GENERAL BREVITIES.

BABYLON and Nineveh are lighted with American petroleum.

A MILK CLUB has been formed in Paris, whose object it is to discountenance the use of intoxicating liquors, by drinking vast quantities of milk in public. The club, which is composed of young and old, is known as "milk-sops."

THE Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* has unearthed an old veteran. On the stock of his old gun is engraved the following words:

By Resolve of Congress,
Presented to
Amos Soper,
For his gallantry at the siege of Plattsburg.

The old man is 76, and his story is a simple one. Twenty young fellows (only two of whom were over 18) offered their services to the general in command at Plattsburg, and then on the 11th of September, 1814, "they did the best they could."

A LADY of Oshkosh, Wis., lately lost her satchel, containing her purse and a large sum of money. A poor little newsboy picked it up, and hunted up the owner. The waif was nine years old, with an honest face. The lady asked him his name, took him to a clothing store, and brought him home with her to educate and "bring up."

CHEAP HORSES.—They had a horse auction the other day at Santa Barbara, Cal., of the horses in the city pound. There were twelve animals sold, and the prices ranged all the way from 10 cents to $14. It seems hardly credible that a live horse in any condition could be sold for 10 cents, and yet the Santa Barbara *Press* says that the small boy who had invested his bit, and led off his mustang with a rope around his neck, looked as if the triumph of possession was slightly marred by a doubt concerning the wisdom of the investment.

THE nearness of the civilized world to the use of uniform weights and measures is shown by the fact that France, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, the whole German Empire and Austria all use the metric system. Only two great countries stand in the way of its entire and universal adoption—England and the United States. In both of these its use is legal, but not compulsory, and probably they will have to move together in taking any steps. Dr. Barnard lately said that the weakness of the Gladstone Government only postponed but will not prevent the adoption of the metric system in Great Britain.

AN inventory has been made out of the articles found in the stomach of a lunatic shoemaker who died in the Prestwick Asylum in England the other day. In all there were 1,638 articles, namely, 1,638 shoemakers' sparables, 6 four-inch cut nails, 18 three-inch cut nails, 3 two-and-a-half-inch cut nails, 18 two-inch cut nails, 49 half-inch cut nails, 7 three-quarter-inch cut nails, 30 tacks, 6 brass nails, 9 brass brace buttons, 30 pieces of buckles, 1 pin, 14 bits of glass, 10 small pebbles, 3 pieces of string, 1 piece of leather three inches long, 1 piece of lead four inches long, and 1 American pegging-awl—the total weight being 14 pounds 10 ounces.

SLEEP IN THE OLDEN TIME.—There are yet to be met with, in some old castles, monstrous old-fashioned bedsteads, in which formerly whole families used to sleep together. This custom dates itself to the times of chivalry. These valiant souls, who were accustomed in the field to share the same tent, bed and table, were also admitted to share winter quarters in each other's castles with the same cordiality. And then there might be seen, sleeping in one and the same bed, the master of the castle, his spouse and children, the knights his guests, and along with the rest sometimes the favorite dog. Admiral Bonivet used to sleep with Francis I., who called him his knight companion.

A LADY in Maine had a dream which was not all a dream. There was a painful reality about it. She dreamed that her husband, who was the leader of a choir in the village, was too intimate with one of the young ladies who sang in it. Her dream told her that, in a trunk in the girl's possession, she would find all her husband's amorous letters. So powerful was the influence of the vision that the wife searched the girls trunk, and there found a packet of letters, as she half-expected. The choir numbers one less than it did; the leader has tried arnica and hair-restorers in vain, and has been compelled to resign the baton, and a divorce suit is pending. And all through the influence of an empty dream.

