

MULTIPLY IN PAKYO.

COMMON vestments—investments. SMALL griefs are loquacious—great ones are dumb.

SOME of the wild cherry trees in Nevada are blooming for the third time. The pumpkin pie has risen, and now beans upon the smiling, world like some new kind of imported moon.

SOME mercurial people throw away their friends in happy times and wish to regain them in gloomy hours.

SCHOOL children at Virginia City, Nev., carry loaded revolvers, and evince a disposition to use them on every occasion that offers.

MATCH factories are the best places to look for amateur pugilists. The employees are constantly engaged in boxing matches.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

WITHOUT giving reasons, *Figaro* says: "Distrust fair-complexioned women with wide mouths." Perhaps they eat too much to prove profitable wires during the present financial depression.

THE dignified man of the house roams about at night. In his right hand is a bundle of cloth, and he gazeth at the whitened walls with murder in his optics. He is looking for mosquitoes to flatten out.

SAYS the *Norwich Bulletin*: "The meanest man on the streets nowadays is the one that is seen hanging around a band of street musicians, near enough to hear the music, but far enough away to avoid the hat."

THE medical profession is up; and the lawyers must take back seats. Four doctors were elected to the lower House from this county, and not a lawyer.

A LEARNED Eastern physician says that any one ought to be ashamed of being sick; for most diseases are the result of irregular habits, exposure to sun, and laziness about providing clean food and sweet air in dining and sleeping rooms.

EQUALIZING the liquidation. At the head of Hudson River is Schroon Lake, six miles above is Paradox Lake, so called because it times a high water Schroon supplies the latter, and when the dry season comes and Schroon runs low, the accommodating Paradox returns the borrowed life.

THIS affectionate and far-sighted daughter now places her father's slippers carefully before the fire when he comes home from the office, and as she lovingly smooths back the hair from his brow suddenly wonders if Kite Vandergriff is the only girl out there that is going to wear a seal-skin jacket this winter.—*Rochester Chronicle*.

THE New York Herald has deliberately concluded that "the brilliant colored fluids which decorate the average bar derive the least of their flavor from either grape or grain, but are the fabrication of so-called 'liquor compounders,' and are in reality mixtures compared with which the 'hell broth' of Macbeth's witches may be called innocent and nutritious soup."

As you very fond of beer? casually inquired a city swell of a solid old Chicagoan at a beer garden the other day. "Beah!-beah!" remarked the old man, "what do you mean by beah?" "Why, saw, beah, to be suah—lagah beah, you know?" "Oh, yes," replied the blunt old party, "I didn't know but you meant hydrophobia!" The swell is a very careful now, and avoids putting on his slippers and early "cabs" before anybody but idiots.—*Chicago Journal*.

IT is a scientific fact that whenever a man and a dog have been in the way of a thunderbolt, the man escapes and the electric current smites the dog. If you are nervous during a thunderstorm, it will add much to your peace of mind to steal some faithful dog and pay the tax on him, and take him to bed with you during the stormy season, enduring his fleas and restlessness for the sake of his capacity for raw lightning.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye*.

In reference to the actions of the Turkish Government the word "Porte" is frequently used. The question was submitted to the *Sunshine Porte*, the Porte decided to prosecute the war; the Porte refused an armistice, etc. Some readers do not understand the meaning of the term. It simply means the Government of the Turkish Empire, and is nearly equivalent to the term Cabinet. The word itself is from the Latin *porta*, a gate, and *Sunshine Porte* means literally the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice was administered. When we read, then, of actions or determinations of the Porte, it amounts to the same thing as saying the Turkish Cabinet or Government has done or decided so and so.—*Chicago Tribune*.

MR. JOSHUA L. BAILEY, a merchant of Philadelphia, started what he called the "Central Coffee House," as a means to draw away the workmen from the tippling-shops. At first a pint of good coffee and a fresh roll were furnished for five cents, but later included. The bill of fare has since been enlarged to twenty varieties, all five cents each. So successful is the enterprise that two adjacent stores have been taken and forty waiters attend upon the two thousand persons who visit the place every day. Mr. Bailey has lately established a new place, entitled the Model, which is proving itself an unquestionable success. Two thousand three hundred is the daily average of tuncers. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Society of Friends.

Anecdote of a Newfoundland Dog.

