One Theory of Comets.

COMETS are supposed to consist of thin vapors of gases, held together by the mutual attraction of their particles. Like all bodies so circumstanced they necessarily assume a spherical form; and therefore the common notion that they consist of a comparatively small and bright nucleus, and an immensely long and illuminated tail, evidently derived from its appearance in the heavens, cannot for a moment be entertained. That their spherical form, as shown by the reflected light of the sun, would scarcely be discernable at the distance of our earth, even though the comet was as dense as the densest cloud of our atmosphere, would not be surprising; but if their attenuation, as described by Sir John Herschell, be considered, all wonder ceases. Sir J. Herschell says "that the most unsubstantial clouds that float in the highest regions of our atmosphere, and seem at sunset to be drenched in light and to glow throughout their whole depth as if in actual ignition, without any shadow or dark side, must be looked upon as dense and massive bodies, compared with the filmy and all but spiritual texture of a comet." Owing to this extreme tenuity of matter the rays of the sun's light, as reflected by it, are absolutely invisible to the inhabitants of the earth; but the other rays, penetrating into the center of the comet, are refracted by this powerful lens of twenty millions of leagues diameter into the focus which forms the nucleus of the comet, where there is, perhaps, a greater concentration of rays of light thnn anywhere else not in the body of the sun. Thence this large body of concentrated light, streaming in a narrow path through the remaining half of the comet, in a direction opposite to the sun, forms that splendid appendage called the tail. It seems scarcely necessary to point out that this mode of viewing a comet accounts for the circumstance of the tail being always in opposition to the sun, whether in advancing or receding. Also for the wonderful celerity shown by the tail in turning round the sun when the comet is in perihelion, and for the rapidity with which the comet darts out its tail after the perihelion passage. It explains, also, on the principle of the aberration of light, the bend which the tails of some comets have toward the region they have left, also the absence of a solid nucleus, and the non-obscuration of the stars by the body of the comet. If the conjecture be correct that the nucleus of the comet is near its center, and that the comet extends in every direction round the nucleus to as great a distance, at least, as the length of the tail, then it follows that at this present moment the sun is feasting on our comet, and that when it emerges from his embraces, a few days hence, it will have suffered some diminution of size.—*London Iron.*

How Mike Saved His Friends.

THE Lawrence (Mass.) *American* says that some men who attend horse races and buy pools are sensible enough to keep quiet when they have "got 'em wrong," as horsemen term it. Others, and they are in the majority, howl, swear and curse the judges or drivers, and while it is somewhat amusing to watch these "squealers," as they are vulgarly yet appropriately termed, it also sets one's wits at work to invent some method by which all pool-buyers could be satisfied. But occasionally you will find a horsemen with a tender conscience and rare solicitude for his friends, and such a man is the affable Mike Carroll, who owns many horses and drives them at races. On Wednesday a large number of persons bought pools on Mike's bay gelding, Essex, and that horse taking the first heat these men bought more pools on Essex against the field. But Mike lost the next two heats, which were won by Emperor, and the pool-buyers looked sad, and as Mike returned from the stable they gathered around him and complained that their money was on his horse, and that he was "throwing" the race. Here was a rare chance for an exhibition of Mike's solicitude for his friends, and his generous heart prompted him to say: "Gentlemen, I'd afraid my horse is off, and I don't think I can win this race; I'm sorry, but I tell you that I am not pulling the horse, and I don't want another driver put in; I'd rather lose a good deal of money, and I'll tell you what I'll do: You're all my friends, and I don't want you to lose any money on me, and I'll take all your pools off your hands rather than have any hard feelings." This was fair, and the crowd began to pass in their cash, which Mike willingly accepted with smiles of rare benevolence. This little matter having been adjusted, Mr. Carroll mounted his sulky, and without effort won the next two heats and the race, pocketing the purse, the large odds which his "friends" would have won, and a handsome gift from a man who had a heavy pool at stake, beside his own pools. Mike played his little game shrewdly, and the greenhorns, though losing nothing, failed to make a dollar. A few were shrewd enough to hold on to their chances when they saw the owner and driver willing to be so generous to his friends.

Cashing a Check.

ON Monday an old gentleman from Washington County came to this city for the purpose of collecting the interest on two bonds of the Washington Branch Railroad. He went to the chief c'erk at Camden Station, and the clerk filled up a check for six dollars, the amount of interest due on the bonds for six months. The check was given to the gentleman from Washington County, who carried it to the Treasurer of the company for the purpose of having it signed. It happened that when the check was presented for signature the Treasurer was busily engaged in signing a number of others. He took the six-dollar check and laid it upon his desk, but before signing it he crossed the room to get a drink of water. He then returned to his desk, and signing a check handed it to the old gentleman, who took the check without looking at it, and went down stairs, where he handed it to Mr. Cornell, the ticket-agent, asking him to cash it. Mr. Cornell took the check, examined it, and smilingly asked the old gentleman how long he supposed there would be money enough in the ticket office to cash a check like that. The old gentleman, supposing from Mr. Cornell's manner that he was making sport of him, snatched up the check in a rage and left the depot. An hour or so later several clerks might have been seen flying around, hunting an old man from Washington County who had received a check signed in the railroad office. The old gentleman, however, was not found until yesterday morning, when he visited Camden Station for the purpose of going home. As he was going through the depot he was stopped by an excited railroad official, who inquired if he had a check on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The old gentleman said he had, and on opening his pocket-book was astonished to find that the check that he supposed was for six dollars was really one for $50,000. Explanations followed, and it appears that the Treasurer had signed and given him the wrong check. The old gentleman then visited Mr. Cornell and apologized for his rudeness on the previous day.—*Baltimore American.*

Toole, the Comedian.

AN English journal has the following anecdote of Toole, the celebrated actor:

"One of the most humorous of Toole's jokes was made when he was playing with Brough in 'Dearer than Life.' Toole, in a very poor dress, and Brough, in the uniform of the workhouse, were on their way to the stereoscopic company, or some other eminent photographers, to sit for their portraits in character. On the way, in a fashionable neighborhood. Toole remembered an acquaintance who was well known for his snobbish propensities. He was wealthy and kept a fine establishment. Toole and Brough, leaving their cab at the corner of the street, quickly got out and called upon their friend. They knocked at the door. The footman, seeing them, was inclined to shut it in their faces, but he condescended to give them an opening of a few inches. 'Anything in our way to day,' said Toole, 'any windows want cleaning?' 'No, no; go away,' said the footman. 'No odd jobs?' said Brough, in his husky voice; 'couldn't we clean the silver,' cos we're relations of the guv'nor's?' 'Go away; I'll send for the police,' said the footman. 'Will you, young man?' said Toole. 'I'll have you turned out of this. Do you think we don't know Tommy ——?' 'Rayther,' said Brough, looking round at Toole. 'However, we'll call again,' said Toole. 'Tell the guv'nor his two uncles from the workhouse have called.' On the 'guv'nor's' return home the footman and other upper servants all gave notice; they could not possibly remain in the service of a person whose uncles came to visit him from the workhouse."

How Carl Rosa Got Married.

CARL ROSA and Parepa, antipodal as they were in complexion, stature, and avoirdupois, were supremely harmonious, excellently adapted to associated enterprise. He had never undertaken management until after his marriage, and he is indebted to her, it is said, for the inspiration. He is so modest and retiring a little fellow that many persons have wondered how he could summon courage to propose to a woman so much larger than himself.

The manner of his proposal is thus related: The musical twain were en route to Hartford, by rail, seated side by side; Rosa seeming to be unusually depressed. Parepa, a close observer, and always sympathetic, noticing his melancholy, inquired the cause. He answered:

"I have been unlucky in this country. For some reason or other I have not been able to keep my friends in America. With the best of feeling and intentions I appear to lose as rapidly as I make them. I think I have not to-day a single friend."

"Oh, I am sure you have," responded she, brightly.

"Alas!" he exclaimed, sighing, "I have not."

"Indeed, you are mistaken, my good Carl. If you have not so regarded me heretofore, I promise you now that I will always be your friend."

Rosa's boyish face kindled with delight; he took her gloved hand, and with chivalrous instinct lifted it to his lips.

"And," she added, with a charming ingenuousness, "I will be your wife also, if you like."

