THE DUTTON ENTERPRISE

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AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including **Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery,** and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."

Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine.

FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

THE REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Served Him Right.

"I—I wanted to ask your opinion about a little matter, and also secure your advice," he said, as he cornered a member of the City Council on one of the City Hall benches yesterday.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

"Is it your opinion that we shall have an open winter?"

"Why, sir, I—I can't really say. I do not pretend to be a weather-prophet."

"Sorry—very sorry," continued the other; "I've got to go to Chicago on foot. If you could guarantee me fine weather I wouldn't need to ask you to lend me more than half a dollar. As you can't do that, and as I am liable to be snowed in somewhere for a week, I shall be compelled to request the loan of at least eighty cents. Do you advise me to lay in a stock of crackers and cheese at this point, or would you buy as you went along and from day to day?"

The Alderman sought to crawl out of any responsibility in the matter, but the man hung to him until he got thirty cents as a compromise. The man who won't predict an open winter ought to be bled.

"Where were you when the first shot was fired in this row?" the magistrate asked the policeman who made the complaint. "Right on the spot—right in the crowd," the officer replied, proudly. "And where were you when the second shot was fired?" And with blushing reserve the officer modestly admitted: "Three blocks down the street, under the stone bridge, at the end of the culvert."

Lieutenant Dannenhover brought home to his mother a knit bed spread, that he bought of a young Siberian girl, not quite finished.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882.

Yours gratefully,

HIRAM PHILLIPS"

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures **Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin.** It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

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A Ruling Family.

Prince Albert Victor, son of Prince Albert of England, who, it is reported, is coming to this country in the spring, is a manly lad who will be twenty-one next month, and the heir, after his father, to the English throne. He is German in descent from both the Houses of Guelph and Holstein, his grandfathers on both sides being pure German, and his grandmother Victoria, the present queen of Englanh, but half English. It is singular to notice how this family has placed itself on all the principal thrones of Europe.

The grandmother of this young prince, for example, is queen of Great Britain, and empress of India; his grandfather is king of Denmark; one of his aunts is empress of Russia; another on the death of Wilhelm, will be empress of Germany; one uncle is king of Greece; a grand uncle king of Norway and Sweden; another king of Belgium; a cousin will be empress of Austria on Franz Josef's death; and the dukedoms and principalities of Germany are ruled by other cousins, while still others sit upon the thrones of Portugal and Italy.

It is singular to notice that of the Bonaparte family raised by the ambition of Napoleon to the control of Europe, not one occupies a throne or even a position of influence; the House of Plantagenet, Stuart and Bourbon, which numbered so many warriors, are almost extinct and powerless; while this German family of quiet, commonplace bourgeois character, which does not number among its members a single great chieftain or king, wears the great crowns of the world.

Abraham Lincoln is said to have declared that a nation which was ruled by a commonplace man should thank God, for it only was safe. Most of these rulers, both men and women, are sensible, respectable folk with the kind of virtues which would be admirable in private life.

Trouble Ahead.

The Austrian Empire, which in the past had a silver currency, but more lately an irredeemable paper currency, is about to resume specie payments upon a gold basis. To do this the Empire will be in the market to purchase $250,000,000 of gold. The Kingdom of Greece also, which belonged to the bi-Metallic Latin Union, has also announced its intention of becoming a gold nation, and will require $40,000,000 of gold to do so as the first step. According to the bi-metallists the action of Austria and Greece will add to the prevailing commercial distress; for it will augment the purchasing value of gold which will show itself by the reduced price of everything produced by human labour. With gold and silver used concurrently prices would be kept in equilibrium; but, if one of the money metals was discarded, of course values as expressed by the favored metal would in time be diminished one half. The scramble for gold among the nations is, according to this theory, the cause of the depression in all the markets of the world. It is believed that next year will see literally millions of working people thrown out of employment in Europe and America. According to the report of Mr. Burchard, Superintendent of the Mint, while this extra demand is being made on gold its production from the mines is steadily falling off. In 1883 the production was $94,000,000, while in 1882 it was $98,600,000, and in 1881, $103,020,000. The silver output of the world, however, is increasing. In 1881 it was over $102,000,000, in 1882 nearly $110,000,000 and in 1883 over $114,000,000.

HISTORICAL.

Addison, who wrote a good deal about female fashions in the "Spectator," very much ridiculed the hoop-petticoat, which was so large that a woman wearing one occupied the space of six men.

Anne Boleyn was remarkably dainty about her gloves. She had a nail which turned up at the sides, and it was the delight of Queen Catherine to make her play at cards without her gloves, in order that the deformity might disgust King Henry VIII.

It is not generally known that the custom of keeping birthdays is many thousand years old. It is recorded in the fortieth chapter of Genesis, twentieth verse: "And it came to pass the third day, which was Pharaoh's birthday, that he made a feast unto all his servants."

Bushrah is the name of a noble fortress in Syria, once a great stronghold, but now abandoned, but occupied only by roving bands of Arabs. It contains within its enclosure a great theatre, portions of which are still perfect, and which dates, without doubt, from Roman times.

It may be of interest to those who make the subject a study, to know that there are only five genuine signatures of Shakespeare known to be in existence. One is in the London Library, the other in the British Museum, one attached to his will at Doctor's Common, and two in possession of private collectors.

In President Lincoln's last inaugural address occurs the following instance of involuntary rhyme:

Fondly do we hope,
Fervently do we pray,
That this mighty scourge of war
May speedily pass away;
Yet if it be God's will
That it continue until—

And here the rhyme ceases. Cicero's prose shows, in places, similar instances of involuntary rhyme.

Petrified Wood.

The petrified wood which is so abundant in the United States territories of Arizona, Wyoming, and the Rocky Mountain regions is rapidly becoming utilized by the practical American. In San Francisco there is now a factory for cutting and polishing these petrifications into mantlepieces, tiles, tables, and other architectural parts for which marble or slate is commonly used. Petrified wood is said to be susceptible of a finer polish than marble, or onyx, the latter of which it is driving from the market. The raw material employed comes mostly from the forests of petrified wood along the line of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway. Several other companies have also been formed to obtain concessions of different portions of these forests. Geologist will regret the destruction of such interesting primeval remains, and some steps ought to be taken to preserve certain tracts in their original state.

Christmas Customs.

Christmas is a festival that seems to be more particularly the property of children than any other; not that everybody does not join in the celebration with all their hearts, but that children, in honor perhaps of Him who became a child, are given the chief part in its pleasures.

In Cornwall, on Christmas eve, the children are allowed to sit up till midnight, and to have a taste of cider, too; and in Devonshire they go, with their father and all the family and friends, out into the orchard with cider and a cake, placing the latter in the crotch of one of the branches, and throwing the other over the tree. This is evidently the relic of an old Pagan rite, bearing every appearance of the ancient sacrifice, a sacrifice to propitiate the tree to continue its fruitfulness, although why it should be offered on Christmas eve is not explained.

Indeed, there are many heathen customs that have been grafted upon our way of keeping Christmas. This will be understood when it is remembered that the early Christian fathers found it hard to keep their flocks from joining in the Pagan ceremonies at times of good feeling and jollity. They therefore wisely made their own ceremonies conform to the same occasion, so that if their people must celebrate, they could be celebrating Christian facts. Thus the old Roman Saturnalia, a time of great merry making, to speak mildly, coming at this season of the year, the early fathers thought best to harmonize it with their Christmas festivities.

From the Saturnalia are descended the "Mummers," a band of people who go about in masks, in England, and enact some rude play before the doors. Whatever this play was in the days of the Saturnalia, in the Christian days it has usually been the story of St. George and the Dragon—old Father Christmas, crowned with holly and carrying a wassail bowl, introducing St. George, a Turkish knight, a huge scaly dragon, and a doctor to bind up the wounds; to all of whom the children at the window are delighted to throw their half-pennies.