A GENTLEMAN connected with the Newfoundland fishery was once possessed of a dog of singular fidelity and sagacity. One occasion a boat and a crew in his employ were in circumstances of considerable peril, just outside a line of breakers, which, owing to some change in wind or weather, had, since the departure of the boat, rendered the return passage through them most hazardous. The gentleman on shore were quite unable to render any assistance to their friends afloat. Much time had been spent, and the

danger seemed to increase rather than diminish. Our friend, the dog, looked on for a length of time, evidently aware of there being great cause for anxiety in those around. Presently, however, he took to the water, and made his way through the breakers. The crew supposed he wished to join them, and made various attempts to induce him to come aboard, but not he would not go within their reach, but continued swimming about a short distance from them. After a while, and several comments on the peculiar conduct of the dog, one of the hands suddenly divined his apparent meaning. "Give him the end of a rope," he said, "that is what he wants." The rope was thrown, the dog seized the end in an instant, turned round, and made straight for the shore; where a few minutes afterwards boat and crew—thanks to the intelligence of their four-footed friend—were placed safe and undamaged. Was there no reasoning here? No acting with a view to an end, or for a given motive? Or was it nothing but ordinary instinct?—*Rev. J. C. Atkinson in the Zoologist*.

Sterling Advice to a Young Woman About to Marry.

THE young woman said her lover was coming on in this midnight train, and she was going with him to the next station to be married. Whereupon the old lady said she had much experience in the "marrying business," and would give the young lady some advice, and here is what she said: "Well, child, never marry a railroad, for he is liable to get killed at any time. Besides, he has such a nice chance to flirt."

"Never marry a military man, for he's liable to go to war and get shot. Besides, his gorgeous clothes attract the attention of the women."

"Never marry a hotel-keeper. My first husband was a hotel-keeper and lived through the elevator opening and broke his damned skull. It rips me when I think of that damned man."

"Never marry a traveling man, for he's always away from home. Nobody knows what these men are up to when they are away from home."

"Never marry a steamboat. My second husband was a steamboat captain, and got blown into 4,000,000 pieces, blast him! I always get terribly mad when I think of that man."

"Never marry a dry-goods man. Dyes in cloths is so injurious. They never live half their days."

"Never marry a grocer. They have such dirty hands. My third husband was a grocer, and such hands as he'd have was 'nuf to sicken a body. He was killed by a melon barrel falling on him. When I think of him I'm completely disgusted."

"Never marry a carpenter. My fourth husband was a carpenter, and fell off a scaffold and was smashed to a jelly. May his soul sleep in peace!"

"Never marry a machinist. I'll never forget the day he was brought home on a board. I didn't recognize him. A bolt had come off a pulley and hit him plumb in the face, and spread his nose all over his countenance. I promised him on his dying bed that I'd never marry another machinist."

Just then the train rolled in, and the old lady asked:

"Child, what business is your lover in?"

"Insurance business."

"Oh, mercy! You don't mean to marry him! My sixth husband was an insurance."

And the young lady was gone to meet her lover.—*Newark Advertiser*.

Hats and Bonnets.

EVERY day, almost, produces some startling novelty in millinery, and, as one lovely model after another is put forth, we wonder at the ingenuity of that brain which can produce such unlimited variety. It is possible for every lady to suit herself. Among recent importations and domestic displays are some exceedingly pretty shapes. The "Bennett," a rather stylish hat, has a high conical crown with a very drooping brim. Those who have read "Beauty's" and "Jerome's" flattering notices of our young editor will not need to be reminded that his recent achievements have won the privilege of seeing the "Bennett" so decidedly "a la mode." Its name will doubtless bring it popularity, and what greater gaudion could he crave than this. The "Bennett" admits of abundant trimming. As companion-piece to it, all the windows exhibit the "Polo," a really pretty hat. The crown, of medium height, is round, and the brim in front droops over the forehead, while at the back and left it is wider and turned up close against the crown. A hat of this shape has the brim lined with gathered cambric silk, and bound with black velvet. Around the crown is a twisted roll of silk and velvet, which terminates in a square bow with fringed ends at the back. Where the brim is turned up at the side are bunches of vivid scarlet geraniums and purple chrysanthemums. These two shapes will probably be more worn in New York than elsewhere.

A very pleasing hat is the "Hyde Park," which has also a round crown rolled in front and at the sides, but drooping deeply behind. Another very remarkable style comes in felt; a low, round crown, with an exceedingly wide brim, which at the left side is upturned on the crown. The rest of the brim is fluted and bent to shape at the will of the wearer—a hat of which no lady can approve, for on the head of Sotateness itself it would look "rakish." The English "walking-hat," unmindful of the quaint old warning that "A long visit wears its welcome out," reappears with flying colors, and will be popular. Cone-shaped crowns are in the ascendant. Some are so very sharp as to be strongly suggestive of Mother Goose's head-year. The colors in millinery destined to be most worn are dark, rich tints of bottle-sage, olive and myrtle-green, many shades of crimson, and a new and beautiful color known as "deary de soufre" (flowers of sulphur), an exquisite shade of yellow. Other new colors are "Saubis," a dark crimson;

"Bordeaux," a very deep, rich brown; and "Girouille," an odd mélange of damé-color and violet. This latter is exceedingly beautiful. Combinations that formerly struck one as vulgar, or to be milder, in very poor taste, are now so artistically made as to challenge admiration—fleur de soufre and myrtle-green, violet and dark-green, olive-green and pale-blue, and others equally bizarre.