A fortnight later they were married. She had long been very fond of him, and he of her, and she knew it. But he was so sensitive and self-depreciating that he would not reveal his affection unless he was liberally encouraged.

Few men or women have been better partners, sentimentally or financially, than Parepa and Rosa. They gave English and Italian opera at the Academy in better style than it had ever been given, and notwithstanding the great expense to which they had gone they realized handsomely from the endeavor. Rosa and his wife cleared here over $250,000.—*New York Cor. Chicago Times.*

I. X. Peck's Rules and Regulations

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF MERCHANTS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

I.

UPON entering this office you are particularly requested not to use the doormat, as we wish to accumulate soil inside for a potato crop.

II.

Please leave the door wide open, or, should you forget yourself and close it, slam it like thunder. [Winter arrangement.]

III.

If the proprietor is engaged in conversation and it is your turn next, please lean your chair against the wall and whistle "Mulligan Guards;" if you can't whistle, sing.

IV.

Never neglect an opportunity to improve your mind; if we are temporarily absent, sit on the desk, pick your teeth with the gold pen and read the letters. More may be found in the right hand drawer.

V.

Smoking is particularly agreeable; if you are out of poor cigars we will lend you a pipe.

VI.

If you see any spittoons please expectorate on the floor, as the former are only for ornament.

VII.

Our office hours for listening to solicitors of church subscriptions are from eleven to one; for book agents one to three; advertising men all day. We attend to our own business at night.

VIII.

We need about one million dollars more of life insurance. If you are acquainted with any agent, please send him in; he hasn't been here since yesterday.

IX.

Don't hesitate to ask for a loan, the larger the better; but talk about something else half an hour beforehand—time isn't worth a cent a year to us.

X.

Persons having no especial business with us will please call as often as their health will permit, or send doctor's certificate in case of absence.

XI.

Parties leaving date calendars will oblige us by placing them for the present in the basket under the desk, or until we can get a room with more commodious walls.

XII.

Bill collectors will hang statements on the file and call on Saturday at four p. m.

XIII.

This store closes at three p. m. on Saturdays.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Labor of Fruit Culture.

Speaking of planting fruit, the remark is often made that "it is no use to set out trees; they do no good any more in these parts;" and yet it is beyond dispute that there is no country on the face of the globe that in this respect can beat this one. The fact is, we have been spoiled by the very abundance of our riches. Time once was when all one had to do was to stick in a tree and leave the rest to nature. Immense crops resulted from this simple plan without any effort on the part of the fruit-grower. Nowhere else could this be done. By the sweat of one's brow is he to labor, not only for his daily bread, but for his fruit also. No one could expect this Eden-like dispensation to last. Bugs and blights are sure to find out the fruit trees, and one has to battle with them in order to succeed in America as well as elsewhere.

It is very remarkable that those in daily communication with the soil, as fruit-growers and gardeners, should expect fruit trees to grow without some care. Look at the labor required to grow the commonest farm crops. Besides the horse labor and the wear and tear of machinery, one has to walk some eighteen miles after the plow in order to get an acre of wheat land ready for sowing, and yet with all this hard work and heavy expense the profit is often not more than ten dollars an acre. It is so of all farm and garden crops. Every one knows that the labor is enormous—hoeing, digging, working away forever.

Fruit culture, to be successful, requires some expense and some labor. But it requires not near as much labor as many other kinds of things do; and in proportion to the labor the profits are generally greater.

It is one of the lessons our folks have to learn, that the day when nature took care of our fruits for us, and gave us full crops without trouble or care, is gone by. Fruit-growing takes its stand now with all other things. It will yield good returns with ordinary care. He who does not yet know this, and calculates to do as his fathers did, had better leave fruit trees alone.—*Forney's Press.*

—To preserve the natural color in dried flowers, lay them when fresh in alcohol for a few minutes—they will fade at first—but recover their color.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

NEVER use soap on oilcloth.

POWDERED chalk, added to common glue, strengthens it. A glue which will resist the action of water is made by boiling one pound of glue in two quarts of skimmed milk.

PANCAKE.—To one quart sour milk add one teaspoonful saleratus, one-half ditto salt, one cupful corn meal and enough shorts to make a not very thin batter. Bake on griddle.

