Miscellaneous.

HOW SOME RACES WERE WON.

When the fair season was unfolding, a keen jockey living near the State Capital had a horse that had made his mile in 2.15 like a shot. After cogitating the matter over in his head, Mr. Slig concluded he could make most money this season by "singing low" and making a sure thing as "second money" at the fairs throughout Ohio. Taking the owner of a 2.40 nag into his plan, he arranged to go into business with him—Slag to take "first money" where he could get it, and Slig to rush up just in the jaws of defeat and snatch it, as it were, from the very palm of victory, when Slag couldn't win. If any way Slig and and Slag were to divide.

The hippodrome first started out early in the season. They struck fairs that had any money to put in soft places, and they divided money very lively. Slig had a quadroon for driver—a shrewd fellow who was on the "make" himself and who always had something on himself in the race. Slag's driver being a white man made all the bets, but Sam, the quadroon shared in them from a fourth to a fifth Outside of the ring Jim, the white driver, pretended not to know Sam. To all seeming, they were strangers. It was on the track when the horses were going to the race that "business" was transacted between Jim and Sam. "What's I gwine to to git?" was Sam's way of introducing the subject, and then Jim would name it. Sam generally taking what was offered, and thus it went on during the harvest of the turf, the hippodrome firm getting most of the premiums for the development of stock, you know.

At length the boys were attending their last fair. The big day arrived; it was Sam's last chance. For several days Jim had not been doing the square thing with him, and any day he could easily have taken everything. He determined to do better; $1000 was the stake, and Jim had lots of bets out on heats, &c., When the horses were strung out in the race Sam pushed up to Jim, and he asked "what yer gwine to gib?" Jim pretended not to hear him, and drove ahead. His horse was in splendid trim and trotted a 2.30 gait. He got it into his head that he could get the race in spite of Sam and all comers, and he determined to gain every heat, shove Sam off, and refuse to divide. The game was up anyhow, and why not gain all. The first heat was taken by Jim. When they started on the second heat Sam said, "what yer gwine to gimme, say?" but Jim wouldn't reply. He was too much taken up with the race to hear anything. As the two friends were going in on the last heat, Sam urged Jim for an answer. "Now foh de las' time. What's I gwine to git?" demanded Sam. Jim had laid his horse in a 2.25 gait, and was getting along nicely for the home stretch; he thought Sam could not possibly overhaul him before he would pass under the score. "Does you hear me, honey? For de berry las' time how much is I to git?" Feeling sate of his prize Jim yelled: "Git all you kin, you d——d nigger." Sam's blood was up. "Glang," he yawped, and his horse appeared to have new life infused into him. He struck up an astounding burst of seed passed Jim as though he had been only jogging along. "Hold on!" cried Jim, "I'll divide!" "You's too late!" gasped Sam as he shot ahead like a dart, and sailing up the homestretch at frightful speed, and passed the wire just in time to shut Jim out. That closed the race and Sam got all the stakes.—*Dayton Democrat.*

ICE WATER.

The Cincinnati "Commercial" has recently published a series of articles pointing out the evil effects of ice water, and condemning its use in the strongest terms. In one of its articles its says:

A man, who in a state of perspiration, with the sweat oozing from every pore in his body should shut himself up in a refrigerator would be set down in public estimation as a fool, who defied Providence itself to save him from death. Such a thing actually happened in this city a few years ago, and the man was taken out of his ice-box dead as a herring and stiff as a pike-staff.

Ice water arrests digestion, if it does not absolutely drive out all animal heat, and it is not resumed till the water is raised to the temperature required to carry it on.

Habitual ice water drinkers are usually very flabby about the region of the stomach. They complain that their food lies heavy on that patient organ. They taste their dinner for hours after it is bolted. They cultivate the use of stimulants to aid digestion. If they are intelligent they read up on food and what the physiologists have to say about it—how long it takes cabbage and pork and beans and potatoes and other meats and esculents to go through the process of assimilation. They roar at new bread and hot cakes and fried meat, imagining these to have been the cause of their maladies.

But the water goes down all the same, and finally friends are called in to take a farewell look at one who a mysterious Providence has called to a clime where, so far as we know, ice water is not used. The number of immortal beings who go hence to return no more on account of an injudicious use of ice water can hardly be estimated.

The article further goes on to show that in numberless cases fine teeth are totally destroyed by its use. It chills the teeth and cracks the enamel, then follows rapid decay and frequent visits to the office of the dentist.

