

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Year, in Advance

NO. 45.

MAY'S LANDING, ATLANTIC CO., N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

MAKE CHILDHOOD SWEET.

The Vehm Court.

"No, he was not, stranger!" cried Berthold Meypen, indignantly. "He was the kindest and best of all landed noblemen in Westphalia! He was murdered by some scound—" "For God's sake Berthold!" cried the landlord, imploringly.

ned the
is very

self Arnold Prince De Cleves anno
in a most bombastic, proclama
that he and his associates had con

ounced over on Montclair street. This
nation. to a ferry, and my mind is relieved
come to a great burden!"

Then referring to the question moving the hats of the "tong" crim-

comes weakened for the want of
so is it with the moral creation.

food, and very bright-eyed, independent little

click God observing it.

How Farming Changes is Made.—After having obtained the right person to make the cheese, it is indispensable to have good milk. For no cheese maker, however well qualified, can make an extra cheese from poor milk. In order to receive nothing but first class milk we need extra small milk. Always receive poor milk. It will cause hard feelings with the short-sighted patrons, but better than that poor cheese. Our milk is all brought in the morning. We usually turn on the steam at six o'clock. At half past seven the milk is all in and ready for operation. We add coloring enough to make the cheese a light cream color, and rennet enough to cause coagulation to commence in fifteen minutes. This may be told by placing a dipper of hot water in the milk. If the milk thickens around the dipper, and no rennet has been used; if not, add more. After the curd has hardened we cut it into cubes one-half inch in thickness, and then proceed just as we do with all cheese. Everything has worked just as we would have it, much damage may be done in the last hour the curd remains in the vat by taking it out too soon. It may be told too long. We always take out the curd when it will spin out one-eighth of an inch. We use the sink. In my opinion a better device is a wooden hoop where its use than nothing. We know that oftentimes there is an odor about the curd that does not benefit the cheese. By working and stirring thoroughly in the sink, this almost, if not entirely, leaves it. Air is a great purifier. We use water and add water to two and a half pounds of salt to one thousand pounds of milk, mixing it thoroughly with curd. After cooling sufficiently, we put the curd in a hoop where it remains under pressure until toward noon the next day. In taking off the cloth from both ends of the curd it should be done with care, so as to leave the cheese perfectly smooth. Add much to the looks of the cheese and leaves no chance for the cheese-fry.

PRETZELS TOMATOES.—Many persons find much profit in pinching back the branches of the tomatoes; and it is a good practice when the country is not so good as the city. However, the jury result. In the first place, it is of no use to attempt it after the flowers have fallen. In the second place, it forces the fruit to grow in a small space, and it is at that time that the fruit is at its best. A few leaves beyond the fruit are not a profit. It is only the growth that is to be checked. And then much damage is done by taking off the leaves as well as the fruit. The leaves are the life of the plant. It is only the branches that are to be checked in the branches. No one who has not tried it, can have any idea how much better the leaves are to the tomato plant. One may for experiment take off most of the leaves of a plant, and he will find the leaves and the fruit. In the course, it is the peculiar acidity of the tomato that gives it so much value to all of us. It is a tomato that has ripened on an insufficient amount of foliage is disagreeable to most tastes.

Business Men in every civilized country testify that accurate scales are many years' proof of accuracy. Scales to be convenient, accurate and durable in the highest degree.

DRESSING GRASS LAND WITH FISH SCRAPES.—Some of our farmers already begin to talk of turning over old sods and stubble for pasture. It is a fall. On either soil there should be applied a liberal dressing of some kind of manure before sowing, to furnish assistance for a good crop and a crop of grass next spring. To supply this need, if any one has to buy fertilizer, we would suggest to those who have not tested them, the use of fish scrap. alone, however, as they contain only nitrogen and phosphoric acid, but in connection with superphosphate, apocynon, or other manure, is a very good dressing of the soil. One cup of the scrap to a bushel of superphosphate, then, is a good dressing. The plan we have given for the past and the scrap on the fall, is to broadcast the scrap on the furrow, harrow, and harrow till ready for seed.

