

age. From that to 1879, the year of their fall, was seventeen years. The prince imperial was seventeen years of age when his father died. There are seventeen letters in the name of Lieutenant Grey, and the addition of the figures, 1862, the date of Prince Victor's birth, again produces seventeen,



cause he is reported as favoring re-adjustment of the State debt. That is a little rough on Auker. he wants to have any opinions on Virginia politics he had better get on Raum's side.

grow in popular favor as it progresses westward. But though it may now be conceded a fixed fact, still it is important, very important that what has been so well determined by our people ought to be and should be done as speedily

owes him. The case is now in co-  
on a habeas corpus. If it should  
decided that the baby is a legiti-  
"new way to pay old debts," th-  
is many a poor, despondent fel-  
who can pay himself out with  
any trouble.—*Louisville Coun-*  
*Journal.*

It is claimed that Barksdale's gun was a help to Mr. Sherman proxy. Now, let us see if Sprague's shot gun will do anything to beat Conkling's man.—*Washington*

Men's Good Plow Shoes, for \$1.00,  
J. H. M.

Dr. Pemberton's Stillingia is  
by A. F. MERRELL & Co., Philadel  
Sold by all Druggists in \$1.00  
sent by express. Agents wanted  
vass everywhere.  
Send for Book—"Curious Stor  
to all. Medicines sent to poor peo  
able in installments.

The genuine are never sold in  
Each box has a red wax seal  
the impression Dr. McLANE'S  
Each wrapper bears the name  
McLANE and FLEMING BROS.  
Insist upon having the genuine  
LANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by  
Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. The  
full of imitations of the name  
spelled differently but same product.

ed  
two  
dis  
time  
Two  
from  
al  
the  
Dio  
ma  
Pro  
Re  
his  
wh  
wa  
E  
Slo  
pro  
E  
wi  
ice  
E  
com  
thro  
E  
Min  
sin,  
but  
E  
the  
guar  
but  
P.  
E  
K  
jewe  
mid  
befo  
done  
E  
S  
E  
about  
thro  
ran  
and  
E  
ay  
Ker  
dis  
re  
wh  
E  
tere  
tion  
the  
ind  
a la  
E  
yes  
of  
app  
ques  
E  
big  
that  
est  
a go  
the  
E  
T  
us  
one  
bro  
mo  
W  
the  
had  
and  
E  
K  
man  
It  
play  
go  
E  
Rai  
chor  
fute  
driv  
and  
E  
G.  
Men  
was  
and,  
wh  
leg  
you  
abl  
Eve  
Fur  
use  
And  
E  
J  
G  
E  
W  
P  
late  
and  
E  
G  
F  
V  
E  
L  
Y  
A  
P  
C  
M  
D  
S  
R  
P







Shared.  
I said it on the meadow path—  
I say it on the mountain side—  
The best things are mortal shares—  
Are those which every mortal shares.

The air whistles—the sky—the breeze—  
The light without me and within—  
Life, with its unbroken treasures—  
God's riches—are for all to win.

The grass is softer to my tread  
For rest it yields its unnumbered feet;  
Sweet to me the wild rose red,  
Because she makes the whole world sweet.

Into your heavenly loneliness  
Ye welcomed me, oh solemn path!  
And me in every quiet nook  
Who reverently my mystery seeks.

And up the radiant people walk  
That open to the world unknown,  
It will be life's delight to say,  
"Heaven is not heaven for no man."

Back through my brother's poverty!  
Such wealth was hidden! I am blessed  
Only in what I share with the rest.  
In what I share with all the rest.

#### FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

It is well to turn a square foot of the earth of the poultry-yard with a spade every now and then, as it will not only furnish the fowls with fresh food, but in the shape of worms, but give them an opportunity to exercise themselves at scratching. It also turns under the droppings, and makes the yard more healthful.

CURE FOR GALLS.—Dissolve six drams of iodine in half a pint of alcohol, and apply it on the neck with a feather as soon as the gall is removed, and when at rest twice a day—morning and evening. The article should be in the stable of every farmer, as it is an excellent application on horses where the skin is broken by kicks or other accidents, and is a sure cure for splints if used in a proper manner.

During the dry weather farmers should gather up the washings of the roads in their vicinity, and the much from low places usually covered with water, and dump it in the barnyard or hog pens.—The alluvial washings brought from the hills by the streams during freshets and deposited in low places where the water soon evaporates are rich in fertilizing substance, and should be saved with great care. A few loads obtained in this way costs but little, and will greatly help out the dressing.

Farms are valuable only as labor makes them so. Brains are worth more than muscle on a farm, but both are necessary. Cultivate the mind and you strengthen the muscle by increasing its capabilities. Plan in the home; work in the field; all hesitation or apparent doubt weakens the influence of the "boss" with the men. See that duties are cleared out of their natural path, and that watercourses are all clear during the dry weather of autumn. Underdrains are preferable and less expensive than open ditches, though the first cost is greater. Old rails, poles, common brush, answer a good purpose for several years, but are sooner than the iron log run.

The following preparation for destroying bugs on squash and on cucumber vines has been successfully tried for years: Dissolve a tablespoonful of saltpeter in a pint of water; put one pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. Use more saltpeter, if you can afford it; it is good for vegetables, but death to animal life.—The burrow in the earth at night, and fall to rise in the morning. It is also good to kill the grub in peach trees. Only use twice as much—say a quart or two to each tree. There may not be a yellow or blighted leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing vegetables with it. A concentrated solution applied to young beans makes them grow wonderfully.

#### Value of Corn Fodder.

While the value of corn fodder is much underrated, it should be borne in mind that its value will depend in a great measure upon the time it is cut and cured. If cut too early or too green, the machine matter or juice contained therein is apt to sour and partake more of the nature of vinegar than sugar, and much of its nutritive qualities thus be lost; and if cut too late, not only will the blades crumble up and be lost, but the machine matter contained in the stalk itself be so changed to woody fiber as to render it totally unfit as food for stock. But when cut at the proper time and properly cured it will not only pay for harvesting the crop, but be much better food for stock than the best of straw and most of the hay used for the purpose. Some persons, however, still hold to the opinion that corn fodder is inferior in every respect to either timothy or clover hay, and so it is when badly cured, but, as said before, when cut at the right time and properly cured and saved—especially if cut through a cutting-box and raised with a little sun or air—its superiority to either, even under the best conditions, will not be denied.

In building your fodder rack as the fodder will be easy to get at and handle in winter, select a piece of ground most convenient to and just outside the cattle yard, and after laying a foundation of rails, some look or so apart, the whole length of your intended rack, by a course of the fodder along through the middle so as to raise it the highest; then, at right angles with and around this, by another course, taping the ends of the shelves enough to keep the middle the highest all the while, so proceeding until the desired height is reached. Build your rack any length you please, but not higher than the fodder can be conveniently reached, after making due allowance for the settling. On going to feed out to the cattle commence at the end you left off, and you will find it an easy matter to handle the fodder during the frosts and snows of winter.

#### Storing Potatoes.

In storing potatoes several methods are adopted, yet they are all practically the same, the object being to protect them against freezing, whether buried in pits or stored in cellars. The first consideration is to keep them in perfect darkness; the next is, the bins should not be too deep—no more than three feet—to produce warmth and cause them to sprout. When stored in the field, straight trenches are dug, say twenty feet in length and four or five wide, which are filled to the depth of three

feet with potatoes, then well-covered with straw, on top of which put eighteen or twenty inches of earth. In a pit twenty feet long there should be about three feet of straw or ventilating openings, which should be plugged with straw and covered with a board set at an angle to turn the rain. If in cellars, bins or otherwise, the bins should be covered with rugs, old carpets or straw. Those intended to be kept for late spring sales should be frequently examined and all sprouts removed; for as soon as a potato begins to sprout it loses its solidity, dryness and quality.

#### Anniversaries in October.

The Vine Month, as our Saxon forefathers poetically called October, numbers among its countless anniversaries several of so much importance—including at least three of the world's decisive battles—as fairly to entitle it to the foremost place in historical association among the months of the year. On the 1st began the fatal Afghan war of 1839, which ended in January, 1842, with the most signal disaster that ever befell the British arms. It was also the birthday of Lord Bellingham, the most brilliant and heartless of all Queen Anne's greatest authors. On the 21st died the great Arago, one of the ablest scientists of the modern times. On the 5th occurred Bonaparte's sanguinary repulse of the Parisian "Sections," in 1794, the last act of the Revolution and the first of his own wonderful career.