In conclusion the article says: These remarks seem to be necessary, because ice is abundant and cheap this year, and the water drinkers are increasing in numbers, through the missionary efforts of the disciples of Francis Murphy. There is no objection, certainly, to the exclusive use of water, if taken as the Creator intended it should be. It is the excessive use of water, reduced below its average temperature with ice, that is to be condemned. It is an abuse of the stomach to use it, as it is an abuse of the stomach to put fluids that inflame its coatings and finally eat them away. We must put ice water and whisky into the same *index expurgatorius.* They should be banished from private tables and banqueting halls, or used only to preserve articles of food in pickle or in the refrigerators.

SOMETHING WORTH REMEMBERING.—Men are drowned by raising their arms above press the unbuoyed weight of which denei ther motion. Other animals have lar manner and therefore act in a simi- When a man falls into deep water, nat ally rise to the surface and continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under water in any way he pleases, his head will rise so high as to give free liberty to breathe, and if he will use his legs, as in the act of walking (or rather walking upstairs), his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. These plain directions are recommended to the recollection of those who have not learned to swim in their youth, as they may be found highly advantageous in many cases.

☞ Good brandy is said to be made in Russia from moses and lichens.

"MEN OF STRAW."—THE ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE.

It would seem that the above designation is not exclusively applicable to the particular class of men who have borne it in modern times—in other words, that the despicable class of individuals who, in ages gone by, have constituted the "men of straw," equally flourished and were patronized in the courts of modern Europe and ancient Greece. We are assured, indeed, by a clever writer in one of the London quarterlies (the number we forget) that, in the courts of ancient Greece, even, a class of men answering precisely to the description given in our caption was to be found; and from the fact (notorious as it would seem) that "Athens abounded in straw shoes," the inference was pretty plain that convenient witnesses were by no means scarce among the highly cultivated citizens of Athen's. The waiter would also seem to intimate, that, as in Westminister Hall, formerly, "these men of straw" walked openly in court, with a straw in one of their shoes, to signify they wanted employment as witnesses, so the probability would seem to be that, while in the Greek courts downright perjury was manifestly connived at by the judges, so in Christianized England, many years ago, men could easily be found to give any evidence upon oath that might be required—and hence originated the expression "he is a man of straw."

The custom, however, has high antiquity, and, as commented upon by the writer in the "Quarterly Review, assumes an interest (we had almost said a fascination) not easily to be resisted. We copy his concluding remarks, verbatim, leaving to the leader to infer how full of novel and exciting matter the "Quarterly correspondent's communication must be. "We have all heard of a race of men," (so the writer concludes his articles) "who used, in former days, to ply about our own courts of law; and who, from their manner of making known their occupation, were recognized by the name of strawshoes." An advocate or lawyer who wanted a witness knew by these signs where to find one; and the colloquy between the parties was brief. "Don't you remember?" said the advocate—(the party looked at the fee, and gave no sign; but the fee increased, and the powers of memory increased with it)—"To be sure I do." "Then come into court and swear it!" and strawshoes went into court and swore it." Only we might be supposed to be dealing in that mean weapon, flattery, and we could mention the names of some cities nearer home where strawshoes could be found as well as in Athens.

WHAT THE BIRDS ACCOMPLISH.

The swallow, swift and nighthawk are the guardians of the atmosphere. They check the increase of insects that would otherwise overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees are the guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and fly-catchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, crows, thrushes, and larks protect the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of nature, and it is an undoubted fact that if the birds were all swept off the face of the earth man could not live upon it; vegetation would wither and die, insects would become so numerous that no living thing could withstand their attack. The wholesale destruction occasioned by grasshoppers, which have lately devastated the West, is undoubtedly caused by the thinning out of the birds, such as grouse, prairie hens, etc., which feed upon them. The great and inestimable service done to the farmer, gardener, and florist by the birds, is only becoming known by sad experience. Spare the birds and save your fruit; the little corn and fruit taken by them is more than compensated by the quantities of noxious insects they destroy. The long persecuted crow has been found, by actual experience, to do far more good by the vast quantities of grubs and insects he devours, than the little harm he does in the few grains of corn he pulls up. He is one of the farmer's best friends.—*The N. Y. Home Journal.*

ANTIDOTE TO PHOSPHORUS POISONING.—The value of oil of turpentine as a remedy in cases of phosphorus poisoning is well established, but the manner in which it affects the system, to produce the desired end, does not seem to be clearly understood as yet. The workmen in a lucifer match factory at Stafford are protected against the injurious actions of the phosphorus by wearing a little open vial of oil of turpentine around the neck. A French physician—Dr. Andant of Dax—treated a case in which a man attempted to commit suicide by chewing about 120 match heads but unintentionally neutralised their effect by swallowing half an ounce of oil of turpentine, which he took in order to render death absolutely certain, and thereby saved his life.