Again in Great Baltain the priest of the new religion borrowed from the Druids, for their Christmas use, the observance of the winter solstice with great solemnity, and allowed also some of the customs of the ancient Saxons to be absorbed. Thus from the Druids we have the misletoe, and from the Saxons the Yule log.

There is a cheer and general hospitality about the Yule log which it warms one to think of. In the places where such a thing is really burned, when it is cut and dragged along to be placed on the hearth, and lighted from the embers of last year's log, put away for that purpose, every wayfarer raises his hat to it as it goes along, it means so much.

From what the "Waits," another accompaniment of Christmas, dear to English children, have descended is not certainly ascertained; but there was a company of "Waits" as early as the year 1400, and it is understood that they were then strolling players on hautboys and other wind instruments; and that is all they are to-day.

The one purely Christian observance in all these glad, gay ceremonies is the "Carols." The singers have a picturesqueness as the glimmer of their lanterns illumines them by fits and starts in the darkness on the snow, and their voices have a sweetnese half stolen from their songs. The "Carols" are sung now all over the European continent, and in England usually by a portion of the church choir on Christmas eves, and often on Christmas mornings, by certain of the children of the parish. In the early ages the bishops sang them among their clergy.

In all these things children have their share, being the principal ones to enjoy them; while with the "Mummers" a little girl goes, having no other part than that of carrying a branch of Christmas green. The Christmas tree, which is the most positive feature of children's Christmas nowadays, was not much known, if at all, among the English speaking children till after the good Prince Albert came to England.

The very fact that Christmas means a rite celebrating the day of Christ's birth gives children an especial claim upon the day which belongs to the Holy Child, and one of the appellations of whose patron saint is Kriss Kringle, which means the Christ Child.

Newspapers.

Here, now we have it—the newspaper! Wonderful product of brain and toil! One would think that it should be dearly bought and highly prized, and yet it is the cheapest thing in the world. One to five cents will buy it; one to two dollars will bring it to your home every week in the year. And yet, strange to say, there are men "too poor" to take a newspaper. They can pay five cents for a glass of beer, or ten cents for a beverage of unknown composition, called a "cocktail;" they can pay a half a dollar for a circus ticket, or twenty-five cents for the theatre, but they are too poor to buy a newspaper, which is a ticket of admission to the great "Globe theater," where dramas are written by God himself, whose curtains are rung down by Death!

It is not necessary to speak of might responsibilities which necessarily attach to the control of such a power in the land as the newspaper is to day, nor to say that the editor who rightly apprehends the importance of his work must bring to it a reverent spirit and constant care. The humblest sheet in the land goes into some homes as the only authoritative messenger from the great world outside; its opinions are accepted as truth, and its suggestions have the force of law. The editor stands on the widest pulpit known in modern society. The lawyer has a narrow sphere before him; the senator and representative—the walls hedge in their voices; the minister has the parish walls about his church. But there is a church that has no limit—it is the press. It is literally the voice of one that cries in the wilderness; for all across the populous lands the papers speak; and there is not in modern civilization a place of power that can compare with this. Rev. DeWitt Talmage once said: "In the clanking of the printing press, as the sheets fly out I hear the voice of the Lord Almighty, proclaiming to all the dead nations of the earth: 'Lazarus, come forth!' and to the retreating surges in the darkness 'let there be light!'"

Cremation in Italy.