The 7th, by a strange coincidence, witnessed Gen. Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga—the turning point of the War of Independence—and the death of his son, Sir John Burgoyne, the famous military engineer of the Crimean war. The Chicago fire has immortalized the 8th and 9th, Arnold's naval action on Lake Champlain the 11th. Upon the 12th Columbus first saw the shore of the New World. The 14th has the threefold renown of William the Conqueror's victory at Hastings, Frederick the Great's defeat at Hochkirch by Marshal Daun, and Napoleon's decisive overthrow of the Prussians at Jena. Muhlar's battle the 15th. On the 16th Harper's Ferry was seized by "Osa-watomie" Brown, who was wounded and made prisoner on the following morning by the Virginian militia. The first bombardment of Sebastopol took place on the 17th, as also Austria's expulsion from Italy (1797) by the camp of the three days' battle of Lodi and the repulse of Wellington before Burgos. The fatal retreat from Moscow began on the 19th, the anniversary of Yorktown. The 20th witnessed Mack's surrender at Ulm, in 1805. Balaclava was fought on the 25th, and Meis surrendered by Marshal Bazaine on the 27th. To this long list must be added Turkey's declaration of war against Russia in 1853, the Anglo-French capture of Pekin in 1860, Bismarck's summary dissolution of the Prussian chamber of deputies, and the birth of Edward VI., of England, Jonathan Edwards, Marshal Saxe the French Terrorist Danton, and Sir Colin Campbell, afterward Lord Clyde.

#### Shells Thicker than Trees.

During the battle of Antietam a regiment was performing the very disagreeable duty of emptying a battery. The location, near the little church in the edge of the wood, was a prominent one, and the steady roll of our guns was sharply replied to by the enemy, and the air seemed filled with screeching shot and shells. The regiment was lying down, and just in rear of them was a rather open piece of timber, and wherever the chance allowed the officers sheltered themselves behind the trees. Behind a small-sized hickory stood Lieutenant W., and covered by a big oak, a few paces away, was his colonel. This was W.'s first battle, and he could not avoid ducking his head whenever it seemed to him a shell came uncomfortably near, observing which the colonel said, cheerfully, "Hold up your head, lieutenant—don't dodge." To which W.—grimly answered: "I could do better behind a big tree like yours; but the shells are a good sight thicker here than the trees!" A fact so palpable that his future dodging occasioned no caution from his superior.

#### Effect of Exile on Mankind.

One of the Communists who has just been restored to his liberty by the French government after several years of banishment in New Caledonia, has written an account of his experience in that country, in which he says: Men herding together, and removed from all feminine influence, become snarling misanthropes. They do not go to the trouble to hide their native roughness, and become objects of mutual disgust and aversion. In long sea voyages naval officers of gentlemanly breeding fall out and snap at one another. At Pine Tree Island the male convict's greatest happiness was to be alone. When rainy weather forced the huns to remain under the inefficient shelter of their huts, they sat with their arms folded and their heads on their chests, trying to evoke images of bygone scenes in France, or speculating on what might next happen. The man who broke the silence brought upon himself a stream of abuse. His interruption produced the effect which is experienced when one is awakened out of a pleasant dream to an unpleasant reality. Not every one who wishes to be able to command happy remembrances of the past. Memory had become feeble, and wanted coaxing and goading to operate. When it was stimulated into working order, it was flickering and uncertain. One fine season the prospectors attempted to form circles, where they were to meet and recount episodes of interest in their lives and amusing anecdotes; but this was soon given up. When the story-teller did not break down for want of memory, he was discouraged by the imitation of his brother exiles, who were brooding over their own unfortunate adventures.

#### A Natural Barometer.

It is the name given by the Finns to a peculiar stone which is found in Finland and serves the inhabitants for a barometer. It turns black or blackish gray when it is going to rain, but on the approach of fine weather it is covered with white spots. Probably it is a fossilized material with clay and containing rock salt, water or ammonia, which, according to the greater or less degree of dampness of the atmosphere, attracts it, or otherwise. In the latter case the salt appears, forming the white spots.

#### For the Children—A Doll's House.

A large packing case divided into four compartments by two shelves placed crosswise inside, makes an excellent doll's house. Any carpenter would fix these shelves and put on a door in front at a very small charge. The four compartments make a dining room, drawing-room, kitchen and bed-room. The ceilings should be covered with white glazed calico, pasted on; this makes a good imitation of whitewash. Pale yellow calico pasted on the kitchen walls answers for the usual "distemper" of a real kitchen; this is less troublesome than painting or applying real whitewash, and looks quite as well. The calico must be strained as tightly as possible. The walls of the other rooms should be covered with paper. Carpets can be made out of pieces of velvet, or, better still, worked on canvas in a small pattern suitable to the room. This is a capital piece of easy work for a little girl. One great advantage in the doll's house as a toy is that, like a doll, it induces children to practice needlework. Real carpet is too thick for the doll's rooms, but druggist does not look as small, pictures cut out of papers or taken off buttons, look well on the walls, if surrounded by a small strip of gilt paper to imitate a frame.

Much of the furniture can be made at home. Beds are easily manufactured. Take an old newspaper or spool box, and place the lid upright against one end, the box being turned bottom upward.—This forms a bed with a back and tester. Sew the lid firmly in its place, and paste pink glazed calico within and without, also along the sides; then cover with white muslin edged with lace, arranged like the curtains, draperies and valance of a real bed. A mattress, stuffed with any scraps of wool or wadding, sheets, blankets (of flannel), counterpane and pillows can now be added. Silk patchwork is effective for the counterpane, or one can be knitted in fine wool on steel pins, in strips of red and white. Lace over silk is very pretty for a counterpane.

Here, again, is an opportunity for the juvenile furnisher to exercise a little needlework. A capital wardrobe can be made of another such box without the lid. It should be lined inside with pink or white glazed calico, and covered outside with paper. Imitation oak-paneling looks best. Stand this on one end, put a row of bent pins at the back, inside, for the dolls to hang their dresses on, and close the entrance by a curtain of some soft material (crimson flannel or merino does well).

The curtain should be made to draw to one side; this is easily managed by running a wire through a row of loops at the back of the curtain; and then fixing it across the door. If made in a soft material (silk is too harsh), it will draw easily.

Tables and chairs can be made in cardboard, but they are hardly durable enough to be suitable for the doll's house. If the family contains a brother with a taste for carpentry, he had better be applied to. Tables and chairs are easily made, even by amateur carpenters. If done neatly, it will be sufficient to paint the legs and back to imitate what real wood is desired—varnishing is a sticky and smelly operation, and hardly one to be recommended to young folks who have any respect for their own frocks or their parents' carpets.

Extremely pretty chairs can be made by covering the wood with strong gum and then laying out straw regularly side by side until it fills the chair. Sofas without arms can be made out of an empty book-and-eye box; turn the box bottom upward for the seat, sew a piece of card against one side to form the back, and cover the back and seat first with a thin layer of wadding, then with silk, velvet or chintz.

A doll's house, such as described, is a toy in which all the children can take an interest, even the boys being useful in making it. Where such a toy is known to exist, friends and relatives who wish to make presents to the little ones generally let their gifts take the shape of some addition to the doll's house, which often grows surprisingly rich in the course of years.

#### Effect of Exile on Mankind.

One of the Communists who has just been restored to his liberty by the French government after several years of banishment in New Caledonia, has written an account of his experience in that country, in which he says: Men herding together, and removed from all feminine influence, become snarling misanthropes. They do not go to the trouble to hide their native roughness, and become objects of mutual disgust and aversion. In long sea voyages naval officers of gentlemanly breeding fall out and snap at one another. At Pine Tree Island the male convict's greatest happiness was to be alone. When rainy weather forced the huns to remain under the inefficient shelter of their huts, they sat with their arms folded and their heads on their chests, trying to evoke images of bygone scenes in France, or speculating on what might next happen. The man who broke the silence brought upon himself a stream of abuse. His interruption produced the effect which is experienced when one is awakened out of a pleasant dream to an unpleasant reality. Not every one who wishes to be able to command happy remembrances of the past. Memory had become feeble, and wanted coaxing and goading to operate. When it was stimulated into working order, it was flickering and uncertain. One fine season the prospectors attempted to form circles, where they were to meet and recount episodes of interest in their lives and amusing anecdotes; but this was soon given up. When the story-teller did not break down for want of memory, he was discouraged by the imitation of his brother exiles, who were brooding over their own unfortunate adventures.

#### A Natural Barometer.

It is the name given by the Finns to a peculiar stone which is found in Finland and serves the inhabitants for a barometer. It turns black or blackish gray when it is going to rain, but on the approach of fine weather it is covered with white spots. Probably it is a fossilized material with clay and containing rock salt, water or ammonia, which, according to the greater or less degree of dampness of the atmosphere, attracts it, or otherwise. In the latter case the salt appears, forming the white spots.

#### A New and Cheap Telephone.

The Chicago Times says: Mr. O. P. Hatheway has connected his place of business with his residence and a number of other localities with a new kind of telephone, for short distances, has several points of superiority over those of Gray and Bell, the chief point being economy. On Mr. Hatheway's invitation a reporter inspected his telephone and found that they were capable of being very useful.

A hole six inches in diameter is cut in a piece of board, and a piece of drum-head is well wetted and securely fastened to the edges of this hole. An old-fashioned copper cent is laid on the center of the drumhead and a wire is fastened to the cent, or metallic button, or whatever it may be, and passed through the parchment, which is then allowed to dry with the board lying horizontal and a heavy weight attached to the wire. The weight draws the wet parchment out into a funnel shape, which it retains when dry.

The board is then set up perpendicularly, and the line wire is connected with the metallic button. As the sound is conveyed not by electric waves, but by the vibration of the wire, the line wire must be drawn as tight as possible, and the freer it is from turns the better. It is supported by loops of twine or wire through which it is run. The signal is given by tapping on the board. The speaker then stands in front of the drum-head funnel, but need not stand very close to it, and talks.

The air waves started by his voice are taken up by the drum-head, transmitted to the wire and delivered at the other end with great faithfulness. It isn't necessary to put one's ear to an orifice and listen attentively. Any one within a few feet of the receiver can hear, and under favorable conditions Mr. Hatheway has heard remarks coming over the wire when standing a dozen feet away. The voice sounds as if coming out of a long and large speaking tube.

The largest line Mr. Hatheway has is 1,500 feet. He is confident that these telephones are good for a mile, and are available at a distance of two miles when there is no wind. This device is not his invention, and there is no patent on it. It has no battery or mechanism, and is subject to no rent or royalty. It is capable of doing good service between a man's home and his store or office when not too far away, or between an office and shop or yard, or between a drug store and the residences of physicians, and it possesses the great merit of being quite inexpensive.

#### A Relic of Mary Queen of Scots.

When Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner in the castle of Lochburn in the winter and early spring of 1568, she drew young George Douglas, the strapping brother of William Douglas, the governor of Lochburn, into her favor for the purpose of effecting her escape. The youth was won completely. On the evening of the second of May, 1568, the keeper and his family being at table, George seized the keys and fled across the lake with the royal prisoner. For this romantic allegiance Queen Mary presented to George Douglas a lock of her hair. Now it so came about that as time rolled on this lock of a silken tress and beautiful pale auburn was found among some old papers at "Wishaw," one of the estates of the Douglas family. And as time again passed, when the late John Carroll Brent visited the late Mrs. Catherine Pye Douglas, of Rose Hall, Scotland, a relative, she showed him the lock, and, dying seven years later, in 1847, bequeathed it to him. At the death of John Carroll Brent it fell into the possession of his sister, Miss C. D. Brent, of Washington, D. C., who is now at Bedford Springs, and who herself kindly told the Lynchburg News all about the relic.

#### A Supposititious Case.

An American in China writes: "Every thing goes by contraries here." Then China is the place for the American parapsychist. Just think of living in a land where the servant girl explodes and blows up the oil can; where, instead of the male kicking the man to death, the man kicks the male into oblivion; and the chestnut tree falls from the boy and breaks his ribs; and the gun is sent to kingdom come because it "didn't" know the man was loaded; and the ice breaks through a skater and is drowned; and the editor's house is broken into by thieves and robbed of \$100,000 in cash and \$10,000 in jewelry; where the front gate—But you have our idea. Four fifths of all the jokes that have been perpetrated in this country during the past five years could be introduced sort of *vice versa* in China, and would pass for new.

A deaf and dumb girl in Dorsey county, Ark., has recently begun to talk in her sleep. There had been family prayers for the restoration of her speech. At midnight her mother heard her darling's voice. Arousing the old gentleman, she entered the apartment where the child lay. The deaf and dumb girl remarked casually, "Everything seems very wonderful." Then turning suddenly in her bed, she added, "Yes, the old-time orchards are always in bloom." The affectionate parents simultaneously embraced the maiden. She awoke with a start. But she could neither hear nor speak.

A peculiar process has been invented in Germany by which labels are printed on bottles by a simple operation, neither paper nor envelope being required.—The process is an actual printing on the bottles themselves, and the labels can be scraped off with a knife, though they are not affected by water. The process is said to be inexpensive, and certainly must be convenient.

Old lady on donkey: "Boy, boy, isn't this very dangerous?" Boy: "Isn't dangerous, indeed, mam; there was a lady a ridin' up here last year, and the donkey fell, and the lady was clucked over the cliff and killed." Old lady: "Good gracious! was the donkey killed too?" Boy: "No mam; that's the very donkey."

Though they have been searching for thirty years for mines of zinc in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, only four such mines have been discovered. One of these is at Bethlehem, Pa., and the other three in Sussex county, N. J.—One of these last is as yet undeveloped, and it is pronounced one of the most valuable.

#### Some Facts Regarding George Eliot.

In view of the announcement that Marian O. Evans, who wrote under the nom de plume of George Eliot, and is sometimes spoken of as the widow of the learned George Lewes—although she was never married to him—will not favor the world with any more of her matchless novels, a few facts connected with her career will be read with interest.

George Eliot's writings have been very profitable. Their value in the market has rapidly increased. For 'Scenes of Clerical Life' she received but £300 (\$1,500); for 'Adam Bede' she got, all told, £3,000 (\$15,000), but something less, I fear, for 'Mill on the Floss,' 'Romola,' perhaps her most artistic and one of the most interesting of her novels to cultured people, has never been fully appreciated. Its earnings have to date, I am told, not been much over £3,000. She has cleared from 'Middlemarch,' issued by the Blackwoods, in eight divisions, the enormous sum of £8,000, and for 'Daniel Deronda' about the same. 'Silas Marner,' one of her strongest stories, was not very profitable. Her poetry—she has issued six volumes—has not been liked, nor does it deserve to be liked in any measure with her novels. Still she prefers her poetry, and would rather be ranked as a poet than a fictionist. Her entire earnings have been about \$250,000, and she could make a contract any day for a new story for which she would be guaranteed \$40,000. Her money-making power is not excelled by that of any writer in Great Britain.

In her case genius has been rewarded. George Eliot is one of the most learned authors of her time. The amount of her acquirement is wonderful. She is mistress of French, German, Italian, Spanish and Dutch, has a tolerable acquaintance with Russian and Russian, is up in all the sciences, is a critical Latin and Greek scholar, an admirable historian, an archeologist, understands music, painting and statuary, and is a brilliant conversationalist. Beauty she has not, and nothing like it. Some persons count her very plain, even homely; others hold that she has a very interesting face. To me she is in no wise remarkable in appearance; she does not look like a genius—geniuses seldom do. She has gray eyes, rather large features, abundant hair, streaked with white; a medium figure, neither stout nor slender, and a pleasant, well-modulated voice. She has been extremely industrious in her profession. She composes rapidly often; but corrects with great care, and frequently injures her health, not to mention by any means, by her excessive application. She is a pronounced rationalist in belief; in most respects a wonderful woman, and surely a prodigious intellect.

#### Care of Infants.

A learned professor in lecturing his pupils remarked: Here is another case of disease of the corner. This baby is twenty months old. There is a white spot over the center of this little girl's pupil. It is soft-looking, and I therefore know that it is recent. The child has nasal catarrh. It was weaned when six months old, and it is now just cutting its eye teeth. The mother says it is being fed with whatever there is upon the table; that it receives a little tea and coffee, and that it is allowed to suck pieces of meat, all of which is wrong. Do not allow it among your patients, gentlemen. If the good Lord had wished us to eat meat at the age of twenty months he would have given us a full set of teeth ready for use at that time.

Dr. Leaning has for some years had charge of an asylum in which large numbers of children are received and cared for, and he does not allow one of them to have anything except milk, and substances which can be dissolved in milk, until they are seven years of age. I think your professor of materia medica is equally emphatic upon this question, and now your professor of ophthalmology comes to you and beseeches you to use all possible influence in the direction of having children reared upon milk alone. Not upon tea, not upon coffee, not upon meat, not upon sweet cake and puddings, but upon milk. Every physician will, under rare circumstances, prescribe beef juice for infants, very much as brandy is prescribed upon rare occasions for small children, and I shall not quarrel with them upon that point. But I have a decided opinion that, under ordinary circumstances, no child should have anything except milk and farinaceous food until it has been provided with teeth with which to prepare other articles of diet for the stomach. Follow nature in your practice in ophthalmology as well as in every other kind of disease. I will engage, if this mother, who is anxious for her child, will listen to what I say about feeding it hereafter with milk, barley, farina, corn starch, hominy, with perhaps a small quantity of sugar, that the teaching will be easier, the bowels will move more regular, and the diseases of the corns will be less liable to occur.

#### Keep the Mouth Shut.

The influence of nasal respiration on the ear is illustrated by Mr. Geo. Catlin, in his history of 'The North American Indians.' Among two million Indians he found not one who was deaf or breathless through the mouth, except three or four deaf-mutes; and in the memory of the chiefs of 150 tribes, not one case of deafness could be remembered to have occurred. This is explained by the mother always closing the mouth of the child whenever it attempted to breathe through it.

#### The Traveler must be cautioned against indulging too freely in the habit of whistling, as it is not permitted in the streets of Copenhagen, Denmark.

The police signal to one another by a whistle, and do not approve of the general public whistling promiscuously after night fall. It is said that an *attache* to the British legation was once locked up for the night in consequence of his persisting in riotous whistling in opposition to the police.

#### A novel suit has begun in Chicago.

The widow of Hugh McConville, the man murdered by Sherry and Conly, for which the latter were hanged, has begun a suit for \$10,000 damages under the State law, against the owner of the saloon where Sherry and Conly procured the liquor which made them intoxicated; against the owner of the building, and against the agent who leased the premises.

#### FACTS AND FANCIES.

##### Net profit—fish.

A stuck up thing—a poster. Original humor—vaccine virus. A bouncing baby—a rubber doll. Liquor is a real comfort to the man who has the habit of getting drunk. An anti-tramp bolt, that only allows the door to open a little way, is out. Mr. Gladstone is poor, but his wife has a large fortune, with which she is very generous.

A gentleman in conversation said that his dogs were A1. Shouldn't they have been rated K9?

Do not wait for extraordinary circumstances to do good actions; try to use ordinary situations.

'It's cool to-day,' said a mother to her little son. 'Yes, it's school five days out of the week,' replied the embryonic paragon.

A ten foot alligator got his back up and tried to keep the Vicksburg, Mississippi ferry from landing on the Vidalia side of the river, the other day.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly says the claim made by some people that cats snark the breath of sleeping persons, particularly infants, is an error founded on superstition.

A wealthy London lady recently gave a ball in that city at a cost of \$20,000.—The floral decorations were magnificent, and included blocks of ice into which the flowers were frozen.

Mrs. Fromm, a New York lady, has given birth to a fully developed child weighing only eleven and three-quarter ounces. The mother weighs 135 and the husband 175 pounds.

There are, according to official reports, over 1,000 children who applied to the public schools for admission in Richmond this session, and were refused for want of accommodations.

Spotting the face with little bits of ugly court-plaster is again so much *la mode*; that it is found profitable to manufacture the plaster in various shapes and to put it on the market down up in next boxes.

Women somehow get over childhood notions that men never outgrow. Some men celebrate the anniversary of every birthday as long as they live, while women quit doing so almost as soon as they grow up.

Scene in a restaurant—Two ladies seated at a table. First lady to the waiter: 'Bring me an ice cream, please.' Second lady: 'I'll have an ice too.' Waiter brings ice cream and stowed oysters.

A leading physician of Westchester county, N. Y., has just been indicted in the sum of \$100 for malpractice. It all came of a hasty diagnosis of a knee trouble which he treated lightly, but which turned out to be syphilis.

'Young man,' says a quaint writer, 'if you are to be married, your future wife is now living; therefore pray for her.'—And while you are about it, don't forget to pray for her future husband; he needs praying for as much as she does.

The proper form for a will nowadays will read: 'To the respective attorneys of my children I give my entire estate and worldly goods of all description. Personally to the children and to my beloved wife I give all that contains.'—A Princeton professor, remonstrating with a sophomore for creating a disturbance in the class-room, laid his hand indignantly upon the refractory one's shoulder with the remark: 'My dear young man the devil has hold of you.'