LET IN THE SUN.—Too many people shun the sunshine as if it would exert a baneful influence on their bodies. But the cheering beams of the great luminary will diffuse the blood and other fluids in the hide, will increase their circulation and by its solvent and synthetic influences so seperate and recombine effete matter and secure the purity of air passing through them by promoting a full and healthy action in the skin pores, that noxious gases, &c., will be separated, conveyed and distributed in a manner to secure in the skin the most extending and fullest vigor, the greatest functional integrity, the best and therefore the most enduring health.

MORE OIL.

Allan McDonald Tulloch, West Lake Ainslie, has discovered a sort of cavern on his farm near the shore of the Lake, which show sure indications that an immense body of oil must be in close proximity. For in entering this subterranean cavity which is walled all round by immense boulders of hard rock, a person is almost stifled with a rank and strong smell of petroleum—while through the soft muddy floor of the cavern gas bubbles continually rise up, which burst into flame when a lighted match is applied.—*North Sydney Herald.*

A REMEDY FOR BED-BUGS.

A correspondent writes to the "British Medical Journal" as follows:

"The best remedy for bedbugs is a bug-t a) made by boring holes in a piece of wood with a gimlet, and placing this under the mattress of each cot. The piece of wood to be placed periodically in Indian hot, boiling water. This is an

An English firm is negotiating with Viceroy of Egypt for a concession giving it the right to export bones from old Egyptian cemeteries, which will be made into phosphate manures for English acres. To such strange uses do men come at last.

☞ A New Hampshire paper relates that at Newton, in that state, a mad dog, having been wounded, took refuge in a barn, where some of the hay became soaked with his blood. The hay was fed to a horse which went mad.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

As supplied to the Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, &c.,

For House, Ship and General Use, Indoors and Out.

And in all Colors.

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Artificial Stone Paint, { For preserving Wood, Zinc, and other Buildings, giving them the appearance of White or Bath Stone, &c.

DAMP WALLS, DAMP CHURCHES, &c., Cured by the PETRIFYING LIQUID, at a cost of about 2d. per square yard.

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GRIFFITH'S PAT. ENAMELL'G PAINTS. *Every article for the Trade at lowest prices.*

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Porous Tile Roofs, Wet Walls, Wooden Structures, Ships' Bottoms, &c., made thoroughly WATERPROOF, and IRONWORK preserved from Oxidation, by GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINT. Manufactured by THE SILCIATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, G. B.

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Refined Scotch and Sweedish IRON.

BLISTER, CAULKING, TYRE, CAST DRILL STEEL

ALSO:—Canada Horse Shoe Nails. Boiled and Raw Paint Oil, Best Quality.

☞ Now in Stock: ☜

A Quantity of the Silicate Paints,

(Different Colors) prepared for all kinds of House and Ship Painting, also for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. The **Anti-Fouling Paint,** for Ships' Bottoms, is an article highly recommended as a complete protection against Worms, &c., and will not foul. It leaves a Hard, Smooth Surface like Glass. All orders promptly attended to, and every information given on application to the agent.

Bridgetown, July 19th, 1876. 6m n15 **HUGH FRASER.**

NOTICE.—A Complete Set of the West India and United States Charts for sale Cheap, together with a lot of NAUTICAL BOOKS, &c. Also, First Class SEXTANT, all will be sold low for Cash. H. F.

McCARTHY & COOK,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PIANOFORTES AND ORGANS.

PIANOFORTES —by— WEBER, MATHUSEK, FISCHER, LABELLE, and other First-Class Makers.

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The "Matchless" BURDETT ORGAN

A SPECIALTY.

This Organ received the HIGHEST AWARD at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. ☞ Every instrument warranted for Five years.

Office and Warerooms.—COR. UNION and CHARLOTTE STS., ST. JOHN, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Merchant's Gargling Oil!

A Liniment for Man and Beast.

