

Their Ages.

Grant was fifty-seven last April. Blaine is fifty. Sherman was fifty-six last May. Washburne was sixty-three in September. Conkling was fifty in October. Garfield is in his forty-ninth year. Bayard was fifty-one in October. Thurman reached his sixty-sixth birthday in November. Hendricks was sixty in September. Tilden was sixty-six in February, and in the same month General Hancock was fifty-five. Seymour will be seventy in May. Washington was in his fifty-seventh year when he was first elected, and had just entered his sixty-sixth year when he left office. John Adams was sixty-one when he was elected, Jefferson fifty-seven, Madison in his fifty-eighth year, Monroe, in his fifty-ninth, and John Quincy Adams in his fifty-eighth. Jackson was sixty-one when chosen the first time, and therefore sixty-five when re-elected, while he had reached his seventieth year when he quitted office. Van Buren was fifty-four, and Harrison sixty-seven, when they were elected, while Tyler, when he took office had just passed his fifty-first birthday. Polk was elected on almost precisely his forty-ninth birthday. Taylor was not quite fifty-eight, when elected, and Fillmore was in his fifty-first year when he succeeded him. Pierce had not yet completed his forty-eighth year when he was elected, and he was the junior of all who have taken the presidential chair, except General Grant. Mr. Buchanan was elected in his sixty-sixth year, Lincoln in his fifty-second and fifty-sixth, while Johnson succeeded in his fifty-seventh.

A Futur Feminine Diary.

Monday.—Just as I had settled my household work for the day, I called away to serve on a jury, and to remain in the law courts until evening.

Tuesday.—Some riots having taken place in our neighborhood, was forced to act as special constable. Paraded the streets all day long in a state of constant alarm.

Wednesday.—Received a letter from my friend Susie, who has heard that the militia are to be called out. Visited her, and discovered that the women, as citizens, are now liable to military service.

Thursday.—Had to attend an inquest as a coroner's jurymen. A very unpleasant duty indeed, as it was held upon a man who had committed the most horrible suicide.

Friday.—Having failed to obey the orders of a county court judge, was locked up in prison for contempt. I owe this scrape to the extravagance of my husband—a man who will buy hats and coats, and will not work for our living.

Saturday.—In deep tribulation. The governor of the jail is a female, and as matter of course, favors the male prisoners. Asked for a book, and was furnished with a work upon Roman law. Cried myself to sleep over a passage which told me that no one could obtain the privileges of a citizen without accepting a citizen's duties and responsibilities. Oh, why did I give up the privileges of a real woman for the miseries of a mock man?

An Oriental Mesmerizer.

Strange stories come from India of the feats performed by a native mesmerizer named Buni, whose magnetic power would appear to be found quite irresistible by the lower animals, upon which he exclusively exerts it. He gives seances, to which the public are invited to bring all manner of ferocious and untamable wild beasts, and holds them with his glittering eye. In a few seconds they subside into a condition of cataleptic stiffness, from which they can only be revived by certain passes which he solemnly executes with his right hand. A snake in a state of virulent irritation was brought to Buni by a menagerie proprietor, enclosed in a wooden cage. When deposited on the platform it was writhing and hissing fiercely. Buni bent over the cage and fixed his eye upon its occupant, gently waving his hand over the serpent's restless head. In less than a minute the snake stretched itself out, stiffened, and lay apparently dead. Buni took it up and thrust several needles into its body, but it gave no sign of life. A few passes then restored it to its former angry activity. Subsequently a savage dog, held in a leash by its owner, was brought in, and, at Buni's command, loose upon him. As it was rushing toward him, bristling with fury, he raised his hand, and in a second the fierce brute dropped upon its belly as though stricken by lightning. It seemed absolutely paralyzed by some unknown agency, and was unable to move a muscle until released from the magnetizer's spell by a majestic wave of his hand.

Why We Butter Our Bread.

The layers of the wheat berry, as we proceed toward the center, become more and more completely starchy, and at the center but little else is found, and this portion makes our finest flour. The finer the flour the less fit it is for nutrition. In its natural state the wheat, with all its components present, is not fitted for perfect human development. There is a deficiency in the potential heat-producing materials, especially for cooler climates, there being only two per centum of fat in wheat. We instinctively supply this deficiency by the addition of fatty bodies. We spread butter upon bread, we mingle lard or butter with our biscuit or cake, and the fat meat and bread are taken alternatively or coincidentally. The starch, being a carbon hydrate, can afford, comparatively but little heat in consumption, and the fats are demanded by the wants of the system.

—United States Miller.

Somnambulism and Absence of Mind.

It has been maintained that somnambulism is a condition closely allied to reverie or absence of mind. When we are strongly pre-occupied with any subject, the objects around us make no impression on our senses or on our mind. Archimedes, while meditating on a discovery, was an entire stranger to all that was going on around him. On one occasion while so engaged Syracuse was taken by the enemy, but he was not diverted from his thought either by the chant of victory of the conqueror, or by the cries and groans of the wounded and dying. A person intently engaged in reading will often answer questions without suffering his train of thought to be interrupted. When he has ceased his study, he is surprised when told that he has been conversing. When we are walking in the street and thinking of some engrossing circumstance, we turn the right corners and find ourselves where we intended to go without being able to recall any events connected with the act of getting there. During a state of reverie the mind pursues a train of reasoning often of the most fanciful character, but still so abstract and intense, that though actions may be performed by the body, they have no relation with the current of thought, but are essentially automatic. Thus a person in this condition will answer questions, obey commands involving a good deal of muscular exercise, and perform other complex actions without disturbing the connection of his ideas. When the state of mental pre-occupation has disappeared there may be no recollection of the acts that have been performed. In the case of a person playing the piano and at the same time carrying on a conversation we have a striking illustration of the simultaneous performance of a mental and an automatic act. The mind is engaged with ideas, and the spinal cord directs the manipulations necessary to the proper rendering of the musical composition. A person who is not proficient in the use of the instrument cannot at the same time play and converse with ease, because the spinal cord has not acquired a sufficient degree of automatism, and the mind cannot be divided in its action. Darwin has recorded a striking example of the independent action of the brain and the spinal cord. A young lady was playing on the piano a very difficult musical composition, which she performed with great skill and care, though she was observed to be agitated and pre-occupied. When she had finished it she burst into tears. She had been intently watching the death-struggles of a favorite bird. Though her brain was thus absorbed, the spinal cord had not been diverted from the office of carrying on the muscular and automatic actions required for her musical performance.

A New and Economical Method of Intoxication.

A New York lady has discovered why men drink, and come home fuddled and silly, and invented a means whereby the same results may be secured without losing their delightful society and companionship. The secret she imparts to all women who may be sufferers in body or mind from the inebriate habits of their lords. In the evening, she says, after we have sat together for some time, and he says, "My dear, I have some business to attend to and will be back in an hour or two," I say, "John, get up in the middle of the floor and turn round and round for fifty times, and it will do you just as much good as going out to see about that business." When he has turned round about thirty times I say, "Stop, John; brace up; take another," and as soon as he stops he tumbles headfirst into a corner, or stands bowing to me and the furniture quite in his old way and to as good a purpose. In a short time he comes to himself with a flushed face, and perhaps a slight headache, but with his money all safe in his pocket. It is ridiculous to see him act in such a way, but not more absurd than to find him trying to come upstairs on the wrong side of the baluster, or engaged in conversation with the hat-rack. If my weary-hearted sisters will coax their male relatives, friends and acquaintances with proper arguments, doubtless they will find their account in so doing, and all will be well. Dizziness is what men are after when they drink, and turning round in the way I speak of is the easiest and cheapest way of becoming dizzy. If our society shall receive encouragement from the public it will soon put lecturers in the field and carry the war into Africa.

The Armed Forces of Europe.

In Germany, Austria, France, Russia and Italy every male adult capable of bearing arms is liable to military service. In Germany the liability extends over twenty-five years, from seventeen to forty-two, and includes three years' active service in the standing army, four years in the first reserve, five years in the second reserve and thirteen years in the third reserve. In France and Russia the liability extends over twenty years, in Italy over nineteen, and in Austria over twelve years. Russia exacts six years active service from her recruits, Italy eight years and Austria three. The following is a statement of the standing armies of the several countries at the close of 1879, exclusive of the last classes of reserve:

- Germany—Peace footing, 420,000 men; war footing, 1,300,000 men.
- Austria—Peace footing, 562,000 men; war footing, 1,340,000 men.
- Russia—Peace footing, 502,000 men; war footing, 2,190,000 men.
- Italy—Peace footing, 189,000 men; war footing, 335,000 men.

Muskrat Catching.

Muskrat trapping is an industry of much local importance in southwest New Jersey. The time occupied in capturing these animals extends from October to March, embracing a period of about five months. They are trapped principally, if not entirely, for their hides, although their flesh is very highly esteemed by the trapping fraternity. The muskrat generally inhabits the banks of ditches and creeks. They pick out a portion of the bank overgrown with elders, these supplying them with food and also helping to support their burrow. The rat, after selecting a suitable site for his home, begins operations in this way: Starting at the water's edge he bores inland to a distance of several feet in a winding manner, when he abruptly starts in a downward direction to a distance of two or three feet, where he begins to excavate and form a basin, in the middle of which he raises a mound four or five feet in circumference. It is here the rats rest during the day. After finishing this cavern they return to the water's edge by a different route, thereby providing three means of escape—two at the water's edge and one inland. These burrows, in their uniform construction, afford a striking illustration of about architecture. The muskrats inhabiting a single burrow often number as high as twenty-five or thirty, and the size of a burrow depends entirely on the number of inmates. His ratship's diet consists of roots and grass, although he holds corn and potatoes in high esteem; but it is not always that he can tickle his palate with the last-named articles. They are scrupulously clean; in fact proverbially so in this section. And it is no uncommon thing on a moonlight night for persons traveling in the vicinity of ditches and canals to see a rat sitting on the bank busily engaged in washing an elder root or an ear of corn. They are, however, very retiring as regards visitors, but if a person should, by chance or otherwise, place himself in such a position as to be between the rat and his hole he would not hesitate on an attack. And, by way of illustrating his ratship's pugnacious disposition, I will relate the experience of a gentleman residing in Salem. On a recent evening he was passing along one of our rural thoroughfares, which was bordered on each side by a ditch. It being a rather late hour of the evening he was hurrying on at a rapid pace, when he was suddenly set upon by what he supposed to be a dog. After several futile efforts to drive the animal away he betook himself to a club, and after a sharp struggle, in which he was twice bitten, he succeeded in killing the animal, which proved to be a large muskrat. The mode of trapping these animals is as diversified as it is ingenious. The manner most in vogue is by the common steel traps. Besides this there is what is known as the box-trap, a contrivance about five feet long by eight inches in height and breadth, with doors at each end, working so that when the luckless rat once enters he cannot open the door from the inside. As many as a half dozen rats are sometimes caught at once in this style of trap. "Snoods" and snares, resembling those employed in trapping birds, are also much used. As muskrats are very wary animals great care has to be taken in trapping them, and no amount of trapping by the uninitiated would result in the capture of a rat. Great care has also to be taken to insure the rats being caught elsewhere than by the leg, for, if he should be caught in this manner, he would immediately turn and gnaw his leg off. This is no uncommon occurrence. The rat, after being killed, is carefully skinned and his hide stretched and dried. It is then ready for market. The size of a skin taken from a full-grown rat is about seventeen inches long by ten inches wide, and the price obtained for it from local dealers ten and fifteen cents, according to size, color, etc., although a few years ago they brought as high as thirty-five and forty cents. The number of rats captured in one season is very large. One trapper had caught 450 rats this season up to the 1st of January. The big tides of 1876, 1877 and 1878 have had the effect of somewhat retarding this industry by drowning a large number of rats and driving the others further inland.

What We Like to See.

A man worth \$50,000 who says that he is too poor even to take the local paper.

A man refuse to take his local paper, and all the time sponge on his neighbor the reading of it.

A man run down his local paper as not worth taking, and every now and then beg the editor for a favor in the editorial line.

A merchant who refuses to advertise in the home paper, and yet expects to get his share of the trade the paper brings in town.

A man complain, when asked to subscribe for his home paper, that he takes more papers than he reads now, and then go around and borrow his neighbor's, or loaf about until he gets the news from it.

Above all the rich, miserly man, who cannot pay for his local paper, yet who is always around in time to read the paper at the expense of a friend, not worth the tenth part of what he himself is, yet who is enterprising enough to help support the paper.

We like to see these things, because they are indicative of economy, thrift and progress—in a horn.

A divorce was recently granted by one of the courts of Indiana, where the only allegation against the defendant was that he had cold feet!

San Francisco is the only city in the United States where the number of bankruptcies did not fall off in 1879.

Never defer until to-morrow what should be attended to to-day. A slight cough might never be neglected when a 25-cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough's Syrup will prevent it from becoming chronic.

In Powder Form.
Vegetine put up in form comes within the reach of all. By making the medicine yourself you can, from a 50c. package containing the barks, roots and herbs, make two bottles of the liquid Vegetine. Thousands will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity, who have the conveniences to make the medicine. Full directions in every package.

A Household Need.
A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Emissions, Hemorrhoids, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.
Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. See our advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days Trial."

For sore throat, gargle with Pisco's Cure, mixed with a little water. Relief is instant.

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to those new boots before you run them over.

Grocers recommend C. Gilbert's Starches.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.
Dr. MARCH'S (FEMALE) CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cure and verification from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Chemists, N. Y. Sold at all Druggists—\$1.50 per bottle.

Ridgeway Vineyard and Wine Cellar.
Established in 1841. Send for price list of Wines. (GEO. L. PHATT, Prop., Ridgeway, Orleans Co., N. Y.)

How to Get Sick.
Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

How to Get Well,
Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.—Express.

When exhausted by mental labor take Kidney-Wort to maintain healthy action of all organs.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Don't Delay to Cure that Cough

DON'T DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed; get this remedy and you will not be deceived. It will cure when all others fail.

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NEW LAW. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled Pension due back to discharge or death. Free limited edition of this book. **GEORGE E. LEMON,** Washington, D. C. P. O. Drawer 325.

SAFETY LAMP.

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SAPONIFIER

TAYLOR'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL

ROSES

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Vegetine.

IN POWDER FORM
50 CTS. A PACKAGE.

Dr. W. ROSS WRITES:
Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold VEGETINE for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

Vegetine.
One Package in Powder Form Cured Scrofula.

HOW TO REDUCE YOUR DOCTORS' BILLS.

86 BREMEN ST., East Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1878.

Dr. W. ROSS writes: My little daughter Stella has been afflicted a long time with Scrofula, suffering everything. I employed different physicians in East Boston, but they helped her none. I bought some of your Powder Form VEGETINE, and my wife stepped it and gave it to the child according to the directions, and we were surprised in a fortnight's time to see how the child had gained in flesh and strength. She is now gaining every day, and I can heartily recommend your remedy to be the best we have ever tried.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.
FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

WHAT IS JUST DO AFTER THIS

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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Pond's Extract.

Pond's Extract.

FOR INFLAMMATIONS and HEMORRHAGES.

NOTE—Ask for POND'S EXTRACT.
Genuine sold only in our bottles!
TAKE NO OTHER.

RHEUMATISM. No other known preparation has ever performed such wonderful cures of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using Pond's Extract.

NEURALGIA. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the Extract.

HEMORRHOIDS. No other medicine will cure so quickly either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success.

CATARH. The Extract is the only specific for this distressing complaint, quickly relieving it in the head, etc.

DIARRHOEA AND SORE THROAT.
Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them.

SORES, ULCERS, WOUNDS & BRUISES.
It is healing, cooling and cleansing, the most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

BURNS AND SCALDS. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pain to which they are peculiarly subject—namely falling and vertigo, &c. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of Inflammations and ulcers.

MEMORIALS OF PILES find in this the immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.

PHYSICIANS of all schools recommend and prescribe Pond's Extract. We have letters from hundreds, who order it, and give the general practitioners of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, simple and chronic Diarrhoea, Catarrhs, Stings of Insects, Mordant Lacerations, Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

TO BEAT THE RECORDS. No Stock Breeder or Livestock raiser can afford to be without it. It is used by all the Leading Livestock Stations, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Spruing, Harness or Saddle Leather, Scalding, Chapped Hands, Swelling, Cuts, Lacerations, Blisters, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhoea, Chills, Colds, etc.

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