They were talking about the approaching theatrical season. She, innocently, 'I believe Mary Anderson has a new play, "Love" He, taking unworthy advantage of the uncertainty construction of the sentence—"I think she has, dear." Then she saw it and screamed.

There will be five Sundays in next February. Think of so much Sunday-bless in the shortest month! But then this won't happen again in forty years? Let the old gentleman remember this, and be hopeful when he lays in stock the paper in which you saw this advertisement.

When a visitor leaves the national library in Paris he is furnished with a card by the librarian stating that the books the visitors had been using were all properly returned. This card is given to the doorkeeper, who furnishes another certificate, which is given to the policeman outside.

The international exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, is a great success. Great Britain has 800 industrial exhibits and 573 of fine arts. Germany has 691 exhibits, and Austria 170. France has 350 industrial exhibits and 108 of fine arts. Belgium has 236 industrial exhibits and fifty of fine paintings.—America has 150 industrial exhibits.

When two couples of young people start out riding in a two-seated carriage, they are as happy as two loving clams until the shades of evening approach, and then the couple in the front seat begin to realize that the crying need of this great, free and majestic country of ours is—a two-seated carriage with the front seat behind.

#### A Mother's Enduring Love.

A touching story of the endurance of human love is that of a mother in a West Virginia village whose son went out one evening, thirty years ago, asking her to have supper ready for him when he should come back.

Whether he was murdered or ran away to sea nobody knows. He has never returned. His mother, now feeble and white-haired, makes ready for him every night, places his chair by the table and waits.

'He will come some day,' she says, 'and then he will see that I never have forgotten him.'

One cannot but hope that the loving patience of the poor waiting heart may yet be rewarded.

#### A Question He Cannot Solve.

A gentleman living in the eastern part of Wilmington, N. C., tells a good one on himself. Going home not long since at a rather late hour, for supper, as he entered his gate in the dark, he ran full tilt against an individual with a handful of chickens. To his exclamation of surprise and inquiry as to what he was doing there, the man replied, 'I just came in to see if you didn't want to buy some chickens, sir.' 'No,' said our friend; 'I have as many as I want now,' and entering his house thought no more of the matter until the next morning, when he found that every head of his feathered stock had vanished during the night. It is a question with him to this day whether the chickens offered for sale by the man were his stolen fowls, or the information given that he had 'as many now as he wanted' led to his being robbed.

A man amusing himself by throwing beans at friends in New Britain, Conn., told some of the missiles in his mouth, and in laughing swallowed two of them, which lodged in his bronchial tube and caused death.

'The revengeful man whose neighbor has a family of seven mischievous boys, now furnishes a friend with capital to open a skating rink, and impatiently waits for the first thin ice to form.'

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other articles for the cure of Croup, Cough, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

Stanley intends to complete the exploration of the Congo from the west coast of Africa.

Large sales indicate the merits of all good articles. Druggists and grocers sell Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to all other remedies for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

#### SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR.

One year, post-paid, \$1.  
Every subscriber receives more than 500 patterns, including 25 patterns of Premiums. 10 Cents 1 year for \$1.00. Only 25 Cents for 50 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$5.00. Only 50 Cents for 100 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$10.00. Only 100 Cents for 200 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$20.00. Only 200 Cents for 400 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$40.00. Only 400 Cents for 800 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$80.00. Only 800 Cents for 1,600 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$1,600. Only 1,600 Cents for 3,200 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$3,200. Only 3,200 Cents for 6,400 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$6,400. Only 6,400 Cents for 12,800 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$12,800. Only 12,800 Cents for 25,600 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$25,600. Only 25,600 Cents for 51,200 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$51,200. Only 51,200 Cents for 102,400 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$102,400. Only 102,400 Cents for 204,800 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$204,800. Only 204,800 Cents for 409,600 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$409,600. Only 409,600 Cents for 819,200 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$819,200. Only 819,200 Cents for 1,638,400 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$1,638,400. Only 1,638,400 Cents for 3,276,800 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$3,276,800. Only 3,276,800 Cents for 6,553,600 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$6,553,600. Only 6,553,600 Cents for 13,107,200 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$13,107,200. Only 13,107,200 Cents for 26,214,400 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$26,214,400. Only 26,214,400 Cents for 52,428,800 Cents. 10 Cents 1 year for \$52,428,800. Only 52,4