Children's Sayings.

Children say many quaint things. Sometimes, too, there is a sort of wit in the piercing directness with which they go to the heart of a question. Mr. Howard Paul, in a collection which he has just published of "Clever Things Said by Children," makes them too clever by half.

The story of the board school student who could not be made to understand the nature of a miracle, and who, instead of giving the answer expected from him, declared that if he saw the moon shining in the daytime he should say it was the sun, and that if his master assured him it was not the sun he should say his master was drunk, appeared originally in an official report. The mingled dullness and ingenuity with which children will sometimes throw new light on a question by their mode of answering it, is often very amusing. In order to explain in a strikingly intelligible manner the necessity of regulating one's conduct, a school-master asks a boy what, when a watch sometimes goes too fast, sometimes too slow, the owner ought to do with it. "Sell it," replies the boy. The reputation for veracity enjoyed by George Washington in America has been made by his admiring fellow-countrymen the subject of innumerable jests; and it appears that some lecturer on moral philosophy, having questioned a pupil as to why Washington's birthday was celebrated more than the lecturer's own birthday, received the prompt answer: "Because he never told a lie."

There can be no doubt as to the sharpness (or as to the insolence) of the boy who, as he was removing the outer part of a piece of cheese, and was told by his father in a tone of remonstrance that he ate the rind, answered: "I am cutting this off for you." Many of the sayings ascribed to innocent little children are at least as rude as they are witty. What else can be said of the daring repartee uttered by the boy who wished first to know whether his grandpapa had been with Noah in the ark, and, being answered curtly in the negative, inquired of the old man how it was that he escaped drowning? There is deep pathos, on the other hand, in the tale of a child who, having been presented with a half-crown, and assured moreover that it was a good one, expressed his regret, saying that if it had been bad he might have kept it, but that as it was good his parents would take it from him. There is drollery sometimes in the navete with which a child will state the character of an action. A young man, for instance, coming home from a party so late that he thought it desirable to take off his boots before walking up-stairs, was told by his infant brother in a commanding position on the stair-case that he need not be afraid of waking the family, since they were "all up."

To stories of the "*enfant terrible*" kind there is really no end; for the terrible child is always among us, and never ceases saying the wrong thing at the wrong moment. It was one of Gavarni's own "*enfants terribles*" who, when a visitor showed the child a packet of bon-bons and said he should give them to him upon going away, called upon the gentleman to depart at once. Some of Gavarni's "*enfants terrible*" were almost too terrible to be funny. They let out the most compromising things about their parents. In English stories of the same type, the "*enfant terrible*" confines himself to identifying a casual acquaintance as the man who kissed his sister on the night of the party. There was not much in the indiscretion committed by a child who had been warned not to make any personal remarks to a gentleman who had recently lost his arm in a battle. "She obeyed orders implicitly until she went to kiss him—'Good-night,' she exclaimed: adding. 'I haven't said anything about your poor arm have I?" Heroes do not as a rule resent allusions to wounds honorably gained. The case may here be mentioned of a boy who in a large assembly caused a general feeling of consternation by claiming a pecuniary reward for exceptional merit just displayed. He had been cautioned not to laugh during the singing of a lady who could not sing without making grimaces, and he was promised sixpence if he succeeded in complying with the injunction given to him. "I want my sixpence, ma," he cried out at the end of a more than usually showy cavatina; "I didn't laugh once." Some of Mr. Howard Paul's best stories of clever sayings by children present, as before observed, the effect of endowing the little ones with a wit beyond their years. The explanation, however, is good, whether "a little girl" gave it or not, of "bearing false witness against your neighbor," to the effect that "it was when nobody did nothing and somebody went and told of it."

Sex of Eggs.

A correspondent of the London *Journal of Horticulture* says in reference to this question:—"Last winter an old poultry keeper told me he could distinguish the sex in eggs. I laughed at him, and was none the less skeptical when he told me the following secret:—Eggs with the air bladder on the center of the crown of the egg will produce cockerels; those with the bladder on one side will produce pullets. The old man was so certain of the truth of this dogma, and his poultry yard so far confirmed it, that I determined to make experiments upon it this year. I have done so, carefully registering the air bladder vertical or bladder on one side, rejecting every one in which it was not decidedly one or the other, as in some it was only very slightly out of the center The following is the result:—Fifty-eight chickens were hatched, three are dead, eleven are yet too young to decide upon their sex. Of the remaining forty-four every one has turned out true to the old man's theory. This, of course, may be an accidental coincidence, but I shall certainly try the experiment again."