In trimmings there is a great variety, and the modes are generally quite pretty. Feathers take the lead, and many beautiful hats show no other garniture. Flowers, save during this month, will not be much worn. Among ribbons, a handsome novelty shows a gros-grain on one side and satin on the other. Sometimes the gros-grain side is also moiré or watered, and occasionally it is broadened. An extremely handsome bonnet is of fleur de soufre velvet, the outside ornamented by three ostrich tips of the same delicate shade, the ends shaded into myrtle-green. The feathers are fastened by a cluster of delicate roses imbedded in rich Malines point. The face garniture is formed of two dainty tea-roses half-blown. Another charming little hat has the crown formed entirely of bands of peacock feathers, while the round, rolling brim is of black velvet, edged with silver and black cord. A large bow of the double ribbon referred to is placed at the back. One side is myrtle-green, the reverse fleur de soufre. A tuft of deep crimson roses is placed in the center of the bow. An imported bonnet, shown as a model, is of bottle-green velvet garnished with pale blue plumes. Black tulle, dotted with minnie gold and silver specks, is imported from Belgium. It is probable it will not be largely worn, as it is rather too showy for the street, but it may find favor for carriage wear, receptions, etc.—*N. Y. Cor. Chicago Tribune*.

Woman's Rights in Algeria.

A STRIKING illustration of Arab "manners and customs" was furnished by a trial which took place at the recent assizes held at Bone, in Algeria. Ferhat-ben-Amar, a man about thirty years of age, and the owner of a large tract of land and of several herds of cattle, determined to take to himself a wife. Upon the 8th of April last he married a girl called Messouda, having first obtained the consent of her two uncles, both her father and mother being dead. In accordance with the usual custom of the Arabs, the amount of which was handed over to the uncles in trust for her. The honeymoon appears to have been of short duration, for five days after the wedding Ferhat-ben-Amar called upon the uncles to complain of his wife, who, he said, showed no affection for him. The uncles, aware that by Arab law the husband can put away his wife and claim the restitution of the dowry, which they had probably spent already, endeavored to compromise matters by inducing Ferhat-ben-Amar to send his wife back to them for a short time, that they might raise a will for her. This he consented to do, but when she had been with them only two days her husband arrived on a "red horse," and demanded her back. Messouda, who complained that he had ill-treated her, refused to return, and fled out of the house, declaring that she would go to the calif and ask for a divorce. Ferhat-ben-Amar, hearing this threat, galloped after her, and getting off his horse, took up a large stone and struck her with it on the head with such force that she dropped down dead. He then remounted his horse and rode quietly home. All these facts were sworn to by eye-witnesses, and confirmed by the evidence of the doctors. The proofs of the crime were absolutely complete, but the advocate of the accused, instead of falling back on insanity as a defense, asserted that his client was innocent, and called several natives, who swore with complacent unanimity that Ferhat-ben-Amar had no "red horse," and that he had not left his house on the day of the murder. This evidence did not altogether convince the jury, but it seems to have had some effect, for they found the remarkable verdict of "Guilty, but in extenuating circumstances."

Suspension Bridges in China.

THE most remarkable evidence of the mechanical science and skill of the Chinese at this early period is to be found in their suspended bridges, the invention of which is assigned to the Han dynasty. According to the concurrent testimony of all their historical and geographical writers, Shang-keang, the commander-in-chief of the army under Kien-tsoo, the first of the Han, undertook and completed the formation of roads through the mountainous province of Shen-se, to the west of the capital. Hitherto its lofty hills and deep valleys had rendered communication difficult and circuitous. With a body of 300,000 laborers he cut passages over the mountains, throwing the removed soil into the valleys, and where this was not sufficient to raise the road to the required height he constructed bridges, which rested on pillars or abutments. In other places he conceived and accomplished the daring project of suspending a bridge from one mountain to another across a deep chasm. These bridges, which are called by the Chinese writers, very appropriately, "flying bridges," and represented to be numerous at the present day, are sometimes so high that they cannot be traversed without alarm. One still existing in Shen-se stretches 400 feet from mountain to mountain, over a chasm of 500 feet. Most of these flying bridges are so wide that four horsemen can ride on them abreast, and balustrades are placed on each side to protect travelers. It is by no means improbable (as M. Pauthier suggests), that, as the missionaries in China made known the fact, more than a century and a half ago, that the Chinese had suspension bridges, and that many of them were of iron, the hint may have been taken from thence for similar constructions by European engineers.—*Thorn's History of China*.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