"Whether for use on man or beast, Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable Liniment, and worthy of use by every resident in the land. We know of no proprietary medicine or article now used in the United States which shares the good will of the people to a greater degree than this. Yellow wrapper for animal and white for human flesh."—*N. Y. Independent.*

Extract from a letter from G. H. Simmonds, Unionville, Ia., July 24, 1873.—"I am selling more Gargling Oil than all the liniments put together, and I am keeping twelve different kinds. I think it is the best remedy for horseflesh in existence, and can say it without fear of successful contradiction."

Extract from a letter from Shoemaker & Co., Bloomington, Ind., Sept, 17th, 1873.—"It is the popular horse liniment in this country."

Extract from a letter from Geo. A. Snell, Braman's Corners, N. Y., Aug. 9th, 1873.—"I sell more of your Gargling Oil than of all other liniments combined, and have seen it used on horses and cattle with good effect when others have failed."

Extract from a letter from Patten & Co., Derry, N. H., Aug. 26th, 1873.—"We think your Gargling Oil one of the best articles for what it is recommended that we have ever used or sold."

Extract from a letter from Snowdon & Gibbs, Concordia, Kan., July 28th, 1873.—"We sell more of your Gargling Oil than of any liniment we keep."

Merchant's Gargling Oil as a Family Liniment.

We are now, and have been for some years, preparing the Oil free from stain, to be used as a common liniment for human flesh, extracting the coloring ingredient which has heretofore rendered it objectionable. This Oil possesses all the medicinal properties of that prepared with the dark tinge for horses and cattle, and will be found one of the best remedies for all purposes where a liniment is required that has ever been manufactured.

From J. K. Fisher, Uniontown, Pa., Jan. 31, 1857.—"Your Gargling Oil is doing much better here than formerly, since its virtues have become known; and the bottles put up for family use, without stain, are much sought for."

☞ The Gargling Oil called "Family Oil," although prepared intentionally for human flesh, answers as well for beasts; *vice versa*, the dark Oil answers as well for human flesh, only it will stain and discolor the skin, but not permanently. Yellow wrapper for animal and white for human flesh.

Merchant's Gargling Oil as an Internal Remedy.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is a diffusible stimulant and carminative. It can be taken internally when such a remedy is indicated, and is a good substitute for pain killers, cordials and anodynes. For Cramps or Spasms of the Stomach, Colic, Asthma, or Internal Pain, the dose may be from fifteen to twenty drops, on sugar, or mixed with syrup in any convenient form, and repeated at intervals of three to six hours. Yellow wrapper for animal and white for human flesh.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL is the Standard Liniment of the United States. Established 1833. Large size, $1; medium, 50c.; small, 25c.; small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by M. G. O. Co., and sold by all druggists.

JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

LONDON HOUSE, RETAIL.

The following NEW GOODS opened to-day:

COLORED Hamburgs and Laces for Trimming, Grass Cloth Dress Materials, New Umbrellas, Trimmings and Wool Fringes, New the neck in ends, Sunshades, New Frillings for Patterns and Working Varieties, New Slipper and Prints, and a large variety of Gent's Goods, New Regattas making the largest and most complete assortment in the city.

AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES.

J. W. BARNES & CO.

3 and 4 Market Square, St. John N. B.

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New Goods! New Goods!!

MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK, has just opened a fresh assortment of

PRESS GOODS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Laces, Trimmings, Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Window Nets, &c., &c.

MILLINERY AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

BOOTS & SHOES

selling off at 20 per cent. below usual prices.

Lawrencetown, June 18th, '76

BILL-HEADS, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS, &c., &c., neatly and promptly printed at this office. Call and inspect samples of work.

New Millinery. New Hats.

In all the Latest Styles.

MOURNING BONNETS

made from Superior Water-proof Crape.

New silks, New flowers, New Laces, New Feathers, New Frillings.

Bonnets and Hats

trimmed to order on the Premise by an experienced Milliner.

T. A. GAVAZA & SONS.

Annapolis, May 30th, 1877. n6 tf

BEARD & VENNING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Importers and Dealers,

have now completed their stock of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

which are placed on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, and to which they invite the inspection of buyers, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Beard & Venning,

(NEXT TO J. & J. HEGANS.)

Prince William St.....ST. JOHN, N. B.

may21 '77

Parks' Cotton Yarn.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL

GIVEN for COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufacture, at the

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Nos. 5's to 10's.

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE, & GREEN,

Warranted full length and weight.

Stronger and Better than any other Yarn in the market.

Cotton Carpet Warp

No. 12's 4 ply in all Colors.

Warranted fast.

WM. PARKS & SON,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills,

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BROOMS. BROOMS.

T. S. SIMMS & CO.,

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MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Corn Brooms, Half Brooms, Whisks and Carpet Sweepers. A large supply constantly on hand, at lowest prices. ap913it16

IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS

Windgalls, Thorough Pin, &c, removd.

Within 24 hours, without causing pain, or leaving a trace of the operation. Also Sprains of all kinds, Rheumatic Pains, etc., instantly relieved by BELLAMY'S GREAT REMEDY for man or beast.—Preparation and pamphlet sent on receipt of $5.00.—Send stamp for Circulars.—Address L. H. BELLAMY, Care T. J. B. HARDING, Druggist, BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO.

CONSUMPTION CURED

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of **Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh,** and all Throat and Lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE OF CHARGE, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, DR. C. STEVENS, Box 86, Brockville, Ont.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Fresh Supply of

Oranges, Lemons AND DATES,

Also a large supply of

CONFECTIONERY,

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CLARK'S and RANKINE'S

BISCUITS!

LYDIA C. WHEELOCK.

BRIDGETOWN, March 7th, '77

ADAM YOUNG.

38, 40, & 42 WATER ST.

and 143 Prince William St. John, N. B.,

Manufacturer of

Cooking, Hall and Parlor Stoves,

Ranges, Furnances, &c.

Marbleized Slate Mantle Pieces,

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Register Grates,

A large assortment of the above Goods always on hand, at the lowest possible prices. Catalogues on application.

August 2nd, 1876. n17 y

WANTED.

WE WANT reliable, energetic canvasing agents in every town in the Dominion for the new "Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada." This work is truly magnificent, containing over 2,000 double column quarto pages, and over 300 superb full page engravings. The work is published in Parts, on a plan which insures its welcome to every English reading family. To energetic young men or ladies, who are willing to work, we will guarantee a permanent position for two years, and good PAY! Don't fail to write for our private terms, sample pages, etc. This is a grand opportunity for school teachers to make more than double their salaries without interfering with their professional duties. The work is being manufactured at a cost of over $20,000 for the literary, artistic and mechanical work of producing the plates, by the old well-known, reliable Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., of Montreal. All letters from agents must be addressed to the Publishers general agents as follows:—

HAZEN B. BIGNEY & CO.,

28 and 30 St. Francis Xavier Street,

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Jokers' Corner.

A CLEVER RUSE.

A Paris paper says: A gentleman was seated before the Cafe Riche, when a young artist passed with his companion.

"I will bet you," said the artist to his friend, "I will drink that gentleman's coffee and he will thank me for doing it."

"You are crazy."

"You will see."

"You know him then."

"Come and see the proceeding for yourself."

Very solemnly they approached the gentleman.

"Sir," said the artist, "I am an inspector of the Board of Health. If I ask for coffee they will give me without doubt a very good cup, for they know me. You, sir, whom they do not know, are served like the rest of the world. Will you permit me to taste your coffee?"

"Certainly," said the gentleman.

"This is really good, the government has great care over the people. The police cannot be too watchful over the public health."

The artist drank the coffee, and having finished it said politely, "They do things properly at this cafe; this is excellent coffee."

He bowed and left the gentleman to pay for the coffee he had not had, but profoundly grateful for the care of the government.

INFLUENCE OF GREENBACKS.

He looked like a man who might have had fifteen cents last fall, but who had used the last of it weeks ago. When he sat down in the restaurant the waiters paid no heed to him, and he rapped several times before a colored man slid that way.

"I want fried oysters," said the man as he looked over the bill of fare.

"Dey is just out, fried oysters is," replied the waiter.

"Bring me a chicken, then."

"Dere isn't a chicken in de place."

"Got any venison?" inquired the man.

"Not an inch, sah."

"Any ham and eggs?"

"No, sah."

"See here," said the man getting vexed, "I want a square meal. I've got the ducats right here, and I can pay for my dinner and buy your old cookshop besides."

He lifted a big roll of greenbacks out of his pocket, shook it at the darkey and continued:—

"Have you a chicken?"

"Yes, sah, I guess so, sah; I've had the biggest kind o' belief dat since we commenced to talk a chicken has blown right into de kettle and been cooked. And now about dat venison and dose fried oysters — dey has also arrived."

NOT WHAT HE MEANT.

"Can I get a room to sleep in to-night?" asked a gentleman who had just arrived from the North on the evening train, of the hotel clerk.