VEGETABLES IN CELLARS.—An exchange says that vegetables as beets, turnips, cabbages, etc., should never be kept in the cellar, as they are in a very decayed and cause serious illness. This is true, if they are carelessly thrown in uncovered heaps on the cellar bottom; but there is no necessity for such mismanagement. A vegetable cellar, which should always be a separate room where the vegetables are kept, should be as neat as a parlor, and all vegetables should not only be stored in clean boxes and in rows, but they should be imbedded in pulverized lime, which will not only preserve their freshness but prevent all bad odors.

LANDY PUDDING.—One quart of milk; two large spoonfuls of flour; the yolk of four eggs, well beaten and mixed with milk; beat the whites of the eggs separately, mix with four spoonfuls of sugar and drop on the top and bake.

PROPHET OF ZINC.—It is recommended for neuritis.

Three hundred people were caged 150 feet in the air.—A party of thirty, at the top of the Lemon Hill observatory, Philadelphia, Pa., and for three hours, at an hour of their screams and groans and imprecations aroused most intense alarm. The observatory at Lemon Hill is a fine structure on a hill. It is built on one of the highest points in East Fairmount Park, and from the place can be enjoyed a thirty-mile view of the city and the surrounding country. Pleasure seekers in the East Park, Independence afternoon swarmed around this towering pile, and at 4 o'clock about three hundred people were on top, feasting upon the beauties of nature. The capacity of the observatory is limited to forty group persons, but that thought he would take his power a little beyond this number, and so allowed fifty-two persons to crowd into it on the downward trip. Having thus crowded the observatory, the conductor gave a sudden jerk at the rope, then there was a short, sharp crack, the report of some fallen object on the ground over a hundred feet below, and the car and its passengers stood 150 feet in the air. The sudden start given to the over-crowded car caused one of the guide-pulleys to break, and so wedged the car between the grooves, where it remained. For a time the wildest excitement prevailed among the crowd of sightseers, who found themselves at that fearful height with no way to get down. Fortunately there was another rope in operation, working independent of the first, and at the time of the accident this was ascending for the purpose of assisting in bringing down the passengers. The sudden shock caused by the accident at the top of the building had the effect of making the car and the work of the lower car, and so that the work in the air at a distance of twenty feet from the ground. Mrs. Charles Epton, one of the Park guard, who is an expert at climbing, clambered up one of the iron rods, and with the assistance of Sergeant Spear and two bystanders, succeeded in getting the rope for the lower car into position. After three-quarters of an hour's hard work it was got into working order, and the 300 anxious souls, who had enjoyed more sight-seeing than they had paid for, were safely landed on their native earth.

Waste and increased density reduces every 100 tons of pig iron to the security of wrought iron.

Barbican of Temporary C.—A writer in the *Lancet* affirms that warm baths produce an effect upon the skin directly contrary to that of cold water. The warm bath increases the temperature of the body, and, by lessening the necessity for the internal production of heat, it decreases the call which is made upon certain of the skin processes, and enables life to be sustained with less expenditure of force. The final effect of warm and cold baths is the same, refreshing and invigorating, only these are reached by different processes.

Waste and increased density reduces every 100 tons of pig iron to the security of wrought iron.

How Farming Changes is Made.—After having obtained the right person to make the cheese, it is indispensable to have good milk. For no cheese maker, however well qualified, can make an extra cheese from poor milk. In order to receive nothing but first class milk we need extra small milk. Always receive poor milk. It will cause hard feelings with the short-sighted patrons, but better than that poor cheese. Our milk is all brought in the morning. We usually turn on the steam at six o'clock. At half past seven the milk is all in and ready for operation. We add coloring enough to make the cheese a light cream color, and rennet enough to cause coagulation to commence in fifteen minutes. This may be told by placing a dipper of hot water in the milk. If the milk thickens around the dipper, and no rennet has been used; if not, add more. After the curd has hardened we cut it into cubes one-half inch in thickness, and then proceed just as we do with all cheese. Everything has worked just as we would have it, much damage may be done in the last hour the curd remains in the vat by taking it out too soon. It may be told too long. We always take out the curd when it will spin out one-eighth of an inch. We use the sink. In my opinion a better device is a wooden hoop where its use than nothing. We know that oftentimes there is an odor about the curd that does not benefit the cheese. By working and stirring thoroughly in the sink, this almost, if not entirely, leaves it. Air is a great purifier. We use water and add water to two and a half pounds of salt to one thousand pounds of milk, mixing it thoroughly with curd. After cooling sufficiently, we put the curd in a hoop where it remains under pressure until toward noon the next day. In taking off the cloth from both ends of the curd it should be done with care, so as to leave the cheese perfectly smooth. Add much to the looks of the cheese and leaves no chance for the cheese-fry.

PRETZELS TOMATOES.—Many persons find much profit in pinching back the branches of the tomatoes; and it is a good practice when the country is not so good as the city. However, the jury result. In the first place, it is of no use to attempt it after the flowers have fallen. In the second place, it forces the fruit to grow in a small space, and it is at that time that the fruit is at its best. A few leaves beyond the fruit are not a profit. It is only the growth that is to be checked. And then much damage is done by taking off the leaves as well as the fruit. The leaves are the life of the plant. It is only the branches that are to be checked in the branches. No one who has not tried it, can have any idea how much better the leaves are to the tomato plant. One may for experiment take off most of the leaves of a plant, and he will find the leaves and the fruit. In the course, it is the peculiar acidity of the tomato that gives it so much value to all of us. It is a tomato that has ripened on an insufficient amount of foliage is disagreeable to most tastes.

Business Men in every civilized country testify that accurate scales are many years' proof of accuracy. Scales to be convenient, accurate and durable in the highest degree.

DRESSING GRASS LAND WITH FISH SCRAPES.—Some of our farmers already begin to talk of turning over old sods and stubble for pasture. It is a fall. On either soil there should be applied a liberal dressing of some kind of manure before sowing, to furnish assistance for a good crop and a crop of grass next spring. To supply this need, if any one has to buy fertilizer, we would suggest to those who have not tested them, the use of fish scrap. alone, however, as they contain only nitrogen and phosphoric acid, but in connection with superphosphate, apocynon, or other manure, is a very good dressing of the soil. One cup of the scrap to a bushel of superphosphate, then, is a good dressing. The plan we have given for the past and the scrap on the fall, is to broadcast the scrap on the furrow, harrow, and harrow till ready for seed.

VEGETABLES IN CELLARS.—An exchange says that vegetables as beets, turnips, cabbages, etc., should never be kept in the cellar, as they are in a very decayed and cause serious illness. This is true, if they are carelessly thrown in uncovered heaps on the cellar bottom; but there is no necessity for such mismanagement. A vegetable cellar, which should always be a separate room where the vegetables are kept, should be as neat as a parlor, and all vegetables should not only be stored in clean boxes and in rows, but they should be imbedded in pulverized lime, which will not only preserve their freshness but prevent all bad odors.

LANDY PUDDING.—One quart of milk; two large spoonfuls of flour; the yolk of four eggs, well beaten and mixed with milk; beat the whites of the eggs separately, mix with four spoonfuls of sugar and drop on the top and bake.

PROPHET OF ZINC.—It is recommended for neuritis.

Three hundred people were caged 150 feet in the air.—A party of thirty, at the top of the Lemon Hill observatory, Philadelphia, Pa., and for three hours, at an hour of their screams and groans and imprecations aroused most intense alarm. The observatory at Lemon Hill is a fine structure on a hill. It is built on one of the highest points in East Fairmount Park, and from the place can be enjoyed a thirty-mile view of the city and the surrounding country. Pleasure seekers in the East Park, Independence afternoon swarmed around this towering pile, and at 4 o'clock about three hundred people were on top, feasting upon the beauties of nature. The capacity of the observatory is limited to forty group persons, but that thought he would take his power a little beyond this number, and so allowed fifty-two persons to crowd into it on the downward trip. Having thus crowded the observatory, the conductor gave a sudden jerk at the rope, then there was a short, sharp crack, the report of some fallen object on the ground over a hundred feet below, and the car and its passengers stood 150 feet in the air. The sudden start given to the over-crowded car caused one of the guide-pulleys to break, and so wedged the car between the grooves, where it remained. For a time the wildest excitement prevailed among the crowd of sightseers, who found themselves at that fearful height with no way to get down. Fortunately there was another rope in operation, working independent of the first, and at the time of the accident this was ascending for the purpose of assisting in bringing down the passengers. The sudden shock caused by the accident at the top of the building had the effect of making the car and the work of the lower car, and so that the work in the air at a distance of twenty feet from the ground. Mrs. Charles Epton, one of the Park guard, who is an expert at climbing, clambered up one of the iron rods, and with the assistance of Sergeant Spear and two bystanders, succeeded in getting the rope for the lower car into position. After three-quarters of an hour's hard work it was got into working order, and the 300 anxious souls, who had enjoyed more sight-seeing than they had paid for, were safely landed on their native earth.

Waste and increased density reduces every 100 tons of pig iron to the security of wrought iron.

Barbican of Temporary C.—A writer in the *Lancet* affirms that warm baths produce an effect upon the skin directly contrary to that of cold water. The warm bath increases the temperature of the body, and, by lessening the necessity for the internal production of heat, it decreases the call which is made upon certain of the skin processes, and enables life to be sustained with less expenditure of force. The final effect of warm and cold baths is the same, refreshing and invigorating, only these are reached by different processes.

Waste and increased density reduces every 100 tons of pig iron to the security of wrought iron.

How Farming Changes is Made.—After having obtained the right person to make the cheese, it is indispensable to have good milk. For no cheese maker, however well qualified, can make an extra cheese from poor milk. In order to receive nothing but first class milk we need extra small milk. Always receive poor milk. It will cause hard feelings with the short-sighted patrons, but better than that poor cheese. Our milk is all brought in the morning. We usually turn on the steam at six o'clock. At half past seven the milk is all in and ready for operation. We add coloring enough to make the cheese a light cream color, and rennet enough to cause coagulation to commence in fifteen minutes. This may be told by placing a dipper of hot water in the milk. If the milk thickens around the dipper, and no rennet has been used; if not, add more. After the curd has hardened we cut it into cubes one-half inch in thickness, and then proceed just as we do with all cheese. Everything has worked just as we would have it, much damage may be done in the last hour the curd remains in the vat by taking it out too soon. It may be told too long. We always take out the curd when it will spin out one-eighth of an inch. We use the sink. In my opinion a better device is a wooden hoop where its use than nothing. We know that oftentimes there is an odor about the curd that does not benefit the cheese. By working and stirring thoroughly in the sink, this almost, if not entirely, leaves it. Air is a great purifier. We use water and add water to two and a half pounds of salt to one thousand pounds of milk, mixing it thoroughly with curd. After cooling sufficiently, we put the curd in a hoop where it remains under pressure until toward noon the next day. In taking off the cloth from both ends of the curd it should be done with care, so as to leave the cheese perfectly smooth. Add much to the looks of the cheese and leaves no chance for the cheese-fry.

PRETZELS TOMATOES.—Many persons find much profit in pinching back the branches of the tomatoes; and it is a good practice when the country is not so good as the city. However, the jury result. In the first place, it is of no use to attempt it after the flowers have fallen. In the second place, it forces the fruit to grow in a small space, and it is at that time that the fruit is at its best. A few leaves beyond the fruit are not a profit. It is only the growth that is to be checked. And then much damage is done by taking off the leaves as well as the fruit. The leaves are the life of the plant. It is only the branches that are to be checked in the branches. No one who has not tried it, can have any idea how much better the leaves are to the tomato plant. One may for experiment take off most of the leaves of a plant, and he will find the leaves and the fruit. In the course, it is the peculiar acidity of the tomato that gives it so much value to all of us. It is a tomato that has ripened on an insufficient amount of foliage is disagreeable to most tastes.

Business Men in every civilized country testify that accurate scales are many years' proof of accuracy. Scales to be convenient, accurate and durable in the highest degree.

DRESSING GRASS LAND WITH FISH SCRAPES.—Some of our farmers already begin to talk of turning over old sods and stubble for pasture. It is a fall. On either soil there should be applied a liberal dressing of some kind of manure before sowing, to furnish assistance for a good crop and a crop of grass next spring. To supply this need, if any one has to buy fertilizer, we would suggest to those who have not tested them, the use of fish scrap. alone, however, as they contain only nitrogen and phosphoric acid, but in connection with superphosphate, apocynon, or other manure, is a very good dressing of the soil. One cup of the scrap to a bushel of superphosphate, then, is a good dressing. The plan we have given for the past and the scrap on the fall, is to broadcast the scrap on the furrow, harrow, and harrow till ready for seed.

VEGETABLES IN CELLARS.—An exchange says that vegetables as beets, turnips, cabbages, etc., should never be kept in the cellar, as they are in a very decayed and cause serious illness. This is true, if they are carelessly thrown in uncovered heaps on the cellar bottom; but there is no necessity for such mismanagement. A vegetable cellar, which should always be a separate room where the vegetables are kept, should be as neat as a parlor, and all vegetables should not only be stored in clean boxes and in rows, but they should be imbedded in pulverized lime, which will not only preserve their freshness but prevent all bad odors.

LANDY PUDDING.—One quart of milk; two large spoonfuls of flour; the yolk of four eggs, well beaten and mixed with milk; beat the whites of the eggs separately, mix with four spoonfuls of sugar and drop on the top and bake.

PROPHET OF ZINC.—It is recommended for neuritis.

Three hundred people were caged 150 feet in the air.—A party of thirty, at the top of the Lemon Hill observatory, Philadelphia, Pa., and for three hours, at an hour of their screams and groans and imprecations aroused most intense alarm. The observatory at Lemon Hill is a fine structure on a hill. It is built on one of the highest points in East Fairmount Park, and from the place can be enjoyed a thirty-mile view of the city and the surrounding country. Pleasure seekers in the East Park, Independence afternoon swarmed around this towering pile, and at 4 o'clock about three hundred people were on top, feasting upon the beauties of nature. The capacity of the observatory is limited to forty group persons, but that thought he would take his power a little beyond this number, and so allowed fifty-two persons to crowd into it on the downward trip. Having thus crowded the observatory, the conductor gave a sudden jerk at the rope, then there was a short, sharp crack, the report of some fallen object on the ground over a hundred feet below, and the car and its passengers stood 150 feet in the air. The sudden start given to the over-crowded car caused one of the guide-pulleys to break, and so wedged the car between the grooves, where it remained. For a time the wildest excitement prevailed among the crowd of sightseers, who found themselves at that fearful height with no way to get down. Fortunately there was another rope in operation, working independent of the first, and at the time of the accident this was ascending for the purpose of assisting in bringing down the passengers. The sudden shock caused by the accident at the top of the building had the effect of making the car and the work of the lower car, and so that the work in the air at a distance of twenty feet from the ground. Mrs. Charles Epton, one of the Park guard, who is an expert at climbing, clambered up one of the iron rods, and with the assistance of Sergeant Spear and two bystanders, succeeded in getting the rope for the lower car into position. After three-quarters of an hour's hard work it was got into working order, and the 300 anxious souls, who had enjoyed more sight-seeing than they had paid for, were safely landed on their native earth.

Waste and increased density reduces every 100 tons of pig iron to the security of wrought iron.

Barbican of Temporary C.—A writer in the *Lancet* affirms that warm baths produce an effect upon the skin directly contrary to that of cold water. The warm bath increases the temperature of the body, and, by lessening the necessity for the internal production of heat, it decreases the call which is made upon certain of the skin processes, and enables life to be sustained with less expenditure of force. The final effect of warm and cold baths is the same, refreshing and invigorating, only these are reached by different processes.

Waste and increased density reduces every 100 tons of pig iron to the security of wrought iron.

How Farming Changes is Made.—After having obtained the right person to make the cheese, it is indispensable to have good milk. For no cheese maker, however well qualified, can make an extra cheese from poor milk. In order to receive nothing but first class milk we need extra small milk. Always receive poor milk. It will cause hard feelings with the short-sighted patrons, but better than that poor cheese. Our milk is all brought in the morning. We usually turn on the steam at six o'clock. At half past seven the milk is all in and ready for operation. We add coloring enough to make the cheese a light cream color, and rennet enough to cause coagulation to commence in fifteen minutes. This may be told by placing a dipper of hot water in the milk. If the milk thickens around the dipper, and no rennet has been used; if not, add more. After the curd has hardened we cut it into cubes one-half inch in thickness, and then proceed just as we do with all cheese. Everything has worked just as we would have it, much damage may be done in the last hour the curd remains in the vat by taking it out too soon. It may be told too long. We always take out the curd when it will spin out one-eighth of an inch. We use the sink. In my opinion a better device is a wooden hoop where its use than nothing. We know that oftentimes there is an odor about the curd that does not benefit the cheese. By working and stirring thoroughly in the sink, this almost, if not entirely, leaves it. Air is a great purifier. We use water and add water to two and a half pounds of salt to one thousand pounds of milk, mixing it thoroughly with curd. After cooling sufficiently, we put the curd in a hoop where it remains under pressure until toward noon the next day. In taking off the cloth from both ends of the curd it should be done with care, so as to leave the cheese perfectly smooth. Add much to the looks of the cheese and leaves no chance for the cheese-fry.

PRETZELS TOMATOES.—Many persons find much profit in pinching back the branches of the tomatoes; and it is a good practice when the country is not so good as the city. However, the jury result. In the first place, it is of no use to attempt it after the flowers have fallen. In the second place, it forces the fruit to grow in a small space, and it is at that time that the fruit is at its best. A few leaves beyond the fruit are not a profit. It is only the growth that is to be checked. And then much damage is done by taking off the leaves as well as the fruit. The leaves are the life of the plant. It is only the branches that are to be checked in the branches. No one who has not tried it, can have any idea how much better the leaves are to the tomato plant. One may for experiment take off most of the leaves of a plant, and he will find the leaves and the fruit. In the course, it is the peculiar acidity of the tomato that gives it so much value to all of us. It is a tomato that has ripened on an insufficient amount of foliage is disagreeable to most tastes.

Business Men in every civilized country testify that accurate scales are many years' proof of accuracy. Scales to be convenient, accurate and durable in the highest degree.

DRESSING GRASS LAND WITH FISH SCRAPES.—Some of our farmers already begin to talk of turning over old sods and stubble for pasture. It is a fall. On either soil there should be applied a liberal dressing of some kind of manure before sowing, to furnish assistance for a good crop and a crop of grass next spring. To supply this need, if any one has to buy fertilizer, we would suggest to those who have not tested them, the use of fish scrap. alone, however, as they contain only nitrogen and phosphoric acid, but in connection with superphosphate, apocynon, or other manure, is a very good dressing of the soil. One cup of the scrap to a bushel of superphosphate, then, is a good dressing. The plan we have given for the past and the scrap on the fall, is to broadcast the scrap on the furrow, harrow, and harrow till ready for seed.

VEGETABLES IN CELLARS.—An exchange says that vegetables as beets, turnips, cabbages, etc., should never be kept in the cellar, as they are in a very decayed and cause serious illness. This is true, if they are carelessly thrown in uncovered heaps on the cellar bottom; but there is no necessity for such mismanagement. A vegetable cellar, which should always be a separate room where the vegetables are kept, should be as neat as a parlor, and all vegetables should not only be stored in clean boxes and in rows, but they should be imbedded in pulverized lime, which will not only preserve their freshness but prevent all bad odors.

LANDY PUDDING.—One quart of milk; two large spoonfuls of flour; the yolk of four eggs, well beaten and mixed with milk; beat the whites of the eggs separately, mix with four spoonfuls of sugar and drop on the top and bake.

PROPHET OF ZINC.—It is recommended for neuritis.

Three hundred people were caged 150 feet in the air.—A party of thirty, at the top of the Lemon Hill observatory, Philadelphia, Pa., and for three hours, at an hour of their screams and groans and imprecations aroused most intense alarm. The observatory at Lemon Hill is a fine structure on a hill. It is built on one of the highest points in East Fairmount Park, and from the place can be enjoyed a thirty-mile view of the city and the surrounding country. Pleasure seekers in the East Park, Independence afternoon swarmed around this towering pile, and at 4 o'clock about three hundred people were on top, feasting upon the beauties of nature. The capacity of the observatory is limited to forty group persons, but that thought he would take his power a little beyond this number, and so allowed fifty-two persons to crowd into it on the downward trip. Having thus crowded the observatory, the conductor gave a sudden jerk at the rope, then there was a short, sharp crack, the report of some fallen object on the ground over a hundred feet below, and the car and its passengers stood 150 feet in the air. The sudden start given to the over-crowded car caused one of the guide-pulleys to break, and so wedged the car between the grooves, where it remained. For a time the wildest excitement prevailed among the crowd of sightseers, who found themselves at that fearful height with no way to get down. Fortunately there was another rope in operation, working independent of the first, and at the time of the accident this was ascending for the purpose of assisting in bringing down the passengers. The sudden shock caused by the accident at the top of the building had the effect of making the car and the work of the lower car, and so that the work in the air at a distance of twenty feet from the ground. Mrs. Charles Epton, one of the Park guard, who is an expert at climbing, clambered up one of the iron rods, and with the assistance of Sergeant Spear and two bystanders, succeeded in getting the rope for the lower car into position. After three-quarters of an hour's hard work it was got into working order, and the 300 anxious souls, who had enjoyed more sight-seeing than they had paid for, were safely landed on their native earth.

Waste and increased density reduces every 100 tons of pig iron to the security of wrought iron.

Barbican of Temporary C.—A writer in the *Lancet* affirms that warm baths produce an effect upon the skin directly contrary to that of cold water. The warm bath increases the temperature of the body, and, by lessening the necessity for the internal production of heat, it decreases the call which is made upon certain of the skin processes, and enables life to be sustained with less expenditure of force. The final effect of warm and cold baths is the same, refreshing and invigorating, only these are reached by different processes.

Waste and increased density reduces every 100 tons of pig iron to the security of wrought iron.

R. R. R.
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE
CURED AND PREVENTED BY
Radway's Ready Relief.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA
DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT
BREATHING,
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Bowel Complaints.
Loose Stools, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, or pain-
ful discharges from the bowels are cured by
fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's
Ready Relief. It is a powerful cathartic, and
no weakness or lassitude, with the use of
the R. R. R. Relief.

CARBOLINE
A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum,
The Only Article that Will Restore
Hair on Bald Heads.
What the World Has Been
Waiting for Centuries.

Dr. Radway's Regulating Pills
For the cure of chronic
dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness,
headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., etc.
It is a powerful cathartic, and
no weakness or lassitude, with the use of
the R. R. R. Relief.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparilla
The Great Blood Purifier
FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION,
BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM, ETC., ETC.

Liver Complaint, &c.
Not only does the Sarsaparilla relieve
the liver, but it also cures the
dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation,
biliousness, headache, neuralgia,
rheumatism, etc., etc.

Kidney & Bladder Complaints.
Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

OVARIAN TUMOR
OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH
CURED BY
Dr. Radway's Remedies
HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR
IN THE OVARIES AND BOW-
ELS FOR OVER TEN
YEARS.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

SPY CLASSES,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
These classes are held at the
Philadelphia Spy Office, 100
N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.
The classes are held at the
Philadelphia Spy Office, 100
N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.
The classes are held at the
Philadelphia Spy Office, 100
N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

Home Musical Library
Contains nearly all the really good songs
ever published, conveniently bound in
three beautiful volumes. Each book is
bound in a handsome cover, and
contains a large quantity of
illustrations. The price of the
three volumes is \$1.00.

BLANCHLEY'S PUMPS
Are made to suit all kinds of
work, and are of the best
quality. They are made of
cast iron, and are of the
best quality. They are made
of cast iron, and are of the
best quality. They are made
of cast iron, and are of the
best quality.

C. G. BLANCHLEY
Manufacturer.
International Exhibition.
Philadelphia, 1876.

COMPOUND OXYGEN
Is a powerful cathartic, and
no weakness or lassitude, with
the use of the R. R. R. Relief.

STOMACH AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS
Are cured by the use of
Radway's Remedies.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

Dr. Radway's Remedies
Have had an Ovarian Tumor
in the Ovaries and Bow-
els for over ten
years.

**WONDERFUL
DISCOVERY!**
A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum,
The Only Article that Will Restore
Hair on Bald Heads.
What the World Has Been
Waiting for Centuries.

CARBOLINE
A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum,
The Only Article that Will Restore
Hair on Bald Heads.
What the World Has Been
Waiting for Centuries.

Dr. Radway's Regulating Pills
For the cure of chronic
dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness,
headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., etc.
It is a powerful cathartic, and
no weakness or lassitude, with the use of
the R. R. R. Relief.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparilla
The Great Blood Purifier
FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION,
BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM, ETC., ETC.

Liver Complaint, &c.
Not only does the Sarsaparilla relieve
the