EVERY man who works indoors at any trade or pursuit which requires a cap on the head to protect the hair from dirt should wear a paper one, instead of one of cloth or other heavy material. The latter so heats the head as to injure the scalp, and in multitudes of cases causes baldness.

TO REMOVE PAINT STAINS FROM GLASS WINDOWS.—It frequently happens that painters splash the plate or other glass windows when they are painting the sills. When this is the case, melt some soda in very hot water, and wash them with it, using a soft flannel. It will entirely remove the paint.

SOFTENING VIOLIN NOTES.—M. Laborde states, in *Les Mondes*, that the disagreeable rasping tone peculiar to some violins may be avoided by placing a small strip of wax on the upper portion of the bridge. The notes are immediately rendered sweet and soft, and can be suited to the ear by regulating the size of the piece of wax.

SWITCHES that have lost freshness may be very much improved by dipping them into common ammonia without dilution. Half a pint is enough for the purpose. The life and color of the hair is revived as if it was just cut from the head. This dipping should be repeated once in three months to free the switch from dust, as well as to insure safety from parasitic formations.—*Harper's Bazar.*

REMOVING THE TEETH OF CHILDREN.—The operation consists in simply slipping a rubber ring over the tooth and forcing it gently under the edge of the gum. The patient is then dismissed and told not to remove the appendage, which in a few days loosens the tooth and causes it to fall out. Grown children, who shrink from the shock and pain of the dental nippers, may also have their teeth removed by means of the rubber, which is a mild form of treatment.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

REMOVING GREASE SPOTS.—In taking out grease from clothing with benzole or turpentine, people generally make the mistake of wetting the cloth with the turpentine, and then rubbing it with a sponge or piece of cloth. In this way the fat is dissolved, but is spread over a greater space and is not removed; the benzole or turpentine evaporates, and the fat covers a greater surface than before. The only way to remove grease spots is to place soft blotting-paper beneath and on top of the spot, which is to be first thoroughly saturated with the benzole and then well pressed. The fat is then dissolved and absorbed by the paper, and entirely removed from the clothing.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

USE OF THERMOMETERS.—The differences in the ordinary meteorological observations are not so much owing to the defects of the thermometer, as a general thing, as to the want of a proper care in observation. To ascertain the true temperature of the atmosphere the instrument should never be hung against the walls of a building, as the heat absorbed and radiated will cause a change of several degrees, depending on the nature of the material of the walls and side exposed to sun or wind, as also the radiation from the internal heat of the building. The best place is under the shade of an open cover or tree, away from any buildings, suspended a few feet above the ground. The fact that the air may be at rest or in motion will not affect the temperature. To ascertain the heat of the direct rays of the sun the instrument should be covered with a coat of lamp-black and exposed to the direct rays of the sun in a sheltered place.—*Western Manufacturer.*

Topping Indian Corn.

FORTY or fifty years ago it was a practice extensively in vogue, especially at the North, to top the growing corn by cutting off the stalks near the middle of the ears. Numerous experiments have been made by topping corn, cutting the stalks off near the roots and letting a portion stand until the ears were dead ripe and the leaves and husks dry, all for the purpose of ascertaining which practice will give the largest yield of grain. In most instances the greatest yield has been reported from the corn cut up by the roots soon after the grain had passed into the dough state. There is much difference of opinion and practice among farmers in the management of their corn crops. Some always practice cutting the stalks soon after the kernels have become glazed, believing that such a course hastens the ripening of the corn, and the removing of the stalks greatly facilitates the process of harvesting, and the green-cut, well-cured corn-stalks are much more valuable as winter forage for cattle than the same would be if left uncut till the corn was fully ripened, as is the practice of some. We presume this is a correct idea.

Experiments were recently made by a farmer in Massachusetts to prove that the number of bushels of corn per acre was much lessened where the stalks were cut, compared with portions of the field where the corn was not topped, but all left till the corn was fully ripened. By his experiment the loss in grain must have been greater than the increased value of the green-cut stalks over the perfectly-ripened fodder. But a difference of ten or twelve days' time in cutting the stalks might make a material difference in the value of the grain. We think it the safest way for those farmers that practice "topping" their corn to cut their stalks quite late, rather than a few days too soon.