As the figures quoted below will prove, cremation has made the greatest progress in Italy, where, in 1876, Milan was the first city to revive this method of disposing of the dead. From that time the little temple built in the cemetery by Macciachini has gradually become a grand institution. The example of Milan was soon followed by Lodi, where a simple but perfect apparatus was erected in 1877, and last year a temple was erected at Cremona. Rome followed with a small temple on the declivity of the cemetery in Camp Verano, in which the mortal remains of many illustrious patriots have already been consumed. At Varese an elegant temple has been built on the highest point of the new and beautiful cemetery, dominating all the valley below. Plans are now being examined at Novara, Venice, Florence, Pisa, Leghorn, and Turin for new temples of cremation to be erected next year, while that at Spezia is only awaiting opening. Since the body of Albert Keller, a well-known philanthropist, was burned at Milan in 1876, the fires of the cremative apparatus have been lit in that city no less than 362 times. At Lodi the operation has been performed 26 times; at Cremona, 12; at Udine, 2; at Rome, 35; at Brescia, 24; at Padua, 3, while at the same time associations of cremation have been constituted not only in the abovenamed cities, but also at Domodissola, Como, Bologna, Modena Pavia, Codogno, Venice, Piacenza, Leghorn, Novara, Ancona, Genoa, Florence, Turin, Parma, Verona, Pisa, Carpi, Asti, Pistoja, Intra, and San Remo, counting together more than 6,000 members, not a few of whom are women. This rapid spread of the system of cremation has taken place among the Italians in advance of any governmental provision, and indeed the legislation may be said to be the only obstacle in the way. From a technical point of view the problem has been completely solved by the apparatus at Milan, which satisfies all sanitary and economical exigencies. The system does not exclude religious ceremonies.—[Naples Letter to the London Daily News.

A Bird Catching Tree.

Among the transactions of the New Zealand Institute Mr. R. H. Govett gives some startling facts as to the bird-killing powers of *Pisonia brunoniana* or *P sinclairii*. A sticky gum is secreted by the carpels when they attain their full size, but is nearly as plentiful in their unripe as in their ripe condition. Possibly attracted by the flies which embalm themselves in these sticky seed vessels, birds alight on the branches, and on one occasion two silver-eyes (Zosterops) and an English sparrow were found with their wings so glued that they were unable to flutter. Mr. Govett's sister, thinking to do a merciful act, collected all the fruit-bearing branches that were within reach and threw them on a dust-heap. Next day about a dozen silver-eyes were found glued to them, four or five pods to each bird. She writes: "Looking at the tree, one sees tufts of feathers and legs where the birds have died, and I don't think the birds could possibly get away without help. The black cat just lives under the tree, a good many of the birds falling to her share, but a good many pods get into her fur, and she has to come and get them dragged out."

In a note Mr. T Kirk says that *Pisonia umbellifera*, Seeman = *P. sinclairii*, Hook, f., is found in several localities north of Whangerei, both on the east and west coasts, also on the Taranga Islands, Arid Island, Little Barrier Island, and on the East Cape, possibly in the last locality planted by the Maoris. The fruiting pericarp is remarkable for its viscidity, which is usually retained for a considerable period after the fruit is fully matured. It can be readily imagined that small birds tempted to feed on the seeds might easily become glued to a cluster of fruits.

The German Tramp

From time immemorial the Wanderjahre have been recognized as a distinct period in the life of the German handicraftsman, and almost as a necessary part of his education. As soon as his apprenticeship was over it used to be considered a matter of course that he should shoulder his knapsack and go out into the world to seek employment, if not a fortune. Unless he had very pressing reasons for doing so, the youth who staid at home was considered a milksop unworthy of the freedom that was now his by right. With a few thalers in his pocket, and all his other possessions upon his shoulders, the young tailor, smith, or watchmaker started on his travels. While his money lasted he led a pleasant and careless life in the open air and the little inns frequented by persons of his class. When it reached a low ebb, he sought for work in some neighboring town. How long he remained in his new position depended upon circumstances. In Summer it was seldom longer than enabled him to earn money enough to resume his vagrant life. When Autumn came, he grew critical as to the character of the masters and made full enquiry of his companions as to the mistress's liberality with respect to diet, before he applied for work; for it would have been unpleasant to have to turn out again in the ice and snow. Two or three years would be passed in this way and then the wanderer would fall in love, and either return home or settle down in the place in which he happened to be.—[The Saturday Review.