Sleep..

"Blessings," exclaimed Sancho, "on him that first invented sleep. It wraps a man all round like a cloak." It is a delicious moment certainly—that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is to come, not past; the limbs have been just tired enough to render the remaining in one posture delightful; the labor of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions come creeping over one—the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more and more, with slow and hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child; the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it like the eye; 'tis closing—'tis more closing—'tis closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to make its airy rounds.—*Leigh Hunt.*

THE British House of Lords will not last long in its present form, according to the London *Truth*, which says that it has only existed up to now because there has never been a democratic House of Commons

New Year's Day.

The Romans named the opening month of the year from the god Janus, whose two faces, the one looking back and the other forward, denoted memory and hope. The early Saxon names *Wolf-monat*, (wolf-month) is said to have been suggested by the fact that the wolves, deprived of their customary they, were won't to prowl round human habitations in quest of food; but it seems quite as probable a theory, that it was suggested by the exteme severity of the reason when Nature, of late so genial, seems harsh and even cruel.

The customary celebrating with rejoicing the opening of the new and unknown year seems common to many ages and nations, so natural is it to hope that what is new may be good, and to trust that however rough our paths may have been, in the coming time we may find the "green pastures" and "the waters of comfort."

In the words of the gentle Elia: "The birth of a new year is of an interest too wide to be pretermitted by king or cobbler." No one ever regarded the First of January with indifference."

It is an old custom to keep the day as a holiday, though it has been the practice of superstitious persons to work a little in the morning with the idea that this course would insure them prosperity and plenty of profitable employment through the year.

In England the celebration commenced on New Year's Eve, when the "Wassail-cup" was carried from house to house by a group of youths and maidens. A prettier custom, originally Scottish, was for the whole family to go in procession to the outer door, and opening it as the last stroke of midnight sounded, welcome in the New Year with words of greeting.

The presentation of New Year's gifts was fashionable as far back as the early days of Rome, and was a custom also of the early Britons. In that day the Druids presented to the people the sacred mistletoe previously cut with religious ceremonies, and friends exchanged presents. Of this custom an old writer says: "As presages are drawn from the first things which are met on the beginning of a day, a week, a year, none can be more pleasing than of those things that are given us." As far back as the reign of Henry the Third it was customary to present New Year's gifts to the reigning monarch, and some sovereigns did not hesitate to extort gifts when they were not freely offered. It was by the help of these annual contributions that Queen Elizabeth kept her magnificent wardrobe well replenished. Gloves, in former times very costly, were frequently offered to sovereigns and high dignitaries. Pins, once a great luxury, were acceptable gifts to ladies. Instead of these presents, their value in money was sometimes given—hence the terms "glove-money," and "pin-money." The more rigid Puritans objected strongly to New Year's presents, as being "a meere relque of paganisme and idolatry."

The First of January, being a week after Christmas, is celebrated by the Churches of England and Rome as the Festival of the Circumcision.

The Christmas and New Year holidays close on the Feast of the Epiphany, January sixth,—Twelfth Day as it is called, being the twelfth from Christmas. Many old superstitious customs are associated with it. The following Monday, when the people returned to the sober realities of working-days, was called in the rural districts Plough, Monday.

Among the events of historic interest connected with New Year's Day may be mentioned the league of William Tell and his brave compatriots, (1308) the commencement of three centuries' resistance of foreign oppression—the coronation of Charles the Second as King of Scotland (1651) when the Scots endeavored to atone by loyalty to the son for their treachery to the father, and thus prepared the way for the restoration of the Stuarts to the throne they were so soon to forfeit—and in 1863, the abolition of slavery in these Unfted States of America; the second of these events an era in English history, the first and the last eras in the annals of the human race.—*Golden Rule.*

A Shark Caught by a Clam.

Among the discoveries recently made in the great Dead Sea of the West, according to an exchange, were some gigantic oyster shells more than six feet long, each pair of which once contained an animal that the average boy could not lift. To-day the only really large shell-fish is of the clam family. It is named *Tridacna gigas*, a contemporary tells us, and is found in the Pacific Ocean, the length of its life being sixty or seventy years. It grows imbedded in the coral and is fastened to the rocks by a cord called the byssus, which is so tough that it can be cut only with an ax. The shells themselves are six feet long, each valve weighing more than 250 pounds, while the animal part often weighs thirty or forty pounds. When alive the tridacna lies with its great valves ajar, capturing any food that may pass within its scalloped edges. A shark was once caught in this way. Swimming along in search of food, he unwarily passed in the door of the great clam's house, his tail rudely striking the animal. Like a flash the tremendous jaws snapped together, squeezing the man-eater as if he were in a vise and rendering him utterly powerless. As the tide went down the shark's head appeared above water, dashing about and churning up the sea. The hubbub attracted the attention of some thieves, who soon captured both shark and clam.