Well-cured corn-fodder is a valuable winter feed for farm stock, and much care should be exercised in saving it in the best possible condition. Many farmers are quite too negligent in this matter. We have seen the stalks cut quite green, and, many days too soon, bound in large bundles and put up in large shocks, where it remained during all weathers for weeks, or till the corn was harvested; heavy winds blew over many of the shocks and drenching rains thoroughly wetted them, thus nearly ruining them as fodder. We have seen others cart them directly from the field as soon as bound in bundles, where, from want of room and care, a large portion of them became moldy and nearly rotten and worthless. We know some careful farmers that pursue quite a different course. They do not top their own corn until most of the tops of the spindles are dead and many of the husks have lost their green color. They cut their stalks in fair weather, bind them in small bundles, cart them to the barns and place the bundles astride of poles extending from beam to beam across the barn floor. Here they dry without heating or growing moldy. If they have not room enough over the barn floor they make use of hovels or sheds in curing them. Those that practice this method think they are fully compensated for all extra labor in the enhanced value of the fodder.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Hot Air and Cool Rooms.

BECAUSE, when the air of the streets marks 30° or 40° on the Fahrenheit scale, a room overwarmed by a fire can be cooled by opening the windows, the average British householder adopts the ready conclusion that whenever a room feels hot the way to cool it is to let in the external air. Accordingly in these piping times he, and still more often she, opens the sunny side of the house, and lets in air of a temperature varying from 100° to 120° or so. Then, because in a very short time the room naturally enough becomes much hotter than it was, it is considered that the windows are not opened widely enough, and, the supposed error being remedied, a still larger quantity of hot air is then let in. And so we find materfamilias sitting with a very light muslin upon her frame, and a great deal of perspiration upon her upper lip, her face the color of an Orleans plum, and her condition of mind to the last degree dejected, simply because she persists in disregarding the most elementary principles of natural philosophy. We tell her that if she will open the windows on the shady side of the house only, and keep the others closely shut, her dwelling will be at least not hotter than the shady side of the street, whereas by her arrangement it acquires the heat of the sunny side. We tell her, also, that if her house be large and the inmates few, she may live in a delightful state of coolness by only opening the windows at night and keeping them closed during the day. Her house will then be some ten or fifteen degrees lower in temperature than the streets, and convey very much the refreshing effects of a cool bath upon entering it. We tell her all this, and she is very much interested. At our next visit we find every window open and the house full of red-hot air. "It stands to reason," she says, triumphantly, "that you cannot cool a house without plenty of ventilation."—*The Lancet.*

Autumn Work in the Garden.

THERE is no season so favorable as autumn for making general improvements in the garden. The American autumn weather is superb. Our springs are short, and yet quite long enough, for our spring weather is miserable; cold winds, and rains, and snow, and mud, and sleet. All important changes in the garden should, therefore, be made in the pleasant, dry weather of autumn. Dig up and put in order every vacant bed, as it will not only facilitate spring work, but do the soil good and have a neater appearance than if left rough and weedy. Above all things do not make a manure-heap or a barn-yard of the front lawn. Why people think it necessary to cover their lawns with rotting, unsightly manure six months in the year is more than we can imagine. A well-made lawn will not need enriching in a century, for there is nothing taken from it, and it becomes richer and richer every year. The fact is, our old lawns become too rich and humid, and need, if anything, a dressing of lime or ashes. Then grass needs no protection in winter, and even if it did, how very sensible it is to rake off every leaf that falls from the trees—just the protection and manure that nature provides—and put in their place the odious and odoriferous manure that causes every passer to imitate the Levite in the parable!