THE HYGIENIC POWER OF THE SUN.—Sleepless people—and there are many in America—should court the sun. The very worst soporific is laudanum, and the very best is sunshine. Therefore it is very plain that poor sleepers should pass as many hours of the day in sunshine, and as few as possible in the shade. Many women are martyrs, and you do not know it. They shut the sunshine out of their houses and hearts, they wear veils, they carry parasols, they do all that is possible to keep off the subtlest and yet most potent influence which is intended to give them strength, and beauty and cheerfulness. Is it not time to change all this and so get roses and color in our pale cheeks, strength in our weak backs, and courage in our timid souls? The women of America are pale and delicate; they may be blooming and strong, and the sunlight will be a potent influence in this transformation.

The Flight of an Empress.

To be an Emperor has not of late years been the sure and prosperous business that it was prior to the French Revolution. Formerly an Emperor always commanded a large salary, while his duties were very light. The Emperor of Russia, for example, merely had to wear his uniform on state occasions, and to occasionally order a few undesirable people to emigrate to Siberia. The rest of his time belonged to himself alone, and he could do in all respects precisely what he chose. So, too, the Emperor of Austria's duties were merely nominal. Metternich attended to the imprisonment of Italian patriots, and saw that the Emperor received his salary every Saturday night. His Majesty really took no active part in the work of government, but devoted his whole time to amusing himself, and improving his mind in the society of ladies of wit and refinement. At the present time, however, the life of an Emperor is a really very unenerative situation is a busy one. The late Emperor Napoleon had to provide his people with wars and other recreations; the Emperor William has to attend to his army, and the Emperor of Austria, though his busy season is now over, has been compelled to do a great deal of hard work in order to satisfy his Hungarian clients. Moreover, the business lacks the element of security and permanence. An Emperor may be discharged and set adrift in the world without a character, almost at any time. Napoleon III. was thus discharged, without even a week's warning, and if he had lived, would never have been able to resume business, unless the French people had kindly condescended to take him back. It is no longer an easy and safe thing to be an Emperor, and it is probable that few of us are sufficiently thankful for the fact that our daily bread is comparatively secure, and that we are not called upon to earn a precarious living in the capacity of Emperors.

It is, however, of the especial woe which has overtaken the Emperor of Austria that we are about to speak. That he is, as Emperors go, a well-meaning and efficient Emperor, is generally conceded. He has had a good deal of trouble with turbulent Italians and Hungarians, and it was felt that he ought to be permitted to live out the rest of his life without further annoyance. But Francis Joseph was not born to be happy, and a new trouble of an extremely painful nature has come upon him. His wife, who is a handsome and irreproachable woman, has suddenly left him, and he is now pacing his lonely palace, a prey to remorse and melancholy.

A short time since, London was suddenly astonished by the arrival of the Empress of Austria, who had traveled with great rapidity and secrecy from Vienna to London, with but two or three attendants. She only made the merest calls of ceremony upon the Queen and the Princess of Wales, and then withdrew to a furnished cottage in the Isle of Wight. Here she resided in strict seclusion, and gave no satisfactory answer to the question: "When did she expect her husband?" Days passed on, and no husband appeared, and London made up its multitudinous mind that Francis Joseph's wife had run away from him, and that he would either come after her at an early day and compel her to return, or would publish the usual warning to tradesmen that he would pay no debts contracted by his wife.

But Francis Joseph evidently shrank from publicly announcing that his wife had left his bed and board. He tried at first to bear his loss in silence. When, however, a man has been accustomed, for a score of years, to the society and assistance of his wife, he finds it very difficult to live without her. We can easily understand how the Emperor found his breakfast badly cooked, and his dinner never ready at the proper time. To be able to smoke in the best parlor was a poor compensation for the absence of buttons on his shirts. Perhaps, in the first moments of his freedom, he congratulated himself that now he could read in bed without being urged to put the gas out and go to sleep like a sensible Emperor; but when he failed to find his night-shirt neatly laid out for him, and searched in vain for his dressing-gown and slippers, he felt the mockery of freedom at such a cost. And so it came to pass that one day the Emperor announced that he intended to visit England. Of course, he did not say that he was going to bring his wife back, but, as soon as the London *Times* mentioned his intention, every one knew what the Emperor's real motive was, and scoffingly declined to believe the poor pretense put forth by his friends, that he was coming to London merely to see about taking out a new insurance policy on his house and furniture in Vienna.