—Kentucky grows over one third (36 per cent.) of the entire tobacco crop of the country, and 15 States supply 90 pounds out of every 100 pounds grown; 22 other States and Territories report a small amount—together only 1 per cent. The yield varies all the way from 47 pounds per acre in North Carolina to 1,620 pounds per acre in Connecticut, in which State fertilizers are largely used.

—Percy: "Are you asleep, Rosey?" Rosey: "No, Percy. Why?" Percy: "I'll tell you what I wish, Rosey." Rosey: "What do you wish, Percy?" Percy: "I wish we kept a gooseberry shop, and couldn't sell em."

—Mr. Griph says he appreciated the motives of his friends in the next room at the hotel, who, when he was very sick and likely to die, thought, as they had a piano, they'd cheer him up with a little music, and got together and sang, "Nearer my God, to Thee," but he says the air somehow didn't cheer him much—*Boston Post.*

—A young girl of the Sioux Nation is described as chiefly remarkable for her fine dark eyes. Why not call her a Black Eyed Sioux-then?—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—From ten to twelve thousand tons of salt have been gathered along the shores of Great Salt Lake this season. There is a large surplus of common salt left over from last year, and this caused a gathering of a less amount than usual.

—The blood of crabs and other crustaceans has been proved by M. Fredericq to have the same saline constitution and the same strong and bitter taste as the waters they inhabit. But the blood of sea fishes is very different. It has not the same constitution as the water, and thus shows a marked superiority over that of crabs.

—M. Gley, a French physiologist, has attempted to answer by experiments made upon himself the question: What are the effects of intellectual work upon the cerebral circulation? When he applied himself to a subject which he had a difficulty in understanding thoroughly and had therefore to concentrate all his energies upon it, the rhymth of the heart was far more accelerated than when he took up some matter with which he was well acquainted.

—To copper or brass objects with silver without difficulty or loss of time, the following process is given: Mix two parts of chloride of silver with twenty parts of powdered cream of tartar and fifteen parts of powdered common salt. Moisten a suitable quantity of the mixture with water, and rub it with a piece of blotting paper upon the metallic object, which must be thoroughly clean. The latter is afterward rubbed with a piece of cotton upon which precipitated chalk is dusted, then washed with water, and polished with a dry cloth.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—A cheap black paint or varnish for iron work is prepared as follows: Clear, solid wood tar, ten pounds; lamp black or mineral black, one and one-half pounds; oil of turpentine, five and one-half quarts. The tar is first heated in a large iron pot to boiling, or nearly so, and the heat is continued for about four hours. The pot is then removed from the fire out of doors, and while still warm (not hot) the turpentine, mixed with the black, is stirred in. If the varnish is too thick to dry quickly, add more turpentine. Benzine can be used instead of turpentine, but the results are not as good. Asphaltum is preferable to cheap tar.—*Chicago Times.*

—At the Munich Electrical Exhibition one of the curiosities was a telephone transmitting music performed at Ober-Ammergau, over a distance of sixty-three miles. At the palace a huge telephonic arrangement brought over music from the English Cafe, so that the whole immense audience could hear the pieces quite distinctly. But perhaps the most significant exhibit was a single wire which conveyed electrical energy a distance of thirty-seven miles from the coal mines of Miesbach, where it was generated. This augurs a future for the economical use of labor which may have far-reaching results.

Digging the Panama Canal.