Most people have observed, no doubt, that self-sown seeds, that is, seeds that have dropped from the growing plants o the previous season, sometimes produce the strongest and most healthy plants that bloom the most freely. This is true of several kinds, and particularly of those that suffer under exposure to our midsummer suns. The reason is, that self-sown seeds get a very healthy growth in the spring, vegetating as soon as frost is gone, and are good-sized plants at the time we usually put seeds in the ground. They thus mature and flower during the cool weather of spring. The clarkias and nemophilas and annual larkspurs are noted examples. There are also several varieties of hardy annuals that do well with spring sowing that will bear autumn sowing in the open ground, and reward us with early spring flowers. Sweet alyssum and white candytuft will give us abundance of white for early cutting if sown in the autumn. In a sandy soil the portulaca may be sown in autumn with good success. Seeds of biennials and perennials, if sown early enough to produce strong little plants, will flower the next summer, and pansies and Chinese pinks, though they bloom the first summer if sown in the spring, will make much stronger plants and flower more freely and earlier if young plants are grown in the autumn. The pansy sometimes suffers in the winter, but if the young plants are put in a frame and covered with a few loose boards, or a little matting, being always sure to give air, they will pass the winter in safety.

All bulbs and plants that die down to the ground in the autumn may be protected by covering the surface of the earth with leaves, or manure, or straw, but plants that retain their leaves during winter will not bear this kind of protection. A few evergreen boughs thrown over the bed, a little straw between the plants, or some light open covering of this kind, is all they will bear without injury. We have seen more plants smothered and killed by heavy covering than saved.—*Vick's Floral Guide.*

Experiment in Feeding Cows.

PROF. W. O. ATWATER writes concerning some of the experiments in Germany:

Four cows were selected and were fed for a certain period with a ration of a given composition, and then, for another corresponding period, with a ration of different composition. The food and milk were carefully analyzed, and the effect of the food upon the milk noted. Several series of experiments of this kind were carried on, and so great was the pains taken to secure accuracy, and so large was the amount of analytical work done in the laboratory, that the hard labor of three or four chemists, during several months, was required for each series.

Similar experiments have been made at Moeckern and elsewhere to determine the effects of different amounts of food on the amount and quality of the milk produced. Some farmers claimed that it was most economical to feed the richest fodder, and so much as the animals would eat, while others believed that, for instance, when green clover was fed, the cow would eat more than she could utilize economically, simply "because it tasted good."

The general results of these experiments show that the composition of the *dry substance* of the milk, that is to say, the relative amount of butter (fat) and cascin that it contains, is not essentially affected by changes in the composition of the fodder. By feeding a ration, the total amount of the milk, and likewise the richness, or the percentage of dry matter that it contains, may be increased up to a certain point. But, as soon as the ration reaches a certain maximum, further increase of the food is without effect on the quality, and exercises only a slight effect on the quantity of the milk produced.

The practical inference from these experiments is that, with milk cows, neither the richest fodder nor the largest quantities of food are always the most profitable. On the other hand, too meager fodder is still worse. Here as elsewhere, a fair mean will be found best. As regards the effect of different foods upon the composition of the milk, the dairyman may not hope by variation in the fodder to change a "butter cow" to a "cheese cow." For quality of milk he must select proper breeds; for quantity good milkers; and feed well but not over richly.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Hints to Housekeepers.

There are three things which a housewife should never forget to see that her family have plenty of—sunshine, pure air, and a wholesome and varied diet, as the health of her family depends in a great measure upon them. Sunshine and fresh air are in many localities easily obtained, but the food question is one that requires more thought and labor. Food containing much phosphorus is best for students and business men, and for all who use their brain, for "thought, even in the manual exercise of writing, exhausts the vital fluid with incredible rapidity." Graham bread, oat meal and fish are the best food for such persons—in fact, for all persons, as they are equally good to restore the tissues, and if growing children use them daily their teeth will be stronger and less likely to decay.

Many cooks use soda to excess, forgetting that grease and soda combined make soap. "Soda or saleratus should never be used unless bread or pastry is sour, or unless you add to the flour before mixing a proportionate quantity of acid, such as cream of tartar. If you add soda alone to perfectly sweet material it has no more effect in making it rise than so much salt. When using soda, be careful to use only enough to neutralize the acid. There are those who consider the use of soda as beneficial to health. They make a serious mistake; the free use of soda for a length of time will result in an impaired digestion." For recipes which call for a level teaspoonful of cream of tatar and a half easpoonful of soda I occasionally use one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. If the baking powder is good it will be sufficient.

Eggs and yeast are healthful and pure, and should be used to raise all kinds of bread, muffins, etc. Some will say, I cannot afford eggs for such purposes. Can you afford to lose your health and pay doctors' bills?