An Ingenious Scheme Balked.

The very latest trick of the tramp is to play piano tuner. A knight of the road introduced the scheme at Washington, but was taken in by the vigilant Dick Arnold of the Central Station. He secured the contract to tune the piano of Mrs. Kiley of 1319 Four and a-half street southwest, and he also secured his pay in advance, which is an important feature of the scheme. After taking the piano to pieces and scattering it all over the parlor, he sent the lady out of the room for some turpentine and skipped. He gave his name as Anthony Hohigebozen.

He Got the Job.

"Say, missus, d'ye want yer sidewalk cleaned?"

"No, bubby, I guess not."

"Waal, I guess yer better."

"Why?"

"Cause ef yer don't I'll slip down on it an' break my leg an' sue yer husband fur $10,000. I guess you better have it cleaned."

Changes of the Earth's Surface.

Scientific men have been disposed to attribute the evidences of changes on the earth's surface to violent catastrophes in the operations of nature; but Lyall and more recent geologists say that most of the alterations we witness were brought about by the slow operation of natural forces acting through vast periods of time. The several earthquakes which have recently visited the northeast quarter of North America did something toward either raising or depressing the surface of the region affected. It is known that 96 portions of the globe are either rising or sinking. It is also known that the Atlantic coast between Cape Hatteras and Cape Cod has been steadily sinking for centuries, and it is within the bounds of probability that before 2000 years have elapsed, the cities of New York and Brooklyn may be under water. When the Dutch colonized Manhattan Island 200 years ago, the Indians told them that in the time of their great-grandfathers it was possible to cross Hellgate dry shod from one bank to the other. Prof. Guyot estimated that the lowering of the Atlantic coast was twenty-three and one-half inches every century. At the same time it is certain that the greater portion of the American continent is rising while the continent of Australia is as certainly sinking. Very many islands of the Pacific Ocean were once the tops of mountains on continents afterward submerged. The stupendous volcanic eruption of Krakatau on Aug. 27 last year entirely changed the physical aspect of the Sunda Straits. A part of Krakatau was shot out of the sea and dropped into the straits eight miles northward. The greater portion of the island, containing several thousand million cubic yards of earth, was hurled through the air over Zaug Island, and plunged into the channel seven miles to the northeast. These two new pieces of land, which have been named Steers and Calmeyer Islands, now appear above the sea where previously 240 feet of waters existed. Where the volcano of Krakatau stood a sea fathomless by a line of 1,000 feet now exists. In the neighborhood of England recently new islands have appeared composed of black volcanic rock; and so these mighty changes keep on. Oceans of vast antiquity are continents to-day, while the populous plains will in the distant ages hence be found at the bottom of mighty seas.

Hereditary Crime.

Some years ago a remarkable little book was written to show that a tendency toward crime may run in the blood, like the passion for liquor or a predisposition to insanity. The work was clever and it contained a good deal of truth, too. The thesis laid down in it has an illustration in New York at the present moment. One of our most incorrigible criminals is a man named Abraham Leslie, known to the police as "Gen. Greenthal," and now pretty well on in years—threescore and ten, in fact. The "General" has been in the hands of the police many times. In May last he was pardoned out of the State Prison after he had served six out of twenty years' imprisonment for robbery. The police now have him in hand again for pocket-picking. There is nothing strange in even an old man continuing a career of crime, but in this case all the old man's family work in the same line. He has three daughters and one son. Two of the daughters are habitual pickpockets, constantly under the eyes of the detectives. The third daughter is the wife of a man who keeps a "saloon" on the Bowery—and I don't know of any saloon on the Bowery that bears a good name. The son, to keep up the family reputation, took to criminal ways long since, and is now serving a fifteen years' term in the prison from which his father was so lately released. If this is not a case of hereditary crime, the article would be pretty hard to find. The Greenthals, or Leslies, are not quite so coarse in their criminal tendencies as the Jukes (the subjects of the little book referred to), but the inclination is about the same. And the police could tell of many families with the same bent—each member, from parents down to boys and girls of six or seven years, being a thief or moral outlaw of some kind. It will probably take a long time to find a sure cure for this sort of disease.

