RAIN AT MIDNIGHT.

O midnight Rain,
Heard 'mid the restlessness of weary pain!
Thy cadence brings
Sweet thoughts of peace on silver-tinted wings.

In this dim town,
I hear thy thousand streamlets trickle down;
Ere thou hast fled,
Tell me, O Rain! the source whence thou hast fed.

I see arise
Bright pearly dewdrops from blue violets' eyes;
I see the mist
Come from the wood-rill's ripples, evening-kissed.

The green fields gleam
Before me, as to thy sweet rhyme I dream;
And birds and flowers
Are with me in my restless midnight hours.

More blest than thee,
I feel the fragrance of the summer seas;
Along the coast
I see the never-resting billows toss.

Lying here still,
Thoughts of the ocean make my sad heart thrill—
That ocean rife
With strength and majesty and glorious life.

Each gem long-sought,
From dead top or from distant waters brought.
O bounteous Rain!
Thou scatterest for a blessing on the grain.

Spend and be spent!
O gracious Rain! through thee I grow content;
Thy calm-voiced spell
Goes deeper in the heart than words can tell.

Watching through night,
Many with me await the morning light
In pain or care,
Or rapt, it may be, in the trance of prayer.

To each, to all,
Hearing thy rhythmic music softly fall,
Sweet thoughts may come
Of Him who by His ways doth lead us home.

For not one drop
Falls from the cloud upon the bare hill-top—
Falls, through dark hours,
Upon the closed chalice of the flowers;

Or on the sea,
Or on the murmurous thickly-foliaged tree,
But falls to cherish
What else would pine and, drooping, sadly perish.

And shall the tear,
Shed by the Father's well-loved children here,
In doubt and pain,
Fall for a less wise purpose than the Rain?

—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

It is now 133 years since the discovery of some bronze utensils and a few statues beneath the soil of the plain which stretches from the foot of Mount Vesuvius to the sea attracted the attention of the art and antiquity loving monarch, Charles III. of Naples, and led to the unearthing of the buried city of Pompeii. Within that time nearly one-half the ruins have been freed from the superincumbent mass, in some places more than twenty feet thick, which covered them. Two hundred and sixty-four thousand six hundred square meters have been excavated, and 398,084 still remain to excavate.

The works are at present, and have been for a period of nearly twenty years, under the able direction of Signor Michele Ruggiero, to whom the writer is indebted for the principal facts contained in this article. The title which Signor Ruggiero bears is that of "Directing Engineer of the Excavations of the Antiquities of the Kingdom of Italy." The greater part of his life has been devoted to unearthing the relics of the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations, the latter of which flourished so abundantly at the beginning of our era, in the vicinity of the present city of Naples. In 1848 he was made director of the excavations at Pozzuoli, in 1862 he assumed the direction of the works at Pompeii, and in 1877 he received his present title. Signor Ruggiero is the contemporary of M. Fiorelli, whose name is perhaps better known than any other in connection with Pompeii. M. Fiorelli, now in his 57th year, resides at Rome, where he administers the affairs of the various museums devoted to antiquity throughout Italy, the works at Pompeii and elsewhere being carried on by his successor according to the plans devised by him.

The history of the excavations at Pompeii may easily be sketched. The town was twice destroyed. In A. D. 63, when Vesuvius had been quiet for centuries, a terrific earthquake shock occurred, evidencing the reawakening of the volcanic forces. A great part of Pompeii—its colonnades, theaters and private dwellings—was destroyed. Scarcely had the inhabitants begun to rebuild their town, when it was overtaken by the final catastrophe of the 24th of August, A. D. 79. The first attempts at uncovering the ruins were made by the ancient inhabitants. Though deterred from any second attempt at rebuilding their city by this last and most awful visitation, occurring while they were in the act of restoring the ruin wrought by the earthquake, they nevertheless returned in parties, seeking under the mass of earth and lava such of their valuable treasures as were within easy reach. Subsequent eruptions covered the traces of their work. Finally, those who had lived in the city died and were forgotten, the story of Pompeii became a historical legend, and all traces of its existence passed from off the face of the earth.

