, follow the bride and groom and take the front seats. Then the parents of the contracting parties, and other relatives and friends arrive and occupy the remainder of the reserved space. After all are seated there is a half hour or more of silence, or sometimes a prayer or short sermon, then the ceremony takes place. The groom rises and gives his hand to the bride, who rises by his side, he still retaining her hand. He says nothing about his worldly goods as stated, but repeats gravely these words: "In the presence of the Lord and this assembly, I take Mary Penn to be my wife, promising, by Divine assistance, to be unto her a faithful and loving husband until death shall separate us." She repeats a corresponding formula, and they sit down. A table is then placed before the pair, upon which is spread the marriage certificate. They sign it, the relatives and friends sign it, and after another interval of silence, a minister or elder rises in the gallery and says quietly: "The wedding company may now retire." The newly married man gives his arm to his wife and they pass out, as they have entered, together. The bridesmaids and groomsmen follow in pairs, the rest of the company follow them, and not until the last carriage is driven away does the minister at the head of the gallery shake hands with his next neighbor as a signal that the meeting is dismissed. In accordance with ancient usage, two overseers are appointed to be present at the wedding breakfast to see to it that a proper decorum is preserved, and the clerk enters the marriage on the records of the meeting.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

## The Scottish Language.

In adjectives of quality Scotch is extremely rich. Many of them are remarkably expressive. To give their meaning in English it is requisite to use in many cases several words. Gruesome, eerie, weirdlike, for example, have in English no exact equivalents; their meaning can be expressed only by a periphrase. The more frequent terminations for derivative articles are ie, fu, some, less, ish; as couthie, kindly, carefu', careful, waesome, woeful, thoughtless, fairish, pretty good. Others are if and le, as waukif, wakeful, kittle, difficult, smittle, infectious. After the comparative degree, nor, as and be are used instead of than. Be with an adjective in the positive degree gives an emphatic comparative. Young be you means decidedly younger. Beside verra, very, several other words are used to express the superlative absolute, such as real, richt, unco, byous. Real, richt or unco gude is particularly good. Unco is often used in the sense of the old word uncouth, unknown. Ross in his "Helenore" has an unco din she hears of fouk and play. Byous, though said to belong to Aberdeenshire, is used over a much wider area, and signifies exceedingly out of the common run. The middle east coast dialect has for its strongest form of comparison the peculiar phrase by the eyes, which is probably a corruption of the by the byous. A thing is said to be by the byous when it possesses the quality referred to in a preposterous degree, or in a degree beyond all manner of conception. Fel and gey are also used in comparisons, and signify moderately, fairishly, but sometimes very, or exceedingly. In Perthshire, Fife, Forfarshire, etc., That's fel guid, means exceedingly good. Sair, very, is used with a touch of compassion. The plurals of this and that are thare and thay. Where the Englishman uses these the Scotch use those. Instead of you Scotch has thou. It and us are aspirated chiefly when emphatic. Mines is used for mine, and the old North English relative at is retained. The verb presents several peculiarities. Where the English used ed or d as the termination for the past tense, or for the past participle, Scotch uses very frequently it or t. Thus slipped is slippit, talked, talkit, licked, lickit, wondered, wunn'rt. Told, again, is telt. On the other hand, slept is often sleeped, went, gaed, and saw, seed; bent is bendt, and gone is often went. Let and put, again, make in the past lat and pat, and in the past participle latten and patten. For the men came, you were, Scotch has the men cum'd and you was or wes. Beside the gerund or verbal now in ing it has also the old present participle in and. Instead of the auxiliary do it has div and dow; for shall, sal, for have, hae and for must, maun. Negative sentences are generally formed by using the suffix na, or the word no. Dinna gang, A canna, Div ye no ken? Didna ye see't? Ye maunna do it, mean Do not go, I cannot, Do you not know? Did you not see it? You must not do it. For shall I? wull a? is used, and for will not, wunna. Wha's aucht that? is a curious phrase meaning whose is that? Aucht is from the Anglo Saxon agan, ahan, to own, or to make to own, and is used by Chaucer.—*Scottish Review.*

## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—The Troy *Times* says the light Brahma fowls combine more good qualities than any other breed.

—White lace bedspreads over silk or silesia of some delicate shade, with pillow shams to match, are revived.—*N. Y. Post.*

—In packing bees for winter, see that there is an abundance of ventilation, not only through the combs, so that the bees can at any time during the winter have access to their supplies, but at the bottom of the hive, so that they can have plenty of fresh air.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Plates should always be sent to the table warm for dinner. The best method is to dip them in boiling hot water and let them remain for a few moments. Dry quickly, pile and set on the table. Tea cups should always be dipped in hot water before pouring in the tea.

