THE HERALD.

Nature.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leaves his broken playthings on the floor
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more,
So Nature deals with us, and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently that we go,
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the what we know.

All Sorts.

The Phonograph is the name given to a newspaper in Vera Cruz.

Sherman Evarts, son of Secretary Evarts, has been appointed editor of the Yale College Record.

Counsel to witness—"You are a nice sort of a fellow, you are!" Witness—"I'd say the same of you, sir, only I'm on my oath."

Counsel to witness—"You are a nice sort of a fellow, you are!" Witness—"I'd say the same of you, sir, only I'm on my oath."

A patent has been issued in France for any process of extracting indigo blue from vegetable matters, whether in a manufactured or unmanufactured state.

Dr. Halley says that the total evaporation caused by the rays of the sun on the surface of the Mediteranean sea amounts to 52,800,000,000 tons of water in one summer day.

The Peruvian miners chew cocoa leaves, which have a mild, sedative influence, and are thought to increase strength. They assist endurance through long periods of abstinence.

When President Lincoln was taken down with small-pox he wrote to Colfax that he might let the army of office-seekers approach, as he had now something that he could give them.

Mrs. Partington again.—"Poor man!" said the old lady; "and so he's really gone at last! Ninety-eight, was he? Dear, dear! to think how if he had lived two years more he would have been a centurion."

The iridescent glass, which is becoming very popular, is prepared by exposing it while very hot to the fumes of stannic chloride. When the colors are very deep the nitrate of barium or of strontium had been added.

An Irish Wicklow Quaker was recently replied to by a lady listener. The Quaker was exclaiming against agitation. The lady responded: "What good in the world was ever done without agitation? We cannot even make butter without it."

"Second class in grammar, stand up," said the schoolmaster. "John is—who does John correspond with?" "I know," said the little boy at the foot, holding up his hand. "If you mean John Smithers, he corresponds with my sister Susan."

A friar, when preaching in a nunnery, observed to his female auditors, "Be not too proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honor of appearing first to a female after the resurrection; for it was done that the glad tidings might spread the sooner.

"Mamma," said a wicked youngster, "am I a canoe?" "No, child; why do you ask?" "Oh! because you always say you like to see people paddle their own canoe; and I didn't know but I was yours." The boy went out of the door with more reference to speed than grace.

They begged him to play a little. He seemed to feel bashful at first, but after a while began to paw the ivory vigorously. "What power!" said a listener to the owner of the piano. "Yes," exclaimed the latter in alarm, "he seems to have considerable muscle; but he ought to know that this isn't a gymnasium."

A gentleman was one day relating to a Quaker a tale of deep distress, and concluded very pathetically by saying, "I could not but feel for him." "Verily, friend," replied the Quaker, "thou didst right in that thou didst feel for thy neighbor; but didst thou feel in the right place—didst thou feel in thy pocket?"

The valley of the Euphrates is destined to become one of the greatest commercial and important political centers of the world. I have myself seen whole caravans traveling through this region bearing nothing but American petroleum. American petroleum now lights up the dark places of Nineveh, of Jerusalem, and all the cities of the East.—*Lecture By Dr Newman.*

A man had purchased a watch-dog whose name was Cæsar. "Why do you call him Cæsar?" asked the man. "Because," the seller responded, "he is of a roamin' nature." "Well, but I wanted a faithful watch-dog," protested the buyer. "You've got him—you've got him," gleefully assured the seller, "he's a watch that'll always run."

Crude oil is obtained in ten different provinces in Japan, and its existence has been known, according to Japanese writers, since A. D. 615, but the art of purifying it was not known till some six years ago; since which time refining establishments have been erected in five different places, with a total capacity of turning out 4,000 gallons per day.

The sent of a juryman absent from the court was taken possession of by a dog. The judge, addressing one of the counsel, said: "You see, Mr. Laning, the jurymen's seats are all occupied. Are you ready to proceed?" The lawyer raised his glasses to his eyes, and after a brief survey of the jury box, made the witty reply: "Your Honor, that fellow might do for a judge, but I should hate to trust him for a juryman." The judge joined heartily in the laugh that followed.