During the Middle Ages Pompeii was entirely unknown. In 1592, the architect Fontana, while constructing a subterranean water conduit to supply the town of Torre dell' Annunziata, cut a passageway through a portion of the ruins, but made no further investigations. No attempts were really made at excavating the ruins until the work was set in motion by Charles III. in 1748. Then the amphitheater, theater and other parts were disinterred, and the world began to discover that here, guarded by the earth for seventeen centuries, were the remains of a Roman city in such a state of preservation, and containing such relics, that the whole public and domestic life of the inhabitants, their manners, customs and habits, might be understood, from the holding of a tribunal in the Forum to the baking of a loaf of bread in a baker's oven.

The wonder and enthusiasm that followed are indescribable.

The number of workmen now employed in the excavations, under the direction of Signor Ruggiero, may be estimated at about 100. At times there may be twice as many engaged, but this is about the general average. A force of about eighty is employed in digging the earth, which is removed by a railway beyond the limits of the city. This railway, which was built in 1861, is an innovation upon the manner in which the business of transporting earth is usually accomplished in Southern Italy. It is the habit of the workmen—or the women, by whom such labor is frequently performed—to carry the loose earth for any distance in baskets mounted upon their heads. At Pompeii it is only carried in this way from the spot where it is dug to the railway which carries it off. The digging is done by a rude spade; but great care is taken when once a frescoed wall has been approached, or the interior of a house discovered, that no mischief shall be done by carelessness. The work is constantly superintended by an able overseer, who directs the operations of the persons under him.

As soon as any valuable object is disinterred from the ruins, whether it be a statue, a vase, a domestic utensil, or a fresco of more than ordinary beauty, it is taken at once to the small museum or depository near the entrance, established about 1860. Here it is cleaned and repaired, after which operations it is transferred to the National Museum at Naples. In the center of this depository there are arranged in glass cases some of the most curious and terrible objects connected with the buried city. They are plaster casts molded by the cavities once filled by the remains of inhabitants of Pompeii. Within two years there were found among the ruins eighty-seven human skeletons, and three dogs and seven horses. When the volcano first burst forth, there came in the beginning a rain of ashes, which covered the city to a depth of three feet. These ashes have preserved to a certain extent the bodies of the unfortunate creatures whom they overwhelmed. Although the soft parts of the bodies had decayed in course of time, their forms frequently remained imprinted on the ashes, which afterward hardened. In 1863, M. Fiorelli made the ingenious experiment of carefully removing the bones of a body thus imbedded, and filling the cavity with plaster. It succeeded most admirably in preserving as he wished the figures and attitudes of the victims after their death struggle. In the moment of flight many had divested themselves of most of their clothing. Among the figures are a young girl with a ring on her finger, a mother clasping her youthful daughter, and a man lying upon his left side. These terrible casts show only too well the awful agony in which these wretched creatures died. Smothered by the ashen rain, tortured by the burning lava, these shapes of plaster represent the most horrible extremes of human suffering. There is one cast of a dog, which, at the moment that death intervened, had writhed himself into an attitude that must have wrenched joint from joint. In addition to this museum a school and library were established at Pompeii some fifteen years ago by M. Fiorelli, the students, who gave themselves to archæological studies, being supported by the Government. Under a new and recent organization they are permitted to spend their time in visiting the excavations going on in different parts of the peninsula, and remain only a portion of the year at Pompeii.

The year 1880 and the early part of 1881 were especially fertile in discoveries of value and importance in Pompeii. A large number of buildings, mostly dwelling-houses, were unearthed and many interesting objects obtained. Among the most important relics of ancient art was a bronze faun or satyr, ornamenting, when found, the facade of an imposing mansion. This faun is fifty-five centimeters in height, beautiful in execution, but more or less injured by the coloring matter that was originally used upon it. The head is surrounded by a wreath, and on the shoulder rests a huge leather bag or bottle. The glance of the faun is turned toward the neck of the bottle, and he appears to be watching an imaginary stream with a sort of half-drunken ecstasy. Such designs as these were frequent among the Pompeiians for their fountains, fauns and satyrs in various stages of inebriety being a favorite subject with their artists. Another bronze found in a similar position to this one, on the facade of a mansion, represents Cupid with the dolphin. The marine animal is perched upon the boy's right shoulder; while in his left hand he holds a flower.