The largest dredging machine ever constructed will be launched in this city within a few weeks. This immense mud digger is one of the three being constructed by Slaven Bros., of California, at Petty's Island, for the Panama Canal Company, the aggregate cost of which will be over $300,000. The one now so near completion is 100 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. When all the machinery is in place it will contain 350 tons of iron. On each of the three monster dredges there will be eight separate engines, the pair of high-pressure engines which run the dredge being of 250-horse power each. The dredges are of a new patent and work with a series of buckets on an endless chain. There are eighteen of the buckets to each machine which can dig and dispose of 1,620 cubic yards of dirt in an hour, or a combined capacity per hour for the three dredges of 4,860 cubic yards. Thus in four months, working twelve hours a day, they would dig out 9,290,000 cubic feet, or a canal eighty feet wide, twelve feet deep, and nearly fifty miles long. After the dirt is scooped up in the buckets it is run up the long arm of the dredger fifteen or twenty feet below. The hopper is made of iron, and weighs five and a half tons. From the hopper the dirt is forced by machinery into and through a huge pipe, three feet in diameter and 150 long to its place of deposit. The pipe has a fall of eighteen feet, and to insure the easy passage of the dirt through it, a heavy stream of water is constantly forced through. The stoppage in the work of digging is never very long. The dredger rests upon a "spud" or pin, upon which it can be revolved without stopping the dredging buckets, thus enabling the operators to dig from side to side at will. The machinery for the first dredger, which was manufactured in California, is now here, and as soon as the hull is launched will be placed on board. Before taking the big digger to Aspinwall a number of preliminary tests will be made with it in the Delaware River. The second dredger will be commenced as soon as the first is launched, and work on the third will be started as soon as the second is finished.

The Canal Construction and Banking Company, of which the Messrs. Slaven are agents, in addition to the building of the dredgers, have a contract with the Panama Canal Company to dig out ten miles of the canal, for which they are to be paid $2.000,000. Mr. L. Ward, who is the Superintendent of Construction in connection with the building of the dredgers in this city, has just arrived here from the Isthmus of Panama, where he has put up sixty-eight buildings along the route of the proposed canal in connection with this $2,000,000 contract. He says the work preparatory to the commencement of digging out the great canal is about finished. The canal company has so far spent about $20,000,000, and he has no doubt that the canal will be completed within the ten years specified by the engineers. There are, he states, about 5,000 men at work.—*Philadelphia Record.*

—Since the death of Thurlow Weed, Chauncey Morse, of Canandaigua, is said to be the senior printer in New York State. Born in 1794, he became, in 1811, an apprentice in the office of the Ontario *Repository*, at Canandaigua. The late Lewis H. Redfield had entered the same office just four years before. Afterward Messrs. Morse and Redfield were partners in publishing the Ontario *Register*. Since 1821 Mr. Morse has been connected with various newspapers in various places, and has only recently returned to spend the late afternoon of his life's long day in Canandaigua. His faculties are scarcely a whit impaired, and his health is hale and hearty.

—It is better to hit the nail on the head twice than it is to hit the nail o the finger once.

HOME AND FARM.

—A poultice of fresh tea leaves moistened with water will cure a stye on the eyelid.

—Black corn has been raised in Livingston County, N. Y. It is described as being as black as an African, as sweet as sugar, and retains all the attributes when cooked.

—Bread Pie: Two cups of bread crumbs, one cup of water, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of tartaric acid, and one teaspoonful of essence of lemon. Boil together. Bake two crusts and place mixture between.—*The Household.*

—Indian Meal Gruel: Use the finest and best quality of meal. Wet two spoonfuls in cold water and beat till there are no lumps; then stir it into a pint and a half of boiling water, and let it boil half an hour, stirring constantly. Season as liked best.—*Country Gentleman.*

—A son of Rev. J. R. Battle, of Thomasville, Ga., has won a prize of twenty dollars in gold offered by a Southern agricultural paper to the boy under sixteen years of age who would report the best yield of any crop on a half acre of land. Master Battle's crop was 250 bushels of sweet potatoes to the half acre.

—Fruit Cake: One egg, one cup of sugar, one and a half cups of flour, half a cup of butter, two-thirds of a cup of currants, one cup of raisins, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, three teaspoonfuls of sour cream or milk, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg; in place of baking powder and sour milk you may use, if you choose, two teaspoonfuls of yeast; in this case it will not need to stand in the tin to rise for an hour.—*Detroit Post.*

—Ammonia is very useful in the kitchen. A few drops mixed in the water will take off any grease from plates, dishes, etc., better than soda, and does not injure the skin of the washer as the constant use of soda does. Ladies will find this a useful hint when they find themselves in the capacity of impromptu maids-of-all-work. Sponges, hair-brushes, etc., are best cleaned with diluted ammonia—in fact, it is a very useful thing for many purposes in the house.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A nice addition to beef soup just before sending to the table is to drop in poached eggs which have been cooked in salted water and neatly trimmed, one for each person. Some add slices of lemon or yelks of hard boiled eggs, one for each plate, just before sending to the table. Bread dice is also a very nice addition to soup and should be prepared in the following manner: Cut bread into dice an inch square and fry a handsome brown in butter. They should be prepared several hours before dinner and left near the fire to crisp and dry. —*The Housekeeper.*

The Pestered Man of Earth.

