

FUN

MAGIC AND MYSTERY



A COLLECTION OF
JOKES, RIDDLES, CONUNDRUMS, TOASTS, PARLOR GAMES,
CARD TRICKS, PARLOR MAGIC, FORTUNE-TELLING,
FUNNY READINGS, FLIRTATIONS,
AMUSING EXPERIMENTS, MONEY-MAKING SECRETS, PARLOR
AMUSEMENTS, PUZZLES, PROBLEMS, EPITAPHS,
AND COMIC POETRY.



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WEHMAN BROS.' NEW BOOK OF FUN, MAGIC and MYSTERY

A BIG COLLECTION OF PARLOR MAGIC, TRICKS WITH CARDS, TOASTS, FORTUNE-TELLING, FUNNY READINGS, FLIRTATIONS, AMUSING EXPERIMENTS, MONEY-MAKING SECRETS, JOKES, RIDDLES, CONUNDRUMS, PARLOR AMUSEMENTS, PUZZLES, PROBLEMS, PARLOR GAMES, ETC.

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44 TOASTS. Here are a few samples: **43 EPITAPHS.**
 Here's to one and only one, Shed a few tears for Mary Mack,
 And may that one be she, A trolley-car hit her a slap in the back.
 Who loves but one and only one, Grieve for little Micky Lynch,
 And may that one be me. The undertaker had a cinch.

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Fun, Magic and Mystery.

RULES FOR LOVE-MAKING.

First catch your lover. Hold him when you have him.

Don't let go of him to catch every new one that comes along.

Try to get pretty well acquainted before you take him for life.

Unless you intend to support him, find out whether he earns enough to support you.

Don't make up your mind that he is an angel.

Don't palm yourself off on him as one, either.

Don't let him spend his salary on you; that right should be reserved until after marriage.

If your adorer happens to fancy a certain shade of hair, don't color or bleach it to oblige him. Remember your hair belongs to you and he doesn't.

Be sure it is a man you are in love with, and not the clothes he wears. Fortune and fashion are both so fickle, it is foolish to take a stylish suit for better or worse.

If you intend to keep three servants after marriage, settle matters beforehand. The man who is making love may expect you to do your own washing.

If you have a love letter to write, don't copy it out of a "Letter Writer." If your young man ever happens to consult the same book, he will know your sentiments are borrowed.

Don't marry a man to oblige any third person in existence. It is your right to suit yourself in the matter. But, remember, at the same time, that love is blind, and a little friendly advice is worth having, and may insure you a lifetime of happiness, or prevent one of misery.

In love affairs always keep your eyes wide open, so that when the right man comes along, you may see him.

When you do see him you will recognize him, and the recognition will be mutual.

If you have no fault to find with him personally, financially, conscientiously, socially, politically, morally, religiously, or any way, he is probably perfect enough to suit you, and you can afford to believe in him; hope in him; love him; marry him.

FEMALE STRATAGEM.

How to Describe a Husband Two Ways.

A young lady, newly married, being obliged to show her husband all the letters she wrote, sent the following to an intimate friend :

"I cannot be satisfied, my dearest friend, blest as I am in the matrimonial state, unless I pour into your friendly bosom, which has ever been in unison with mine, the various sensations which do swell with the liveliest emotions of pleasure, my almost bursting heart. I tell you, my dear husband is the most amiable of men. I have now been married seven weeks, and have never found the least reason to repent the day that joined us. My husband is both in person and manner far from resembling ugly, cross, old, disagreeable and jealous monsters, who think by confining to secure a wife; it is his maxim to treat as a bosom friend—and not as a plaything or a menial slave to woman of his choice—Neither party, he says, should always obey implicitly, but each yield to the other in turns. An ancient maiden aunt, near seventy, a cheerful, venerable and pleasant old lady, lives in the house with us; she is the delight of both young and old; she is civil to all the neighborhood around, generous and charitable to the poor. I'm convinced my husband likes nothing more than he does me; he flatters me more than the glass, and his intoxication (for so I must call his excess of love), often makes me blush for the unworthiness of its object. I wish I could be more deserving of the man whose name I bear. To say all in one word—and to crown the whole—my former love is now my indulgent husband, my fondness is returned, and I might have had a prince, without the felicity I find in him. Adieu! may you be blest as I am, unable to wish that I could be more happy."

Now read the first line, then the third, and so on.

SLIGHT HINTS.

- 1—Gentlemen, upon entering, will leave the door wide open or apologize.
- 2—Those having no business should remain as long as possible, take a chair and lean against the wall; it will preserve the wall and prevent its falling down.
- 3—Gentlemen are requested to smoke, especially during office hours; tobacco and cigars of the finest brands will be supplied.
- 4—Spit on the floor, as the spittoons are only for ornament.
- 5—Talk loud or whistle, especially if we're engaged; if this has not the desired effect, sing.
- 6—If we are in business conversation with anyone, gentlemen are re-

- quested not to wait until we get through, but join in, as we are particularly fond of speaking to half-a-dozen or more at the same time.
- 7—Profane language is expected at all times, especially if ladies are present.
 - 8—Put your feet on the tables, or lean against the desk; it will be of great assistance to those that are writing.
 - 9—Persons having no business with this office will call often or excuse themselves.
 - 10—Should you need the loan of any money, do not fail to ask for it, as we do not require it for business purposes, but merely for the sake of lending.

OFFICE RULES.

No wood wanted. Nixey soap.
 Match peddlers never leave leave this office alive.
 We have two barns full of suspenders and don't want any more.
 Coffins provided for lead-pencil and perfumery fiends,
 Bootblacks—beware!
 No coal, as we heat this office by our breath.
 Beggars bounced bodily.
 We deal in soap, clocks, safes, jewelry and books.
 Office hours for tramps, book agents, canvassers, etc., from
 11 P. M. to 4 A. M., July 4th.
 Our bouncer goes by steam.

A DECEIVING LETTER.

A well-known actress is the wife of a very jealous and non-professional husband. He reads all her letters, but never looks at her bills. This peculiarity his wife has taken advantage of, and when she hears from her numerous acquaintances now, it is somewhat in this shape and safe from prying eyes:

New York, Jan. 2, 1901.

MISS DOLLY
 To MACY & Co., Dr.
 I hear you have been ill of l - - 8

and	- - - - -	4
that reason disappointed me	- - - - -	4
I in	- - - - -	10
d going to	- - - - -	11
worth to-morrow and must see you b	- - - - -	4
that eventu	- - - - -	8 85
I hate like	- - - - -	60 2
leave you so suddenly	- - - - -	- - -
You	- - - - -	0 2
find a way to see me at	- - - - -	14
street and	- - - - -	5
avenue. Be consider	- - - - -	8
and re -	- - - - -	5
my hopes -	- - - - -	- - -
With	- - - - -	144 28
kisses.	- - - - -	- - -

Paid _____

HUSBAND'S COMMANDMENTS.

Thou shalt love no other man but me.
Thou shalt not have daguerreotype or any other likeness of any man but thy husband.

Thou shalt keep it in secret or worship it; for I thy husband, am a jealous husband.

Thou shalt not speak thy husband's name with levity.

Remember thy husband's commandments to keep them sacred

Honor thy husband and obey him, that thou may'st be long in the home he has given thee.

Thou shalt not find fault when thy husband chews and smokes.

Thou shalt not scold.

Thou shalt not permit thy husband to wear a buttonless shirt, but shalt keep his clothing in good repair.

Thou shalt not continually gad about, neglecting thy husband and family.

Thou shalt not strive to live in the style of thy neighbor, unless thy husband is able to support it

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's fine house, nor his fine furniture, nor his wife's thousand-dollar shawl, nor her fifty-dollar handkerchief, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

Thou shalt not go to women's rights' meetings, neither to speak thyself nor to hear others speak.

Thou shalt not scold if thy husband stays out until after twelve o'clock at night.

Thou shalt not run up large bills at the stores, which thy husband is unable to foot; for verily, he knoweth his means.

WIFE'S COMMANDMENTS.

Thou shalt have no other woman but me.

Thou shalt not have a picture or likeness of any other woman but me; for I, only, am thy wife, and a jealous wife.

Remember thy wife's commandments to keep them sacred.

Love and cherish thy wife and no other woman: that she may live lovingly with thee in the home thou givest unto her.

Thou shalt not find fault when thy wife goes out to spend money, buying fashionable shawls and dresses, for I am thy wife

Thou shalt not scold.

Thou shalt not suffer thy wife to wear a thread-bare dress, but shall keep her decently clad and in good repair. Thou shalt also furnish buttons and thread to keep thine and thy children's shirts in order. Fail not.

Thou shalt not gad about from saloon to saloon after sunset, neglecting thy wife and children.

Thou shalt not dress thyself in fashion unless thou dress thy wife also.

Thou shalt not go to spiritual or other sleight-of-hand meetings, neither to speak thyself, nor to hear others speak; thus saith thy wife.

Thou shalt not find fault if thy wife should fail in getting the meals in due time; for knowest thou, O man!—better late than never.

Thou shalt not drink beer nor spirits, nor chew, nor smoke; for knowest thou it consumeth money. Verily, verily, I say unto thee, I am mistress of the house thou hast given unto me.

BOY LOST.

Missing from Philadelphia about the third of next month, 1780. A tall-complexioned young man, about five feet six inches of age; height, thirty-seven years; had on when last seen a pair of swallow-tail sealskin trousers, with sausage stripes; fashionable muttonchop waistcoat, with cast-iron trimming; double-battered frock coat, with tripe collar and tobacco lining; water-tight canvas boots, with patent-leather tops, laced up at the sole; is deaf and dumb of one eye, and hard of hearing with the other; is slightly pock-marked at

the back of his head; stoops upright when he walks crooked; a slight impediment in his look, and wears a Grecian bend on his upper lip; whiskers cut off short inside; was carrying an empty carpet box in each hand and a wooden bag in the other, containing screw steamers, railway tunnels, and blacking. He was born before his younger brother, his mother being present on the occasion.

Any one giving such information as will leave him where he is will be prosecuted as the law directs.

MONKEYSHINE, Sup't of Police.

PHILADELPHIA, March 39th, 1780.

RULES FOR BUMMERS.

No bummer must eat more than two meals a day.

No bummer must run down his fellow bummer.

No bummer must see his fellow bummer in want.

No bummer must refuse to drink when asked at any time, for the good of the house.

No bummer is allowed to sit more than half an hour without drinking.

No bummer must sleep when business is good.

All bummer must attend the meetings regularly.

All meetings begin at 6 o'clock precisely.

No bummer's bummer must get too drunk to drink when asked, or he will be expelled.

All crackers, cheese, onions, etc., must be paid for.

No bummer must leave the house before the meeting is out.

No bummer must drink private drinks under a fine of four drinks.

No bummer must ask for crackers when asked to drink.

No bummer must take good customers out of the house.

No bummer must run down the company or officers.

No bummer that is sick must stick around the stove.

All the sick that can't drink, had better stay out to make room for others.

No more bummer wanted in this company.

U WINDBAG, President.
P. SWELLHEAD, Sec. A BLOWER, Treas.
C WRIGHT, Cashier.

CURIOUS SIGNS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

It is very unlucky to kill a lady-bug.

It is a bad omen to postpone a marriage.

To rise on the right side is accounted lucky.

To have a spider on you is a sign of good luck.

It is a lucky sign to have crickets in the house.

It is unlucky to pick up an old glove in the street.

To walk under a ladder portends to disappointment.

To have a picture drop out of a frame is a bad omen.

If your left ear burns, it shows you are spoken ill of.

If your nose itches, it is a sign you will have company.

If a young lady loses her garter, it shows a truant lover.

If you sing before breakfast, you will cry before supper.

If your right ear burns, it signifies you are spoken well of.

The putting on a left shoe on a right foot, is the forerunner of evil.

If two spoons are accidentally put into a cup, it denotes a wedding.

To throw an old shoe after a bride and bridegroom is a demonstration of good wishes.

A horseshoe nailed over an entrance keeps away witches. It should be nailed toe down.

To return after starting from home signifies bad luck. To avert it, return three times.

FORTUNE-TELLING BY THE GROUNDS OF A TEA OR COFFEE CUP.

Pour the grounds of tea or coffee into a cup. Shake them well about, drain off the moisture and allow to settle. By the lines and figures formed you will read your fortune:

Birds—Signify troubles.
 A Star—Denotes happiness.
 A Ring—Signifies marriage.
 A Coffin—Sign of a long illness.
 A Letter—Sign of welcome news.
 A Lily—A long and happy life.
 A Woman—Signifies great joy.
 A Cross—Indicates misfortunes.
 The Moon—Denotes high honors.
 A Serpent—The sign of an enemy.
 A Tree—Shows lasting good health.
 A Leaf of Clover—A very lucky sign.

A Child—You will have great expenses.
 Fish—You will travel to some distance.
 Worms—Denote good luck in marriage.
 A Heart—You will receive some money.
 Serpentine Lines—Mean future troubles.
 A Dog—Shows you have faithful friends.
 Straight Lines—Long life and prosperity.
 The Sun—An emblem of the greatest luck.
 Mountain—Denotes you have powerful enemies.
 An Anchor—Shows that your business will be successful.

AUGURY BY DICE.

This is a certain and innocent way of finding out common occurrences about to take place. Take three dice, shake them well in the box with your left hand, and then cast them out on a board or table, on which you had previously drawn a circle with chalk, but never throw on a Monday or Wednesday.

Three—A pleasing surprise.
 Four—A disagreeable one.
 Five—A stranger who will prove a friend.
 Six—Loss of property.
 Seven—Undeserved scandal.
 Eight—Merited reproach.
 Nine—A wedding.
 Ten—A christening, at which an important event will occur to you.
 Eleven—A death that concerns you.
 Twelve—A letter speedily.
 Thirteen—Tears and sighs.
 Fourteen—A new admirer.
 Fifteen—Beware that you are not drawn into some trouble or plot.
 Sixteen—A pleasant journey.

Seventeen—You will either be on the water, or have dealings with those belonging to it, to your advantage.
 Eighteen—A great profit, rise in life, or some most desirable good will happen almost immediately; for the answers to the dice are always fulfilled within nine days. To show the same number twice at one trial shows news from abroad, be the number what it may. If the dice roll over the circle, the number thrown goes for nothing; but the occurrence shows sharp words, and, if they fall to the floor, it is blows. In throwing out the dice, if one remains on the top of the other, it is a present, of which I would have the females take care.

FORTUNE-TELLING WITH DOMINOES.

Lay them with their faces turned down on the table; shuffle them, then draw one and see the number.

Double six—You will receive a sum of money.

Six-five—Going to a public amusement.

Six-four—You will have lawsuits.

Six-three—You will ride in a coach.

Six-two—You will receive a present of clothing.

Six-one—You will perform a kind act.

Six-blank—You will suffer through scandal.

Double-five—You will soon move to another house.

Five-four—You will soon make a fortunate speculation.

Five-three—You will be visited by a superior.

Five-two—You will take a trip on the water.

Five-one—A love intrigue.

Five-blank—A funeral, but not of a relation.

Double four—You will drink liquor at a distance.

Four-three—A false alarm at your house.

Four-two—Beware of thieves and swindlers.

Four-one—Trouble with creditors.

Four-blank—An angry friend will write.

Double three—A sudden wedding.

Three-two—Play at no game of chance; you will lose.

Three-one—A great discovery at hand.

Three-blank—A malicious person will speak ill of you.

Double two—You will be troubled by a jealous person.

Two-one—You will soon mortgage some property.

Two-blank—You will lose money or some article of value.

Double one—You will find something.

One-blank—You are closely watched by one you little expect.

Double blank—Worst presage; means great trouble.

CHARACTER BY THE MONTH.

Here is an old astrological prediction, said to indicate, with tolerable certainty, the character of the girl according to the month she happens to be born in.

If a girl is born in January, she will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy but good-tempered.

If in February, a humane and affectionate wife and tender mother.

If in March, a frivolous chatter-box, somewhat given to quarrelling.

If in April, inconstant, not intelligent, but likely to be good-looking.

If in May, handsome and likely to be happy.

If in June, impetuous, will marry early and be frivolous.

If in July, passably handsome, but with a sulky temper.

If in August, amiable and practical, and likely to marry rich.

If in September, discreet, affable, and much liked.

If in October, pretty and coquettish, and likely to be unhappy.

If in November, liberal, kind, of a mild disposition.

If in December, well-proportioned, fond of novelty, and extravagant.

TO MAKE WATER RISE FROM A SAUCER INTO A GLASS.

Pour water into a saucer, then light a piece of paper, which you put in a wine-glass, and, on clapping the glass down into the saucer, the water will be seen to rise into it.

HOW TO JUDGE ANY ONE'S CHARACTER BY THEIR FINGER-NAILS.

A white mark on the nail bespeaks misfortune.

Pale or lead-colored nails indicate melancholy people.

Broad nails indicate a gentle, timid, and bashful nature.

People with narrow nails are ambitious and quarrelsome.

Small nails indicate littleness of mind, obstinacy and conceit.

Lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiments have round nails.

Choleric, martial men, delighting in war, have red and spotted nails

Nails growing into the flesh at the points or sides, indicate luxurious tastes.

People with very pale nails are subject to much infirmity of the flesh, and persecution by neighbors and friends.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Their Importance at the Natal Hour.

A child born on Sunday will be of long life and obtain riches.

A child born on Monday will be weak and effeminate.

Tuesday is more unfortunate still, though a child born on this day may, by extraordinary vigilance, conquer the inordinate desires to which he will be subject; still, in his reckless attempts to gratify them, he will be in danger of a violent death.

A child born on Wednesday will be given to a studious life, and will reap great profit therefrom.

A child born on Thursday will attain great honor and dignity.

He who calls Friday his natal day will be of a strong constitution, and perhaps addicted to the pleasures of love.

Saturday is another ill-omened day; most children born on this day will be of heavy, dull, and dogged disposition.

THE WONDERFUL HAT.

Upon a table place three pieces of bread, or any other eatable, at a little distance from each other, and cover each with a hat. Take up the first hat, and removing the bread put it into your mouth, letting the company see that you swallow it; then raise the second hat and eat the bread which was under that; then proceed to the third hat in the same manner. Having eaten the three pieces, ask any person in the company to choose which hat he would like the three pieces of bread to be under, and when he has made his choice of one of the hats, put it on your head, and ask him if he does not think they are under it.

HOW TO LIFT A BOTTLE WITH A STRAW.

Take a straw which is not broken or bruised, and, having bent one end of it into a sharp angle, put this curved end into the bottle, so that the bent part may rest against its side; you may then take the other end and lift up the bottle by it, without breaking the straw, and this will be more easily accomplished, as the angular part of the straw approaches nearer to that which comes out of the bottle.

HOW TO PUT AN EGG INTO A BOTTLE.

To accomplish this seeming incredible act, requires the following preparation: You must take an egg and soak it in strong vinegar, and in process of time its shell will become quite soft, so that it may be extended lengthwise without breaking; then insert it into the neck of a small bottle, and, by pouring cold water upon it, it will re-assume its former figure and hardness. This is really a complete curiosity, and baffles those that are not in the secret to find out how it is accomplished.

AN AFTER-DINNER FEAT.

Fold your napkin in the form of a cravat, and request some one of the company to fill up your glass with wine or water, and place it on your napkin; cover your glass with a hollow plate; cover again the plate with the two ends of the napkin in such a fashion that the glass will be tightly pressed against the plate, and turn the whole upside down. It is now easy to drink the liquid, which comes down gently into the plate—and hence you can readily wager to drink a glass of water or wine without touching your glass with your hands or mouth.

THE CONJURER'S JOKE.

This is a complete trick, but may afford some amusement. You offer to bet any person that you will so fill a glass of water that he shall not move it off the table without spilling the whole contents. You then fill the glass, and, laying a piece of thin card over the top of it, you dextrously turn the glass upside down on the table, and then draw away the card and leave the water in the glass with its foot upwards. It will therefore be impossible to remove the glass from the table without spilling every drop.

HOW TO MAKE A COIN STICK AGAINST THE WALL.

Take a small coin, such as a dime or a quarter, and on the edge cut a small notch with a knife, so that a little point of the metal will project. By pressing this against a door or wooden partition, the coin will remain mysteriously adhering against the perpendicular surface.

AN AMUSING TRICK FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM.

You begin by declaring that if any one will write something on a piece of paper, you will undertake to say what there is upon it. Should anyone take you up, tell him, when he has written something on a piece of paper, to roll it up small and hold the paper straight up in his hand, and, after making him hold it up a number of different ways, say, "Now place the paper

on the floor in the middle of the room, and in order that I may not have the chance of lifting it up in the least, place both your feet upon it: I will then proceed to take up a candle, a stick, or anything else you please, and inform you at once what is on the paper." After going through all sorts of manoeuvres, to mislead the spectators and keep alive their curiosity, you finally turn to the gentleman that is standing with both feet on the paper, remarking, "I have undertaken to state what is upon that piece of paper. You are upon it!" With many a hearty laugh, you will be declared the winner of the bet.

A SELF-TURNING CROSS.

Take a piece of straw, cut about the length of your finger; and, before announcing the trick, twist the end a couple of turns. With another piece of straw, make the arms of a cross and plant it in a crack in the table. Drop upon the head of the straw a couple of drops of water, and command it to turn. As the water descends through the straw into the twist you have made, it will cause it to unwind and revolve, although fastened.

THE OBEDIENT DIME.

Lay a dime between two half-dollars, and place upon the larger coins a glass. Remove the dime without displacing either of the half-dollars or glass. After having placed the glass and coins as indicated, simply scratch the tablecloth with the nail of the forefinger, in the direction you would have the dime to move, and it will answer immediately. The tablecloth is necessary; for this reason the trick is best suited to the breakfast or dinner table.

TO BRING A PERSON DOWN UPON A FEATHER.

This is a practical pun. You desire any one to stand on a chair or table, and you will tell him that notwithstanding his weight, you will bring him down upon a feather. You then leave the room, and procuring a feather from a feather bed, you give it to him, and tell him that you have performed your promise—that you engaged to bring him down upon a feather, which you have done; for there is the feather, and, if he examines it, he will find DOWN upon it.

THE BOTTLE CONJURER.

State to the company that it was proved some years ago, at the Olympic Theatre, that to crawl into a quart bottle was an impossibility; but the rapid progress made by the march of intellect in these enlightened times has proved that any

person MAY crawl into a pint bottle as easily as into his bed. Having thus prefaced your intentions, you get a pint bottle and place it in the middle of the room; then go outside the door, and creeping into the room upon all fours, say, "Ladies and gentlemen, this is crawling IN to the pint bottle!"

TO HOLD A GLASSFUL OF WATER UPSIDE DOWN WITHOUT SPILLING THE WATER.

Fill a glass brimful of water or other liquid, lay a thin card over it, and on the card press a plate or a piece of glass. Turn it all upside down, and you can hold the glass up by the stem without losing a drop of water. It is the weight of the air which presses on the paper outside more than the water within, and sustains it. When the water soaks through the card it will force it off abruptly.

TO TELL THE NUMBER ANY PERSON THINKS OF.

Bid the person double the number he has fixed on in his mind; which done, bid him multiple the sum of them both by 5 and give you the product, which they will never refuse to do (it being so far above the number thought of) from which, if you cut off the last figure of the product, will always be a cypher or a 5—the number left will be that first thought of. As for example: let the number first thought of be 26, which doubled makes 52, that multiplied by 5 produces 260; then, if you take away the cipher which is in the last place, there will remain 26, the number thought of.

PARLOR GAMES.

A GAME FOR TWO.—Only two can play. Each player has eight cards. The one that did not deal lays down a card, and his opponent puts upon it one of the same suit from his hand, if he can; if not, he must draw from the pack till he is able to play. The one that plays the higher card takes the trick, and leads the next time. When the pack is done, the one that cannot follow suit draws from his opponent's hand till he gets the card needed. The winner is the one that plays his hand out first.

JACK'S ALIVE.—The principle of this game is delightfully simple. An ordinary stick of firewood is held in the fire till it is well alight, when the flame is blown out, leaving the end still smoldering. In this condition, the players, seated in a circle, it is passed from hand to hand, each player saying, as he passes it on, "Jack's alive!" As soon as the last spark is out, Jack is no longer alive, and the player in whose hand he dies is bound to pay a forfeit. The wood is again relighted, and passed around as before.

THE FEATHER GAME.—The players are seated in a circle, with their chairs close together. The leader takes a piece of goose or swan's down and blows it upwards towards the centre of the circle. The company is now expected to keep it afloat with their breath, its falling to the floor involving a forfeit from the person on whom, or nearest to whom, it falls.

RUSSIAN SCANDAL is played in this wise: One person takes another out of the room and tells him a story. Player No. 2 calls out No. 3 and repeats the same story. No. 3 tells No. 4, and so on till all have heard it, when the last told rehearses the story aloud to all the others, the version being generally widely different from the original, each person having unconsciously added and left out something.

MAGIC MUSIC.—One of the players goes out of the room and is not called back until something is hidden for him to find, in his search for which he is guided by the sound of a piano or of some other instrument, which is played loudly as he approaches the object of his search, and softly as he moves away from it.

HISSING AND CLAPPING.—This is an amusing game, and always gives rise to a good deal of mirth. Here either all the ladies or all the gentlemen leave the room. Those that remain seat themselves, leaving a vacant chair beside them. They then each decide which among the absentees they wish to come and sit beside them. Then one by one their friends outside return and take a seat; if they take the right one—that is, the one beside the friend that wished to have them there—everybody claps; if the wrong one, every one hisses. This is repeated until all the vacant seats are filled.

ORDER OF THE WHISTLE.—The candidate for admission to this order must not have seen the game before. Blindfold him and go through with such mock imitation as your ingenuity may suggest, the most important part of which will be to put upon him a cloak, from the back of which must hang a short string with a small whistle at the end. Then tell him that only one thing remains to be done to make him a member—he must ascertain who has the whistle, and after sounding it once, unbind him and let the fun begin. Some one at his back uses the whistle; he turns to seize it, and of course carries it to some one else to sound; and so the sport goes on.

THE SCHOOLMASTER AND HIS SCHOLARS.

A schoolmaster being asked how many scholars he had, said, "If I had as many, half as many, and one-quarter as many more, I should have 8." How many had he? (32).

THE TWO DROVERS.

Two drovers, A and B, meeting on the road, began discoursing about the number of sheep they each had. Said B to A: "Pray give me one of your sheep and I will have as many as you." "Nay," replied A, "but give me one of your sheep and I will have as many again as you." Required to know the number of sheep they each had?

A had seven, and B had five.

HOW MANY GEESE HAD SHE ?

A man overtaking a maid driving a flock of geese, said to her, "How do you do, sweetheart; where are you going with these thirty geese?" "No, sir," said she, "I have not thirty; but if I had as many more, half as many more, and 5 geese besides, I should have 30." How many had she? (10).

THE INDUSTRIOUS FROG.

There was a well 30 feet deep, and at the bottom a frog anxious to get out. He got up 3 feet per day, but regularly fell back 2 feet at night. Require the number of days necessary to enable him to get out.

The frog appears to have cleared one foot per day, and at the end of 27 days he would be 27 feet up, or within 3 feet of the top, and the next day he would get out. He would therefore be 28 days getting out.

THE KNOWING SHEPHERD.

A shepherd was going to market with some sheep, when he met a man that said to him: "Good morning, friend, with your score." "No," said the shepherd, "I have not a score; but if I had as many more, half as many more, and two sheep and a half, I should have just a score." How many had he?

He had 7 sheep; as many more, 7; half as many more, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and $2\frac{1}{2}$; making in all 20.

THE FOX, GOOSE AND CORN.

A countryman having a fox, a goose, and a peck of corn, came to a river, where it so happened that he could carry but one over at a time. Now as no two were to be left together that might destroy each other, he was at his wit's end, for said he: "Though the corn can't eat the goose, nor the goose eat the fox, yet the fox can eat the goose, and the goose can eat the corn. How shall he carry them over, that they shall not destroy each other.

Let him first take over the goose, leaving the fox and corn; then let him take over the fox and bring the goose back; then take over the corn; and lastly take over the goose again.

THE APPLE WOMAN.

A poor woman, carrying a basket of apples, was met by three boys, the first of whom bought half of what she had, and then gave her back ten; the second boy bought a third of what remained, and gave her two; and the third bought half of what she had now left, and returned her one; after which she found she had twelve apples remaining. What number had she at first?

From the 12 remaining deduct 1, and 11 is the number she sold the last boy, which was half she had; her number at that time, therefore, was 22. From 22 deduct 2, and the remaining 20 was $\frac{2}{3}$ of her prior stock, which was therefore 30. From 30 deduct 10, and the remaining 20 is half of her original stock; consequently she had at first 40 apples.

HOW CAN HE DO IT?

Two men, A and B, went to C, to purchase some spirits. A had a five-gallon keg, B a three-gallon keg, and C had no other measure but an eight-gallon keg. Now A and B want each four gallons of liquor; I wish to know if it be possible for C to measure the desired quantities to his customers; and if it be POSSIBLE, how he does it.

Fill the three-gallon keg out of the eight; pour the three into the five; fill the three again out of the eight, and pour two of it out of the three into the five. This will fill the five, and leave one gallon in the three; empty the five into the eight, and the one out of the three into the five. Fill the three again and then pour it to the one in the five. There will be four in the five, and four in the eight.

CATS IN A ROOM.

A room with eight corners had a cat in each corner, seven cats before each cat, and a cat on every cat's tail. What was the total of cats? (8).

THE GENTLEMAN AND THE MAIDS.

A gentleman going into a garden, met some ladies, and said to them: "Good morning to you 10 maids." "Sir, you mistake," answered one of them. "we are not 10; but if we were twice as many more as we are, we should be as many above 10 as we are now under." How many were they? (5).

THE UNLUCKY HATTER.

A blackleg passing through a town in Ohio bought a hat for \$8 and gave in payment a \$50 bill. The hatter called on a merchant near by, who changed the note for him, and the blackleg having received his \$42 change, went his way. The

next day the merchant discovered the note to be a counterfeit, and called upon the hatter, who was compelled forthwith to borrow \$50 of another friend to redeem it with; but on turning to search for the blackleg, he had left the town, so that the note was useless on the hatter's hands. The question is, what did he lose—was it \$50 besides the hat, or was it \$50 including the hat?

The question is generally given with names and circumstances as a real transaction, and if the company knows such persons so much the better, as it serves to withdraw attention from the question; and in almost every case the first impression is, that the hatter lost \$50 besides the hat, though it is evident he was paid for the hat, and had he kept the \$8 he needed only to have borrowed \$42 additional to redeem the note.

WHAT WAS THEIR AGES ?

Three persons were discoursing concerning their ages; said H, "I am 30 years of age;" said K, "I am as old as H and one-fourth of L," and said L, "I am as old as you both." What was the age of each person? (H 30; K 50; and L 80).

HOW MANY DID HE HAVE ?

A person having about him a certain number of Portugal pieces said, "If the third, fourth and sixth of them were added together, they would make 54." I desire to know how many he had? (72).

THE SNAIL AND THE MAY-POLE.

A snail in getting up a May-pole, only 20 feet high, was observed to climb 8 feet every day, but every night it came down again 4 feet. In what time, by this method, did it reach the top of the pole? (4 days).

HOW CAN THIS BE ?

Two men, each had a son; they sat down to dinner, but the waiter only brought them three plates, yet each had a plate for himself. How can this be?

They are father, son and grandson.

HOW OLD WAS THE LADY ?

An ancient lady being asked how old she was, to avoid a direct answer, said, "I have 9 children, and there are 3 years between the birth of each of them; the eldest was born when I was 19 years old, which is now exactly the age of the youngest." How old was the lady? (62).

WHAT WAS THE FATHER'S AGE ?

A person said he had 20 children, that it happened there was a year and a half between each of their ages; his eldest son was born when he was 24 years old, and the age of the youngest is 21. What was the father's age? ($73\frac{1}{2}$ years).

HOW MANY OF EACH KIND ?

I sent 20 cents for 20 pencils. The prices being four cents each, 2 for a cent, and 4 for a cent. How many of each kind will the shopman send me? 3 at 4 cents each, 15 at 2 for a cent, and 2 at 4 for a cent.

THE ASTONISHED FARMER.

Two farmers, A and B, took each 30 pigs to market. A sold his at 3 for a dollar, B at 3 for a dollar, and together they receive \$25. A afterwards took 60 alone, which he sold as before, at 5 for \$2, and received but \$24; what became of the other dollar?

This is rather a catch question, the insinuation that the first lot were sold at the rate of 5 for \$2, being true only in part. They commence selling at that rate, but after making ten sales, A's pigs are exhausted, and they have received \$20. B still has 10, which he sells at 2 for a dollar, and of course receives \$5; whereas had he sold them at the rate of 5 for \$2, he would have received but \$1. Hence the difficulty is easily settled.

THE THREE JEALOUS HUSBANDS.

Three jealous husbands, A, B, and C, with their wives, being ready to pass by night over a river, find at the water side a boat which can carry but two at a time, and for want of a waterman they are compelled to row themselves over the river at several times. The question is, how those six persons shall pass, two at a time, so that none of the three wives may be found in the company of one or two men, unless her husband be present?

This may be effected in two or three ways. The following may be as good as any: Let A and wife go over—let A return—let B's and C's wives go over—A's wife returns—B and C go over—B and wife return. A and B go over—C's wife returns, and A's and B's wives go over—then C comes back for his wife.

THE OLD WOMAN AND HER EGGS.

At a time when eggs were scarce, an old woman that possessed some remarkably good-laying hens, wishing to oblige her neighbors, sent her daughter around with a basket of eggs to three of them; at the first house, which was the

squire's, she left half the number of eggs she had and half a one over; at the second she left half of what remained and half an egg over, and at the third she again left half of the remainder and a half one over. She returned with one egg in her basket, not having broken any. What was the number of eggs she set out with? (15).

TO TELL THE NUMBERS ON A PAIR OF DICE.

This is done by a simple arithmetical process,

Ask some one to throw the dice without your seeing them, then tell him to choose one of the numbers and multiply it by two, add five and multiply this number by five and add the number on the remaining die.

On his telling you the result you subtract, mentally, twenty-five from the number he has obtained, and the remainder will be two figures, representing the two numbers on the dice.

Suppose the numbers thrown to be six, three. Six multiplied by two would be twelve—with five added would make seventeen, multiplied by five is eighty-five, with three added make eighty-eight; from this take twenty-five and it gives you as a result sixty-three—six, three, being the numbers thrown. This can be worked with the same result if the person throwing the die multiplies the three instead of the six; the result in that case being thirty-six instead of sixty-three.

DOUBLE MEANING.

Place a glass of any liquor upon the table, put a hat over it, and say: "I will engage to drink the liquor under that hat, and yet I'll not touch the hat." You then get under the table, and after giving three knocks, you make a noise with your mouth as if you were swallowing the liquor. Then getting from under the table, you say: "Now, gentlemen, be pleased to look." Some one, eager to see if you drank the liquor, will raise the hat, when you instantly take the glass and drink the contents, saying: "Gentlemen, I have fulfilled my promise, you are all witnesses that I did not touch the hat.

GO, IF YOU CAN.

You tell a person that you will clasp his hands together in such a manner that he shall not be able to leave the room without unclasping them, although you will not confine his feet, or bind his body, or in any way oppose his exit.

This trick is performed by clasping the party's hands around the pillar of a large circular table, or other bulky article of furniture, too large for him to drag through the doorway.

MAGIC AGE TABLE.

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	14	14	22	39
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	46
31	31	31	31	31	47
33	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	43	51	51
41	42	44	44	52	52
43	43	45	45	53	53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	52	56	56	56
51	51	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63

KEY TO TABLE.—Add together the figures at the top of each column in which the age is found, and the sum will be the age sought.

EXAMPLE.—Hand the table to a lady and request her to tell you in which column or columns her age is found; if she says the first, second and fifth, you can say it is 19 by mentally adding together the first figures of those three columns, and so on for any age up to 63.

TO FIND A REMAINDER.

The key to this is that half of whatever sum you request

to be added during the working of the sum is the remainder. In the example given 5 is the half of 10, the number requested to be added. Any amount may be added, but the operation is simplified by giving only even numbers, as they will divide without fractions.

EXAMPLE.

Think of.....	7
Double it.....	14
Add 10 to it.....	20
Half it.....	20
Which will leave.....	12
Subtract the number thought of.....	7
The remainder will be.....	5

FORTY-FIVE.

How can forty-five be divided into four such parts that, if to the first part you add 2, from the second part you subtract 2, the third part you multiply by 2, and the fourth part you divide by 2, the sum of the addition, the remainder of the subtraction, the product of the multiplication, and the quotient of the division be all equal?

The 1st is 8; to which add 2—10

The 2d is 12; subtract 2—10

The 3d is 5; multiplied by 2—10

The 4th is 20; divided by 2—10

Subtract 45 from 45 and leave 45 as a remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \ 8 \ 7 \ 6 \ 5 \ 4 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 = 45 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 = 45 \end{array}$$

$$8 \ 6 \ 4 \ 1 \ 9 \ 7 \ 5 \ 3 \ 2 = 45$$

"I married my typewriter."

"Why?"

"So I can dictate to her."

THE MAGIC SQUARES.

Lay seventeen pieces of wood (lucifer matches will answer the purpose) as in Fig. 1.

The puzzle you propose is—to remove only five matches and yet have no more than three perfect squares of the same size remaining. This apparent impossibility is rendered easy by removing the two upper corners on each side and the centre line below, when the three squares will appear as in Fig. 2.

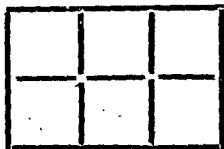


FIG. 1.

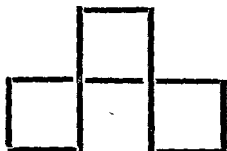


FIG. 2.

IS IT POSSIBLE ?

Side by side place three pieces of anything (money is the most convenient), then take away the 'middle piece without touching it. By removing the right-hand piece to the side of the left, you thus take away the centre without touching it.

A Person Having an Even Number of Coins in One Hand, and an Odd Number in the Other, to Tell in Which Hand the Odd or Even Number Is.

You desire the person to multiply the number in his right hand by an odd figure, and the number in his left by an even one; and tell you if the products, added together, be odd or even. If even, the even number is in the right hand; if odd, the even number is in the left. For instance :

<p>1. Number in the right hand is even...18 Multiplied by..... 3 Product.....54 In the left hand odd..... 7 Multiplied by..... 2 Product.....14 Product of both hands.....68</p>	<p>2. Number in the right hand is odd... 7 Multiplied by..... 3 Product.....21 In the left hand even.....18 Multiplied by..... 2 Product.....36 Product in both hands.....57</p>
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"All I have eaten in two days is one bowl of soup."

"That's nothing, old chap. I lived two weeks once on water."

"On water! and you lived?"

"Lived fine. I was spending my vacation on a canal boat."

ADVANTAGEOUS WAGER.

Request a lady to lend you a watch. Examine it, and give a guess as to its value; then offer to lay the owner a wager, considerably below the real value of the watch, that she will not answer to three questions which you put to her consecutively: "My watch." Show her the watch and say: "What is this which I hold in my hand?" She, of course, will not fail to reply: "My watch." Next present to her notice some other object, repeating the same question. If she name the object you present, she loses the wager; but if she be on her guard, and remembering her stake, she says: "My watch," she must, of course, win; and you, therefore to divert her attention, should observe to her: "You are certain to win the stake, but supposing I lose, what will you give me?" and if confident of success, she replies for the third time: "My watch," then take it, and leave her the wager agreed on.

MONEY-MAKING SECRETS.

Mucilage for Labels.—Dextrine, 2 oz.; glycerine 1 drachm; alcohol, 1 oz.; water, 6 oz.

Florida Water.—Half pint proof spirits, 2 drachms oil of lemon, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm oil rosemary. Mix.

Gold Ink.—Two parts mosaic, 1 part gum arabic (by measure), mix with soft water until reduced to a proper condition.

Green Ink.—Powder 1 oz. verdigris, and put in 1 quart of vinegar, after it has stood two or three days; strain off the liquid.

Invisible Ink.—Sulphuric acid, 1 part; water, 20 parts; mix together and write with a quill pen, which writing can only be read after heating it.

Indelible Ink.—For marking linen without preparation. Nitrate of silver, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., dissolve in 6 oz. of liquor ammonia fortis; archil for coloring, 1 oz.; gum mucilage, 12 oz.

Silver Ink.—Mix 1 oz. of the finest pewter or block tin in shavings with 2 oz. quicksilver till all becomes fluid; then add to it sufficient gum arabic water to produce the proper consistency.

Commercial Writing Ink.—Galls, 1 oz.; gum, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; sulphate of iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; water, 8 oz. Digest by frequent shaking until it has sufficient color. This is a good, durable ink, and will bear dilution.

Barber's Star Hair Oil.—Castor Oil, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints; alcohol, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints; oil of citronella, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; oil of lavender, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Mix well put in 4 oz. bottles; retail at 25 cents each.

Furniture Polish.—Equal parts sweet oil and vinegar, and a pint of gum arabic, finely powdered. Shake the bottle and apply with a rag. It will make furniture look like new.

Patent Starch Polish.—Take common dry potato or wheat starch sufficient to make a pint of starch when boiled. When boiled, add $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm spermaceti and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm white wax; then use it as common starch, only using the iron as hot as possible.

Red Sealing Wax.—Purchase 4 lbs. shellac; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Venice turpentine; 3 lbs. finest cinnabar, and 4 oz. Venetian; mix the whole well together and melt over a very slow fire. Pour it on a thick, smooth glass, or any other flat, smooth surface, and make it into 3, 6 or 10 sticks.

Beautiful Bright Red Ink.—Cochineal, 2 oz., bruised; pour over it 1 quart of water and let it stand. Boil 2 oz. Brazil wood in 1 pint soft water for half an hour, and in 24 hours mix the two together. Dissolve half-ounce of gum arabic in a pint of hot water, and when cold add to the other; stir well, bottle, let stand one week, and then strain it through muslin.

Babbitt's Premium Soap.—Five gallons of strong lye, 5 gallons of water, 5 pounds of tallow, 2 pounds of sal soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rosin, 1 pint salt, 1 pint washing fluid. Let the water boil, then put in the articles and boil half an hour. Stir it well while boiling, and then run into molds. It will be ready for use as soon as cold. The above is for 100 pounds of soap.

Pearl White Tooth Powder.—Take chloride of lime, 1 ounce; prepared chalk, 15 ounces; pulverized Peruvian bark, half an ounce, and a few drops of otto of roses.

Court-Plaster.—Court-plaster is made by repeatedly brushing over stretched sarcenet with a solution of one part isinglass in eight parts of water mixed with eight parts of proof spirit, and finishing with a coat of tincture of benzoin or balsam of Peru.

Silver-Plating Fluid.—Take one ounce of precipitate silver to half an ounce of cyanate of potash and a quarter of an ounce of hyposulphite of soda. Put all in a quart of water, add a little whiting, and shake before using. Apply with a soft rag. Put up in ounce bottles, and retail at twenty-five cents.

Cement to Mend China.—Take a very thick solution of gum arabic, and stir into it plaster of Paris, until the mixture is of a proper consistency. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges of the chinaware, and stick them together. In a few days it will be impossible to break the article in the same place.

Axle-Grease.—One pound of black lead ground fine and smooth with four pounds of lard. A little powdered gum camphor is sometimes added.

Polish for Boots and Shoes.—Mix together 2 pints of the best vinegar, and 1 pint of water; stir into it $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of glue, broken up, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of logwood chips, and $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of isinglass. Put the mixture over the fire and let it boil ten or fifteen minutes. Then strain the liquid, and bottle and cork it. When cold it is fit for use. The polish should be applied with a clean sponge.

Waterproof Blacking.—Dissolve an ounce of borax in water, and in this dissolve gum shellac until it is the consistency of paste; add lampblack to color. This makes a cheap and excellent blacking for boots, giving them the polish of new leather. The shellac makes the boots or shoes almost entirely waterproof. Camphor dissolved in alcohol added to the blacking makes the leather more pliable and keeps it from cracking. This is sold at 50 cents for a small bottle.

Baking Powder.—Take 5 ounces of tartaric acid, 8 ounces of bi-carbonate of soda, and 16 ounces of potato starch; dry them all separately in a cool oven, not hot enough to brown them, and mix the whole together by rubbing through a fine sieve several times. Half a teaspoonful to every pint of flour. The powder must be well mixed with flour, after which cold water is used for mixing up, and the dough should be put into tins at once and baked in a hot oven. Quick work makes the best biscuits, bread, etc., but the mixing must be thoroughly done.

Hair Invigorator.—Quart bay rum, pint alcohol, one ounce castor oil, one ounce tincture cantharides, pint sweet oil. Bottle and label.

Smelling Salts.—Super-carbonate of ammonia, eight parts; put it in coarse powder into a bottle, and pour out lavender oil one part.

Hair Dye.—Nitrate of silver, eleven drachms; nitric acid, one drachm; distilled water, one pint; sap green, three drachms; gum arabic, one drachm. Mix.

Mucilage.—Put 3 ozs. gum arabic in an earthen-ware vessel containing one-half a pint of cold water. If the liquid is occasionally stirred, the gum in 24 hours will be dissolved and ready for use.

Cheap Gold Varnish for Ornamental Tinware.—Turpentine varnish, 2 galls; turpentine, 1 gal.; asphaltum, 1 gill; amber, 8 ozs.; yellow aniline, 4 ozs.; gamboge, 1 lb. Boil and mix for ten hours.

Shaving Soap.—Six ounces white castile soap, 16 ounces cologne spirits, 8 ounces distilled water, 2 drachms carbonate of potash. Scent with essences to suit the taste. Dissolve the soap without heat, and then add the potash and scents.

Cheap Waterproof Glue.—Melt common glue with the smallest possible quantity of water; add, by degrees, linseed oil, rendered drying by boiling it with litharge. While the oil is being added, the ingredients must be well stirred to incorporate them thoroughly.

Gilding Liquid.—Take of fine gold, 5 ounces (troy); nitromuriatic acid, 52 ounces; dissolve by heat, and continue the heat until red or yellow vapors are evolved; decant the liquid into a proper vessel; add of distilled water, 4 gallons, pure bicarbonate of potash, 20 pounds; boil for 2 hours.

Best Harness Varnish Extant.—Alcohol, 1 gallon; white turpentine, 1½ lbs.; gum shellac, ½ lb. Venice turpentine, 1 gill. Let them stand by the stove till the gums are dissolved, then add sweet oil, 1 gill; and color it, if you wish, with lamp-black, 2ozs. This will not crack like the old varnish.

Liquid Glue.—Dissolve one ounce of borax in a pint of boiling water; add two ounces of shellac, and boil in a covered vessel until the shellac is dissolved. This forms a very useful and cheap cement, and withstands damp much better than the common glue. This is superior to any prepared glue in the market.

White Varnish.—Take of gum sandarac 3 ounces mastic in drops, 1 ounce; gum elemi, half an ounce; oil of spike lavender, half an ounce; put them in a pint vial and fill it up with the best spirits of wine. Let it stand in rather a warm place till all the gums are dissolved, and then pour off the varnish into a clean vial, and it will be ready for use.

Cosmetic Soap for Washing the Hands.—Take a pound of castile soap, or any other nice old soap; scrape it fine; put it on the fire with a little water, stir it to a smooth paste; turn it into a bowl; use any kind of essence; beat it with a silver spoon till well mixed; thicken it with Indian meal, and keep it in small pots, closely covered; exposure to the air will harden it.

To Make Paint for One Cent a Pound.—To one gallon of soft hot water add 4 pounds sulphate of zinc (crude). Let it dissolve perfectly, and a sediment will settle at the bottom. Turn the clear solution into another vessel. To one gallon of paint (lead and oil), mix one gallon of the compound. Stir it into the paint slowly for ten or fifteen min-

utes, and the compound and paint will perfectly combine. If too thick, thin with turpentine.

Royal Washing Powder.—Mix any quantity of soda ash with an equal quantity of carbonate of soda—ordinary soda—crushed into coarse grains. Have a thin solution of glue, or decoction of linseed oil ready, into which pour the soda until quite thick. Spread it out on boards in a warm apartment to dry. As soon as dry, shake up well, so that it will pack easily into nice square packages. Label neatly. Pound packages cost 7 cents, retail at 25 cents.

TOASTS:

AMERICA.

Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee.

OUR COUNTRY.

To her we drink, to her we pray,
Our voices silent never:
For her we'll fight, come what may,
The Stars and Stripes forever.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

Drink to-day and drown all sorrow;
You shall perhaps not drink to-morrow;
Best while you have it, use your breath;
There is no drinking after death.

Here's to those I love;
Here's to those who love me;
Here's to those who love those I love,
And here's to those who love those who love me.

HOME.

Here's to the red and sparkling wine
I'll be your sweetheart, if you'll be mine.
I'll be constant, I'll be true,
I'll leave my happy home for you,

THE SPHERE OF WOMAN.

They talk about a woman's sphere as though it had a limit:
There's not a place on earth or in heaven,
There's not a task to mankind given,
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a whispered yes or no,
There's not a life, or death, or birth,
That has a feather's weight of worth—without a woman in it.

Don't worry about the future,
 The present is all thou hast,
 The future will soon be present,
 And the present will soon be past.

Here's to wine, women, mirth and laughter,
 Sermons and soda water the day after.

Here's to a long life and a merry one,
 A new girl and a pretty one,
 A cold bottle and another one.

Here's to the wings of love
 May they never molt together,
 Until your little bark and my little bark,
 Sail down the stream of life together.

Here's to the woman, whose heart and whose soul
 Are the light and the life of each spell we pursue;
 Whether sunn'd at the tropics or chilled at the pole,
 If women be there, there is happiness too.

Here's champagne to our real friends,
 And real pain to our d— friends.

A fig for burgundy, claret or mountain,
 A few scanty glasses must limit your wish;
 But he's the true toper that goes to the fountain,
 The drinker that verily "drinks like a fish."

Thus circles the cup, hand in hand, ere we drink,
 Let sympathy pledge us, through pleasure, through pain,
 That, fast as feeling but touches one link,
 Her magic shall send it direct through the chain.

THE CYNIC'S TOAST.

Here's to the glass we so love to sip,
 It dries many a pensive tear;
 'Tis not so sweet as a woman's lip—
 But a d—— sight more sincere.

The good die young—
 Here's hoping that you may live to a ripe old age.

Here's health to the girl that will drink when she can;
 Here's health to the girl that will "rush the tin can."
 And health to the girl that can dance the can-can—
 Is the canny toast of an uncanny man.

While we live, let's live in clover,
For when we're dead, we're dead all over.

Here's to a maiden of bashful fifteen;
Here's to the widow of fifty;
Here's to the flaunting, extravagant queen,
And here's to the housewife that's thrifty!

Let the toast pass; drink to the lass;
I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass.

Here's to the merry old world,
And the days—be they bright or blue—
Here's to the Fates, let them bring what they may,
But the best of them all—that's you.

Her's a toast to the host that carved the roast;
And a toast to the hostess—may none over "roast" us.

I drink it as the Fates ordain it,
Come, fill it, and have done with rhymes;
Fill up the lonely glass, and drain it
In memory of our dear old times.

Here's to you two and to us two,
And if you two love us two,
As we two love you two,
Then here's to us four:
But if you two don't love us two,
As we two love you two,
Then here's to us two and no more.

Here's to you, my dear,
And to the dear that's not here, my dear;
Were she here, my dear,
I'd not be drinking to you, my dear.

Laugh at all things, great and small things,
Sick or well, on sea or shore;
While we're quaffing, let's have laughing,
Who the devil cares for more.

Fill the bowl with flowing wine,
And while your lips are wet,
Press their fragrance into mine
And forget.
Every kiss we take and give
Leaves us less of life to live.

May those now love that have never loved before,
May those that have loved now love the more.

A mighty pain to love it is,
 And 'tis a pain that pain to miss;
 But of all pain the greatest pain
 It is to love and love in vain.

Here's health to the future
 A sigh for the past;
 We can love and remember,
 And hope to the last.
 And for all the base lies
 That the almanacs hold,
 While there's love in the heart,
 We can never grow old.

May the happiest days of your past
 Be the saddest days of your future.

Here's to the girls of the American shore,
 I love but one, I love no more,
 Since she's not here to drink her part,
 I'll drink her share with all my heart.

Here's to the prettiest, here's to the wittiest,
 Here's to the truest of all that are true.
 Here's to the neatest one, here's to the sweetest one.
 Here's to them all in one—here's to you.
 Here's to American valor,
 May no war require it, but may it ever be ready for every foe.

Here's to the man that loves his wife,
 And loves his wife alone,
 For many a man loves another man's wife,
 When he ought to be loving his own.

Here's to woman, who in hours of ease,
 Uncertain, coy and hard to please,
 But seen too oft—familiar with her face,
 First we pity, then endure and then embrace.

Here's to the lassies we've loved, my lad,
 Here's to the lips we've pressed;
 For of kisses and lassies like liquor in glasses
 The last is always the best.

The world is filled with flowers,
 The flowers are filled with dew,
 The dew is filled with love
 For you and you and you.

FUN, MAGIC AND MYSTERY.

Here's to you as good as you are,
And to me as bad as I am;
As good as you are and as bad as I am,
I'm as good as you are, as bad as I am.

Here's health to all good lassies!
Pledge it merrily; fill your glasses!
Let the bumper toast go round.

Here's to our sweethearts and our wives.
May our sweethearts soon become our wives,
And our wives ever remain our sweethearts.

May all single men be married,
And all married men be happy.

Here's to turkey when you are hungry
Champagne when you are dry,
A pretty girl when you need her,
And heaven when you die.

Here's to those that love us if we only cared,
Here's to those we'd love if we only dared.

Here's to one and only one,
And may that one be she,
Who loves but one and only one,
And may that one be me.

TRICKS WITH CARDS.

The Slipped Card.

Ascertain the bottom card of the pack; hold the cards in your left hand, with their faces downwards. Place your right hand upon them, and with your right forefinger slide them slowly over each other, asking some one to stop any card he chooses, by putting his finger upon it. When he has done so open the pack at that card, but while opening it, make the pass, and bring the bottom card under the one touched. Hold up the cards, and ask the chooser to be sure of his card; hand all the cards to him, and let him shuffle as much as he chooses. Afterwards discover the card in any manner that you prefer.

The Triple Deal.

Take any twenty-one cards, and ask some one to choose one from them. Lay them out in three heaps, and ask the person that took the card in which heap it is. You may turn your back while he searches. Gather them up and put that heap between the other two. Do this twice more, and the chosen card will always be the eleventh from the top.

The Recruit Trick.

Take the four knaves, and lay them on a table in a row, and state that these jacks represent four hawbucks, who wished to be soldiers, but upon examination by the surgeon, two of them were rejected on account of physical disability, while the other two were held. You ask the company to select the two rejected and explain why. The cause is that two of them have only one eye. There is not one in ten that will notice this difference, it being done in all packs of cards not of Continental make.

To Guess Several Cards Chosen at Random.

Show as many cards to each person as there are persons to choose; that is to say, three to each if there are three persons. When the first has thought of one, lay aside the three cards among which he set his choice. So with the next two persons, and then spread out the first three cards, face up, and above them the next three, and above these the last three, so that all the cards may be in three heaps of three each. Then ask each person in which lot the card he thought of is, and this much known, you can tell the cards, for the first person's card will be the first in the heap to which it belongs, the second's will be the second of that next heap, and the last person's the third of the last heap.

To Tell the Card that May Be Noted.

Take several cards, say ten or twelve; remember how many there are, and hold them up with their backs towards you; open four or five of the uppermost, and, while you hold them out, request some person to note a card, and to tell you whether it is the first, second or third from the top; when he has informed you, shut up the cards in your hand, place the remainder of the pack upon them, and tap their ends and sides upon the table, so as to make it seem impossible to find the card in question. It may, however, be easily found thus: Subtract the number of cards you had in your hand from fifty-two, which is the number of the pack, and to the remainder add the number of the noted card, and you will instantly have the number of the noted card from the top.

The Nailed Card.

Take a flat-headed nail, and file it down until its point is as sharp as a needle, and the head quite flat. The nail should be about half an inch long, or even shorter if anything. Pass the nail through the center of any card—say the ace of spades—and conceal it in your left hand.

Take another pack of cards, get the ace of spades to the

bottom, and perform the preceding trick. When the cards are returned, shuffle them about, and exchange the pierced card for the other. Put the pierced card at the bottom of the pack, and throw the cards violently against the door, when the nail will be driven in by the pressure of the other cards against its head, and the chosen card will be seen nailed to the door. The nail should be put through the face of the card, so that when the others fall on the floor, it remains facing the spectators.

To Ascertain the Number of Points on Three Unseen Cards.

In this amusement the ace counts eleven, the court cards ten each, and the others according to the number of the spots.

Ask any one to choose any three cards, and lay them on the table with their faces downwards. On each of these he must place as many as with the number of the card will make fifteen. He gives you the remaining cards, and when you have them in your hand, you count them over on the pretence of shuffling them, and by adding sixteen, you will have the number of points on the three cards.

For example, the spectator chooses a four, an eight, and a king. On the four he places eleven cards, on the eight seven, and on the king five. There will be six cards left. Add these six sixteen, and the result will be twenty-two, which is the number of points on the three cards, the king counting ten, added to the eight and the four.

The Three Jacks.

There is a trick often played called "the three jacks." A man will seemingly have three jacks on the top of the pack. He will put the three top cards, which you suppose to be jacks or aces, whichever he shows you, in various parts of the pack. He will then take one and put it near the bottom and another near the middle, and another higher up, and then let you cut the cards. He then offers to bet that they are all three together in some part of the pack, which he cannot fail of being, as he has three other cards on top of the jacks when he shows you their faces, which he disperses in their stead, not moving the jacks, and the cut only places them in the middle of the pack.

To Tell the Numbers on Two Unseen Cards.

As in the preceding trick, the ace counts eleven, and the court cards ten each. Let the person that chooses the two cards lay them on the table with their faces downward, and the

place on each as many as will make their number twenty-five. Take the remaining cards and count them, when they will be found to be just as many as the points in the two cards. For example, take an ace and a queen—i. e., eleven and ten—and lay them on the table. On the ace you must put fourteen cards and on the queen fifteen. There will be then fifteen cards in one heap and sixteen in the other; these added together make thirty-one cards; these subtracted from the number of cards in the pack—i. e., fifty-two—leave twenty-one, the joint number of the ace and the queen.

Cards Revealed by the Looking-Glass.

This is rather a joke than a feat of magic, but it will create some fun, and may be kept up for some time without being discovered. Take up your position on one side of the room, facing a good-sized mirror or chimney-glass. Make your audience stand or sit facing you, when they will, of course, have their backs to the glass. Offer the cards to be shuffled and cut. Take the top card and hold it up, with its back to you and its face to the audience. As it will be reflected in the mirror opposite you, you will have no difficulty in naming it, or any other card in like manner, till your audience either find you out, or have had enough of the trick.

Circle of Fourteen Cards.

To turn down fourteen cards which lie in a circle upon the table, observing to turn down only those cards at which you count the number seven. To do this you must bear in mind the card which you first turn down. Begin counting from any card from one to seven, and turn the seventh card down. Starting with this card, you again count from one to seven, and turn the seventh card down, etc. When you come to the card which you first turned down, you skip it, passing on to the next, and so on until all the cards are turned. This is a very entertaining trick.

Of Two Rows of Cards, to Tell the One Which Has Been Touched.

You lay two rows of cards upon the table six or eight in each row. You have arranged with an accomplice that the upper cards, counting from the left, signify days, the upper, hours. You now leave the room, requesting one of the company to touch a card. On returning, you step to the table and begin to look for the card, when, after a while, your accomplice cries out, as if in mockery, "Yes, you might look for it three days and never find it," if the touched card is the third card from the left in the upper row. You pay no attention,

however, to his remark, but continue to search. At last you apparently lose your temper, and mix the cards together, exclaiming, "The cards are false to-day!" Then you reflect again, shuffle the cards, place them in two rows, and after some hesitation, point out the touched card.

Card Named Without Being Seen.

When shuffling the pack cast a glance at the bottom card, say the ace of spades. Lay out the pack in as many heaps as you like, noting where that one is laid which contains that bottom card. Ask any one to take up the top card of any heap, look at it, and replace it. You then gather up the heaps apparently by chance, but you take care to put the heap containing the bottom card upon the card which has been chosen. You then give any one the cards to cut, and on counting them over, the card that immediately follows the ace of spades is the card chosen. If by any accident the two cards should be separated when cut, the upper card of the pack is the chosen one and can be picked out with seeming care.

AMUSING EXPERIMENTS.

Floating Needles.—Fill a cup with water, gently lay on its surface small, fine needles, and they will float.

Electricity.—Two lumps of sugar rubbed together in the dark produce distinct flashes of light; and if a lump of sugar be broken, similar phosphorescence is visible.

More than Full.—Fill a glass to the brim with water, and you may add to it spirits of wine without causing the water to overflow, as the spirits will enter into the pores of the water.

Burning Glasses of Ice.—A lens can be made of pure ice, free from salts and air-bubbles, by which the collection of sun rays will kindle gunpowder.

Freezing with Liquid.—Ether poured upon a glass tube, in a thin stream, will evaporate and cool it to such a degree that water contained in it may be frozen.

Boil Water on the Surface of Ice.—Freeze some water in the bottom of a long glass tube. Pour water into the ice, and without handling the part containing the ice, hold the tube diagonally over a lamp flame.

Balanced Stick.—Obtain a piece of wood about eight inches in length and half an inch thick; affix to its upper end the blades of two penknives, one on each side. Carefully place the lower end of the stick on the point of your forefinger, when it will retain its position without falling.

How to Put an Egg into a Small-Necked Bottle.—By steeping an egg in vinegar for some time it can be made pliable enough to be stuffed into a bottle. Then restore the egg to its natural shape by pouring water into the bottle.

To Make Water Freeze by the Fireside.—Set a quart pot upon a stool before the fire, throwing a little water upon the stool first; then put a handful of snow into the pot, having privately conveyed into it a handful of salt; stir it about for eight or nine minutes with a short stick, and the congelation will be effected.

Artificial Fire Balls.—Put thirty grains of phosphorus into a bottle which contains three or four ounces of water. Place the vessel over a lamp and give it a boiling heat. Balls of fire will soon be seen to issue from the water, after the manner of an artificial firework, attended with the most beautiful coruscations.

The Invisible Visible.—To make an object which is too near to be distinctly perceived to be seen in a distinct manner without the interposition of any glass, make a hole in a card with a needle, and without changing the place of the eye or the object, look through the hole at the object, and it will be seen distinctly and considerably magnified.

The Balanced Egg.—Upon a perfectly level table lay a looking-glass. Take a fresh egg and shake it for some time, so as to thoroughly incorporate the yolk and the white. Then carefully and steadily proceed to balance it upon its end. It will remain upright upon the mirror, an impossibility were the egg in its natural state.

To Make Fire-proof Paper.—To accomplish this simple feat, you must previously dip a sheet of paper in a strong solution of alum water, and when dry repeat the process two or three times, when, as soon as again dry, you may put it into the flame of a candle, and it will not burn. Of course you must keep your friends ignorant of the process your sheet of paper has undergone, or it will cause no surprise.

A Paper Kettle.—Water may be boiled in paper. Make a little box of legal cap, put some water in it and expose it hung up by four threads over a spirit lamp. The water will soon commence to boil and the paper will not burn, because all the heat is employed in changing the temperature of the water from cold to hot. Let the water now be removed and pieces of tin substituted, and the latter will soon be found melted within its paper receptacle.

To Make a Ring Hang by a Burned Thread.—Tie a small ring to a short thread, soaked in common salt water. Being lighted, the thread will burn to ashes and still retain the ring.

Artificial Lightning.—Provide a tin tube that is larger at one end than it is at the other, and in which there are several holes. Fill this tube with powdered resin, and when it is shaken over the flame of a torch, the reflection will produce the exact appearance of lightning.

To Make an Egg Tumble.—Put a pennyworth of quicksilver into a quill and seal it at both ends with wax; then boil an egg hard, and as soon as you take it out of the water put your quill through a small hole in the narrow end, put the egg on the table and it will tumble about.

To Make Liquid Steel.—Heat a piece of steel in the fire to redness; take it out with one hand with a pair of pincers, then with the other hand present a piece of stick sulphur to the steel; as soon as they touch you will perceive the steel flow like a liquid.

How to Cut Glass.—Having privately dipped a thread in sulphur, wrap it around the part of the glass you wish to cut, then set fire to it, and by immersing it smartly with cold water it will immediately cut in the way required. This may cause a good deal of curiosity, and is likewise very useful on some occasions. *

To Suspend a Needle in the Air.—Place a magnet on a stand to raise a little above the table; then bring a small sewing needle, containing a thread, within a little distance of the magnet, keeping hold of the thread to prevent the needle from attaching itself to the magnet. The needle, in endeavoring to fly to the magnet, and being prevented by the thread, will remain curiously suspended in the air.

To Melt Lead in a Piece of Paper.—Wrap up a very smooth ball of lead in a piece of paper, taking care that there be no wrinkles in it, and that it be everywhere in contact with the ball; if it be held in this state over the flame of a taper, the lead will be melted without the paper being burnt. The lead, indeed, when once fused, will not fail in a short time to pierce the paper and run through.

The Pneumatic Bottle.—Into a four-ounce bottle put an ounce of water; in the cork seal in wax a glass tube, which shall reach a little below the water inside, and cork it up airtight. On plunging the bottle into hot water, or holding it to heat, the water will be driven by the air within up the tube.

Charcoal in Sugar.—Put into a glass a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, and mix it into a thin paste with a little water, and rather more than its bulk of sulphuric acid; stir the mixture together, the sugar will soon blacken, froth up, and shoot like a cauliflower out of the glass; and during the separation of the charcoal a large quantity of steam will also be evolved.

The Magic Whirlpool.—Fill a glass tumbler with water, throw upon its surface a few fragments or thin shaving of camphor, and they will instantly begin to move and acquire a motion both progressive and rotary, which will continue for a considerable time. If the water be touched with any greasy substance, the floating particles will dart back, and, as if by a stroke of magic, be instantly deprived of their motion and vivacity.

To Unite Broken Glass Tubes.—Heat the ends which are meant to be joined in the flame of a lamp, and then bring them into contact, and turn them round in opposite directions with a screwing motion, in order to join them completely. There will now be a thickened ring of glass at the joining; if it is desired to be removed, one end of the tube must be sealed, and the glass being completely softened by heat, blow into the open end and gently pull the tube until the ring disappears, and the whole tube becomes equally cylindrical.

Muslin that Will Not Burn.—Muslin, as is well known, is highly inflammable, and still muslin may be brought into contact with live coals without being consumed. Take a piece of highly-polished metal, a copper sphere, for example, and bind the muslin on it as tightly as possible; then lay on it some coals at a white heat, blowing them and keeping them aglow. The muslin will not be scorched. The reason of this is that the metal on which the muslin is bound is a good conductor of the heat, which passes entirely into the metal, leaving the fabric uninjured.

FLIRTATIONS.

CLOVE FLIRTATION.

Holding the tips downward—I wish to be acquainted. Twirling around the fingers—We are watched. On the right hand with naked thumb exposed—Kiss me. On the left hand with thumb exposed—Do you love me? Using as a fan—Introduce me to your company. Smoothing them gently—I wish I were with you. Holding loosely in left hand—I am satisfied. Holding loosely in right hand—Be contented. Biting tips—I wish to be rid of you. Folding carefully—Get rid of your company. Striking over hand—I am

displeased. Drawing half way on left hand—Indifference. Clenching (rolled up) in right hand—No. Striking over shoulder—Follow me. Tossing up gently—I am engaged. Turning them inside out—I hate you. Tapping the chin—I love another. Putting them away—I am vexed. Dropping one of them—Yes. Dropping both of them—I love you.

HANDKERCHIEF FLIRTATION.

Drawing across the lips—Desirous of an acquaintance. Drawing across the eyes—I am sorry. Dropping—We will be friends. Twirling in both hands—Indifference. Taking it by the centre—You are too willing. Drawing across cheek—I love you. Drawing through hand—I hate you. Resting on right cheek—Yes. Resting on left cheek—No. Twisting in left hand—I wish to get rid of you. Twisting in right hand—I love another. Folding it—I wish to speak with you. Over the shoulder—Follow me. Opposite corners in both hands—Wait for me. Drawing across the forehead—We are watched. Placing on right ear—You have changed. Letting it remain on the eyes—You are cruel. Winding around the forefinger—I am engaged. Winding around the third finger—I am married. Putting it in the pocket—No more at present.

FAN FLIRTATION.

Carrying in right hand in front of face—Follow me. Carrying in left hand in front of face—I wish to be acquainted. Placing on right ear—You have changed. Twirling in left hand—I wish to get rid of you. Drawing across forehead—We are watched. Carrying in right hand—You are too willing. Twirling in right hand—I love another. Closing—I wish to speak with you. Drawing across the eyes—I am sorry. Resting on right cheek—Yes. Resting on left cheek—No. Open and shut—You are cruel. Dropping—We will be friends. Fanning slowly—I am married. Fanning quickly—I am engaged. Handle to lips—Kiss me. Shut—You have changed. Open wide—Wait for me. Drawing through hand—I hate you. Drawing across cheek—I love you.

PARASOL FLIRTATION.

Carrying elevated in right hand—You are too willing. Carrying elevated in left hand—Desiring acquaintance. Carrying closed in right hand by the side—Follow me. Carrying closed in left hand by the side—Meet on first crossing. Swinging to and fro by handle on right side—I am married. Swinging to and fro by handle on left side—I am engaged. Striking on hand—I am much displeased. Tapping chin gently—I love another. Using as fan—Introduce me to you

company. Twirling it around—We are watched. Carrying over right shoulder—You may speak to me. Carrying over left shoulder—You are cruel. Carrying in front—No more at present. Closing—I wish to speak to you. Folding—Get rid of your company. Resting on the right cheek—Yes. Resting on the left cheek—No. Handle to lips—Kiss me. End of tips to lips—Do you love? Dropping—I love you,

WHIP FLIRTATION.

Holding stock in left hand and lash in right—Desirous of an acquaintance. Holding the same and placing centre against the waist—I am sorry. Holding in left hand by centre—Will you bathe with me? Lash in right hand, stock down—I love you. Same in left hand—I hate you. Taking in both hands by centre—I love another. In centre, hands crossed—We are watched. Right hand in centre, left on lash—Yes. Left hand in centre, right on lash—No. Butt against right eye—I am engaged. Against the left eye—I am married. Holding it with the left hand against the right shoulder—Follow me. In right hand against left shoulder—Wait for me. End in each hand, centre bent down—You are cruel. Same with centre up—You are too willing. Winding lash around forefinger—Repeat your last signal.

PENCIL FLIRTATION.

Placing it on right ear—You are chafed. Twirling in left hand—I wish to get rid of you. Drawing across the forehead—We are watched. Drawing through the hand—I hate you. Drawing across the cheek—I love you. End of pencil to lips—Kiss me. Dropping it—We will be friends. Letting it rest on the right cheek—Yes. Letting it rest on the left cheek—No. Drawing across the eyes—I am sorry. Twirling in right hand—I love another. Holding in left hand in front of face—I wish to be acquainted. Holding in right hand in front of face—Follow me. Placing it on right shoulder—You may speak to me. Placing it on left shoulder—I wish to speak to you. Touching right eye—I am engaged. Touching left eye—I am married. Holding between the teeth—You are too willing. Striking on the hand—You are cruel.

HAT FLIRTATION.

Wearing the hat squarely on the head—I love you madly. Tipping it over the right ear—My little brother has the measles. Pulling it over the eyes—You must not recognize me. Wearing it on the back of the head—Ta, ta; awfully awful. Taking it off and brushing it the wrong way—My heart is busted. Holding it out in the right hand—Lend me a quar.

ter. Leaving it with your uncle—Have been to a church fair. Throwing it at a policeman—I love your sister. Using it as a fan—Come and see my aunt. Carrying a brick in it—Your cruelty is killing me. Kicking it upstairs—Is the old man around? Kicking it downstairs—Where is your mother? Kicking it across the street—I am engaged. Hanging it on the right elbow—Will call to-night. Hanging it on left elbow—Am badly left. Putting it on the ground and sitting on it—Farewell forever.

POSTAGE-STAMP FLIRTATION.

Upside down on left corner—I love you. Same corner crosswise—My heart is another's. Straight up and down—Good-bye, sweetheart. Upside down on right corner—Write no more. In centre, at top—Yes. Opposite, at bottom—No. On right-hand corner, at right angle—Do you love me? In left-hand corner—I hate you. Top corner at the right—I wish your friendship. Bottom corner at the left—I seek your acquaintance. On line with surname—Accept my love. The same upside down—I am engaged. At right angle, same place—I long to see you. In middle, at right-hand edge—Write immediately.

CIGAR FLIRTATION.

Biting the end off—Desiring acquaintance. Taking a smell of the cigar—Wait for me. Smoke slow—Follow me. Smoke fast—You are too willing. Blowing smoke to the left—I would I were with thee. Blowing smoke to the right—To-night. Blowing smoke upward—I am sorry. Blowing smoke downward—I love you. Blowing smoke straight—Are you engaged for the night? Rolling cigar between forefinger and thumb—Yes. Rolling in both hands—No. Knocking the ashes off—I don't understand. Breaking cigar—I wish to speak with you. Throwing it away—We are watched. Lighting another—Let's go.

EYE FLIRTATION.

Winking the right eye—I love you. Winking the left eye—I hate you. Winking both eyes—Yes. Winking both eyes at once—We are watched. Winking right eye twice—I am engaged. Winking left eye twice—I am married. Dropping the eyelids—May I kiss you? Raising the eyebrows—Kiss me. Closing left eye slowly—Try to love me. Closing right eye slowly—You are beautiful. Covering both eyes with both hands—Bye, bye. Placing right forefinger to the right eye—Do you love me? Left forefinger to the left eye—May I see you home? Placing right forefinger to the left

eye—You are handsome. Placing left third finger to the left eye—So are you. Placing right little finger to the right eye—Aren't you ashamed?

DINING-TABLE SIGNALING.

Drawing a napkin or handkerchief through the hand—I desire to converse by signal with you. Holding it up by the corners—Is it agreeable? Playing with fork—I have something to tell you. Holding up the knife and fork in each hand—When can I see you? Laying both together at left of plate—After meal. Clenching right hand on table—Tonight. Napkin held with three fingers—Yes. Held with two fingers—No. Holding napkin to chin with forefinger to mouth—Cease signaling. Standing knife and fork thus, A—Can I meet you? Balancing fork on edge of cup—Are you engaged to-night? Striking fork with knife—I shall go out. Balancing fork on knife—Meet me. Placing knife over the glass—Will you be alone? Stirring spoon in cup slowly—Will you be late? Slapping the ear as if brushing away a fly—I don't understand.

WINDOW SIGNALING.

Open right hand to side of face—I greet you. Forefinger of left hand on chin—I desire an acquaintance. Forefinger of right hand—Favorable. Three fingers of the right hand moved up and down—Yes. Two fingers of right hand (the same)—No. Open hand on the forehead—I am a stranger. Kissing the fingers of the left hand—I love you. Both hands clasped—I am engaged. Two little fingers locked—I am at leisure. Arms folded across breast—I would I were you. Forefinger of right hand over mouth—Warning to cease signaling. Left hand clenched as fist—To-night. Both hands clenched as fists—To-morrow. Both hands clenched and taking one away—To-morrow night. Taking both hands away—This evening.

HOW TO KISS A LADY.

The gentleman must be taller than the lady he intends to kiss. Take her right hand in yours and draw her gently to you; pass your left hand over her right shoulder, diagonally down across her back, under her left arm; press her to your bosom. at the same time she will throw her head back, and you have nothing else to do but to lean a little forward and press your lips to hers, and then the thing is done.

Don't make a noise over it, as if you were firing off shooting crackers, nor pounce upon it like a hungry hawk upon an innocent dove; but gently fold the damsel in your arms

without smashing her standing-collar or spoiling her curls and by a sweet pressure upon her mouth revel in the blissfulness of your situation, without smacking your lips on it, as you would over a glass of lager beer.

N. B.—Ladies should see that these rules are strictly observed.

LOVER'S TELEGRAPH.

If a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he be engaged, he wears it on the second finger; if married, on the third finger; and on the fourth finger if he never intends to get married. When a gentleman presents a fan, flower or trinket to a lady with the left hand, this, on his part, is an overture of regard; should she receive it with the left hand, it is considered as acceptance of his esteem; but with the right hand, it is a refusal of the offer. Thus, by a few simple tokens explained by rule, the passion of love is expressed; and through the medium of the telegraph the most timid and diffident man may, without difficulty, communicate his sentiments of regard to a lady, and, in case his offer be refused, he will avoid the feeling of mortification that an explicit refusal usually entails.

JOKES, CONUNDRUMS AND RIDDLES.

"Ikey, there is a customer in the store who wants a blue suit—change the skylights."

Isaac Rosenzki went to Europe last Summer; he had a gold watch worth two hundred dollars; the ship commenced to sink, and he tried to sell the watch for a dollar and a half

Employer—"Vot's dot? Didn't I raise your salary a vink ago?"

Office-boy—"It vas more as six months ago."

Employer—"Vell, you t'ink I must gif you more vage efery time I make an assignment?"

What do you think of my brnnder? Last night he had de nightmare, and at six o'clock this morning he found himself in a graveyard, leaning on two headstones. He opened his eyes and said: "This must be de day of Ressurrection, and I am the first one up."

Ikey Isaacson (reciting)—"In der bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as fail."

Isaacson (father)—"Vat is dot you say? Vere vould there be any profit in business if there was no failure. Ikey, forget it. You pain your fodder mit such wicked vords."

It was on the St. Louis limited, the conductor came through the train in his usual magnificence and demanded the tickets of the passengers. A "Knight of the Grip," with more than pronounced Hebraistic features, handed him a mileage ticket (scalpers).

The conductor looked at it, read the signature, and said: "Look here, your name ain't McGinnis!"

"Yes, it is, replied the Hebrew."

"How do you make that out? You look like a Jew."

"Keep it quiet, mein friendt; my mudder vas a vidow and she married an Irishman."

"Vat's de matter, Isaac?"

"Don't mention it, Ezra, I'm a dinkey-dink. Dat's vot I am."

"Vell, vat's you cryin' about?"

"I insured my brick-yard for five thousand dollars, and not a dam brick burned, and it cost me four dollars and a halluf for kerosene to make it a sure thing."

Goldstein—"What for, Ikey, you make all does flourishes?"

Ikey—"De writing teacher told me to."

Goldstein—"Dot writing teacher was a fool. Don't you know dat ink costs money? You stop does flourishes."

A gentleman, sitting in a cafe, saw a Hebrew acquaintance sitting at a far-off table, and, to attract his attention, called him by name, "Einstein!"

A frantic rush was made by all the waiters in the cafe, prepared to fill what they supposed to be an order for beer.

"My grandfather hasn't had his hair cut for ten years," remarked Twynn.

"Bald, I suppose," replied Triplett, with the air of one who is not to be caught so easily.

"No; dead."

Levi—"Rebecca, before you start for Europe ve vill put your jewelry a safe deposit vault in."

Rebecca—"But I want to wear my chewelry dot steamer on."

Levi—"Humbug? Suppose you gets drowned and your body was not recovered,"

Mrs. Hockstein—"It vos Able's birthday, Aaron. Vat ve gif him?"

Mr. Hockstein—"Wash ohf a vindowpane, und let him look oud und see der trolley cars go py."

Goldfogle—"Abe, vot you tink ohf dot new discovery?"

Abe Hackmeyer—"A new discovery! Ask me agafat is id?"

Goldfogle—"Smokeless kerosene oil."

Abe Hockmeyer—"Sufferin' R-rebecca! Vat a blessifor our people."

Where does all the snuff go to? No one nose.

Why is B like a fire? Because it makes oil boil.

Why was Eve made? For Adam's express company.

What was the first scene at the Chicago fire? Kerosene

When has a man four hands? When he doubles his fist

When does a man weigh the most? When he's the heavie

Where did you go on your twelfth birthday? Into yo
thirteenth year.

Why is a turnpike like a dead dog's tail? Because it str
a waggin'.

Why are apples like printers' types? Because they s
often pi(e).

On what day of the year do women talk the least? On t
shortest day.

When is a bonnet not a bonnet? When it becomes a prel
woman.

Why is a good husband like dough? Because a wom
needs him.

What did Queen Elizabeth take her pills in? In cid
(inside her).

What is most like a horse's foot? A mare's foot.

What kind of a hen lays the longest? A dead hen.

What is smaller than an ant's mouth? What goes in it.

What table has not a leg to stand upon? The multiple
tion table.

Why is the letter A like 12 o'clock? Because it's the m
dle of day.

What part of a fish weighs the most? The scales.

What should a clergyman preach about? About half
hour.

Where did Noah strike the first nail in the ark? On t
head.

How many sides has a pitcher? Two, inside and outside

Why is the letter K like a pig's tail? Because it's at the end of pork.

Why do we buy clothes? Because we cannot get them for nothing.

Why is a miner like a boatman? Because he handles the ore (oar).

Why is a man who runs in debt like a clock? He goes on tick.

Why is a slanderer like a bug? He is a back-biter.

Why is a drawn tooth like a thing forgot? It is out of the head.

Why is a handsome woman like bread? She is often toasted.

Why must a fisherman be very wealthy? Because his is all net profit.

Why is your eye like a man being flogged? It is under the lash.

What is black, white, and red all over? A newspaper.

Why is a defeated army like wool? Because its worsted.

When is a baby not a baby? When it's a little bare.

Why do little birds in their nests agree? For fear of falling out.

Why is grass like a mouse? Because the cattle eat it (cat'll eat it).

When is a girl like a mirror? When she's a good-looking (g)lass.

When are volunteers not soldiers? When they are mustered.

Why is a jailor like a musician? He fingers the keys.

Why is an unbound book like a lady in bed? It is in sheets.

What does a stone become in water? Wet.

Why is a man who never makes a wager as bad as a gambler? Because he's no better.

Why is a person reading these conundrums like a man condemned to undergo a military execution? Because he is pretty sure to be riddled to death.

Why are riddles which cannot be answered like a man disappointed by his visitors? Because there is a host put out and not one guest (guessed).

Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree? Because it farthest from the bark.

Why is a washerwoman like Saturday? Because she brings in the clothes (close) of the week.

Why does the sun rise in the east? Because the (y)ea makes everything rise.

Why is there no such thing as a whole day? Because every day begins by breaking.

When did Moses sleep five in a bed? When he slept with his fore fathers.

A man bought two fishes; and when he got home, he found he had three. He had two—and one smelt.

What question is that to which you must answer ye? What does y-e-s spell.

If you go for ten cents worth of sharp, long, tin tacks, what do you want them for? For ten cents.

When a boy falls into the water, what is the first thing he does? He gets wet.

If a bear went into a dry-goods store, what would he want? Muzzlin (muslin).

Why is Ireland the richest of countries? Because her capital is always Dublin.

When the clock strikes thirteen, what time is it? Time for the clock to be fixed.

Why does a chicken cross over the street in the mud? To get on the other side.

What is that word of five letters of which only one remains when you take away two? Stone.

How many sticks go to the building of a crow's nest? None; they are all carried.

Which is the heaviest, a pound of feathers or a pound of lead? No difference.

If a man met a crying pig, what animal would he call him? Pork you pine.

Why does opening a letter resemble a strange way of entering a room? Because it is breaking through the seal.

Why is the letter S like a furnace in a battery? Because it makes hot shot.

What is that which is often brought to the table, cut, but never eaten? A pack of cards.

"My mother-in-law is nearly sixty years old."

"That's nothing. If mine lives long enough she'll be a hundred and sixty."

"Are you still following the races?"

"Yes, but if I ever catch up with them I'm going to quit."

"There was a fight at our baker shop."

"What caused it?"

"A stale loaf of bread got fresh."

"Do you know my brother?"

"Which one, the one with the smooth face?"

"No, the one with the hair lip. Well, he attempted to beat his wife last night, and two policemen rushed in just in time to prevent murder."

"Horrible! Did they take him to jail?"

"No, to a hospital."

"Brown has seen many a man in a tight place."

"What is he, a pawnbroker?"

"No, he's a bar-tender."

"Who is that woman you tipped your hat to this morning?"

"Ah, my boy, I owe a great deal to her."

"Oh, your mother?"

"No, my washwoman."

"Why does your wife use that pretty bathing suit?"

"Just as a matter of form. They'd arrest her, you know, if she went in without it."

"Does your wife miss you much?"

"No, she can throw as straight as I can."

"How is your farm this year?"

"A failure. My potatoes had no eyes and they couldn't see to grow."

"I think I'll celebrate my golden wedding to-morrow."

"Why, you must be crazy! You've only been married a little over a year."

"I can hardly believe it! It seems like fifty."

"Did you ever see a pig wash?"

"No, but I saw pig iron."

"Say, what kind of a race was that you and your wife had?"

"Race?" Why, we didn't have any race."

"Now, that's funny. The neighbors told me that you beat her."

We have a cow and she doesn't give any milk. We take it away from her.

"Is your wife a victim of bargain days?"

"No, I'm the victim. She seems to enjoy them."

"Horrible fire in the shoe factory."

"Any lives lost?"

"A thousand souls (soles)."

"Do you think there is any danger in going up in a balloon?"

"Not half as much as there is in coming down."

This is the finish of an Irishman,
He was democratic and pushed the can.

"A scoundrel insulted my wife and I walked five miles through a blinding snow-storm to his home so that I could give him a thrashing."

"My! but what a distance to walk to thrash a man. Did you walk back?"

"No, I rode back in an ambulance."

"Is your sister ever out of temper?"

"I should say not. She's got it to give away."

"Where do you think I got this collar?"

"Where?"

"Around my neck."

"I've got a lot of money in England and I don't know how to get it over here."

"Well, just sit down and think it over."

Get onto the grave of Cornelius Mack,
Who croaked himself on a railroad track.

A man with a noisy dog calls him "Tree," because all the bark is on the outside.

"When I marry, I'll marry a candy woman."

"Why?"

"Well, if I don't like her I can lick her."

"How does your brother like the job of running an elevator?"

"Oh, he's taken up with it."

A Chinaman is the greatest curiosity in the world because he has a head and tail on the same end.

"What did you get that bronze medal for?"

"For singing."

"What did you get the gold one for?"

"For quitting."

A woman got on a car with a baby. I began to look at it and she said, "Rubber." I said, "Is that so? I thought it was real."

"What did the doctor do after he pulled your teeth?"
"He pulled my leg."

There was a young girl from Weehawken,
From morning till night she'd be talkin';
A slip of her tongue one day punctured her lung,
At her tomb-stone now they are gawkin'.

I asked a lady once if she would give a bite to me,
She kindly turned her dog loose, and he gave me two or three.

Jack and Jill went up the hill, to ride down on their sled:
A trolley car was passing, and now Jack and Jill are dead.

A girl, a quarrel, a room, some gas;
A hearse, a funeral, a hole, some grass.

Of all the luxuries of life there's one above all other;
'Tis when a man gets married to a girl that has no mother.

There was an old bum in a bar-room;
He sat there all day and got loaded;
The bartender threw him out in the street,
And then this old bum—exploded.

My wife said dresses were so high,
That she could buy but seldom;
I said it was not the dresses' fault,
'Twas the way the women held 'em.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,"
A friend of mine wrote in a letter.
What he says may be true, but between you and me,
A bird in the stomach is better.

A lock of hair will oft bring
Sweet memories like a flush,
And it brings up more than memories,
If you find it in the hash.

We went into a restaurant, myself and Mary Drew;
Mary had a little lamb, and I had Irish stew.

They met by chance, they'll never meet again I vow.
'Twas sad the meeting of the two—a freight train and a cow.

My girl came clean from Pittsburg,
Just to see the Buff'lo fair:
They said it was the first time
Any one came clean from there.

Did you ever see an apple that's a pair?
 Did you ever see a banana not a peach?
 Did you ever see an heirloom with air,
 Or a sucker talking numbers to a leech?

The silvery moon was shining in the distant golden West;
 But I didn't have a nickel in my trousers, coat or vest.

In the East, West, North and South,
 A dentist lives from hand to mouth.

A pretty girl, a crowded car,
 Please take my seat, and there you are.
 A crowded car, a woman plain,
 She stands, and there you are again.

I went to church last Sunday,
 With my sweetheart, Nellie Germon,
 The hat she wore it was so loud,
 I couldn't hear the sermon.

"How do you like codfish balls?" I said to sister Jenny;
 "Well, really May, I couldn't say, I have never been to any."

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
 I took a ride on a trolley car,
 The trolley car ran off the track,
 I wish I had my nickel back.

Little Willie had a monkey on a painted stick.
 He sucked the paint all off one day and it made Willie sick

One swallow makes a Summer!
 Course not, you foolish thing.
 But I've seen many a time
 When a lot of frogs make a Spring.

Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow,
 At least that's what some poets said many years ago;
 Now Mary has a little bike and skirts too short by half,
 And everywhere that Mary goes you're sure to see her calf.

See the little bumble-bee, to its busy hum, oh, listen!
 Don't go near the bumble-bee or he'll spoil your disposition.

Willie loved the trolley cars,
 Each day he loved them more,
 But one humped into him last week,
 Now there's crape on Willie's door.

"Do you play golf?"

"Yes. I went four miles to-day after a ball."

"Are the saloons so far apart?"

Old lady (at a ball game)—“Why do they call that a fowl? I don't see any feathers.”

O'Riley—“No, ma'am. It's a picked nine.”

Max—“I know a girl that got a pearl out of an oyster.”

Gas—“That's nothing; my sister got a diamond necklace out of a lobster.”

Sadie—“Why is a humble bee like a counterfeit dollar?”

Herbert—“I don't know; why is it?”

Sadie—“Because it's a humbug.”

It was agreed between two Jews that whichever died first was to have \$5,000 put into his coffin by the other. Epstein died and Cohen put in a check.

Two Jews (in a street car). First Jew—“I vill nefer go py Far Rockaway agen fer de Summer. Noding but Irish everywhere.”

Second Jew—“It's de same at Saratoga. Abey, it's alive mit Irish. I wish I could go vere dere vas no Irish.”

Mrs. Clancy (on the opposite seat)—“Yez can both go to h—l, y'll find no Irish there.”

Rules for Central Park—“Couples making love will beware of the rubber plant.” “While driving through the park, don't speak to your horses; they carry tales.” “All the animals are not in cages; there are some dandelions on the lawn.”

Dr. Park—“My mission is saving girls.”

Flyboy—“Save a couple for me, parson.”

Mrs. Kelly—“Is your daughter a finished musician?”

Mrs. Riley—“Not yet, but the neighbors are making threats.”

Box—“Did you see any sights when you were on the Bowery to-day?”

Cox—“Certainly. I hadn't gone a block before I met your wife.”

Miss Cline—“When Mrs. Riley died she left \$40,000 sewed up in her bustle.”

Mr. Pastor—“Dear me! That's a lot of money to leave behind.”

I sent my girl a present of a bathing suit the other day. You have no idea how surprised she was when she opened the envelope.

Bride—“Do you remember those cigars I gave you on your birthday?”

Groom—“Not if I can help it.”

"What must a man be that he shall be buried with military honors?"

"He must be a captain."

"Then I lose the bet."

"What did you bet?"

"I bet he must be dead."

"I'm the champion long-distance cornet player. I entered a contest once and I played 'Annie Laurie' for three weeks."

"Did you win?"

"No. My opponent played Sousa's 'Stars and Stripes Forever.'"

"Waiter, what have you to eat?"

"Well, I've got pigs' feet and——"

"Stop! Stop! Don't tell me your misfortunes; I want to know what you have to eat."

"Did you go into any of the New York restaurants?"

"No. I got into what I thought was one and I heard a feller call fer Saratoga chips and I knew 'twas a gambling den and got out quick."

Cohen—"I always fold my money up and put it in my pocketbook and when I take it out, I find it increases. Be sure and always double your money, Rosinski."

Ain't it funny that the best time to catch soft water is when it is raining hard.

"Have you ever met my sister Louisa?"

"Yes. She's rather stout, isn't she?"

"I have another at home—Lena."

"You know Fatty Thompson, the butcher. What do you suppose he weighs?"

"I don't know; what does he weigh?"

"Meat."

The idea of talking about having policemen vaccinated. Leave them alone. They'll never catch anything.

"I saw a big rat in my cook-stove, and when I went for my revolver he ran out."

"Did you shoot him?"

"No. He was out of my range."

"Do you believe that people follow the same occupation in the next world that they do on earth?"

"My mother-in-law won't. She makes ice cream."

"Where's your sister?"

"Over in London, living high. Where is yours?"

"Over in Proctor's living pictures."

"If the devil should lose his tail, where would he go to get another one?"

"To a liquor store where they retail spirits."

"Give me booze," said Frayed Freddie with dignity. "I ain't no respect for water since I seen a sign in the suburbs that said 'Water Works.'"

The other day my wife was very sick and I sent for a doctor. He said "the best thing you can do is to send her to a warmer climate." I went into the woodshed, got the axe, and handing it to him said: "You hit her, Doc, I haven't got the nerve."

They say corporations have no souls.

How about the shoe trust?

Which are the oldest States in the Union?

The Southern States; because they are so old they are for cotton.

A street car ran into a butcher's wagon the other day and knocked the tripe out of it.

"If you should die, what would you do with your body?"

"I don't know."

"I'd sell mine to a medical student."

"Then you'd be giving yourself dead away."

"Do you know the difference between capital and labor?"

"No."

"Well, if I loaned you twenty-five cents, that would be capital. If I tried to get it back, that would be labor."

"If you were about to learn a trade, which trade would you prefer?"

"I'd like to be a carpenter."

"Why?"

"Then I'd nail everything I'd see."

As I was coming out of a hen-coop to-day (I had been stealing eggs), I heard the chicken say to the rooster, "That's the man I've been laying for!"

A wheel ran off a wagon to-day. I picked the wheel up and it spoke.

"If you wanted a cigarette, how would you get it without paying for it?"

"I don't know. How would you get it without paying for it?"

"Eat a cigar, and then you would have a cigar-eat."

How many shirts can I get out of a yard?

That depends on whose yard I get into.

I was at the track to-day, Percy, and there was a horse down there with the itch. He came up to the post and they scratched him.

How do they serve lobsters at Shanley's?

They throw them out.

What is it they have in Brooklyn that they haven't got in New York?

The other end of Brooklyn Bridge.

"Who was the first one that came from the ark when it landed?"

"Noah."

"You are wrong. Don't the Good Book tell us that Noah came forth. So there must have been three ahead of him."

You say you lead a dog's life?

Yes, sir, I'm a dime-museum barker.

"Where are you working now?"

"I am working down in a match factory."

"How is the business?"

"Light."

"There's a school in Europe where only Noblemen's sons are admitted."

"A sort of knight school, I suppose."

"I saw twenty people get up and leave the table to-day?"

"What for?"

"They were through eating."

"My boy, you shouldn't drink the way you do."

"I wish you would show me a new way."

Harold—"Do you know there's a woman in the moon?"

Percy—"How did you find that out?"

Harold—"A sailor told me."

Percy—"How does a sailor know?"

Harold—"Hasn't he been to sea?"

They're selling birds over in the drug store. I just went over and got a swallow.

"I was down to the river to-day, and saw a lemon floating round on the water. I saw the lemon sinking and threw a rope to it."

"What did you do that for?"

"Just to give the lemon-ade."

"I want to telephone to a friend of mine to-day."

"Get out! You couldn't tel-e-phon if you should see one."

I left my watch upstairs to-day and it run down."

- Uneasy lies the head that tells a good many of them.
There are no rounds of drinks in the ladder of success.
Sweetness long drawn out—The music of an accordion.
The man that digs ditches gets spade well for his work.
A keg is like a sick animal, because it is a little bear ill.
Tobacco-leaves—The cigar stubs that are thrown away.
The ship that has two mates and no captain—Courtship.
The original fall style happened in the Garden of Eden.
Jones calls his dog Hickory, because he has a rough bark.
Taking the cents of the meeting—passing around the hat.
All men are not homeless, but some are home less than others.
A swallow may not make a Summer, but a frog makes a Spring.
No woman can lace herself so tight as a man can drink himself.
The letter D is truly an old salt—been following the C for years.
The most remarkable flight on record was when the chimney flew.
Billiards must be an easy game, for it's mostly done on cushions.
The best telephone bell—The hello girl at the other end of the line.
A goose is an inoffensive fowl, and yet everybody gets down on her.
A milk-shake—When a cow is tossed from the track by a locomotive.
A parting glass—The maiden's final look in the mirror at her hat.
Spices are not, as a rule, noisy, but you have all heard the gingersnaps.
It is the undertakers that never fail to carry out what they undertake.
The economical baby puts its toes in its mouth to make both ends meet.
Some shoemakers are notoriously long-lived—the lasters, for instance.

Financial Views--Looking through a broker's window at the cash inside.

How to get fat--Go to the butcher shop and purchase it by the pound.

Let the play be ever so mirthful, theatre audiences are generally found in tiers.

A doctor's report would properly come under the head of the news of the weak.

There's nothing boisterous about the love for whiskey--it's a still affection.

'Tis unfair to take advantage of a man without front teeth, by calling him a back-biter.

When the farmer puts a porcelain egg under the hen, is he setting a good egg sample?

The difference between a woman and an umbrella is, that you can shut up an umbrella.

In art matters the education of eye, of course, includes the proper treatment of the pupils.

We never knew a person to eat ordinary lumber, but we have known them to dine on shipboard.

"What did you pay for that handkerchief?"

"I paid ten dollars for it."

"That's too much money to blow in."

"Did he actually dare to steal a kiss from you?"

"Yes; but I made him put it back."

"Yes, the two of them got full of hard cider and had a fight. You ought to have seen it."

"Oh, I can see a cider-mill any day."

A Michigan minister closed his remarks at a funeral by saying: "An opportunity will now be given to pass around the bier." He meant all right.

"We're going to have a big blow-out up at our house tomorrow."

"You are?"

"Yes, I'm going to blow out the gas."

"I saw some delicious apples growing on a tree this morning. I couldn't reach them, and asked the lady of the house if she would let me take a step-ladder."

"Did she give it to you?"

"No; she gave me a stare."

EPITAPHS.

This marks the grave of Ikey Rosinski,
Since Ikey died he's been dead ever sinceki.

Solomon Levy sleeps here in the ground,
Don't jingle money while walking around.

This grave belongs to my mother-in-law,
Whose life was cut short by a rap on the jaw.

A paper-bag holds the remains of John Day,
That's all we could find when the smoke cleared away.

I'll sleep here in peace till I hear Gabe's horn,
It's my first decent sleep since the twins were born.

This famous painter met his death
Because he couldn't draw his breath.

I was only a second-rater,
So long, cull, I'll see you later.

Here lies the body of Patsy Lee,
He swallowed some vitriol—"Hully Gee."

Gone to join his friends above,
Some one slapped him on the glove.

Wasn't I a silly fool
To try to tickle Murphy's mule?

Off the dock dived brother Jim,
And then found out he couldn't swim.

I always led a sober life
Until I married Murphy's wife.

I used to eat my oysters fried,
Until I took a cramp and died.

I coughed so hard I used to fall,
But now I never cough at all.

I had a very healthy face
Until I took a striker's place.

Grieve for little Mickey Lynch,
The undertaker had a cinch.

Give my skates to sister Nell,
There's not a bit of ice in hell.

Here lies the body of Michael Burke
Who lost his life while dodging work.

I was born in the Spring, I died in the Fall,
But I won't tell St. Peter, I lived in St. Paul.

Say a few prayers for Michael O'Toole,
He borrowed a feather to tickle a mule.

In this grave lies buried poor Patsy McKay,
 He called Michael Rooney an old A. P. A.
 Here lies the body of Roger O'Moore,
 He was my third husband, who'll be number four?
 Shed a few tears for Mary Mack,
 A trolley car hit her a slap in the back.
 Here lies the body of Willie Pickens,
 Who made his money stealing chickens.
 Ashes to ashes and dust to dust,
 St. Peter won't have him, so satan must.
 He lived to 105, because he was strong,
 100 to 5, you don't live as long.
 Here lies the body of Jonathan Pound,
 Who was lost at sea and never was found.
 Some have children, some have none,
 Here lies the mother of twenty-one.
 Mamma loves papa and papa loves women,
 Mamma seen papa with two girls in swimmin'.
 I loved my mother, I hated to leave her,
 But what can you do with typhoid fever?
 Here lies the mother of twenty-eight,
 There might have been more, but now it's too late.
 The pretty flowers that grow here
 Are fertilized by Gertie Geer.
 Mary Burns drank too much coffee,
 Anno Domini eighteen forty.
 The little hero that lies here
 Was conquered by the diarrhoea.
 Here lies the body of Mary Louder:
 She burst while drinking a sedlitz powder.
 Here lies the body of W. W.,
 Who never more will trouble you, trouble you.
 Martha Jones had a baddish cough,
 But 'twas two bad legs that carried her off.
 Tip your lid to Jonathan Fox,
 Shuffled off by the black smallpox.
 Say a prayer for Julia Mack,
 She sat on the business end of a tack.
 Shed a few tears for Tillie O'Toole,
 Got a slap in the slats from a balky mule.

A LAUGHABLE GAME.

THE NEW GYPSY FORTUNE-TELLER

QUESTION NUMBER 1	QUESTION NUMBER 2	QUESTION NUMBER 3	QUESTION NUMBER 4	QUESTION NUMBER 5
What is your great aim in life ?	What will be your next occupation ?	Where will you first meet your intended ?	By whom are you loved ?	For what will you marry ?

THE EVEN NUMBERS ARE FOR LADIES TO GUESS, AND THE ODD NUMBERS ARE FOR GENTLEMEN.

ANSWERS TO QUESTION No. 1.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 To be a swell. | 17 To be a politician. |
| 2 To know how to use my tongue. | 18 To be mashed by a dude. |
| 3 To be a car conductor. | 19 To be a mason's clerk |
| 4 To be the President's wife. | 20 To wear number 1 shoes. |
| 5 To own a railroad. | 21 To be full. |
| 6 To be thought pretty. | 22 To have money to spend. |
| 7 To have plenty of dust. | 23 To have no mother-in-law. |
| 8 To have fine clothes. | 24 To be an old man's darling. |
| 9 To own a gin mill. | 25 To carry in coal. |
| 10 To wear diamonds. | 26 To be an old maid. |
| 11 To keep a junk store. | 27 To own a fast horse. |
| 12 To be a spicler. | 28 To have more silk dresses than my neighbor. |
| 13 To drive a dirt-cart. | 29 To get a pretty wife. |
| 14 To be a servant girl. | 30 To have warm feet. |
| 15 To be a sport. | |
| 16 To get a rich husband | |

ANSWERS TO QUESTION No. 2.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 A rag-picker. | 8 Minding everybody's business but my own. |
| 2 Showing my style on the avenue. | 9 Monopolizing a butt route. |
| 3 Chewing hash for other people to eat. | 10 A cloak-maker's dummy. |
| 4 Trying to catch the tin peddler. | 11 A bank cashier. |
| 5 An actor. | 12 A dressmaker. |
| 6 Gadding. | 13 A gentleman of leisure. |
| 7 An alderman's clerk. | |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 14 Minding a baby. | 23 In love. |
| 15 Mashing. | 24 A shop girl. |
| 16 Giving your neighbors away. | 25 Reading chestnuts. |
| 17 Driving a coach that gathers ashes. | 26 Chinning. |
| 18 A shoe-fitter. | 27 Hanging up my tailor for a new suit. |
| 19 Walking delegate at \$10 a day. | 28 Looking for a catch. |
| 20 Wearing other people's clothes. | 29 Measuring the sidewalk. |
| 21 Showing the girls around. | 30 A lady of the kitchen. |
| 22 Trying to get a rich old bachelor. | |

ANSWERS TO QUESTION No. 3.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 With another fellow. | 17 Hunting the city to find a pair of shoes to fit her feet. |
| 2 Grabbing a check at a theatre. | 18 Going to night school. |
| 3 In a hair-dresser's, buying a new set of bangs. | 19 At a theatre, using four eyes to see the play. |
| 4 Standing on the church steps to catch a mash. | 20 At a friend's, trying to borrow five dollars. |
| 5 Promenading the avenue. | 21 In a car, flirting with the conductor. |
| 6 At the basement door, filling a milk can. | 22 At a skating rink. |
| 7 In the kitchen, blackening the stove. | 23 At a glass, trying to paint the pimples off her nose. |
| 8 Taking out the ash can. | 24 Standing in front of a cheap restaurant, picking his teeth. |
| 9 Spelling at a ball. | 25 Out shopping. |
| 10 At Coney Island. | 26 At the bank putting in his boodle. |
| 11 On an excursion. | 27 In the back room, cleaning up his false teeth. |
| 12 At a party, singing, "Does your mother know you're out?" | 28 In a fancy store, buying a dirty shirt-hider. |
| 13 In the yard, spanking her little brother. | 29 Sitting at the window mashing. |
| 14 In a pawnbroker's, pawning his watch. | 30 In the street, rolling home full. |
| 15 Trying to break the piano. | |
| 16 Running down the avenue, looking for the latest thing out. | |

ANSWERS TO QUESTION No. 4.

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|--|--|
| 1 A daisy. | 16 A tinker. |
| 2 One who cries, "Umbrellas to mend." | 17 The terror of the neighborhood. |
| 3 A cross-eyed lady. | 18 One who can't whitewash the color off his nose. |
| 4 A stuttering gentleman with four eyes. | 19 Three hundred pounds. |
| 5 A lady of sweet sixty. | 20 One who thinks he is a masher. |
| 6 A bag of wind. | 21 One who wears number ten shoes. |
| 7 A lady of color. | 22 A traveling salesman. |
| 8 A collector of old clothes. | 23 A flirt. |
| 9 A cobbler's widow. | 24 A judge's worst case. |
| 10 A crank. | 25 One who can't keep her mouth shut. |
| 11 A charmer. | 26 A dishwasher. |
| 12 A bald-headed man of seventy-five. | 27 A school miss. |
| 13 A lady with a wart on her nose. | 28 One who can't be seen for his collar. |
| 14 A policeman. | 29 One who knows more than you do. |
| 15 A beauty. | 30 An 18-karat bum. |

ANSWERS TO QUESTION No. 5.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Because it is the fashion. | 18 To have a pleasant home. |
| 2 To have a snug little home of my own. | 19 To cut out the other dude. |
| 3 To have some one to boss. | 20 To boss my own house. |
| 4 Because I don't like to work. | 21 To handle her bank-book. |
| 5 To spend my old man's money. | 22 To get rid of an old fellow. |
| 6 A ride in an automobile. | 23 To spite her big brother. |
| 7 To get rid of boarding. | 24 Because it's the first chance I ever got. |
| 8 To spite another girl. | 25 To have some one make a living for me |
| 9 Because it is time I was. | 26 Because every one says I am too ugly to get a husband. |
| 10 To spend his money. | 27 Because it's an easy life with a rich wife. |
| 11 Because I am tired of living alone. | 28 Because if I wouldn't, somebody else would |
| 12 To learn how to keep house. | 29 There is money in it. |
| 13 To have some one to polish my shoes. | 30 To travel and see life. |
| 14 To have servants to do my work | |
| 15 To get rid of a breach of promise suit. | |
| 16 To live in style. | |
| 17 To get control of a row of houses she owns. | |

THE MYSTERIOUS ADDITION.

It is required to name the quotient of five or three lines of figures, each line consisting of five or more figures—only seeing the first line before the other lines are even put down. Any person may write down the first line of figures for you. How do you find the quotient?

EXAMPLE.—When the first line of figures is set down, subtract 2 from the last right-hand figure, and place it before the first figure of the line, and that is the quotient for five lines. For example, suppose the figures given are 41,263, the quotient will be 241,266. You may allow any person to put down the two first and the fourth lines, but you must always set down the third and fifth lines, and in doing so, always make up 9 with the line above, as in the following example:

41,268	Therefore, in the annexed diagram you will see
18,624	that you have made 9 in the third and fifth lines with
81,375	the lines above them. If the person desiring to put
45,862	down the figures should set down a 1 or 0 for the last
54,137	figure, you must say: "We will have another figure,
241,266	and another, and so on, until he sets down something above 1 or 2.
65,876	In solving the puzzle with three lines, you subtract
81,274	1 from the last figure, and place it before the first
18,725	figure, and make up the third line yourself to 9.
165,875	For example: 65,876 is given, and the quotient will be 165,875, as shown in the annexed diagram.

A family tie—Twins.
 Head men—Phrenologists,
 Well-handled—The pump.
 Light work—The gas man's.
 After dark—Chasing a negro.
 A singular being—A bachelor.
 How to grow fat—Breed hogs.
 A great hardship—An ironclad.
 A taking person—The policeman.
 A home-ruler—The kitchen poker.
 A trimming store—A barber shop.
 A raining favorite—An umbrella.
 A cultivated ear—An ear of corn.
 The worst thing out—Out of cash.
 Shaky business—Playing with dice.
 A drawing-room—A dentist's office.
 A drunken waiter is easily tipped.
 A ship ruled by a woman—Courtship.
 Dangerous game—Playing the deuce.
 The finest parlor suite—A pretty girl.
 PUCK'S best music comes in car-toons.
 A shapely hand—Four aces and a king.
 Motto for the married—Never dis-pair.
 The worst kind of sipping—Gossiping.
 A loan-some place—The pawnbroker's.
 A good place for meating—The butcher's.
 A man of some account—The bookkeeper.
 Trying times—Going to the dressmaker's.
 Where to recover yourself—At a tailor's.
 The best illustrated paper out—A bank note.
 Orange peel is said to make excellent slippers.
 Sleight-of-hand—Refusing a marriage proposal.
 How to find a girl out—Call when she isn't in.
 In advance of the mail—The engine and tender.
 "Parlor matches"—Courting in the front room.
 Fair but false—A pretty girl when she's "made up."
 Strange behavior—A vessel "hugging" the coast.
 Policemen assist each other by clubbing together.
 How to find a chip of the old block—Axe the block.
 The most becoming tie for young ladies—Modesty.
 A "repeating rifle"—Robbing the same place twice.

"I understand they can't play 'Quo Vadis' next season."

"Why is that?"

"The beef trust has taken the bull away from them."

Why is a cat on her hind legs like a waterfall? She is cat-erect (cataract).

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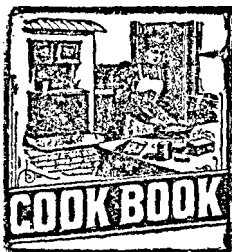
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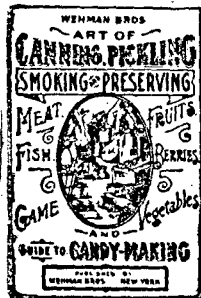
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