Milk.

Milk has been a common carrier of disease. Cows eating the *Rhus toxicodendron* get, writes Dr, Newsholme in *Hygiene*, the "trembles," and their milk produces serious gastric irritation in young children. The milk of goats fed on wild herbs or spurgeworts has produced severe disorders. The milk of animals suffering from foot-and-mouth disease, although frequently drunk with impunity, occasionally produces inflammation of the mouth—apthous ulceration. The milk derived from cows fed on grass from sewerage farms, is, *per se*, as wholesome as any other, and its butter has no more tendency to become putrid than that derived from any other source. The great danger in respect to milk is of its becoming mixed with tainted water, or of its absorbing foul odors, or the more dangerous but possibly less perceptible emanations from drains or sewers, when exposed in an ill-ventilated room. The absorptive power of milk for any vapour in its neighborhood is shown by exposing it in an atmosphere containing a trace of carbolic acid vapour; the milk speedily tastes of the acid. In addition to its absorptive power for any vapour present, milk tends to undergo rapid fermentative changes, especially in warm weather, or when tainted by traces of putrefying animal matter. Diarrhœa in children is frequently due to such a condition, or to the rapid decomposition of milk in an imperfectly-cleaned bottle. It is a wise precaution always to boil milk in warm weather; and it should never be stored in ill-ventilated larders, or where there is a possibility of the access of sewer-gases; nor ought it to be kept in lead or zinc vessels.

Husband and wife present themselves before the Divorce Court.

"What do you want, madame?"

"Divorce from that wretch!"

"And you, sir?"

"Divorce from that vixen!"

"The decree is refused—there is no incompatability of temper. You both seem to be perfectly agreed. Call the next case!"

QUEER HAPPENINGS.

A Bloomsburg, N. J., woman, who was born dumb, began to laugh just before her death, and laughed continuously until she breathed her last.

As some workmen were burning brush on the battlefield of Missionary Ridge recently, a stump suddenly blazed up and was blown into many pieces. Investigation showed that three shells had been embedded in it.

A husband of Deadwood has put up in the Post Office the following notice: "My wife Sarah has Shot my ranche When I didn't Do a thing Too hur an' I want it distinctly Understood that any man That takes her in and keers for her On my account Wil get himself pumped so Full of lead that Sum tenderfoot will locate him for a mineral clame. A word to the wise is sufficient, an' orter work on fools. P. Smith."

Two cows went to a neighbor's gate during the sultry weather last summer, and the man, suspecting their desire, took a pail of water to them. They drank with great eagerness and then sauntered contentedly away. In half an hour they returned with three other cows. These too were liberally treated, after which they marched off. The next morning the first couple again visited their benefactor, bringing another stranger with them. Their visits became regular, and almost every time a strange cow or two accompanied them.

Nature tells of a canary that had been greatly annoyed by the hardness of the bits of cracker thrown into its cage. One day it lifted a piece of cracker and, taking it to the water trough, dropped it in and then stirred it about with its beak until it was in condition to be eaten. It now puts every hard substance which it deems eatable into the water. It endeavored to soften sweets in the same way, but finding that the sweet became gradually smaller and smaller, it hastily abstracted it, and has never since put anything of that nature into the water.

While a protracted meeting was being held in Resaca, Ga., a number of ministers stopped with Mrs. J. W. Davis, and she was sorely perplexed as to the means of getting something good for them to eat. She had tried in vain to get a ham in the place—all having been consumed by the large crowd in attendance—and but one small chicken could be found. While she was busy in the kitchen preparing the chicken, and wondering how she could provide for her guests, a covey of partridges flew into the dining room. The doors were closed, a number of birds caught, and the ministers fared sumptuously.