Bread should be queen of every kitchen. It should not be neglected for an instant after it is ready to make up, and those having charge of it should not forget that bread sweetened with soda will not have the same kind of sweetness that it had before turning sour. As bread rises slightly while baking it should not be quite light enough when put into the oven. I know what I am saying, for I have had much experience in this branch of cookery. It makes me sad to happen in at a neighbor's at a meal-time and see a family eat fried meat, hot soda biscuit, or bread so light that all its sweetness is lost, even if it is not absolutely sour. It is the first duty of every woman who has charge of domestic affairs to see that good, wholesome food is regularly prepared for her family.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

—Sponge Gingerbread.—One cup of sour milk, one cup of molasses, one-half cup of butter, two eggs, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of saleratus, one tablespoonful of ginger, flour to make it thick as pound cake. Put the butter, molasses and ginger together and make them quite warm, then add the milk, flour and saleratus and bake as soon as possible.

Liver Complaint.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc.—but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning.

Symptoms of liver complaint and of some of the diseases produced by it.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache, dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart, in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; loss of steady appetite, sour stomach, with a raising of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat, sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness, or a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pain and tenderness; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast, and about the shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities, rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes, with dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. Only a few of the above symptoms will be likely to be present in any case at one time.

Rational and successful treatment.

A large variety of diseased conditions are produced by liver complaint. By curing the disease of the liver we remove the *cause*, and thereby *radically* cure, not only the liver complaint, but all the various other diseased conditions produced by it.

It is generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and rouse the lagging and torpid organ. These medicines are given freely and in large doses, which keep the liver in an excited condition while under their influence. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large doses of Brandy, in order to make him to do a certain amount of work. Every intelligent person can readily see or imagine the condition the man would be in when the work was done and the brandy withheld; and it is just so with the liver. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ rapidly relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What, then, is wanted? Evidently medicines that, while they arouse the liver to action, will do it, not by an irritating and stimulating effect, as is produced by a dose of pill, or pulsive, sickening, drastic pills, calomel, blue mass, mandrake or podophyllin, but by a tonic invigorating and strengthening influence upon that organ. Medicines are wanted that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate the liver, will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver *strengthened* and *healthy*. Such medicines I am happy to have been able to discover and introduce to the afflicted for their relief and cure. As a remedy for all the various manifestations of liver complaint, commonly "Liver Complaint," as it is usually termed, and as a blood purifier Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is positively unequaled. By it the liver and stomach are changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew.

Its action is mild, yet *positive* and *lasting*. It does not simply *palliate* the disease and relieve it for the time being, but it produces *radical* and *lasting benefit*.

There are, however, some peculiar constitutions on which the Discovery will not prove sufficiently laxative to unclog the bowels, and instead of taking it in larger doses than two teaspoonfuls four times a day, if that quantity does not move the bowels twice in twenty-four hours, take from one to three of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets each day, or just sufficient to produce the desired relaxation, which should fall short of a cathartic effect. In fact, the combined use of the Pellets and the Discovery *from the first*, in the mild doses which I recommend, will be found most effective in arousing the secretion of the liver and subduing congestion or inflammation of that organ. Do not use any other laxative or cathartic with the Discovery, as none other is so well calculated to work in harmony with or assist the Discovery in its congenial operation. Other cathartics will frequently counteract and interfere with, or neutralize the power and good effects of, the Discovery; they should not therefore be used. These little Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Root and Herbel Juice, Anti-bilious Granules, on the other hand, are so compounded as to harmonize with and assist the Discovery.

Discovery and Pellets are sold by druggists the world over.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, TEX., May 10, 1873.

DR. R. V. PIERCE—Dear Sir: My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced using it. She then weighed 82 pounds, now she weighs 140 pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.

WM. MEAZEL.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

TANKTOWN, Delaware Co., Ohio, March 20, 1873.

To DR. R. V. PIERCE—Your Discovery needs only a fair trial, and it will do all you recommend it to do and more too. When I was fifteen I caught cold, and for twenty-eight years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctors' bills have run up at times to $200 and $300, and never any better, but worse, when I gave up all hopes last spring of living the summer through. I received one of your Account Books, and told my husband, after reading it, that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. We went and bought two bottles, and I found it was helping me very much. Since 1841 I was troubled with Catarrh and Sore Throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear, and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spine Affection, and Torpid Liver. My liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is smooth and soft as a child's. In conclusion, I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement; half has not been told. Yours with respect,

HESTER LACKEY.