German "wind-bags." To five ounces of butter add one-quarter pint of water and boil; add gradually, while on the fire, six ounces of flour, three eggs and one spoonful of sugar; stir very briskly for ten minutes, then take this paste and put by spoonfuls in buttered tins, sprinkle with powdered sugar, bake fifteen minutes, and serve.

Snowflake cake: One and a half cups sugar, powdered; one and a half of flour; whites of ten eggs; one large teaspoonful of cream of tartar; one soda, and a little salt. Mix sugar, flour, cream of tartar and salt together well. Then add two teaspoonfuls of baking extract of almond or vanilla, and lastly, the well-beaten whites of the egg. Bake in rather a quick oven.

Prof. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, writes to the *Michigan Farmer* that he is fully persuaded that there is no more sure way to ward off cut-worm injuries than to enter into partnership with the birds, in which it shall be the duty of the party of the first part to plow the land early in the fall, so that bluebirds, robins and grackles may have a cut-worm feast before leaving for more genial climes. Deep plowing will aid the party of the second part, while a repetition of the same as early in the spring as the season will permit will insure, thanksgiving repast of the same nature. "I feel very certain," he says, "that from this cause, and not freezing of the larvae, has originated the unquestionable fact that fall plowing is an advantage."

Select small late cucumbers of a uniform size for pickling. First, make a brine of one quart of rock salt to one gallon of boiling water, when well dissolved pour it over the cucumbers, boiling hot, and allow them to stand, well covered with the brine, for twenty-four hours; then take them out and drain well, and pour over them, boiling hot, enough of the best cider vinegar to cover them, in which has been dissolved a good lump of alum, and in which has been boiled several slices of horse-radish root and half a dozen small red peppers; pour this it may be six quarts of vinegar, over the cucumbers; let it cool, cover, and set away, and you will have pickles equal to the very best imported, and they improve by age.

Sweet Pickles.—Peas, pears, apples or cantelones (tastefulness). To every seven pounds of fruit allow three and a half pounds of sugar and one pint of cider vinegar, two ounces whole cloves, two of stick cinnamon, two of mace, and apples should be pared only, not divided. Then in each stick two whole cloves. The cinnamon should be boiled in the vinegar. Put the prepared fruit into a stone jar and pour the vinegar, scalding hot over it. Repeat this for three mornings. These sweet pickles will keep any length of time. The melons should be cut in strips as if to serve (ish on the table and should not be served. The summer them their little beauty in the prepared vinegar, and they will need no further attention except to keep closely covered, and they will keep good for a year.—*Cor. Detroit Free Press*.

Selling Milk Cows.

I WOULD say that, until five or six years ago, I had the old-fashioned idea that to throw cows a handful of salt once a week along a path in the pasture was all that was required. About that time my attention was called to the fact that once a week for a couple of days after salting there was an increase in the quantity of milk. Acting on this suggestion I tried salting twice a week, and found a decided improvement. I then thought if twice a week was good perhaps every day would be better. Here again my attention was called to the fact that on the days they were salted they gave more than on the other days. I milked some eight or ten cows, so that I noted these things more closely than I otherwise would. I therefore concluded to try it every day, and liked the result, and noticed that when they missed their salt there would be a decrease in the milk. When salted every day, a small amount will do, say a teaspoonful just before they are turned out of the stable in the morning. I tried salting in the evening in the stable, but found that had a tendency to shrink the flow of milk, so, after repeated trials, gave that up. In trying the above experiments, it was not for a period of a few days or weeks only, but for a year or two. Another thing I found that the corn I feed my cows, which I grind and re-feed to mash, if it be salted will decrease the percentage of cream—all other feed being just the same. The reason, I presume, is that the salt in this case has a tendency to run more to fat than to the product of milk.—*Rural World*.

An inquisitive young man visited a State Prison in New York, and, among his questions, asked a girl the cause of her being in such a place. Her answer was that she "stole a watermill, and went back after the stream that turned the mill, and was arrested." The young man left immediately.

Philadelphia furniture-dealers send "confidential" letters to clergymen of the city, asking to be put upon the track of persons who are soon to be married, or have been recently.

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