But no sooner did the Empress hear that her husband was coming for her than she hastily left her furnished cottage and came to London where she could always find a policeman within hail. Doubtless she took pains to inform the Emperor that if he attempted to speak to her she would have him arrested. At all events, the unhappy Frances Joseph reconsidered his intention, and still remains in Vienna, waiting in vain for the return of his runaway wife.

What is the cause of the quarrel which has thus divided a once happy pair can, of course, only be conjectured. The current impression in London and Vienna is that the Empress has discovered some cause for jealousy, and has left her faithless husband in a fit of anger. Still it must be admitted that hitherto he has borne an excellent character, and that at his age he would hardly go astray for the first time from the paths of virtue. A more possible conjecture is that the two differed on the subject of the Beecher scandal, and that sooner than yield her belief in Mr. Beecher's innocence, or listen to her husband's attempts to read Tilton and Moulton's statements to her, the Empress has preferred to temporarily leave him.

In any event, the flight of the Empress is a new proof that to be an Emperor is not necessarily to be happy. Francis Joseph probably finds no solid satisfaction in wearing his crown, now that his wife is not present to admire him, and to say, in affectionate terms: "Tip it a little more over your right ear, my dear." He is a solitary and miserable man, and whatever may be his faults, we shall all sympathize with him when he abandons his imperial dignity and inserts in the "Personal" column of the *Times* the touching lines: "Return to your own F. J. All shall be forgiven, and Mr. B.'s innocence admitted."—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated.*

Commercial Arbitration.

The last New York Legislature passed an act providing for the organization of a Court of Arbitration for the City of New York, having jurisdiction over mercantile disputes or matters of difference arising within the legal limits of this port. The Governor being authorized to appoint the Arbitrator, with the advice and consent of the Senate, selected Judge Fancher, recently one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State. The Court was last week duly opened by appropriate proceedings, including an admirable speech by Judge Fancher, and is now ready to proceed to its work.

Any member of the Chamber of Commerce having a dispute with any other member on a mercantile question may summon him to appear before this Court, and so parties who are not members may agree to refer their differences to the Court for adjudication. Either party may object to the process by seasonably filing a declaration to this effect; but if no such objection be filed then the Court has acquired jurisdiction over the matter involved, and its award is final, without the right of appeal, except for frauds or collusion or corruption on its part. Each party is entitled to nominate one person to sit with the Arbitrator and participate in the trial of the question and making the award. If no such nomination be made, then the Arbitrator sits alone and determines the whole matter.

The great object to be secured by such a court is to facilitate the settlement of commercial disputes, without the heavy expenses and long delays of ordinary courts of law, while at the same time doing justice to the parties interested. It is designed to be a remedy for many of the evils attendant upon the usual methods of law litigation. Nor is it by any means an untried experiment. Similar courts have existed in several of the countries of Europe for nearly half a century, and the effect has been found good and only good. No one is absolutely compelled to submit to their jurisdiction, yet when parties have consented to it they are bound by it. We cannot doubt that what has been so successful in Europe will be equally so in this country. New York City is the place to begin the work, and if here it shall prove a success then the example will be imitated in other cities. We believe in arbitration for the disposal of both individual and national differences. It is the short way, and in nine cases out of ten the best way to attain the substantial ends of justice. Though not applicable to the punishment of crime, it is, nevertheless, well suited to a wide field of cases involving the property rights and interests of men. There can be no oppression in it, since submission to it is always in the first instance voluntary.

Some are of the opinion that there ought to be a right of appeal from the decision of this court to the Court of Appeals in this State. There should be no such right on mere questions of fact; and, if it be granted at all, the right should be confined exclusively to points of law. A general right of appeal would render largely nugatory the very end for which the court is organized and open the way for prolonged controversies, which are intended to be avoided.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Showing the Boys in Washoe how to Shoot.

Recently, at a saloon on the Divide, some men were discussing the shooting affray which occurred during the morning between the two brothers-in-law, Fallman and Ward. It was agree on all hands that it was shocking bad shooting—a discredit to Washoe. At last a Pioche man bantered a Comstock man, whom he knew to be a good shot with a pistol, to go out in the back yard with him and do some shooting, just to show the boys how it should be done. In the saloon was a box of eggs, and what the Piocher proposed was that each shoot two eggs off the bare head of the other at the distance of ten paces, the one missing to treat the crowd. The Comstocker was bound not to be bluffed by a man from the other end of the State, so to the back yard all hands adjourned. Each man used his own six-shooter. The Comstocker first "busted" his egg on the top of the Piocher's head, which exploit was loudly applauded by all present. It was now the Piocher's turn to shoot, and an egg was produced to be placed upon the head of the Comstocker, but when he removed his hat there was a great laugh, for the top of his head was as smooth as a billiard ball. For full ten minutes all hands tried in vain to make an egg stand on his head. It couldn't be done. The Piocher then taunted the Comstocker with having gone into the arrangement knowing that he was safe. The latter told him to set up his egg and it was all right—he was there. The Piocher went into the saloon, and a moment after came out with a small handful of flour, which he dabbed upon the bald head of the Comstocker, and then triumphantly planted in it his egg, fell back ten steps, and then knocked it off. The Comstocker then told him to set up his second egg and shoot at it, as he didn't want his head chalked twice during the game. This was done, and the wreck of a second egg streamed over the Comstocker's pate. The Piocher now stood out with his last egg on his head. The Comstocker raised his pistol and fired. The Piocher bounded a yard into the air, and the egg bounced whole from his head. "I've lost!" said the Comstocker. "Let all come and take a drink. By a slip I've put half the width of my bullet through the top of his left ear!" And so it proved upon measurement.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

A Kansas City Elopement.

Mrs. Arnold, a widow lady living in Mulkey's Addition, had a charming daughter, and the charming daughter had two suitors for her hand. Mrs. Arnold wanted Miss Arnold to have one, and Miss Arnold wanted the other. Miss A. wanted to marry Mr. Henry Posey, while Mrs. A. was determined she should marry another young man, whose name we withhold, as he came out second best, and we do not care to advertise him in his unhappy disappointment.

The contest between the widow and her daughter had been spirited and long, and young Posey, being, as it were, on the outside of the "ring," had many heart troubles. At last Mrs. A. seems to have got her daughter's consent to marry the young man, and matters were becoming desperate with Posey, who was still the choice of the young lady.

The time for the wedding was drawing near. Posey discouraged and very unhappy; young lady discouraged and unhappy; young man jubilant and conscious of triumph; old lady jubilant and conscious of triumph. Posey sent a letter to Miss A., proposing an elopement, and the young lady agreed. The plot was laid by the assistance of a young lady friend of the lovers, and was carried out as follows:

Miss A. asked her betrothed to take her to the opera-house, Wednesday night, and he, of course, did so. After the performance, and just as they were turning the corner of the opera-house, Posey, who was standing by the open door of a carriage, caught the young lady by the arm. She relinquished that of her escort, jumped lightly in the carriage, and almost before the deserted and mystified man knew what had been done, he found himself standing alone, and saw the carriage driven rapidly away down Tenth street. So quietly and quickly was the little sideshow performed, that few, if any, noticed anything unusual in the proceedings going on.

The young man hastened to Mrs. Arnold and told his story, and that good lady's excitement and indignation were on the grandest and most unlimited scale; but nothing could be done. It was too late to follow the carriage.

Yesterday, a letter was received from Mr. and Mrs. Posey, dated at Topeka, stating that they were going to Emporia (from which place Mrs. A. and daughter removed to this city a few months ago), to spend the honeymoon.

Happy Posey; poor other young man.—*Kansas City News.*

"Blazer" Finds a Paradise.