—American farmers find that turnips or ruta-bagas leave the land clean from weeds, but much less fertile than before they were grown. English farmers say the turnip is a renovating crop, but it is so only by feeding the crop on the ground where grown, together with much grain or oil meal.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—To polish wood floors of black walnut and ash: Moisten a soft flannel cloth with kerosene oil, rub the wood with it and then with a very soft, clean and dry flannel. If this work is trusted wholly to a maid it will very likely not be a success, for too much oil will be used, and that is far worse than to use no oil at all.—*Boston Transcript.*

—To preserve natural flowers, dip the flowers in melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should be just hot enough to maintain its fluidity, and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stalks and moved about for an instant to get rid of the bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, make excellent specimens in this way.—*Toledo Blade.*

—To renovate alpaca or black cashmere dress goods, rip the dress and fold the pieces ready to place into a preparation made as follows: Two ounces of borax; one ounce of gum arabic, dissolved; before adding to the mixture enough hot waver to cover the goods, which should be made very blue with bluing, such as is used in rinsing white clothes. Stand until cold or over night, if needed, one tablespoonful of the extract of logwood can be added; mix well before adding the goods. Press on the wrong side, very wet, with hot irons.—*N. Y. Times.*

## MATERIALS FOR REPAIRS.

**How Farmers May Save Time by Using Forethought and System.**

When a tool or machine is broken or gets out of order on the farm, it always saves time to have the materials for repair at hand. Hours, or even days, may be lost, at a season when time is valuable, for want of some small appliances. Among the materials which every farmer should always have at hand in his tool-house, are the following:

Cords, ropes, twine and packthread—for temporary tying, closing bags, putting up various packages and repairing cushions. Packing needles large enough to take small and strong twine are sometimes a great convenience. Saddlers' and shoemakers' thread is very strong for its size, and may be used for various purposes, besides being always on hand for repairing harness on rainy days, when not convenient to employ a regular mechanic. All these materials may be often secured by merely saving what is frequently thrown away. Twine, for instance, which comes on packages from the dry-goods and other shops, should be carefully assorted and rolled up in neat balls or skeins, and placed in a box specially devoted to it. Wrapping-paper saved in a similar way and carefully packed away may occasionally be of much use.

Another box, with apartments, should contain rivets and screw-bolts of different sizes. Some may be saved from worn-out machines, and others purchased at a small price at hardware stores. A few copper rivets are often useful, as they are easily inserted and secured. Nails, tacks and brads of different sizes, are indispensible. Copper tacks may be sometimes handily used for repairing leather straps and simple harness, as copper is more flexible than iron, and may be bent and easily secured. For the same reason there should be always on hand a supply of copper as well as iron wire; the copper may be substituted for twine in many case to advantage. Strips of sheet-copper, an inch or two in width, are valuable for repairing fractures in wooden tools and machines, by nailing across the fracture.

There should be always on hand a sufficient supply of bolts, screws and extra knives of the mowing and reaping machine, so that immediate repairs may be made when necessary, and the work not stopped in the midst of haying and harvest.

No farm can do without gimlets, awls, augers, bits, wrenches, planes, hammers, and other tools for similar purposes. The work-bench in the workshop being placed against the wall, the various tools should be hung directly over it on the wall, and be always neatly kept in place. The boxes and apartments for holding nails, screws, rivets, cord, etc., should be placed against the further side of the work-bench.—*Country Gentleman.*

## Gentleman Farming in England.

The profits to be made on farming can never be sufficiently large to enable a man to play the gentleman or to make a figure in the hunting-field; nor can they enable his wife to spend her time at lawn tennis parties attired in French fashions, or her daughters to spend their days in singing duets or to be engaged in doing crewel work. A good living may be made by farming, but it is on the condition that the whole family alike are willing to put their shoulder to the wheel, and each, according to his or her strength, age, and capability, give the best of their aid to the objects in view. The profits of farming are too slender to permit any of the members of the household to be idle and entrust their work to others.—*Nineteenth Century.*

## English Ignorance of Geography.

Englishmen with sons to settle find it real difficult to understand the size of separate States of America, or to imagine that Texas exceeds France and England put together; while their capacity for remembering that Arabia is the size of all Europe west of the Vistula, and Brazil just that, is simply nil. Even when they are sincerely anxious to know, great distances puzzle them, and great rivers; and they talk about cities in the Soudan as if that horrible expanse were Lancashire, and wonder why steamers should not ascend the Nile to Khartoum in about ten days. As to climate they know generally, and in the rough, whether a country is cold or hot; but they do not know that climatically, Hong Kong and Pekin are totally different places, that New York can be hotter than Madras or colder than Moscow, or that the reversal of the seasons which they know to be true of the antipodes is true also of the Cape. The writer himself failed to convince a very intelligent Englishman that Christmas was hot weather at the Cape, and that the colony might, therefore, supply grapes to Europe out of season, and was held to be talking nonsense when hinting that the locality whence ice was imported did matter, as all ice was not equally cold. Among the lower classes this ignorance is still more profound, reaching depths which confuse rather than astonish the inquirer, and this about points not in the least remote from daily experience. We have the strongest reason for suspecting that Essex peasants can not believe that the distance from England to Ireland by sea is three times the distance of England from France, or that New Zealand can be five times as far away as North America. Indeed, as a rule, the poor know literally nothing of geography, and have an aversion to learn the simplest facts, strangely in contrast with their interest about the ways of the people "over there." They will listen to any amount of talk about the people of any country that the speaker knows, often with eager interest and intelligence; but they will not even try to learn where that country is, nor what are its physical features. Let any man who doubts this ask the first workman he knows about the Chinese and China, and see how much he knows of the former, and how absolutely nothing of the latter.—*London Spectator.*