A very remarkable group of statuettes was found in a chapel situated off the main hall, or atrium, of a house. These chapels were quite customary in Pompeiian dwellings, and contained the Lares and Penates or household gods, with which each family was usually well supplied. The main figure, a female deity representing Fortune, is seated between two Lares, while above her head was suspended an elegant lamp. The goddess is covered with an ample tunic and a mantle. The various parts of the chair or throne were covered with handsome ornaments, as were also the circular bases supporting the Lares. Two Tritons in the act of sounding their trumpets are perched upon the back of the chair. The latter is pronounced by artists and archæologists in Italy to be a most-perfect model of the sculptured chairs usually found in antique monuments. The lamp is a remarkable object, being shaped like a human foot clad in the most-elegant boot, and was originally profusely ornamented with silver, now thoroughly oxidized by the influence of time.

The bronzes of art and other relics that have been transferred from Pompeii to the museum at Naples occupy a large portion of that immense building, which was originally built in 1586 by the Viceroy, Duke of Ossuna, for a cavalry barracks, and 200 years later was fitted up for the reception of the royal antiquities and pictures. The Pompeiian frescoes alone fill more than one-half the rooms on the ground floor. Seven rooms and a corridor scarcely furnish sufficient space to accommodate the collection. They are grouped according to their subjects, and each group is furnished with a Roman numeral. These works are, with the exception of painted vases and mosaics, almost the only specimens of ancient paintings that have come down to us. From them we learn how the painters of those early times treated light and color and shade. Many of them are beautifully conceived, and executed with an easy, masterly touch. Their range is wide, including landscapes, historical and mythological subjects. Some of them may be copies from celebrated or favorite pictures of the time, but the style is such as to preclude the idea that they were mechanically copied or stenciled, and the easy, rapid execution shows that they were intended for effect, and not for close inspection. The bronzes and marbles from Pompeii are remarkably well preserved.

The upper story of the museum is almost exclusively devoted to relics of Pompeii. Here are the household utensils, the earthen dishes, the drinking vessels, the loaves of bread, and the other remnants of charred food and clothing that were discovered among the ruins. These objects give one almost a more vivid impression of the terrific calamity that overtook Pompeii than a visit to the city itself. Here are the bottles of oil, the pans filled with meat, the bread taken from the oven, the remains of fish, dates, nuts, eggs and all the other articles of food that supplied the table of a Roman family. One of the most significant objects is a well-preserved purse containing three copper coins, and suggesting that the fortunes of some one among the inhabitants of Pompeii were at a low ebb.

The parts of Pompeii which have already been excavated are probably the most important, although there is of course no means of knowing what may lie under the green acres at present undisturbed. We have, however, the Forum with the contiguous temples and public buildings, two theaters with large colonnades, the amphitheater, and a considerable number of private dwellings of more or less ornate character. The streets bordered by pavement are straight and narrow, the widest not being more than twenty-four feet in breadth, but they are admirably paved with large polygonal blocks of lava. At intervals, especially at the corners, are placed high stepping-stones leading from one side of the pavement to the other, intended for the use of foot-passengers in rainy weather. The wagons have made deep ruts in the causeways, and the horses' hoofs have made impressions on the stepping stones over which they were obliged to pass. In the streets are frequently seen notices painted in red letters, referring generally to the election of the municipal authorities, and recommending some particular individual as edile or duumvir, for the purpose of averting the evil eye, and one or two large snakes, the emblems of the Lares, the gods of the hearth and of crossways, are very common. Stuccoed walls are often covered with roughly-scratched drawings resembling those wherewith the street Arabs of our own day delight to decorate blank surfaces.

The dwelling-houses of Pompeii differ greatly in size, and were obviously fitted up in accordance with the nature of the situation or the means and taste of their owners. A few are built of block stone, but the majority of small stones or brick consolidated with cement. The patched and hasty manner of their construction is doubtless accounted for by the haste with which they were erected and restored after the earthquake. Most of the apartments are very small, but the family worked and spent most of their time in the airy courts. Marble is rarely to be met with in the public or domestic architecture of Pompeii, the columns being invariably constructed of tuffstone or brick cemented with mortar. The brick walls and columns were then covered with stucco, which took the place of marble, and afforded ample scope for decorative painting.

Those of the public buildings of Pompeii that have been excavated are grouped near together. The central point is the Forum. Here, 109 feet above the level of the sea, stand the ruins of this building, never finished, but raised to half its imposing height only to be destroyed. Six streets converge here, but the Forum was protected against the trespass of riders or of wagons by stone pillars around the margins, and could even be entirely shut off by gates. In the interior may still be seen the solid bases prepared for the statues of Emperors and other illustrious men. At the eastern end of the Forum stands the so-called "Temple of Augustus," a building the object of which is involved in a mystery that no scholar or antiquarian has ever been able to solve. In front of it are pedestals for statues, and shops mostly occupied by moneychangers. The interior consists of a rectangular court still unfinished when the catastrophe took place. To the right, as the visitor enters, are eleven chambers simply painted red. On the east side, opposite the entrance, rises the principal shrine, to the left of which is another with an altar. This was, perhaps, employed in the celebration of sacrificial banquets. The gallery on the left side is believed to have been an orchestra. To the right, a larger apartment, containing stands of masonry, with a slight inclination, and furnished with gutters below to carry off blood or water, is believed to have been a kitchen. The "Thermæ," or public baths, situated near the Forum, occupy a space inclosed by four streets. The different apartments for hot and cold baths are easily traced. In one a niche at the end contains a marble basin for washing the hands and face with cold water. An inscription near by records that it was erected at a cost of 5,250 sesterces, or about $200. Beside these baths there is another and larger establishment called the Stabian Thermæ.

One of the most-interesting of the temples of Pompeii is that dedicated to Isis. This, as the copy of the inscription over the entrance informs us, was restored after the earthquake of 63 by N. Popidius Celsinus, a boy of 6 years, at his own expense, who in recognition of this service was received into the rank of decurions. This small boy must have been a most-precocious young antiquarian, and with tastes differing widely from those usually characteristic of his species. There is a natural inclination to fancy that there must have been some fanatical devotee of adult years in the case, who despoiled the small boy of his fortune while the latter was eating his bread and molasses, serenely unconscious of what was being done with his possessions. The proportions of this temple were about 90x60 feet. The court is surrounded by a porticus, and between the columns are several altars. An ancient aperture for the reception of the remains of sacrifices is now used as an air-shaft for the Sarno Tunnel. When the ruin was first excavated, a statuette of Isis was found, several bodies were discovered, and on the fireplace were remains of food. One of the best-preserved portions of Pompeii is the "Street of Tombs." Here, upon each side of the great military highway leading from Capua to Naples, Pompeii and Regio, stand a number of the magnificent monuments covered with inscriptions that the Romans were so fond of erecting along their great thoroughfares for the reception of their dead. — *Harper's Weekly.*

Knee Breeches.

We devoutly hope that the above style of garment will not become the proper thing in dress. Nature has not specially designated us as the proper figure to fill out a pair of knee breeches, and an all-wise Providence did not select us as the man to wear a close-fitting wardrobe.

This is the only striking difference between ourself and the lamented Washington, deceased.

In the first place, it is a moral impossibility for us to maintain a friendly feeling and a close relation between our knee breeches and stockings. A garter that would be tight at the knee generally slides down over the concave calf and hangs on the instep like the interfering machine that a trotting horse wears. The garter has always been a mystery, a snare, and a delusion to us. It does not match our complexion.

Once we wore knee breeches and long white stockings at a masquerade. Later we took off the mask because it was hot and uncomfortable, and because it was a hollow mockery. When a man has a knee joint like the sheet-iron elbow of an old-fashioned stovepipe and a calf like a lead pencil, it is useless for him to mask his face.

Knee breeches are made for men who are æsthetic, and who walk a good deal. Sedentary men either get too fat or too lean, and they do not create a good impression in this style of garment.

Then, too, the foot should have a symmetrical shape in order to match this kind of apparel. A flat, long foot with abnormal heels and stupendous bunions on it does not fit this peculiar garb. It looks out of place and *sui generis*, as it were.

Another reason for strong opposition on the part of the press relative to the knee pants is the fact that the ladies, who are now rapidly adopting the modern changes in men's apparel, will, of course, take up with this one. We do not feel, as a husband and father, like enlarging upon this aspect of the matter. We never can write about any subject when we are in pain. We must still this heartache before we can proceed.

* * * * * * *

To resume: We deem it bad enough for mankind to wear pantaloons that bag at the knee when we sit down, without embracing a garment which will open at the knee like a Soldene smile when we take a chair.