We have, says the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise*, in this town, a genius known as "Blazer," who is "never at peace except when at war." He would leave his dinner any day if he thought he could find a fight. When he is unable to find a muss he is perfectly wretched. A week without a battle, and he begins to think there is nothing in this world worth living for. Although he seldom wins more than one fight in ten, it is all the same to him. He rather enjoys a good pummeling. A night or two since some friends of his who happened to be passing through the "Barbary Coast" region of the town, had their attention attracted to a shebang near at hand by a tremendous uproar. There was a smashing of glass, a crashing of chairs, bottles, and tumblers; fierce yells, bitter curses, and, in short, a fearful commotion. Thinking one of the voices within had a familiar sound, the gentlemen looked in at the door of the "gin-mill," and there beheld Blazer surrounded by about half a dozen "Coast Rangers," who were giving it to him "straight from the shoulder," on all sides. Blazer's nose was flattened; one eye boasted a watch-fob; his upper lip was laid open by a blow from a tumbler, and his clothes were nearly torn from his back. A clip under the eye sent him "to grass," when those nearest him began jumping upon him and kicking him in the ribs. His friends at once rushed to his rescue. The breath was completely knocked and kicked out of poor Blazer, and he lay stretched senseless upon the floor. Some water dashed in his face revived him. Recognizing his friends he smiled as amiably as was possible with his bloated and distorted upper lip, and huskily whispered:

"Boys, its gorgeous! I've stumbled into a regular Paradise!"

A Boy and a Modest Schoolma'am in a Predicament.

An amusing incident occurred in one of the departments of the High School building the other day. While at play during recess one of the boys had the misfortune to make an ugly rent in that portion of his pantaloons which his short-tailed coat could not possibly conceal. By the aid of his sympathizing schoolmates the torn garment was in due time pinned together, and by walking very straight the boy was enabled to sidle into the school-room and to his seat without attracting particular attention. Things promised to work favorably until, from some cause, the unfortunate was summoned to the platform. This order he could not obey without displaying to the whole school the breach in his pantaloons, and so he sat still in his seat, turning very red in the face, and looking mortified beyond description. The lady teacher took his hesitation for insubordination, and sternly ordered him to the front. Still he did not move. The teacher became angry, and, hastily writing a note, dispatched it to Professor Rogers, informing him of the conduct of her pupil, and at the same time commanding the blushing and mortified boy to pack up his books and prepare to leave school. The courier with the message to the Professor had scarcely left the room when he was overtaken by the sufferer, and together they sought out the Professor and explained matters. By the laughing and blushing manner in which the lady teacher perused the reply to her note, it was inferred that matters were satisfactorily righted, and the charge of insubordination withdrawn, leaving the unlucky young man in good standing in the estimation of his teacher.—*Sioux City Journal.*

Leatherette—A New Material.

The British *Trade Journal* describes the above article—a new patent imitation of leather—as follows: It is so good an imitation that a superficial observer would, in nine cases out of ten, take it for the real article. The grains of the different kinds of leather, such as basil, seal, morocco, etc., are reproduced with a fidelity quite remarkable. In the process of "graining," a real skin of leather of any given description, which it may be desired to imitate, is taken as a mold, and from this an impression is obtained on sheets of fibrous pulp by the exercise of enormous pressure. Thus the grain of the imitation article is an actual fac-simile of that of the real. Leatherette is obtainable in any color, and, while it is only about one-eighth the cost of leather, possesses some manifest advantages over the latter, which will scarcely fail to make it a commercial success. For instance, it is stronger than leather of the same thickness, and is of uniform quality, so that forty or fifty forms may be cut at the same time, while the blemishes that occur in leather necessitate each form being cut singly, and that by experienced, and therefore expensive hands. It is not so prone to soil, and is waterproof. The scope offered in different trades for the utilization of such an article is obviously great. Upholsterers, hat liners, box makers, purse makers, bookbinders, etc., may, among others, turn it to useful account. For book-binding it is admirably adapted, and probably in this branch of trade will work no small revolution, seeing that it affords handsome and realistic bindings at such a reduced cost. There can be no doubt that leatherette is an important invention.

Extraordinary Longevity.

A Brooklyn gentleman, who is making a short stay in Delaware county, sends us a note in which he mentions an extraordinary instance of longevity in a single family. There are five old ladies at his old homestead. Four are widows, one is a spinster. Their ages are as follows: Deborah, 96; Mary, 95; Rebecca, 86; Elizabeth, 82; Harriet, 76. They are daughters of Captain Zophar Weekes. His wife (their mother) was a native of Jamaica, L. I., and lived till over 90. The father came from near Huntington, L. I. The first, third and fourth are the permanent occupants of one house. All of them are well preserved, able to go about and attend to light work, and, with the exception of a little deafness in two instances, have their "faculties" scarcely impaired.

HOME INTERESTS.

FEATHER CAKE.—1 cup of white sugar, 1 spoonful of butter, 1 egg, 2 even cupfuls of flour, 2-3 cupful of sour cream or milk, and 1 teaspoonful of soda. Flavor to taste.

SOFT CUSTARD.—Set 1 pint milk into a kettle of hot water, till near to boiling. Beat 3 eggs, ½ cup sugar, and 1 teaspoonful corn-starch together. Pour into the milk, stir it for two minutes, remove it from the kettle and pour into cups.

EGG SAUCE.—To serve with boiled fish. Take a small cupful of butter, and rub into it ½ teaspoonful of flour, then pour upon it about a gill of boiling water, stirring it fast. Let it boil up once. If it is allowed to boil long it will become oily. Pour it over 2 eggs boiled hard and cut fine.

PINEAPPLE PRESERVE.—Slice the pineapple rather thinner to preserve than to eat, and take 1 pound of loaf sugar to 1 pound of fruit; powder the sugar, and place in the kettle alternately a layer of sugar and a layer of fruit. To each pound of fruit put 3 tablespoonfuls of water. Let it remain over a slow fire until the sugar is all melted, then boil it slowly until the fruit looks clear; take out the fruit piece by piece and lay them on a dish, until the sirup is boiled nearly to a jelly. Put the fruit in jars, and pour on the sirup hot. Cover the jars carefully with paper, which has previously been dipped on both sides in white of egg; this will secure their keeping and preserve the flavor of the pineapple. The addition of two or three lemons may be considered an improvement.

TOAST.—To make dry toast properly, a great deal of attention is required; much more, indeed, than people generally suppose. Never use new bread for making any kind of toast, as it eats heavy, and, besides, is very extravagant. Procure a loaf of bread about two days old; cut off as many slices as may be required, not quite ¼ inch in thickness; trim off the crusts and ragged edges, put the bread on a toasting-fork, and hold it before a very clear fire. Move it backward and forward until the bread is nicely colored; then turn it and toast the other side, and do not place it so near the fire that it blackens. Dry toast should be more gradually made than buttered toast, as its great beauty consists in its crispness, and this cannot be attained unless the process is slow and the bread is allowed gradually to color. It should never be made long before it is wanted, as it soon becomes tough, unless placed on the fender in front of the fire. As soon as each piece is ready, it should be put into a rack, or stood upon its edges, and sent quickly to table.

AN ECONOMICAL STEAM KETTLE.—A lady communicates to the *Cottage Hearth* her method of extemporizing a steam vessel for cooking. She says: "The most convenient and economical apparatus for steaming that I have ever used is the following: Take the dinner kettle that comes with a seven or eight-inch stove, place in the bottom of it half a brick nicely washed, pour in water to nearly or quite cover the brick, and set it over the fire, when it boils, or nearly so, set in your bread or pudding dish, and cover closely with a tin cover, of conical form, with a rim set on the edge so that it will fit the kittle closely, and suffer no steam to escape. If this cover does not come with the kettle, you can get one made at the tin-shop for half a dollar. The flat cover throws the steam back on to your bread, and cannot be made to fit as nicely. This arrangement has the advantage over a steamer set over the kettle, in that it brings your bread much nearer the fire, requires much less fuel, raises it lighter and cooks it more thoroughly. All batter and berry puddings, and even biscuit and custard puddings, are cooked very nicely in this manner. A breakfast Johnny-cake may be cooked in this way with much less fuel than it would require to bake it. An Indian pudding, made as for baking, can be steamed over a fire that would have little effect upon the oven of a large stove. Be careful not to fill the dish too full, as steaming raises the pudding more than baking. Stir it down once or twice. I have saved many cords of fuel by this method."

Capital Punishment in England.

About 1807 a poor woman with two children, one at the breast, stole from inside a shop door a piece of linen worth some seven or eight shillings. She, however, had not proceeded far when she repented of her crime, and was returning to the shop with it when she was arrested. She was tried at the Old Bailey, convicted, and condemned to death. The jury and the prosecutor unanimously recommended the woman to mercy, on account of her husband having been pressed as a sailor, her starving condition at the time, and her previous unblemished character. But all in vain. The Judge refused to indorse the application, and the woman was executed at Tyburn, the child being taken from her breast at the foot of the gallows. In the minds of a large majority of the public this execution created great indignation, and a bill was brought into Parliament to abolish the punishment of death for stealing in a shop to the value of five shillings. This bill was at first thrown out in the House of Peers, the Judges being against it. The bill subsequently passed into law. On the introduction into the House of Lords of a bill for the abolition of the punishment of death for stealing in a dwelling-house to the value of forty shillings, the majority of the Judges were against it. Lord Ellenborough was particularly energetic in his opposition, arguing, as the law stood, it worked well, and why then should it be altered? One of the Peers was so struck with the validity of the learned Lord's arguments that he said: "We shall not be able to place our heads with safety on our pillows if that bill passes into law!" In the thirty years from 1799 to 1829, for offenses against the Bank Act alone, 629 men were capitally convicted and 1,161 were transported; yet, till public opinion became too strong to be disregarded, the Judges offered little opposition to such atrocious cruelty.—*The Saturday Journal.*

DESTRUCTION IN DISGUISE.—It is a fact that mixtures of bad liquors and acid astringents are often given for medicines. They are *potent to destroy!* and may be safely warranted to ruin, morally and physically, any human being that sticks to them long enough. More drunkards have been made by these villainous concoctions, labelled medicines, than by the liquors of Commerce. Alcoholic poisons, advertised as remedies, are more mischievous than tavern drams. For intermittent and remittent fevers, as well as for all other diseases which these fiery frauds are falsely certified to relieve, DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the *ne plus ultra* of vegetable medicines, is a positive cure. But this is not all; the great Temperance Elixir is a sovereign specific for the depraved appetite for stimulants, created by the *false tonics* and *bogus restoratives*, of *Missionaries of Intemperance*. Within the present year many well-known citizens have certified that a course of VINEGAR BITTERS invariably obliterates the desire for spirituous excitants.

Work for All at Home.

In city or country. No capital needed. Liberal pay offered. *Positively* no humbug; but a legitimate and established business desiring to have work done. Inclose ten cents for circular and particulars, or twenty-five cents for sample and directions. Address G. Walker, Room 59, No. 157 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

CHILL CURE!—SAFE AND SURE.—Dr. Wilhoft's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless, speedy in action and delightful in its effects. Try it and prove all that's said. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SENT free, on receipt of neck and breast measure, height, weight and price, our (sample) "Model S2 Shirt." Fitted by patented model. Stylish and Substantial. Address Model Shirt Co., 31 South 5th St., Philadelphia.

THE improvement made in the Elmwood and Warwick Collars this season has largely increased the sale. For those wishing a wide collar, the latter is the *ne plus ultra*. Don't fail to get it and try it.—*Com.*

FROM Maine to California millions of children are wearing SILVER TIPPED Shoes. Why not? they are the cheapest and never wear through at the toe. Try them.

For Sale by all Shoe Dealers.

WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial cures coughs, colds and consumption. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops banish worms completely.—*Com.*

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