Pat having been sent by his master to the postoffice after the letters, was asked, on his return: "Well, Pat, what was there for me?" "Two letters and a paper, sir," replied Pat. "Well," said the master, "hand them to me; what are you standing there for?" "Indade, sir," said Pat, "you didn't tell me to bring them at all, at all!" "What," queried the master, "did you go to the office for?" "You told me to go to the office," responded Pat, "and see what was in the box, and haven't I done it, sure?"

Preserved peas are, far more commonly than people think, colored with salts of copper, to counterfeit the fresh natural tint. If they are put up without being artificially colored they have a yellowish hue, and this suggests an easy test of their purity by simple inspection. Pasteur has found that out of fourteen cases of peas which he analyzed, ten had been treated with copper, to such an amount in some instances that this poisonous adulterant was equal to one ten-thousandth of the entire mass, minus the water.

Of the senators in the legislature of Massachusetts only two were born out of New England; and of two hundred and forty members of the lower house, only five are of foreign birth. Nearly every one of these two hundred legislators are known, of course, as republicans or democrats, but eleven members are so utterly given over to the insanity of greenback inflation that they refuse to be called by either party name, having been elected distinctively as greenbackers. Now these peculiar men are all natives of New England, born and brought up for the most part in the towns which they now represent, educated in the town schools, genuine products of New England.

"Do you believe in ghosts, Mrs. Partington?" was asked of the old lady, somewhat timidly. "To be sure I do," replied she. "As much as I believe that bright fulminary there will rise in the yeast tomorrow, if we live and nothing happens. Two apprehensions have sartintly appeared in our family. Why, I saw my dear Paul, a fortnight before he died, with my own eyes, jest as plain as I see you now; and it turned out arterwards to be a rosebush with a night-cap on it. I shall always think, to the day of my desolation, that it was a forecomer sent to me. 'Tother one came in the night, when we were asleep, and carried away three candles and a pint of spirits that we kept in the house for an embarkation. Believe in ghosts, indeed! I guess I do. And he must be a dreadful styptic as doesn't.

Death Rate in Various Occupations.

Nobody doubts that the occupation of an individual has much to do with his general health, and with his chances of death. Statistics prove that the death rate is lowest among scientists and professional men—not physicians; then follow Protestant clergymen, engineers, farmers and laborers; next carpenters, machinists, and workers in iron; then come schoolmasters, tobacconists, physicians, and finally the clergy of the Roman Catholic church, among whom the mortality is much greater than among the Protestant clergy and the other professions named. Next we have druggists and butchers, then miners and glass manufacturers, plumbers and coppersmiths, railway employes and dock laborers, and last of all carmen, cabmen, horsekeepers, and innkeepers, among whom the mortality is greatest, and much more than double that of the first mentioned occupation.

The deduction which may be drawn from these facts are very instructive and practically useful; they prove that the quiet pursuits of science tend to prolong life, as well as outdoor labor, provided it is not on railways or among shipping or horses; that to work in iron is more wholesome than to work in lead or copper, as might be expected, while the confined labor of a schoolmaster is as injurious as the state of celibacy of the Roman Catholic priest; lastly, the inn-keepers, being most exposed to the temptation of intemperance, have the least chance for a long life, as well as those with whom they habitually keep company. So says the Manufacturer and Builder.

The Manicure.

Our ladies who are wont to extol the superior advantages of European culture, are just now congratulating themselves, says the Boston Herald, upon the advent here of the mistress of the peculiar devices of the toilet known as the manicure's art. To visit a manicure is, we are told, embraced in the regular order of things, followed by the ladies of all the prominent foreign cities. Consequently, it can scarcely be wondered at that the followers of fashion here should have welcomed the missionary who comes to us, if for no other reason than to place them on the plane with their New York sisters, who have thus far claimed the only practitioner of the kind that the country affords. A naturally fine hand is made more beautiful by care, and a hand not so greatly favored is much improved, without doubt, by extra attention. A visit to the manicure results in a treatment merely preparatory. The hands are placed for about ten minutes in a lukewarm solution—the flesh about the nails is thus softened, and is then skillfully raised from the nail, and cut close with a pair of circular flesh-cutters. The nails are then covered with a deep rose-tinted pomade, which though washed gently off in a minute or two, leaves its blush behind. This is succeeded by a grayish powder, which, in turn is rubbed off lightly and swiftly by a buffer or wash leather pad, giving a fine polish to the nail. Lastly, the nail tips are filed into the pointed or round shape, according to individual fancy. The principal errors to be avoided, says the manicure, in the care of the nails is in the use of the knife or scissors in either cleaning or cutting. The nails should never be cut, but always filed, and never cleaned except with something hard and smooth like ivory, which cannot erase the protective lining of the nail. Of course, the nails should not be bitten,—scarcely any one addicted to this nervous and vulgar habit needs to be told this. They should also be guarded against bruises, which are the cause of the unsightly white spots; neither should the flesh about the nails be cut by one's self, as very sore fingers may be caused by carelessness in this particular. The nails in prime condition should be curved, and not flat; long and narrow, with the delicate white crescent outline at the base, rosy in hue and glistening like a mirror. Here then is the standard which the regular patrons of the manicure uphold, and more or less of the points constituting which may be achieved by each individual herself at the expense of some care and not a little time.

Plant Trees.

There is nothing which the owner of farm or village property can do, which for the money outlay required will give so large or satisfactory returns as to plant trees liberally. Every village home and farm house should stand in a grove of trees, every street and country roadside should be lined with trees. If a double row, one inside and one outside the street line, all the better! They are not only a source of pleasure, adding beauty to landscapes, but they add largely to the actual selling value of property, often turning the scale in the minds of would be purchasers. They temper and mitigate heats of summer and cold of winter. Another thing often overlooked, they attract and furnish shelter to the birds who are now recognized as the farmers best friends, and without whose active aid we should be overrun with insects, destructive to vegetation.

There has never been a time when trees of all kinds could be purchased as cheaply as now. The panic of '73 putting a sudden stop to the general improvements of country property has left all our nurserymen overstocked, and they will now furnish trees of all kinds for less than it has cost to grow them.

The hardy evergreens, such as the Scotch and Austrian pine, the Norway Spruce and Arbor Vitae should be planted liberally about the buildings, especially so as to break the north and west winds from the house and cattle yards. They grow rapidly and in a few years will pay their cost every winter, in the saving of fuel and feed.

They should be planted so close that when grown they form a screen or wind break.

A common mistake of tree buyers is to select too large trees. At the same price a medium sized tree is cheaper than a large one, with the former all the root can be saved, while with the latter the greater par must be sacrificed. An evergreen three to four feet high is a better tree to plant than one five to seven feet. With trees of that size, and care taken that the roots are not for a *single moment* exposed to the hot sun and wind, are in setting and a liberal mulching of coarse letter, any of the classes of evergreens named will bear trans-planting as well as deciduous trees.

Of deciduous trees for lawn and roadside plantiny the soft maple, Ash leaf Maple or Box Elder Elm and Ash are the standard varieties, though the Catalpa is now coming into prominence, and promises to take in first rank as a shade and timber tree.

The main points in successful tree plantiny is to select medium sized trees, so as to secure good roots. Keep the roots from exposure to sun and wind while handling, take pains in setting and mulch liberally.

Michigan Trees.

Professor Beal speaks with enthusiasm of the great beauty and magnificence of the Michigan forests, produced by the mixture of deciduous and evergreen trees, especially in their autumn tints, and of the streams, hills, and valleys, and the lakes where they abound. He finds men now actually living who can see no beauty in a tree, except for the cords of wood, the loads of lumber, or the hundreds of rails it will make. He mentions some trees which have been of great value. A walnut tree at Potterville sold for $1000, the wood being highly ornamental in beautiful waves, and it was made into veneering. A black walnut at Brookfield, seven feet through, sold for $1200 for the same purpose in New York. Two thousand dollars were refused for a very large blistered walnut at Saugatuck. At Grand Rapids a black cherry tree with very dark wood was shipped to Central America, and from there shipped back to this country and sold as good mahogany. Large quantities of curled and bird's-eye maple, and some choice trees of rock elm, white oak, and white ash, are sold for ornamental work.

SWORN EVIDENCE.