The clerk thought a moment and then remarked: "I'll have to put you in 27 I reckon."

"I'm a stranger here, and not well posted about your manners and customs, but as I never slept in twenty-seven rooms at once before, I will be satisfied with one room with twenty-seven in it, if that will answer your purpose as well," was the comment of the stranger.

All that the clerk said was that if he kept on being hotel clerk until another railroad arrived here, there would be no end to his knowledge.

MATRIMONIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence took place between a young Baltimore lady contemplating matrimony and a lady friend in San Francisco, whose father was on a visit to Baltimore:

"Dear——: I have your father's consent to your serving as bridesmaid. Will you come."

To which the following laconic answer was received in a few hours:

"Dear——: You bet. What is the color of your dress?"

The following concise response was sent:

"Dear——: Navy blue, and hurry up."

A colored man, who was lately resuscitated from what seemed death, but was catalepsy, was entertaining his friends with the sights he beheld in the other world:

"Plenty colored bredren in heaven, I spec, Tom."

"Oh, yes!" said Tom.

"And how about hell—any down dar?" asked another interlocutor.

"Oh, yes! massa, plenty of dem der too."

"Lord sabe us, dar ain't no end on 'em, but, by gosh, massa, ebery white man done got a nigger holding between him and de fire."

A DIFFERENT SPELL.

"Before we were married," said he to a friend, "she used to say 'by-by' so sweetly as I went down the steps."

"And now what does she say?" asked a friend.

"Oh! just the same," exclaimed the man, "buy buy." "Ah! I see," said the other; "she only exercises a little different spell over you."

Hens do not usually do half so much damage in a garden as does the woman who goes out to throw things at them.

"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend." "Yes, I have been straightened by circumstances."

The married ladies of a Western city have formed a "Come-home-husband club." It is about four feet long, and has a brush on the end of it.

Ninety-nine out of a hundred people make a great mistake when they cut off a dog's tail in throwing away the wrong end.

What species of love is that which is never reciprocated? A neuralgic affection.

A man with water on the brain should wear a plug hat.

Agricultural.

THE RIGHT KIND POULTRY FARM.

A considerable number of trees for shade and shelter from rain (for it is not desirable the fowls should be forced into the houses in rainy weather) are needed, and crop-bearing trees would necessarily be selected, which should not only shelter the birds, but at the same time yield a considerable return of their own. Apples, pears, plums, and a clump of filberts should also be in every run, to afford shelter better than standards would be obtained, which only assumes 30s. worth of fruit from each half-acre run. We may be asked, "Who is to think of all these things?" We reply that if poultry-farming is ever to pay it must be conducted like every other kind of wholesale business, and every possible thing must be thought of by which returns may be increased or expenses may be saved. It is by reducing everything to well-ordered system, in which everything necessary is done at smallest possible expense—or, to put it in a plain way of our own, in which capital is freely employed to save expenditure of revenue—that the leviathian establishments which are the pride of civilized nations have been built up, and yield the large revenue which they do to their princely owners; but the difference is this—that while the perfect system in these giant manufactories has been slowly matured, and is the perfected product of long experience, in poultry-farming on a large scale we have no successful experience to fall back upon. Such experiments as have been made were failures; and it is therefore all the more necessary to supplement such a want by the most anxious thought and care regarding all details which can bear upon the result.

DESTROYING PLANT INSECTS

At this season of the year aphis and thrips are apt to be very troublesome, and from the fact that many greenhouses attached to villa residences are badly-constructed, an effectual fumigation by means of tobacco smoke in the ordinary way becomes somewhat difficult. My own house is a case in point. The roof is so loosely constructed that the smoke passes away through the opening before the insect pests are destroyed. I am therefore led to adopt a plan of my own. Once a week I put some soft soap and some flowers of sulphur into four gallons of soap-suds, mixing all well together. The next process is to turn the plants heels upward and immerse their heads in the soapy solution; but before doing this, I prepare a circular piece of stiff card with a hole half an inch in diameter, and a slit reaching from the central opening to the circumference of the card. This is then stretched so as to allow it to surround the stem of the plant, and by pressing the fingers of the left hand firmly against it and the rim of the pot when the plant is turned upside down no soil can fall into the mixture. By gently moving the head of the plant backward and forward in the solution, the leaves become cleansed of insects, and, as a kind of soapy gloss clings to the leaves after they are dry, insects do not very soon infest them again.—*The Garden.*

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