As if the actual suffering of mankind from the various diseases common to the lot of all, was not sufficient, the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, of Philadelphia, enumerates the following possible cause for many mysterious complaints which baffle the skill of the most experienced physicians to cure, and enough in number to frighten a well person into a nervous fever: Commencing at the mouth, the virulence of human saliva seems to have been proved. It is supposed to be due to micrococci. The human mouth is a culture chamber, which is maintained at a constant temperature, and is furnished with a constant supply of pabulum, namely, saliva. These circumstances are highly favorable to the sustenance and multiplication of the micrococcus. If, now, it is asked why every man does not suffer from auto-inoculation, it may be answered that micrococci may kill an herbivorous animal, a rabbit, for instance; but can not destroy a carnivorous or omnivorous animal, as man. (See Philadelphia *Medical Times*, September 9, 1882.) Most earnestly do we urge vegetarians to take timely warning! But what is to become of the *genus homo*, anyhow? Vibriones tickle his nose into hay fever, the Bacillus typhosus gnaws at the bowels, the micrococcus diphtheriæ swells up his throat or clogs his larynx with fatal croup, sarcinæ invade his stomach, and micrococci envenom his saliva. If he eats a bunch of grapes he must needs crunch the parasitic saccharomyces adhering to the skins; and if he inadvertently exposes the contents of his pantry to the open air, a blue green mold from the Penicillium glacum spreads itself over the best preserves; bubbles line the glass jars, and wriggling organisms and motionless forms looking like beads on a string, sour his milk. The greed of the yeast plant for oxygin is the cause of the raising of his bread, and the same craving on the part of the Mycoderma vini, supplies him with wine. But if he does not carefully watch these results of fermentation, mold gathers on one, and the other falls a victim to the spores of the viscous ferment and becomes thick, ropy and unpalatable.

If he indulges in pork, trichinæ nestle cosily in his tissues, or the Cysticercus cellulosus into twenty feet of tænia to the discomfort of his alimentary canal. In infancy and childhood, thread worms and lumbricoides disturb his sleep and torture him with colicky pains. Disease germs expose him to whooping cough and mumps, and threaten him with a long line of exanthemata; and when, the gauntlet run, he comes into youth, that fell destroyer, consumption, fed, if Koch is to be believed, by bacilli, leaves him but six out of seven chances of ever reaching the period of maturity.

If, by good fortune, he escapes this danger, others meet him at every step. Through the parsimony and dishonesty of city officers, streets are filthy and sewers are imperfect. If he flies to the country, perchance a dry summer and an open winter permit the generation of miasmata. And even if he seeks the salabrious atmosphere of a sea resort, defective sanitation poisons his bedroom or permits the discharges from a drain to empty a few yards from his bathing place.

And finally, when he falls a victim to disease fungi or, happily escaping them, dies of good old age, his mortal remains are no sooner consigned to the grave than a host of maggots and kindred scavengers complete the work of devastation, and thus does the man of earth become converted into the numerous bodies of his numerous destroyers.—*Scientific American.*

—The coal product for the Schuylkill region for the week ended November 25 was 175,730 tons, as against 178,481 tons for the week previous, and 154,768 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The total product for the week was 681,711 tons, against 606,195 tons for the same week of last year—an increase of 75,516 tons. The product for the year so far is 26,282,637 tons, against 25,295,144 tons for the corresponding period of last year—an increase of 997,493 tons.

—The man who scissors off coupons is the genuine "revenue-cutter."

Flocks and Fleeces.

As there is no excellence without labor, so the highest success in sheep fattening and wool growing, cannot be expected, if the grower is neglectful of any part of his duty. With regard to feed, it is not sufficient that sheep have merely "plenty of it, such as it is;" they must have plenty of the most suitable kind, to produce the best results. Take our country over and we have plenty of sheep, "such as they are," but in the matter of well-bred and well-fed sheep, there is hardly a more poverty-stricken community on the globe. It is not numbers, but quality which we lack. To reach the grandest results we must make the best use of what we have, by infusing purer blood into our flock. We have the "common" sheep in great numbers, and now the thing to be done is to gradually but steadily and surely raise the standard of excellence by the infusion of some of the "blue blood" which so many of our behind-the-time breeders are wont to consider as only suitable for "aristocratic" breeders who pursue the business of breeding more as a pleasant pastime than a means of multiplying dollars. Who has not met with men who could not afford well bred stock? And what practical breeder who has adopted the most approved methods of breeding and feeding, considers that he can again afford to take up the out-of-date ways and means of mutton and wool growing. The man who feels himself too poor to afford highly bred stock, may some day, when he has bought wisdom by hard experience, come to the conclusion that he never had been able to afford any other kind. The old popular notion that only rich men are able to support well-bred stock is being rapidly exploded, however, as sensible people are coming to the conclusion that poor men are not able to stand the questionable luxury of low grade stock. A very common idea is that the example of highly prosperous men is too extravagant for those of less means to imitate, but it is nevertheless true that such a doctrine is false, because men never reach the highest success purely upon their own merits and by their own management without exercising the very best judgment and employing the very means which many who are unsuccessful consider "too high toned," or extravagant.—*Drover's Journal.*

Economy on the Farm.

On the farm, and in all the various details of rural and domestic life, prudence and a just economy of time and means are incumbent in an eminent degree. The earth itself is composed of atoms, and the most gigantic fortunes consist of aggregated items, insignificant in themselves, individually considered, but majestic when contemplated in unity and as a whole. In the management of a farm, all needless expenditure should be systematically avoided, and the income made to exceed the outlay as far as possible. Pecuniary embarrassment should always be regarded as a contigency of evil boding, and if contended against with energy and persevering fortitude, it must soon be overcome. Debt, with but little hope of its removal, is a millstone dragging us down and crushing the life-blood out of us. Be careful, therefore, in incurring any pecuniary responsibility which does not present a clear deliverance with the advantages which a wise use of it ought always to insure.

A farmer who purchases a good farm and can pay down one third of the price, give a mortgage for the other two-thirds, and possesses the heart and resolution to work it faithfully and well, enters upon the true path to success. He will labor with the encouraging knowledge that each day's exertions will lessen his indebtedness and bring him nearer to the goal when he shall be disenthralled and becomes a freeholder in its most cheering sense. But without due economy in every department, in the dwelling as well as in the barns and in the fields, this gratifying achievement may not be reached until late in life, or may be indefinitely postponed. A prudent oversight, therefore, over all the operations of a farm, in order that every thing may be done that ought to be done and nothing be wasted, will exert a powerful influence in placing a family on the high road to an early independence. —*Germantown Telegraph.*

How to Say It.

Say "I would rather walk," and not "I had rather walk."

Say "I doubt not but I shall," and not "I don't doubt but I shall."

Say "for you and me," and not "for you and I."

Say "whether I be present or not," and not "present or no."

Say "not that I know," and not "that I know of."

Say "return it to me," and not "return it back to me."

Say "I seldom see him," and not "that I seldom or ever see him."

Say "fewer friends," and not "less friends."

Say "if I mistake not," and not "if I am not mistaken."

Say "game is plentiful," and not "game is plenty."

Say "I am weak in comparison with you," and not "to you."

Say "it rains very fast," and not "very hard."

Say "in its primitive sense," and not "primary sense."

Say "he was noted for his violence," and not that "he was a man notorious for violence."

Say "thus much is true," and not "this much is true."

Say "I lifted it," and not "I lifted it up."

And last, but not least, say "I take my paper and pay for it in advance."

[New Haven (Conn.) Union.

How a Lawyer Treated the Case.

I, David Strouse, of New Haven, Connecticut, was attacked with a severe rheumatism in my right arm, hand and foot, so that I walked with difficulty and could hardly use my hand to eat with. I used one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, rubbing well three times a day, and obtained instant relief and a perfect cure.

DAVID STROUSE, *Attorney-at-Law.*

—Some young Canadian boys met a lynx and thought it was a dog, and actually tied a tin kettle to its tail and sent it howling into the woods.

Correct your habits of crooked walking by using Lyon's Patent Metalic Heel Stiffeners

—An Ogdensburgh girl ate sixteen average-sized apples in twenty minutes on a wager.

—A Mississippi man has discovered that an excellent quality of sugar can be made from sweet potatoes.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

ROUGH on "Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin. 15c.
MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP, for feverishness, restlessness, worms. Tasteless. 15c.

Kellinger's Liniment,

Applied to the head relieves headache, and prevents the hair from falling out.

A Splendid Remedy for Lung Diseases

Dr Rob't Newton, late President of the Electic College of the City of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used Dr Wm Hall's Balsam very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought not to be considered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of Lung disease, it is a sure cure for Consumption, and has no equal for all pectoral complaints.

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THE GREAT
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CURES
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Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
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