READ THE FOLLOWING FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."

HOLLAND HOUSE, ROCKFORD, Ill., April 30, 1874.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Sir: I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me so much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicines.

W. F. CODY ("Buffalo Bill").

MRS. J. B. CUTLER, Bath, Me., says: "My eldest daughter was sick for three years with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and your Discovery cured her."

Did space permit I could give hundreds of testimonials from those cured of Liver Disease by my Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

A PHYSICIAN WHO HEALED HIMSELF.—If a railroad director were lashed to every locomotive there would be fewer railroad accidents, and if doctors had to take their own physic before administering it to their patients fewer people would be poisoned. Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, took this course when he first compounded the famous Vinegar Bitters which now rank as an inestimable household remedy in all parts of the United States. He healed himself with this specific before he offered it to the world. He introduced it with a simple statement of the manner in which he had discovered its vegetable ingredients and been cured, while wandering, sick and poor, among the California tribes. He stated what the preparation had done for himself, and a few sufferers from dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, lung diseases, and many other prevalent disorders believed him, tried the new restorative, and were more than satisfied with the results. In this way the sale of the Vinegar Bitters began, and we mention the fact as an evidence that, in this age of intelligence and inquiry, nothing that is really valuable to mankind can prove a pecuniary failure—even though it may lack the help of capital, and have to fight its way against powerful opposing interests. Within two or three months after its introduction the article became self-supporting, and it now yields a magnificent annual revenue.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ATTEND to the first symptoms of Consumption and that disease may be checked in its incipiency. Use immediately Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, a safe remedy in all diseases of the lungs.—*Com.*

A PAIR of shoes will cost you only five cents more with a SILVER TIP on than without, and it will add twice the cost of the shoe to their wearing value.

GOOD articles are always cheapest in the end. This is especially the case with paper collars, as the Elmwood will wear longer than any others, and look well all the time.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'S "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

GODEY.—"The Mother's Joy" is the title of a beautiful and pleasing steel plate in the September number of *Godey's Lady's Book*. A beautiful colored fashion-plate and an extension sheet on which are given ten full-length dresses—carriage, walking and evening dresses—are contained in this number. "The Mission of Flowers" is the name of a wood-cut illustration, emblematic of the new charity—the presenting of flowers to the sick. An extra illustration—a design for a braided sermon-case—is also given, while the Work Department contains many useful designs. The literary matter is made up of excellent stories, etc., contributed by such talented writers as Marion Harland, H. Vickery Dumont, Mary E. Nealy, S. Annie Frost, Caroline Orne, Lucy Randolph, Anna Clark Adams, and other popular authors. To subscribers remitting in advance, a choice of either of three beautiful chromos—"Our Darling," "The Offer" and "The Acceptance"—is given in place of "Peace to Navies" if preferred. The terms for *Godey* are: One copy one year, $3.00; two copies, $5.00; three, $7.50; four, $10.00; five, and one extra to getter up of club, $14.00; eight, and one extra, $21.00; eleven, and one extra, $27.50; twenty-three, and one extra, $55.00. Published by L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22; his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth! He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxurious tresses, they become irresistible.

Fell from a Railroad Car, and nearly broke his neck. Pat picked him up, rubbed him with Mexican Mustang Liniment, and sent him on by the next train. Falls, bruises, cuts, contusions, lameness and such accidents are constantly occurring. There is nothing so sure, safe, cheap and convenient as the celebrated Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle, and no Family or owner of Horses should be without it. There is no flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, like Rheumatism, Bruises, Spavin and Lameness, which it will not alleviate or cure. Why will you suffer? Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel-plate engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

On Everybody's Tongue.—Eulogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, PLANTATION BITTERS, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous *viva voce* advertising is better than all the paid-for puffing to which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor.

ASTHMA can be cured. See Hurst's advertisement.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Nature's Great Remedy FOR ALL THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Far even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school*. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. IT CURES,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.

2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.

3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing