The ——ville Clarion.

WHAT FOLLOWED INTRUSTING ITS EDITORIAL CONTROL TO SEVERAL PROMINENT CITIZENS.

I.

It was a country editor,
The which had settled down,
To print a weekly journal in
A little Western town.
First his contemporaries esteemed
They did salute his sheet,
With such encomiums as "bright,"
"Liv-," "sparkling," "newsy," "neat."
Then they got down to "personals,"
As to his feet and ears,
And forged statistics of the use
To which he put his shears;
Then came insinuations dark,
And reptile rivals hinted
The handbill did reflect the town—
Or hamlet—where 'twas printed;
That patriotic editor
Would clank his warlike shears
And revel in the fierce delight
Of battle with his peers.
He'd grant a rival's postulates,
And add "Suppose that they did,
As with an swaing, by our ears
We, at least, are not shaded."
"Our brother think s the Clarion by
His logic is perplexed:
The engraving shows what he is like
(N. B.—Feet in our next.)"

II.

But not for this the editor
Neglected what was new;
He gathered the local item up,
He wrote out the interview,
Ending "'Good morning, sir.' 'Good day.'
'Our reporter then withdrew.'"
When a prominent citizen broke his leg,
An old resident's house did burn,
The Clarion printed an item that
Began "We regret to learn."
There were shocking fatalities galore,
And never an issue went
Without mention made of the fire-fiend
And devouring element.

III.

But On, and alas! the public,
As ancient bards do sing,
Is too oft for its best newspapers
"A hydrant-headed thing."
There is in the average village
No single average man
Who can't turn out a better sheet,
He thinks, then the editor can.
And to the Western Editor
The villagers would throng,
To show him disinterestedly
That all he did was wrong.
His paragraph one found too short,
Another found too long.
There was but a single article
That all seemed crazed about,
And that through pressure on his space,
Alas, was crowded out.
Then when he printed it next week
Each subscriber found did caper,
And made remarks I cannot speak,
Concluding "Stop my paper!"

IV.

He was a crafty editor,
The editor I sing,
So he made the prominent citizens
Unto a town meeting.
And to those prominent citizens
He spoke the following thing:
"Since I have been here in your midst
Your kind advice doth show
How very little indeed it is
Of journalism I know.
I go afar, on passes borne,
A holiday to seek;
Here are my pencils and my shears
And my trusty paste-pot eke.
Take them; get out my newspaper
Until I come again."
"I'll show you what a paper should be,"
Quoth each prominent citizen.

V.

It was but two weeks later
When the editor came back,
As he lighted down from his dusty train
He said to himself, "Alack,
Is that the plying of blacksnake whips?
Was that a pistol's crack?
Do I see at the dusty jail-windows
Of prisoner's heads a host?
Is that a prominent citizen
Dangling at yon lamp-post?
Is that a prominent citizen's house
Is burning to the ground?
Are columns of tomahawks flying round loose
And is no reporter found?
Where are the prominent citizens
I left in charge—Oh, where?"
He hastened to his office-door
And bounded up the stair.
There he found a prominent citizen
Was pasting up his ear,
Who as he heard the entering step
Exclaimed, "He is not here!
I never wrote the paragraph—
An apology will be crayed,"
Then, when he knew the editor's face
He fainted, crying, "Saved!"

VI.

The editor bathed his brow with ink,
With paste his mangled ear,
And when the citizen came to
A tale of woe did hear.
Much thought he could the paper run
When he couldn't, worth a cent;
But if they had taken my advice
The case had been different.
When the first number had come out—
Two days late—there arose a
Wild howl and writs in libel-suits
Came like leaves in Vallambrosa.
Each citizen had an axe or spite
To grind or gratify;
And each did gratify or grind
His axe or spite—save I
The jail is crowded with editors,
Who, awaiting trial, lie
Beneath indictments for libel found,
And malicious calumny.
There was one vigorous paragraph,
Its author was Judge Bangs,
He wrote a big church scandal up—
Yonder his body hangs.
Smith wrote the Common Council up,
The screed was full of nous—
The firemen refused to come
And save his dwelling house.
Each prominent citizen editor,
Looking as black as sin,
The other prom. cit. editor
Seeketh to find them in.
He seeketh them at the office
From morning until night
And when he findeth a confrere
Straightway there is a fight.
Take back, then, this palladium
Of the liberties of the nation:
The prominent citizen's honored post
It is the private station."

VII.

For weeks the Editor labored
His perils to avert,
With, "Through a provoking typo"—
And, "Owing to an inadvert"—
And when he had things straightened
And attained to power and peif,
The surviving prominent citizens
Let him run the Clarion himself.

New York, June 1878. G. T. L.

[From the Atlantic Club Book, 1834.]

American Interest in Delft Ware.

In London recently, says Wirt Sikes, in Harper's Magazine, at a social gathering which included two celebrated collectors of old china, and at which all the guests were lovers of ceramics, an American lady who shall here be nameless read aloud Longfellow's beautiful poem "Keramos." The reading was followed by a conversation in the course of which one of the Englishmen present expressed his surprise at the extent of the china mania in America; he had had an idea, in fact, though he put it as euphemistically as possible, that our people lacked the art culture and the art taste to which old china appeals. A New Yorker in the company, who traces his descent back to old Amsterdam, declared that this peculiar taste had existed ever since the country was first settled; the Dutch brought it over with them; it is more wide-spread now, but it is a taste smacking of our soil. The appearance from time to time of critical works on the subject, and especially the great demand for, and surprising sale of, Mr. Prime's Pottery and Porcelain, indicate the interest of Americans in ceramic art. As regards the Dutch faience of Delft, at any rate, our friend was right. Americans, especially New Yorkers, have a peculiar claim to feel the deepest interest in the Dutch work. An acquaintance of mine remembers the time when his family table was laid out daily with the veritable "old blue" brought over to America by his progenitors from Holland. "And no one knows," he says, "how extensive and how rich are the ceramic collections of the United States. Actual descendants of the Dutch faience-makers walk the streets of New York to-day, and possess specimens of their ancestors' handiwork which the public knows nothing about. Exhibitions don't bring them out. Many a poor woman who possesses a valuable cup or jug or plate which has come down to her from her great-grandmother would hesitate to let it go out of her sight on any consideration that it would be well cared for [illegible]." In old New York [illegible] are plenty of [illegible] polychrome, [illegible] and other [illegible] remaining.

Taney.

Several years before Chief Justice Taney's death, the Government Printing Office at Washington had occasion to send him some proof slips of an important decision, and they were intrusted to a printer boy, who appeared at the Judge's office and before the Judge with,

"Is Taney in?"

"I presume you wish to see the Chief Justice of the United States?"

"I don't care a cuss about him. I've got some proof for Taney."

"I am the Hon. Roger B. Taney."

"You're Taney, aren't you?"

"I am not, fellow. I am the Hon Roger B. Taney."

"Then the proofs are not for you," and the unceremonious messenger would have gone off with them if the Judge had not admitted himself to be Taney simply.

Heavenly Match.

Perkins, of Boston, lost his wife, but, a spiritualist, he had the inestimable pleasure of holding converse with her even after she had donned her ascension robes. She bade him consult a young lady, one Miss Carleton, who was to embark in business as a healing medium, and would convey to him a message of the utmost importance to his future welfare. Perkins obeyed. For the first time in his life he met the Carleton, who went into a trance for his benefit. Mrs. Perkins, the defunct, directed the living Perkins to invite the Carleton to dinner. He did. They dined. In another trance she was fairly entrancing, and when by her lips Mrs. Perkins No. 1 conjured him to make the Carleton Mrs. P. No. 2 he was nothing loth. Between the ladies the happy day was named, and the first Perkinsess is delighted, for she has a great mission to accomplish which but for this union would be frustrated. This shows that matches are sometimes made in heaven.

Peculiarities of English Trade.

English tradesmen have the most peculiar way of only keeping one or two of the component parts of a divisible object, if the rest of it happens not to exactly belong to their line of business, and so you have to keep trotting around to a dozen stores sometimes to find a thing that in America you would have been sure to be able to purchase *en bloc*. The other day an American gentleman started out from the Langham to purchase a scrap-book and mucilage bottle. He bought the scrap-book, but found this stationer did not keep mucilage, and was directed to another for that; and after buying the mucilage he was surprised to find that the bottle had no brush, nor did this merchant keep brushes, and to obtain a brush he was obliged to go to a third vender. To this individual he expressed surprise at this odd way of doing business, and said, "Now, in America, I should have found all these things in the first store I went into." "Indeed?" replied the shopkeeper. "They must have a very large capital, then." "No," answered the gentleman; "but they have a singlar knack of keeping things that people want." To buy eight shillings' worth of things he had spent twelve shillings for cab hire.

Archæology.

In the Egyptian pavilion, at the World's Fair, a marvelous specimen of the old folks at home can be viewed. It is the model of a dwelling house in the time of Abraham; it is said to be so real that were Isaac to ever visit the promised land of the Trocadero and provided with a franc ticket, he might enter the house in question and find it just as if he had only left it. Mariette Bay, the celebrated archæologist, has set up this tabernacle from finds of ancient architecture. Diamonds and pictures are catalogued as carefully as Durham oxen and Dishley rams; so with Mariette Bay, he has the pedigree of all building stones discovered in the land of Pharoahs, and he concludes the Egyptian architecture was in its decline in the time of Father Abraham. In a like manner Mariette Bay supplied sketches of the agriculture, trade, commerce, and fine arts of the ancient Egyptians; nor are their pastimes neglected; bobbing, not for eels, but crocodiles and hippopotomuses was a plucky and common amusement, and often a linesman was taken when he failed to take. A "bite" was then a serious matter. Isaac Walton makes no allusion to this manly sport.

A Quaint English Custom.

Once in every year the treasury of London honors a draft to the amount of £230 in payment for certain woolen goods that have been presented by the city to the highest officers of the Crown. From a list in the Chamberlain's office, it appears that there are thirteen gentlemen who respectively receive this complimentary gift of "four and one-half yards of the finest black cloth that the country can produce." For this singular custom there is now no reason or authority beyond what may be derived from precedent. It was thought to be right and proper in the days of Edward I., and therefore it may not be discontinued in the reign of Victoria. Antiquarian research has traced it back to 1272, and it may antedate even that remote period for all that is definitely known to the contrary. Originally designed to foster a feeble manufacturing interest, it is continued at a time when that interest is exporting the finest fabrics to colonies and independent states in lands whose existence was not dreamed of in King Edward's time. The gift long since lost all significance as a protective measure to incipient enterprise, but, like a thousand and one English matters of routine, the custom remains, simply and only because it is a custom.

Fruit-Tree Frauds in Germany.

It seems that this country is not alone in the evil of irresponsible and unscrupulous venders of worthless trees and plants. We have already commented upon the evil use which is made of colored plates on this coast, says the Pacific Rural Press. tI seems that the business as practiced on the continent is not so glaring a fraud in its method, but no less evil in its results. We read in the London Farmer that some of the Continental agricultural journals are doing their best to put a stop to a form of swindle that is being carried on with considerable success in various towns in Germany. Certain astute gentlemen go about from town to town, hiring shops for short terms in the most frequent thoroughfares. In the front windows are displayed some genuine specimens of extraordinarily fine fruits and plants, purporting to have been raised from seeds and cuttings such as are to be sold within. Catalogues are liberally distributed, containing full particulars of cherries that run only twelve to the pound, raspberries as big as hen's eggs, Jerusalem fig trees bearing four crops a year, everlasting asparagus, and similar tempting wares. Frankfort-on-the-Main was the last place these gentry honored with a visit, and they drove a roaring trade for a considerable time before their impostures were detected.

Guernsey Butter.

Geo. E. Waring, Jr., thus describes the Guernsey mode of butter making, which, in many ways, will run counter to the theories of our best butter makers: "In Guernsey the milk is never skimmed. It stands in large crocks, or stone jars similar to the oil jars of Ali Baba, until the cream has all risen and until the milk has become thick. It is then poured into an enormous churn, and churned by hand, with a common up-and-down dasher, until the butter comes, often four hours. The churning is usually done twice a week, but the cream is far from maintaining a good appearance to the end of the time. In some of the older settings, in the only dairy which I had an opportunity of examining, the cream was wrinkled like a raisin and covered with mold. The dairymen said they did not like to see it so far gone, as that, that it would sometimes get moldy, but that it made no difference to the butter. Probably the volume of milk is sufficiently to wash off any impurities; certainly the butter of this dairy gave no evidence of any fault in the process. There was no opportunity to compare the butter made by this process with that made from cream alone, as it is universal in this island. All the butter that I saw was exceptionally good, but this was probably due in a great measure to the character of the cows and the excellence of their keep. We had less occasion to examine there than in Jersey, or we should very likely have found the same variety as there."

An Omaha critic thinks "Grandfather's Clock" lays over the "Larboard Watch."

Bryant's Temperance Habits.

The late William Cullen Bryant used to ascribe the preservation of his physical and mental vigor partly to his simple and regular habits of life. He would rise about half-past five in the morning (summer time half an hour earlier), and go through a series of light exercises before dressing. Light dumb-bells, covered with flannel, a pole, or the horizontal bar were enough to practice with. Sometimes he would swing a light chair around his head. An hour later he would bathe from head to foot. His breakfast was the simplest—"hominy and milk," as he himself said in a letter to a friend; "or, in place of hominy, brown bread or oatmeal or wheaten grits, and in the season, baked sweet apples." "Buckwheat cakes," he added, "I do not decline, nor any other article of vegetable food; but animal food I never take at breakfast. Tea and coffee I never touch at any time. Sometimes I take a cup of chocolate, which has no narcotic effect and agrees with me very well. At breakfast I often take fruit, either in its natural state or freshly stewed. In the country I dine early, and it is only at that meal that I take either meat or fish; and of these but a moderate quantity, making my dinner mostly of vegetables. At the meal which is called tea I take only a little bread and butter, with fruit, if it be on the table. My drink is water; yet I sometimes, though rarely, take a glass of wine. I am a natural temperance man, finding myself rather confused than exhilarated by wine. I never meddle with tobacco, except to quarrel with its use." When in town, Mr. Bryant always walked to his office, six miles, down and up, no matter what the weather. His bed-time was 10, or earlier. He never took any kind of drug as a stimulant, not even the usual condiments with his food, such as pepper and the like. For many years he avoided every kind of literary occupation in the evening, doing all his work in the day-time.

Willing Hands.

John is as black as the blackest ace of spades. He was born a slave, and when the war made him a freedman he came to New York and joined the white-aproned brigade of the Metropolitan Hotel, says the Turf, Field and Farm. He picked up the pearls of wisdom which dropped from the lips of the guests in the dining-room, and, making good use of them in political gatherings, he rapidly acquired among his credulous colored brethren the reputation of orator and seer. The recognition of John as a leader filled his cup of ambition, but, discovering, to his sorrow, that politics was not a paying business, he wisely abandoned the field. With the passing years French waiters became more and more the fashion, and John stepped from the dining-room to the carving-room; then he became a porter, and, finally, was content to earn his bread and butter at the foot of the ladder—as a boot-black. Even the last position he found difficult to retain long at a time in the same hotel, and so he resolved to set up for himself. He made carpet shaking a speciality, and did well until the rivalry of white labor drove him to the wall. The situation looked dark, but he did not despair. He set up a bootblacking shop on the street and devoted himself so attentively to his business that customers crowded thickly around him. He employed assistants, doubled his profits, and then opened other shops in other localities. John pays each of his assistants fifty cents a day, and he regards himself as a man who is doing much good in the world. He boasts that he furnishes employment to those whom he found at starvation's door. Sunday is considered an extra day and a departure is made from the regular rates. The price of a Sunday morning shine is ten cents. The majority of the regular customers, however, crowd the shops Saturday night in order to secure a shine for five cents, which will answer for Sunday. Double price is charged for a Day & Martin shine, on the plea that with ordinary use it lasts twice as long as any other. The lustre does not quickly fade from the polish. John rubs his hands with the air of content which belongs to the prosperous man of the world. He has fought against odds in New York, and has always managed to keep his head above water. He has no sympathy for the weak-hearted fellows who sit down and blubber when thrown out of a situation. He says that there is no need of a healthy man becoming a mendicant. When one avenue of employment is closed, the true plan is to try some other kind of work. There is a moral to John's story which no one can fail to see who does not intentionally overlook it. Willing hands can always find something to do.

Domestic Recipes.

Steamed Bread.—Bread is splendid steamed instead of baked, but should be steamed from half an hour to an hour longer, according to the size of the loaf.

Paint Spots.—When neither turpentine nor benzine will remove paint spots from garments try chloroform. It will absorb and remove paint which has been on for six months.

Steamed Pudding.—Two eggs; sugar, one cup; sour milk, one cup; soda, two teasponsful; a little salt; raisins, one cup; flour to make it rather thicker than cake. To be eaten with sweetened cream.

Sweet Tomato Pickle.—Seven pounds ripe tomatoes, peeled and sliced; three and a half pounds sugar; one ounce mace and cinnamon, mixed; one ounce cloves; one quart vinegar. The spice must all be ground. Mix all together and boil one hour.

Fruit Cake.—Four cups of flour, two cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda in a cup of sour milk, four eggs, one pound of raisins, one pound of citron, one pound of currants, with a little wine. Spice and cinnamon to suit the taste.

Pickled Cherries.—Best vinegar, one gallon; sugar, four pounds; cinnamon and cloves ground, of each one tablespoonful; tie the cinnamon and cloves in a cloth and putting with the cherries into the vinegar and sugar and cooking till done. They are nicer than preserves and more healthy.

To Bottle Green Gooseberries.—Cut off the tops and stalks, and put them in wide-mouthed bottles, which have been washed and dried; cork them tightly and set them in a pan of cold water; put it over the fire and let it remain till it boils. The berries should not be suffered to break. Wipe the bottles and put in a dry place; they will keep a year.

Baked Indian Pudding.—Put half a pint of sweet milk and the same of water into a tin pan or basin, and when it boils stir in a cup of Indian meal, wet up with a little water and a teaspoonful of salt; remove from the fire and add a pint of cold sweet milk, four beaten eggs, a cup of sugar and any seasoning you like; stir well; bake in deep dish half or three quarters of an hour.

Blackberry Cordial.—Take the ripest blackberries, mash them, put them in a linen bag and squeeze out the juice. To every quart of juice allow one pound of beaten loaf sugar. Put the sugar into large porcelain kettle and pour the juice on. When it is all melted set it on the fire and boil to a thin jelly. When cold add a quart of brandy to every quart of juice and bottle. Fit to use at once.

Green Pea Soup.—Boil till tender one pint of shelled peas, in just water enough to cook them; remove from the fire and mash very fine; then mix thoroughly with two pints of sweet milk, strain through a sieve, and return to the fire. Season with butter, pepper and salt to suit the taste, and when it boils, serve with crackers, the same as oyster soup. String beans can be prepared in the same manner.

Citron.—Keep the rinds of watermelons or canteloupes in strong brine until you wish to preserve them; then boil in fresh water until the salt is removed. Soak or boil a short time in weak alum water, then boil again in fresh water until there is no taste of alum left. Make a rich syrup of two pounds of white sugar to each of rind. When the syrup has boiled until well clarified drop the rind in and boil an hour. Lemon flavoring may be added and a "pinch" of citric acid to prevent sugaring.

The Skokomish Indians in Washington territory have been heard from through their agent, Edwin Ellis. He says they have enjoyed a year of quiet and prosperity, and that they earn their own living by agricultural pursuits. They have made good progress in their schools, and have built a church and a school house, and that quite a number have taken out their first papers with reference to being naturalized as citizens and voters.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

General Fremont's salary as Governor of Arizona is $2,500 per year.

The fortune of the Rothschilds is estimated at $500,000,000. It is nice.

Bertha Von Hillern cleared $7,000 out of the walking business, and saved it.

The new Mormon temple in Salt Lake now being built of granite, will cost $5,000,000.

Genuine German silver is 40½ parts copper, 31½ parts nickel, 25½ parts zinc, and 2½ parts iron.

The directors of the Atchison railroad expect to push the road as far as Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1879.

The light of lightning, and its reflections, will penetrate through a distance of from 150 to 200 miles.

Perspiration cools the body, because it takes up part of the heat, and, evaporating, carries it into the air.

A farmer named James Francis, near Victoria, B. C., while felling a tree, was struck by a branch and killed.

Brass bands are found to be effective in frightening away Indians from the frontier towns in Oregon and Nevada.

It is estimated that 100,000 will be added to the population of Minnesota by immigration during the present year.

Flame is quenched in air containing three per cent of carbonic acid; the same percentage is fatal to animal life.

A heavy dew is regarded as the precursor of rain, because its formation indicates that the air is saturated with moisture.

A letter from London says England will soon be receiving five thousand head of cattle from this country weekly.

"What's man yelling at?" asked an Illinois farmer of his boy. "Why," chuckled the boy, "he's yelling at the top of his voice."

Texas claims to have 3,000,000 inhabitants, and to be the third in population and the first in size in the States in the Union.

Cement for hot-water pipes: Ram on to the flange a few strands of tarred rope, and fill up with iron boring cement, and ram in well.

As many as 7,000 salmon are often taken at one haul of the seine in Alaska; some of them weighing from 45 to 100 pounds each.

Schenectady is said to have 543 widows. They are of the grass pattern undoubtedly, as the place has been going that way for the last fifty years.

The San Bernardino Times says there is no market for honey in that town. The finest white sage, in section boxes can hardly be given away.

Gold is generally soldered by gold of an inferior quality, as twenty-two carat soldered with eighteen carat, or eighteen carat with sixteen carat.

Neal Dow's latest utterance on the liquor traffic: "But for it there would be no vagabonds, no tramps, no dangerous classes in the country."

When water freezes, it forms itself into crystals, with interstices, and expands; hence ice swims, and is eight parts in one hundred lighter than water.

Living coral, which were not before known to exist on our sea coast, have lately been dredged up from thirty fathoms of water off Martha's Vineyard.

Mr. W. W. Story is reported by Mr. James Jackson Jarves to have recently sold five statues to a Polish nobleman at the comfortable price of $7,000 each.

A woman was recently before the Rochester police court, who had been arrested one hundred and thirty-five times. Her trouble is her temper. Her husband likes her.

An article introduced in the Constitution of Washington Territory limits the amount of land which may be acquired or held by any individual or corporation.

A good friction polish for iron or steel rotating in the lathe, is made of fine emery and olive, sperm, or neat's-foot oil. Apply by lead or wood grinders screwed together.

A durable black paint for outside work may be made by grinding powdered charcoal in linseed oil, with sufficient litharge as drier; thin for use with well boiled linseed oil.

Gigantic timber thefts have been discovered in Louisiana. It is alleged tha in one parish sixteen saw-mills are employed in sawing timber taken from government lands.

Kerosene oil applied with a rag to stoves will keep them from rusting during the Summer. It is also an excellent material to apply to all iron utensils used about the farm.

When the bridegroom finds all the clothes he owns in the world hung over the other on a hook behind the pantry door, he realizes for the first time that the honeymoon is over.

Brass is tempered or hardened by rolling or hammering; hence, if any object is to be made of tempered brass, the hardening must be done before working it into the required shape.

Peru has for the first time indulged in a census, which gives the population as 2,699,945, of whom 1,365,045 are males; 100 men to 98 women.

Sound moves about thirteen miles in a minute, so that if we hear a clap of thunder half a minute after the flash, we may calculate that the discharge of electricity is six and a half miles off.

The best way to remove stains from steel knives is to cut a solid potato in two, dip one of the pieces in brick dust (such as is generally used for knife cleaning) and rub the blade with it.

At the recent fishmongers' banquet in London, Mr. Gladstone declared the French and Italian cooks to be the best in the world, and hoped that the English would learn to imitate them, and stand out against the traditional bloody roast beef. He speaks the truth as to the cooks, but treason as to the roast beef.

Wood will be found to bend much better if the piece to be bent is wrapped in flannel or any woollen goods, and then steamed in the steam box. Almost any wood can be thus bent.

Foreigners who commit crimes against Brazilians will do well to remain away from that country. Under a new law they are liable to be tried the same as if the offenses were committed in the empire.

Flax is at present grown in India for its seed, but it is possible to produce from the linseed stalk a most valuable material for the manufacture of sail cloth. Hundreds of thousands of tons are now wasted.

The stamped envelope contract for a term of four years from October 1, 1878, has been formerly awarded by the postmaster general to the Plimpton and Morgan envelope companies of Springfield and Hartford.

The country east of the Cascade range, in Washington Territory, is settling up fast. The records of the Walla Walla Land Office show that upwards of 300,000 acres of land have been entered during the past year.

Some horses were stolen in Vinton, Ark., and only one of the thieves was caught. His comrades, fearing that he would make a confession implicating them, led a mob of lynchers to the jail and hanged him.

A young lady at a ball at Dublin Castle displayed her charms so freely that a looker-on turned to Chief Justice Doherty with "Did you ever see the like of that since you were born?" "Well," said the judge, not since I was weaned."

M. Arsene Houssaye has disposed of the oft-repeated legend as to the room in which Voltaire died being locked up for one hundred years under the will of Mme de Villette. M. Houssaye says he himself was tenant of the room from 1845 to 1847.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has purchased a farm of two thousand acres, and an Atlanta paper says "he proposes to show the Bostonians that he knew what he was talking about when he told them of the profits of wool-growing in the South."

The United States consul at Buenos Ayres has written a letter to the state department, strongly urging American citizens not to go to the Argentine Republic in search of work. Everything is overdone, and thousands of workingmen are suffering.

To case-harden small articles of iron, fuse together, in an iron vessel or crucible, one part prussiate of potash, and ten parts common salt, allowing the articles in the liquid thirty minutes, then by putting them in cold water, they will be case-hardened.

The most elevated mine in the world is probably Moose Mine in Colorado, situated nearly on the highest Point of the South Park range. Miners' houses are being built into mountain at mouth of mine considerably over 14,000 feet above level of the sea.

According to the latest returns, the cultivated land of France is divided into 5,500,000 properties. Five millions are under six acres. Belgium has a like subdivision of property. In Ireland, on the other hand, 110 owners hold more than one-fifth of the soil.

The annexation of Scinde to the Punjaub will very shortly be accomplished. Indian journals say that some heads of departments in the Punjaub have already been warned to prepare for taking over he corresponding departments in the territory to be transferred.

John A. Swan, a pioneer of Monterey, an Englishman by birth, says in his autobiography: "All my share of the gold and land in California, after 35 years passed on the Pacific slope, is an old adobe house in Monterey, once the first theater in California, with a lot attached to it."

Gortschakoff was one of the secretaries to the Russian Embassy in London in 1824. Mr. Gladstone was still at Eton; Mr. Disraeli had thirteen years to wait before he entered Parliament for the first time; and six years had to elapse before the birth of the present Lord Salisbury.

Charles Matthews told of an aspirant who replied to a question of the manager: "Amlet's my leading part." "What! you play 'Amlet with such a cold as that!" "Well, and why not? Oo's more likely to 'ave a cold than 'Amlet, always a dabblin' about them nasty damp ramparts!"

The entire amount of gold in the world at present is estimated at $7,000,000,000 in value in United States coinage. This immense sum is hardly comprehensible to the mind, but if it were put in a solid mass it would measure only seventeen feet high, twenty-eight feet wide and fifty-six feet long.

A Lowell man who lost his good character some time ago, was severely hauled over the coals by some of his former friends. "I know it, boys, I know my character's gone; lost entirely. And," he added rather pointedly, "it's too confounded bad, for it was the only one in the place worth saving."

Water-melons are looming up in the near future as an important American product. It is said that experiments in California have shown that sugar can be extracted from the melons at a cost of two cents per pound less than from sugar-cane. Besides this, oil is made from the seed and alcohol from the rind.

A plain-speaking country minister was asked one day how it happened that, considering the good example supposed to be set before them, so many minister's sons should turn out ne'er-do-wells. "That's easily accounted for," said the divine. "You see the devil kens he cannot get hand o' the geese, so he just make grab among the gaislint!"

A certain excellent lady, better acquainted with the hymn book, than the works of the immortal bard, and violently opposed to the theatre; reluctantly consented to go to a play with her husband and son. Being asked by a neighbor what was on the boards, she innocently replied, that she did not know but tho't 'twas "Rummiel and Jolliet."

The London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews has had mission schools in Palestine place, London, since 1805. More than a thousand Hebrew children have in these schools learned the truths of the gospel. Ten years after the beginning of the work a school building was erected for the reception of Jewish boys, and the following year one for the girls.

Prince Bismarck is not an early riser, and is fond of sitting up late at night, over a bottle of wine or a glass of beer. It is said that nearly all his diplomatic negotiations, beginning with General Ivonne's confidential overtures in 1866 for an alliance between Italy and Prussia, until the most recent *pourparlers* on the Eastern question, have been transacted by him in a convivial way in the nocturnal hours.

The fashionable game in the Paris clubs is baccarat, which seems to exercise an extraordinary fascination upon many Frenchmen who have not hitherto shown any propensity for gambling. Letter writers say that gambling has grown to be a mania in the French capital, owing partly to the example set by a number of young noblemen. The baccarat tables are crowded nightly, and the game is often kept up till 10 or 11 o'clock the following morning.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The small and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Proprs, Erie, Pa.

Free Vials by mail for 25 cents.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will invariably relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

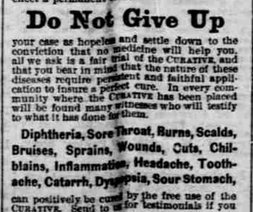
The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, clearly indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation has lasted a few days, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually reducing the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, when will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.

OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK



FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases, and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you, all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per bottle, 6 for $5.00.

prepared by

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

Large Size Bottles 50 Cents.

UNEQUALED FOR MEDICINAL AND FAMILY USE.

"OLD MILL" PURE OLD RYE.

Laboratories of Wolff & Brummer, Analytical Chemists, Chemists, New York, February 7, 1878.

We have made a careful examination of samples received from Messrs. Dodge, Commeyer & Co., Jno. Wolff & Brummer, marked "Old Mill" Pure Old Rye, and find the same free from Fusel Oil or other deleterious substances.

WOLFF & BRUMMER.

Sold by Druggists and Wine Merchants generally.

DODGE, COMMEYER & CO., N.Y. Sole Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

TEASDALE'S DYE HOUSE

OFFICES: 265 Walnut St., 128 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.

Dresses, Shawls, Silks, Velvets and Clothing Dyed. Dresses in all Fabrics Cleaned without ripping. Lace Curtains cleaned, Crape Veils dyed. Dress goods dyed in the piece. W. R. TEASDALE.

Send your goods by express. Write for Circular.

"CANDEE" PURE GUM RUBBER BOOTS

Being free from adulterating mixtures, will give longer service than common Rubber Boots.

Their great popularity has led to many cheap imitations, having a DULL FINISH, but it is season the

"CANDEE" CO. WILL VARNISH

Their PURE GUM BOOTS, and to distinguish them from the common kind, will attach a RUBBER LABEL on the front of the leg, bearing the inscription

CUSTOM MADE. PURE GUM.

These Boots have the Patent Metal Heel Stay which prevents the heel wearing away so quickly, and they will have also the patent

Outside Stationary Strap

Instead of the very inconvenient web inside strap used on other makes of boots.

ASK FOR THE "CANDEE" BOOT.

BOOKS for the MILLION

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A large, new and complete Guide to Woman, containing, with many other valuable chapters, the complete Woman's Medical Adviser in Health and Disease of Woman, Evidences of Virginity, Temporary Sterility, Sterility in Women, Prostitution, Abortion, Sterility in Men, Causes and Consequences, Sexual Intercourse, Advice to Married Women, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, Its Causes, Celebacy and Matrimony compared, Sexual Intercourse, Conception, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Sterile and Barren Women, Sterility in Men, Impotence, Its Causes, Consequences, Cure, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc. Included Lectures Gentlemen to Women, their care and treatment, Lectures for gents and numerous engravings, every page, with full Table of Contents, sent postpaid for 25 cents.

"The Private Medical Adviser," on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Debility, and Impotency, from Indiscretion and Excess, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Premature Old age, Blotches on the Face, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage impossible or unhappy, their treatment, and a great many Medical Recipes for the cure of all Diseases, Sexual and others, over 400 pages, 25 cents.

"The Private Medical Adviser," a lecture on Premature and Premature Decline in Man, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Seminal Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Epispadias, Phimosis, Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc., 125 pages, 25 cents.

Illustrated Edition of the Private Medical Adviser, with 25 Illustrations, 50 cents, or any of the above three books in one volume, $1. They contain 650 pages, and 125 illustrations, and are worth their weight in gold, for the information they contain, but it is worth knowing, and should be read by all who desire a good health. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and cannot injure, after reading it can have frequently consulted. The Author is an experienced physician, and graduate of several colleges, and has had the advantage of Hospital and other Medical Institutions, and has devoted his whole attention to the treatment of Private Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Epispadias, Phimosis, Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc., and has treated more cases than any other physician in the world. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 S. Ninth St., St. Louis, Mo. (Established 1847.)

For sale by News Dealers. AGENTS wanted. Dr. Butts' books are all honest, reliable books, and healthy secrets form that they will keep something to hear of.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATTORHŒA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

Trade Mark.

A Valuable Discovery in New Medical Science, an entirely new and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Kidneys, Urinary Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and urinary organs, arresting them self-abuse excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the apparance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been destroyed for ever. This remedy is not a mere temporary nostrum, but has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are not used, thus avoiding all nauseous doses, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Physicians and Chemists of Prominence and Reputation that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. That it will answer in the case of a trivial nature to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their worthless nostrums