A drove of over 1,000 sheep was being driven on a road in Indiana. At a depression in the road water was found to cover it from fence to fence, but little more than the waggon track being bare. Just as the leader of the flock reached this spot a large black water snake crossed the track. The leading wether stopped short, and the entire space was soon blocked full. In a moment a dog came bounding over the backs of the sheep, and dropping down between the water holes took the leading wether by the ear, giving him a gentle pull. He sprang into the air, clearing the narrow space between the water holes, followed by the entire flock, the dog not leaving the track till the whole drove had passed.

Our Teeth.

They decay. Hence unseemly mouths, bad breath, imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? I reply, *want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays.* The mouth is a warm place, 98 degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth soon decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer.

Perfect cleanliness will preserve the teeth to old age. How shall it be secured? Use a quill pick and rinse the mouth after eating; brush and castile soap every morning; the brush with simple water on going to bed. Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth and you will keep them and ruin the dentists. Neglect it, and you will be sorry all your lives. Children forget. Watch them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care.

Sugar, acid, saleratus and hot things are nothing compared with food decomposition between the teeth. Mercurialization may loosen the teeth, long use wear them out, but *keep them clean and they will never decay.* This advice is worth thousands of dollars to every boy and girl. Books have been written on the subject. This brief article contains all that is essential

Never have a tooth taken out if it be possible to have it filled. The loss of a single jaw-tooth will not only give the cheek a sunken appearance, but it will prevent the proper mastication of the food, and this is a long step toward dyspepsia, with its train of evils.—[Selected.

European and American Breweries.

According to a report of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States the amount of beer which paid taxes in the United States last year was 588,000,000 gallons. Add to this the beer exported and evading the tax was 600,000,000 gallons. The United States now ranks third in the list of beer producing countries in the world. Although her breweies are few in number compared with those of other countries, she yet makes two-thirds as much beer as England, whose breweries are almost ten times as many. England is at the head of all beer producing countries. with 27,000 breweries, and a product of 990,000,000 gallons annually; while Germany, with 25,000 breweries, makes 900,000,000 gallons yearly. The United States, with only 3,000 breweries, makes about 600,000,000 gallons per annum. Then comes France, with 3,000 breweries, and a production of 157,500,000 gallons; and Austria and Hungary, with 2 093 breweries, but a production of 280,000,000 gallons. Belgium has 1,250 breweries, which produced last year, 210,250,000 gallons; Holland, 500 breweries, producing 34,000,000; Russia, 480 breweries, producing 8,000,000 gallons; Switzerland, 423 breweries, producing 13,500,000 gallons; Denmark, 250 breweries, producing 28,000,000; Sweeden, 220 breweries, producing 21,000,000 gallons; and Italy, 150 breweries, producing only 4,000,000 gallons, Nearly 80,000 persons are engaged in brewing lager beer in the United States.

CAPTAIN PIM'S PROPOSITIONS.

The United States and England to Build a Railroad and the Nicaragua Canal.

Captain Bedford Pim of the Royal Navy, and lately a member of Parliament from Gravesend has on foot a plan for building a railroad from Cheyenne to Hudson Bay for the transportation of cattle to England, instead of bringing them to Chicago and then shipping them East. The road will cost about $10,000,000 and he wants the United States to subscribe 1½ per cent. of that amount, and England 1½ per cent., and the remainder he claims to be able to raise on the London Stock Exchange in a few days.

Beside this, Capt. Pim has been in communication with Secretary Frelinghuysen and other heads of departments at Washington concerning the Nicaragua Canal. The United States has recently secured the contract from Nicaragua for building this canal, and talks about $40,000,000 as a sum sufficient to do it. Capt. Pim contends that it cannot be done with $100,000 000, and wants the United States and England to go in together and start a subscription of $200,000,000, England to give 1½ per cent. and America a like amount, and the remainder he volunteers to raise in London by the same means he proposes to raise the money with which to build a railroad from Cheyenne to Hudson Bay.