## Horse Eaters.

During the siege of Paris hippophagy was a matter of necessity; indeed, toward the concluding months la viande chevaline had become a luxury unattainable by the vast mass of population. Since 1871 the consumption of horse-flesh has gone on steadily increasing. In 1874 the number of horses slaughtered for food in Paris was 4,682. Ten years later the consumption had nearly doubled. In 1883 Paris ate 9,485 horses, 307 asses and forty mules, or not far short of 5,000,000 pounds weight of horse, ass and mule meat. The explanation of this increase is, of course, the high price of beef and mutton in the French capital. While the artisan can purchase a horse steak at less than sixpence a pound, he has to pay three times as much for a cut of beef or mutton. Among the hippophagists of Paris the flesh of the ass and the mule is esteemed even more highly than that of the horse, those delicacies fetching a price fifteen to twenty per cent. higher than viande echevaline.—*St. James' Gazette.*


It is better to be provided with cheap and simple remedies for such common disorders as Coughs, Colds, &c., than to run the risk of contracting a fatal disease. Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam is a sure and safe remedy for all diseases of the lungs and chest. If taken in season it is certain to cure. It has been known and used for many years, and is the best remedy in the world for Coughs, &c.


Azure thing—The cloudless sky.—*Boston Bulletin.*


Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" a sure remedy. *25 cents a box.*


Mem. for the Legal Quidnunc: Is it lawful for a blind man to sue on a bill payable at sight.—*Life.*


Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.


"Here are two frogs that never croak," said a railway man, pointing to the switches on the track.

One of the latest freaks is using leaves for cards. Thus when fashionable persons call on a friend to take their leave they leave their leaves at the door and thereby relieve themselves of the annoyance of personal leave-taking.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Time is money, except when it is counted bicycles; then it is fun.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A man never realizes how rapidly children learn until he begins to buy schoolbooks for them.—*Philadelphia Call.*

At a cheap restaurant: "Will you have a twenty-five cent dinner, sir, or a thirty-five cent one?" "What is the difference between the two?" "Ten cents, sir."—*French Fun.*

The plumber may not be a musician, but he often plays on the pipes.—*Boston Star.*

There is a great deal of flash literature coming over the wires nowadays, yet no one attempts to suppress it.—*Boston Budget.*

When a man's clothes come home from the laundry only half done up it's but another illustration of the irony of fate; and generally he gets so mad that it takes all the starch out of him.—*Boston Courier.*

An Englishman, upon hearing the cackling in a poultry yard, exclaimed: "Oh! this is really henchanting!"

If consistency is a jewel, why isn't it more fashionable to wear it?—*The Dial.*

The cold winds of autumn remind the farmer that it will soon be time to put their cattle under cover. Ye who have steers to shed prepare to shed them now.—*N. Y. Journal.*

Smith smoked a cigar, and somebody said it put him hors de combat. And now Fenderson wants to know if this means "sick as a horse."

With the drunkard life is reel.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

A sigh for nothing—A cipher.—*Somerville Journal.*


"Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c; Liquid, 25c, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.


What is always in fashion? The letter "F."


Stinging, Inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1.


"I yielded him the palm," as the old lady said when she spanked her erring son.


"Rough on Pain." Porous Plaster, for Backache, Pains in the Chest, Rheumatism. 25c.


A Boston agricultural editor says that the best way to preserve peaches is to keep a bull dog in the orchard.


"Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it. Complete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

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## Loss and Gain.

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With bilious fever"

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. Fitzpatrick.

*Dublin, June 6, '81.*

CHAPTER II.

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Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle

Nearly cured me;"

The second made me as well and strong as when a child.

"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious

"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,

"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—

"Incurable!"

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,

And many more are using them with great benefit.

"They almost

Do miracles!" —*Mrs. E. D. Stack.*

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

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| 1 Grand Square Piano | 800 | 10 Gents' Gold Watches, English Movement | 800 |
| 1 Grand Cabinet Organ | 200 | 10 Ladies' " " " " | 600 |
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| 1 Silver Plated Service | 100 | 5 Solitaire Diamond Finger Rings | 400 |
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