Knee breeches can meet with no cordiality on our part. We cannot hold out our hand in friendly, heart-felt welcome to a wardrobe that makes a slim man look like the memory of a lost cause.—*Bill Nye.*

The Cork-Screw.

In 1826, an attempt was made by an enterprising publisher in Cork, named Bolster, to give Ireland a literature peculiar to her own. Some of the literati of the South of Ireland expressed their willingness to second the enterprise, but they all felt that the assistance of Mr. Shiel was essential. To gain his aid Bolster made a pilgrimage to Dublin and laid the matter before him. Mr. Shiel approved of the plan, mentioned several subjects on which he would write, and finally put the business question: "How much per sheet?" Bolster, somewhat embarrassed, said he could not promise any remuneration as yet, but that as soon as the thing was a success Mr. Shiel should be remembered. "I am afraid," said Shiel, shaking his head, "that your terms will not suit me. But, as you did me the honor to ask me to write for your magazine, I would like to do something for you. Instead of calling your magazine 'Bolster's Irish Magazine,' I would suggest, considering the place from whence it is to come and your manner of conducting business, that you call it the 'Cork-Screw.'"

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Bill Passed by the Lower House of Congress for the Renewal of Their Charters.

The "bill to enable national-banking associations to extend their corporate existence," as it passed the lower house of Congress, provides that any national-banking association may, at any time within two years next previous to the date of expiration of its corporate existence under the present law, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, extend its period of succession, by amending its articles of association, for not more than twenty years from the expiration of the period of succession named in said articles of association, and shall have succession for such extended period unless sooner dissolved by act of the shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law. Such amendment of articles of association must be authorized by the consent in writing of shareholders owning not less than two-thirds of the capital stock.

Section 3 refers to the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency in the premises, providing for special examination into the affairs of each association should he deem it necessary.

Section 4 has reference to jurisdiction of suits by or against national-banking associations, placing such suits on the same footing in respect to jurisdiction as suits by or against private banks.

Section 5 provides that when any national-banking association has amended its articles of association as provided in this act, and the Comptroller has granted his certificate of approval, any shareholder not assenting to such amendment may give notice in writing to the Directors, within thirty days from the date of the certificate of approval, of his desire to withdraw from said association, in which case he shall be entitled to withdraw the value of the shares so held by him.

Section 6 is as follows: "That circulating notes of any association so extending the period of its succession which shall be issued to it prior to such extension shall be redeemed at the treasury of the United States, as provided in section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled 'An act fixing the amount of national-bank currency, and for other purposes,' and such notes, when redeemed, shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency and destroyed, as now provided by law. And when the amount of such notes shall be reduced to 5 per cent. of the capital stock of the bank issuing the same, the association extended shall deposit lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States sufficient to redeem all its outstanding circulation, as provided in sections 5,222, 5,224 and 5,225 of the Revised Statutes; and any gain that may arise from failure to present such circulating notes for redemption shall inure to the benefit of the United States, and from time to time as such notes are redeemed or lawful money deposited therefor, as provided by law, new circulating notes shall be issued, bearing such devices, to be approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, as shall make them readily distinguishable from circulating notes heretofore issued; provided, however, that each banking association which shall obtain the benefit of this act shall pay the cost of preparing the plate or plates for such new circulating notes as shall be issued by it, and all other costs incident to the substitution of such new circulating notes for old, in addition to the tax now imposed on banking associations by law."

Section 7 has reference to such banks as do not desire to extend their charters, and extends the franchise of such associations for the sole purpose of liquidating their affairs until such affairs are finally closed.

Section 8 is in the following words: "That a national bank now organized or hereafter organized, having a capital of $150,000 or less, shall not be required to keep on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States United States bonds in excess of $10,000 as security for their circulating notes; and such of those banks having on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by deposit of lawful money as provided by law."

Section 10 provides that any national-banking association now organized or hereafter organized, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes upon deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States as provided in section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for redistribution of national-bank currency, and for other purposes," shall be required to give ninety days' notice to the Secretary of the Treasury of its intention to deposit lawful money and withdraw its circulating notes: *Provided*, That not more than $5,000,000 lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose; and *provided further*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, but such bonds are called for redemption banks holding such called bonds shall surrender them thirty days after maturity of their call.

Section 11 provides that, on deposit of the bonds, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes equal to 90 per cent. of the current market value, not exceeding par, of United States bonds so transferred and delivered, and repeals sections 5,170 and 5,176 of the Revised Statutes.

The concluding section reserves the right of Congress at any time to repeal this act and acts of which it is amendatory.

HE MUST HANG.

The Supreme Court of the District Refuses Guiteau a New Trial.

In the District Supreme Court at Washington, May 22, Justice James announced the decision of the court in banc upon the exceptions in the Guiteau case, denying a new trial and affirming the judgment below. Justice Hagner, in a separate opinion, discussed the bearings of the old Maryland law, and held that even under the Maryland act of 1785 the indictment would have been good in this District, and Justice Cartter stated that the opinions given were the unanimous opinions of the court. The court holds that jurisdiction is complete where a fatal blow is struck, without regard to the locality of actual death; that the bullet fired by the prisoner at President Garfield on the 2d day of July, in this city, was the cause of his death, and that the trial could only have been held in Washington; that the death of the President in New Jersey, except as affected by local statutes, could not change jurisdiction. The assassin had not been in New Jersey, had committed no offense against New Jersey law, and the mere fact of the victim being removed to Elberon to prolong his life or save it, if possible, could not be made to affect the character of the crime.

The intelligence of the decision of the court was conveyed to Guiteau a few minutes after its announcement in court, and was received by him with stoical indifference. He said to the guard who gave him the intelligence that he had not anticipated anything else. "My dependence is now placed in President Arthur," he said. "I made him what he is, and he cannot afford to go back on me."

The assassin has permitted his beard to grow and his face is covered with stubble, which causes him to present a very unattractive appearance. He was asked by a visitor why he did not shave, and quickly replied that his barber, a fellow prisoner, had been discharged a few weeks ago, and he did not know any one as yet capable of filling the vacancy. Gen. Crocker says that Guiteau is afraid to trust himself with a strange barber for fear that another attempt will be made on his life. His sole anxiety, said the General, seems to be that he shall be properly protected from would-be avengers.

The rule in regard to visitors will be strictly enforced hereafter; no one but his guards and counsel will be permitted to see him. Speaking of the arrangements for his execution, Warden Crocker said that the preliminaries could be arranged at short notice, the only articles to be prepared being a rope and the adjustment of a spring attachment to the scaffold. This gloomy instrument of death is in a direct line with the cell occupied by the condemned, being in the upper end of the north corridor, while his cell is in the first corridor.

The gleam of falling water, according to Mr. J. S. Gardner, attracts certain insects quite as powerfully as does artificial light. In Iceland he has observed moth after moth to fly deliberately into a waterfall and disappear. He thinks trout prefer broken streams on account of the abundance of food furnished by the self-destruction of insects, and not—as is usually supposed—because of the greater aeration of the water.

At the police court the prisoner refuses obstinately to answer any of the questions put to him by the presiding magistrate. "Beware, prisoner," says the magistrate, "for your bearing toward the tribunal cannot fail to affect it when it comes to pass sentence." "Your pardon, worthy sir," replies the prisoner in broken tones, "but the humiliation of my position overpowers me. This is the very first time, s'help me, that I ever was brought up at any court less important than the Quarter Sessions."

"What made the mule kick you?" they asked of a gentleman who had been sent flying through the roof of a barn. And he answered: "Do you think I was fool enough to go back and inquire?"

Every lady who shops by mail should send five 2-cent stamps for a copy of *Strawbridge & Clothier's Quarterly.* The present number contains 1,000 engravings, illustrating the new fashions, and four pages of new music. Strawbridge & Clothier, Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

HARD LUMPS IN BREAST.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I wrote you some time ago that I thought I had a cancer. There was a large lump in my breast as large as a walnut, and had been there four months. I commenced taking your "Golden Medical Discovery," "Favorite Prescription" and "Pellets," in June, and the lump is gone. Yours gratefully, Mrs. R. R. Clark, Irvington, Mich.

She had been in this country only a short time, coming from the Emerald Isle, so her employer was not surprised when she casually asked if he'd have his eggs boiled in hot or cold water.

"BECAME SOUND AND WELL."

R. V. Pierce, M. D.: *Dear Sir*—My wife, who had been ill for over two years and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly, Thomas J. Methvin, Hatcher's Station, Ga.

"I wish I could get a pair of easy boots," exclaimed J. to his gloomy friend B. "All right; but I like boots which pinch my feet well, then I can't think of my other troubles."

NO TROUBLE TO SWALLOW

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "little liver pills"), and no pain or griping. Cure sick or bilious headache, sour stomach, and cleanse the system and bowels. 25 cents a vial.

He Forgot.

"Now," said the Austin Justice to the witness, "you will please tell precisely how it happened."

"Yes, sir, I'll try. The prisoner and that man were eating dinner at the same table, and they got to quarreling, when the prisoner just up with a dab of mashed Irish potatoes and hit that other man on the head with it."

"Do you, sir," said the Justice, sternly, "pretend to tell the court that a dab of mashed potatoes, even when thrown with the greatest violence, can make a gash five inches long on a man's head, and knock him senseless? If you trifle with the court you will be locked up."

"Judge, I reckon I forgot to say that when the prisoner threw the dab of mashed potatoes at the man, he forgot to first take the dab out of the dish."—*Texas Siftings.*

Men of Large Brain.

Men of large brain sometimes suffer from feelings of extreme mental exhaustion. This feeling should never be neglected. Heed such symptoms as nervous debility, blotches, skin diseases, dimness of sight, cough, catarrh of the bladder, and general despondency. When thus afflicted hasten to use Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It strengthens mind and body exhausted by disease and suffering. It is the truest of all life-giving tonics, and nature's best assistant in restoring the proper function to every organ affected. Ask your druggist for it.

Economical Devices.

People who reside in crowded cities are desirous of economizing space, are glad to use a peculiar kind of furniture, which is made to serve two or three purposes at once. An elaborate writing desk, with ink, pens and paper, is really a wash stand, An elaborate etagere, or book case, is a bed or a wardrobe. A chair can be changed into a foot tub. A "chromo" proves to be a looking-glass; a slop-bucket and pitcher and basin is a praying stool; and a candelabra with wax candles proves to be an arrangement for concealing towels and tooth brushes. Why can't the piano be made to serve a double purpose?

Mr. Arthur McLane, of Greensburgh, Ind., writes: "After suffering many years from extreme mental exhaustion and nervous debility, and failing to find relief, I expected to die, having tried all advertised remedies for early decay, with no benefit. My mother was using Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. I took a dose occasionally and it made me feel better. I bought a bottle; it did me great good. I am now healthy as I ever was, and have no more disturbing dreams."

A young, rich, and pretty widow in London, with plenty of animal spirits, and in want of some innocent amusement, hit on the original plan of inscribing her name in the books of a matrimonial agency as a wealthy but blind candidate for matrimony. The number of suitors was legion, and the young widow amused herself to her heart's content. Some came in shabby clothes, some stretched themselves at full length on the sofa and made themselves quite at home, but spoke in tones of the deepest affection. The charming widow was, however, soon obliged to cut the joke short, for one of her suitors, after annexing a pair of candlesticks introduced a bunch of long fingers into her pocket and abstracted her purse.

A Voice From Omaha.

1,412 Dodge St., Omaha, Neb., May 24, 1881.
H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—I had suffered fifteen years from a combination of liver and kidney trouble until cured by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. O. B. Rogers.

A housemaid seeks employment in a good city family. "Will madame tell me who was her last maid?" Madame, taken by surprise, has the goodness to reply: "I had a servant named Elisa Felcher." The applicant bethinks herself: "Ah! yes; I know her. Will madame have the goodness to let me see the recommendations which Elisa gave on her leaving?"—*Paris paper.*

Two men were watching the obsequies of a commercial millionaire who had left his two young children half a million each. "Look at the poor orphans," exclaimed the sentimental man. "Poor orphans, do you say?" cried the practical man. "I should call them pretty well off 'uns."

A lawyer once said to a countryman in a smock frock who was undergoing his examination in the witness box, "You in a smock frock, now are you paid for lying?" "Less than you are, unfortunately," was the reply, "or you would be in a smock frock, too."

Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets relative to her Vegetable Compound for female complaints.

It is said that a Scotch clergyman was once reproached for yawning visibly in the middle of his own sermons, and replied that he could not help it, because it was so dull.

Ask your druggist about Kidney-Wort. He will tell you it always succeeds.

Or a miserly man who died of softening of the brain the local paper says: "His head softened, but his heart couldn't."

Decline of Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Every Home should contain Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry. This celebrated remedy will surely cure Colds, Coughs, Croup, Catarrh, Consumption and all Bronchial complaints. Common Colds neglected, are the cause of one-half the deaths. Don't wait for sickness to come, but this day take home a bottle of Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry, for it may save the life of a loved one, when delay would be death. Sold by all Druggists.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powder prevents disease, purifies the blood, improves the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy coat of hair and keeps the animal in good condition. It cures Distemper, Coughs, Colds, Fevers and most of the diseases to which Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are subject, and should be used by every one owning or having the care of stock. Sold by all Druggists.

The U. S. Government are using large numbers of The Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Try the new brand, Spring Tobacco.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

A Generous Range for the Wolf.

What sort of game once infested the hills of Northern New Jersey and how inhospitably it was entertained may be learned from the following resolution passed at a town meeting in 1811. It is a part of a column of choice extracts from the old town records, which the Deckertown *Independent* published last week: "The Inhabitants of the Township of Wantage Due Agree to Pay $35 to Any Person of the Township of Wantage for Killing a Wolf In said Township, or starting It in said Township and Killing it Any place between the green Mountains and Louisiany."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7 60	@	9 60
Hogs	7 90	@	8 25
Cotton	12	@	12¼
Flour—Superfine	3 90	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 34	@	1 35
No. 2 Red	1 44	@	1 45
Corn—Ungraded	78	@	85
Oats—Mixed Western	59	@	62
Pork—Mess	19 25	@	20 50
Lard	11¼	@	11¾
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	8 00	@	9 00
Cows and Heifers	3 50	@	5 50
Medium to Fair	7 60	@	7 90
Hogs	5 75	@	6 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 75	@	7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 50	@	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 23	@	1 24
No. 3 Spring	1 13	@	1 14
Corn—No. 2	68	@	70
Oats—No. 2	49	@	50
Rye—No. 2	77	@	78
Barley—No. 2	1 00	@	1 01
Butter—Choice Creamery	24	@	25
Eggs—Fresh	18	@	19
Pork—Mess	19 25	@	19 50
Lard	11¼	@	11½
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 2	1 29	@	1 30
Corn—No. 2	69	@	70
Oats—No. 2	49	@	51
Rye—No. 1	77	@	78
Barley—No. 2	93	@	94
Pork—Mess	19 25	@	19 50
Lard	11¼	@	11½
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 29	@	1 30
Corn—Mixed	74	@	76
Oats—No. 2	52	@	53
Rye	74	@	75
Pork—Mess	19 25	@	19 50
Lard	11½	@	11¾
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 31	@	1 35
Corn	77	@	78
Oats	54	@	55
Rye	76	@	77
Pork—Mess	19 50	@	19 75
Lard	11¼	@	11½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 37	@	1 38
Corn	77	@	78
Oats	54	@	55
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	6 25	@	9 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 31	@	1 32
Corn—Mixed	78	@	80
Oats—Mixed	54	@	56
Barley (per cental)	2 00	@	2 20
Pork—Mess	20 00	@	20 50
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 34	@	1 35
Corn—No. 2	74	@	75
Oats	54	@	55
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	6 00	@	6 50
Fair	5 00	@	6 00
Common	4 00	@	4 75
Hogs	7 70	@	8 50
Sheep	4 25	@	6 40

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Among the medicinal means of arresting disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stand pre-eminent. It checks the further progress of all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, revives the vital stamina, prevents and remedies chills and fever, increases the activity of the kidneys, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism, and is a genuine stay and solace to aged, infirm and nervous persons.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

TRADING STOCK Mexican $1,000 bonds at $27. A. D. Packard, Banker, Weston, Iowa.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

$4 for $1.—AGENTS, UNIVERSAL ATTACHment Co., 227 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

$30 PER WEEK can be made in any locality. Prosecuting the only one for agents. Best outfit free. G. W. Ingraham & Co., Boston Mass.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

Educate For Business at the Oldest & Best Commercial College. Circular free. Address C. Bastlier, Dubuque, Ia.