Captain Pim has visited Nicaragua, seen for himself the proposed route of the canal, and given those at Washington much valvable information. To a reporter Captain Pim said:

"The plan to construct a railway, say, from Cheyenne to Hudson Bay, has been endorsed by many cattle men I met. The idea is to save as much time as possible. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad runs to Cheyenne, and, if you like, cattle can be brought from as far south as Texas. Then from Cheyenne I propose to construct a road through Manitoba to Hudson Bay. There is a saving at once of 1,000 miles, while you save by shipping from Hudson Bay to England 500 miles, making in all 1500 miles."

Speaking further of the Nicaragua Canal plan, and in answer to an inquiry as to how joint action of the English and American Governments could be brought about he said:

"The President should appoint a preliminary commission, and for that purpose I shall wait on President-elect Cleveland at Albany. The English and American Governments both, so far, look upon the plan with favor, and I have no doubt that it can be consummated. The only question is that of a division of the proceeds of the canal, but I have no doubt that also can be amicably arranged.

Growth of Socialism.

The recent election in Germany for Reichstag, developed the fact that Socialism is making rapid strides in the Empire of Kaiser William. Nearly seven hundred thousand votes were polled for the candidates of the Social Democrats. This party seems to be growing everywhere except in the United States. Their object in Europe is to induce the general governments to do something to improve the lot of the toiling millions. The Socialists say that the economic forces of the modern world are concentrating the wealth of the community into few hands, and without government intervention the rich will get richer and the poor poorer. The Liberal parties in the various governments for the past half century have held a very different doctrine. They have been opposed to government interference, and have cried, "hands off," to the ruling power; but the Socialists in Europe say that the big fish are eating up the little ones, and that if governments do not interfere, the modern world will become a great Plutocracy, in which a few great capitalists will hold the wealth and wield the power of nations. Bismarck, at first, antagonized the Socialists, but he has since joined forces with them so as to outvote the German Liberals, who are his bitterest opponents. The voters in this country who cast their suffrages for Gen. Butler, have many views in common with the German Socialists; but they will not be represented by more than one or two members in the House of Representatives, while the German Socialist are relatively strong in the Reichstag.

Gambled into Slavery.

There are ten kinds of legalized gambling in Siam, and so absorbed do the Siamese become in gaming that when their money and personal effects are gone they will stake their own bodies on the turn of the game, going into voluntary slavery if they lose. In this event before he is permitted to leave the place the gambler must surrender himself, in fee simple to his owner, who procures from the Amphor (District Judge) a san kromatan (deed) in which, among other stipulations, he binds himself to render such services as may be required until the pecuniary obligation is discharged. The owner may also extract interest on the amount of indebtedness at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, but no more, as this is the highest rate of interest the King permits his subjects to charge. If a greater sum is demanded, and the fact can be established by acceptable testimony in a native court, the debt is cancelled and the slave becomes free. If for any reason he becomes dissatisfied with his owner, or master, which is often the case, he may secure another one by transferring the deed without asking the consent of the owner, provided the redemption or "taking over" (as the Siamese express the transaction) is made in pursuance of law. If he can prove to the satisfaction of the District Judge that his wife possesses the requisite amount, he may apply to the court for an order compelling her to pay the debt and thus redeem him from servitude; but, inasmuch as the government is not supposed to encourage gambling with a wife's money, the law requires that the assignment of the san kromatan shall be made to the wife; so that, when possessed of this formidable document, with the official seal duly attached, she becomes the absolute and bona fide owner of her husband by an indisputable title which nothing but a royal decree can possibly annual.

The female base ball club of Philadelphia is now in New Orleans, and the girls are receiving so many offers of marriage that the organization will probably fall to pieces.