The following Cure is probably the most remarkable ever effected by any medical preparation for the treatment of Catarrh:

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for ten years, and for the last six years have been a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had buzzing in the head, pains on the temple, dizzy spells, weak and painful eyes, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, hard and constant cough, severe pain across the chest, and every indication of consumption. My head ached all the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head and throat that I could not keep them free. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, it seemed to me, at the point of suffocation. I would then have recourse to every means in my power to dislodge the mucus from my throat and head before being able to sleep again. For a period of six years my tonsils were ulcerated and so much inflamed that I could with difficulty swallow. I finally consulted an eminent surgeon in regard to an operation on them, but at his request postponed it. The constant inflammation and ulceration in my throat caused by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head had so irritated and inflamed my lungs that I coughed incessantly.—A deep, hard cough. Meanwhile my system began to show the effects of this disease, so that I lost flesh, grew pale, and showed every symptom of an early death by consumption. When matters had reached this stage, or about six months ago, I began the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. After using the first bottle I began to improve rapidly. The first dose seemed to clear my head as I had not known it to be for years. It seemed gradually to arrest the discharges. *It stopped my cough in three days.* By using it as a gargle soon reduced the inflammation and swelling of my tonsils, so that they soon ceased to trouble me. The soreness across my chest disappeared, the buzzing noises in my head ceased, my powers of seeing and of hearing were completely restored, and every symptom of disease that had reduced me to the verge of the grave disappeared by the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

I have been thus explicit because, as a druggist, I have seen a great deal of suffering from Catarrh, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy.

I am familiar with the treatment of Catarrh as practised by the best physicians, and have consulted the most eminent about my case. I have used every kind of remedy and apparatus that have appeared during a period of six years, and have, while following their use, taken great care of my general health, but obtained no relief or encouragement from any of them.

BOSTON, Feb. 23 1875. GEO. F. DINSMORE.

SUFFOLK, ss. Feb. 23, 1875.
Then personally appeared the said George F. Dinsmore, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,
SETH J. THOMAS, Justice of the Peace.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Affords the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen,*—Having for many months past suffered with a very lame side, called by my physician Chronic Pleurisy, caused by a former injury and strain, and for which I used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least benefit, my physician recommended one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, which, to my great surprise, relieved the pain and soreness almost immediately, and I have been able to attend to my household affairs ever since with perfect ease and comfort, whereas, before the application of your invaluable Plaster, I was scarcely able to do anything. I consider them inestimable, and shall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted. Yours respectfully, MRS. FRANCES HARRIMAN.
ORLAND, Me., April 21, 1875.

There is no medical or protective appliance that will prove so grateful and effective in Tickling Coughs, Irritation and Soreness of the Chest and Lungs. We believe them capable of preventing serious diseases of these organs.

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Do not confound these Plasters with the ordinary Plasters of the day, that by common are absolutely worthless.

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TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

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

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine 30 years, and for a long time was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening purgative* and a *purifying tonic.* Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

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

A DOCTOR SAYS.

Dr. I. Guy Lewis, of Fulton Ark., writes; "One year ago I was taken sick, a friend urged so strongly in favor of Tutt's Pills that I was induced to use them. Never did medicine have a happier effect than in my case. After a practice of a quarter of a century I proclaim them the best anti-bilious medicine ever used. I have prescribed them in my practice ever since."

SUPERIORITY OF TUTT'S PILLS.

They are compounded from medicinal substances that are positively free from any properties that can in the least degree injure the most delicate organization. They search, cleanse, purify, and invigorate the entire system. By relieving the engorged liver, they cleanse the blood from poisonous humors, and thus impart renewed health and vitality to the body, causing the bowels to act naturally, without which no one can feel well.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, prominent among which are Dyspepsia, Sick-Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

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

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Thanking all my old patrons for their liberality, I solicit their trade for the future, satisfied that I can accomodate them better and do better by them than ever before.

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I wish to do a strictly cash business in future.
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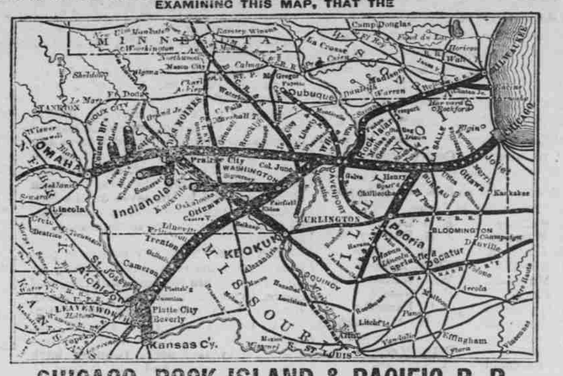
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE