ENFLUENCE.

'Mid scenes like there we feel and know
Man was not made to storm and mourn—
Come broader views, truths clearer grow—
From life's great problem myths are torn. Remarkable and Valuable Discovery.

It has always been easy for housewives who are troubled with rats to poison them, but the problem has been to induce them to die upon the field of honor, so to speak-to wit, the kitchen floor. They have usually preferred to retire to their inaccessible retreats in the wall as soon as they have felt the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and the low state of sanitheir associates. The problem has been how to kill the rats without bringing unleasant odors into the house.

Mrs. Benedict has solved the difficulty and is entitled to the honor we give to an inventor and benefactor. She was engaged, it appears, in the domestic manufacture of plaster casts of various kinds. Complaint having been made of the fragility of these wares, Mrs. Benedict began a course of experiments with the hope of giving greater durability to her One of her devices was to mix wheaten flour with her pulverized plaster of Paris, so that the gluten of the flour might make the past less brittle. One evening she had visitors, who rang the door-bell just as she was sifting the mixed plaster and flour for the third time by way of mixing them intimately, as the chemists would say. She had already set a dish of water at hand, intending to make a cast at once, and when the doorbell rang she hastily removed her apron and went to welcome her guests, leaving her materials upon the kitchen floor. The guests stayed until late bed time. and when they bid her adieu Mrs. Benedict went to bed without returning to the

What happened in the night was this. A rat, sniffing the odor of flour, made up the legs of the table to the top, where he was speedily joined by other foragershis bretheren. The dish of flour and plaster was easily reached, and the rats ate freely and hastily of it, as it is their custom to do. It was rather a dry supper, and, water being at hand, each rat turned from the savory dish of flour and plaster to slake his thirst with water. Everybody who has had to do with plaster of Paris will guess at once what happened. The water drank first, wetted the plaster in the rats' stomachs, and then, in technical phrase, "set" it; that is to say, the plaster thus made into paste instantly grew hard in each rats' stomach, making a cast of its convolutions. The event proved that, with such a cast in existence. it is impossible for a rat to retreat even

across a kitchen.

The next morning thirteen of them lay dead in a circle around the water dish. Mrs. Benedict, like a wise woman, kept her secret and made profit of it. She undertook, for a consideration, to clear the premises of her neighbors of the before the town was as free of this sort of vermin as if the pied piper of Hamelin had traveled that way. Then Mrs. Benedict advertised for agents to work up the business throughout the country, selling each the secret for a fair price .- New York Evening Post.

Title to Public Lands by Pre-Emption.

The pro-emption privilege is restricted to heads of families, widows, single ty-one years of age who are citizens of the United States or have legally declared their intention of becoming citizens. who have made a settlement in person on the public land subject to preemption, who inhabit and improve the same, and who have erected or shall erect a dwelling thereon. Such persons are authorized to enter at the proper Land Office 160 acres of land, which shall include their dwellings, at the smallest price. But before any person claiming the benefit of the Pre-emption laws is allowed to enter lands, he must take oath before the receiver or register of the land district in which the land is situated that he has never had the beneht of any right of pre-emption; that he is not the owner of 320 acres of land in any State or Territory; that he has not settled upon and improved such land to sell the same for speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his own exclusive use; and that he has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person whatever by which the title which he might acquire from the Government of the United States should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself.

If the land settled upon is subject to private entry, the settler must within thirty days after settlement file in the Land Office of the district a written description of the land and a declaration that he intends to claim the same under the Pre-emption laws, and must make payment within one year after his setnent. If the land has not been proclaimed for sale, then the description and declaration must be filed within three months after settlement; or if the land has not been surveyed, then within three months after the receipt of the survey of the township within which it is situated at the Land Office of the district embracing it. Settlers upon unsurveyed land or land that has not been proclaimed for sale have thirty months after filing their declarations in which to make payment.-N. Y. Sun.

A Celestial Revelation.

Mr. Goober as the story goes lived in the Mormon country. He had but one wife, and never thought of taking any more till one day an elder told him it was his religious duty to seal unto himself a few others. Mr. Goober went aid she had no objection, provided the Better astonish him than bore him. Go into his heart, or his pocket-book, or both, it amounts to the same thing, like tim. The next thing he knew cipping around the room with all up the back and his hat into pi, while Mrs. Goober the brownstick. He finally set of a window, and escaped its, as adder and a winer man. One he met Goober he told at had a calcutial revolution by the was palleved from the new palleved from the ne

Prof. Huxley on Dogs. Prof. Huxley pointed out by the use of a diagram, in which force was given to the illustration by the skeleton of the animal being raised on its hind legs, that in internal construction the only difference between man and the dog was one of size and preportion. There was not a bone in the one which did not exist in the other—not a single constituent in the one that was not to be found in the other. In the case of the dog there was not that which, on superficia examination, answered to the collar-bone of the man : but close dissection would disclose, in the case of the lower animal. a little bone varying in length from a third to half an inch, which was indubitably a rudimentary collar-bone. It appeared to be of no functional importance, but there it was.

Considering the psychological nature of the dog, the lecturer remarked that he might be met at the outset with the objection: "I don't believe the dog has a mind." Well, the only reason he had for assuming the dog had a mind was the same reason he had for assuming that all present had minds. There was no more evidence of the fact in one than in the other. Run a pin into a man and there was a start and a cry, by which they came to the conclusion that pain tary science prevailing in their com-munities is such that poisoned rats are and there was a howl and an attempt to never properly buried or incinerated by bite. Could they say that the dog was a mere piece of animal machinery? It was quite true that certain philosop had held views of that kind, but common-sense people were right. At the same time he was disposed to think that in dogs the feeling of pain was infinitely duller than in human beings. As to the other senses belonging to dogs, he was inclined to doubt if dogs could see with anything like the distinctness of man. Their hearing was indisputably very acute; but it was a remarkable fact that that sense was regulated on a totally different scale in dogs as compared with human beings. Did they ever hear of a dog taking a pleasure in music? On the contrary, it seemed to cause him acute pain, accompanied by a horrible sort of fascination, which fastened him to the spot at which he was subjected to the torture.

The sense of smell in a dog was something marvelous, not only from its delicacy, but for the fact that its discrimination of what was agreeable and the reverse was exactly the opposite of ours.

They never heard of a dog being infatuated with lavender water or patchouli; he rather reveled in the smells which to men were a source of horror and disgust. He had owned a dog which he frequently left among the thousands frequenting Regent's Park to secrete himself behind a tree. So soon as the animal found that he had lost his master, he laid his nose to the ground, and in that manner very soon tracked him to his hiding-place. That showed the dog had the power of distinguishing the particular modification of the leather of the boots caused by the wearing of his master, in contradistinction to the modifications produced by hundreds of thousands of other people present. As to the ability of dogs to find their way from place to place, he believed there was an unconscious regisures presented to it in the various tracks through which they passed, and that the memory worked backward until the dog reached his destination. No one could doubt the moral disposition of dogs. Some were trustworthy, others more or less thieves; some were amiable, others vicious, and so on. Neither was there any doubt that a dog had ideas of equality and inequality. They could easily settle that by offering a dog a large and pests, and succeeded. It was not long small piece of meat on the same dish, and by observing which he took first. Indeed, there was no fundamental faculty connected with the reasoning powers that might, not be demonstrated to

## exist in dogs. More Case Than Cure.

A Hartford doctor, now deceased, was wont to boast of his skill in curing cancers, and he invariably alluded to a most difficult case he treated in another persons (including females) over twen- town: "Most remarkable case," and the doctor would close his eyes in a seemingly deep reverie as he uttered the words, and then he would repeat them two or three times in gradually receding tones of voice, like the falling cadence of a dying echo-"most remarkable ease; most remarkable case." The old doctor's manner was such as to leave the impression that the cure was quite as remarkable as the case.

On one occasion a gentleman who had cancer on his face, had pretty much made up his mind to visit New York for treatment, when he happened in to this Hartford physician's office, and was soimpressed with the "remarkable case" climate of Scotland, but they made litthat he concluded to be doctored at the growth and had a sickly appearance. home, and went to the doctor's office to make arrangements for the operation. The doctor was out on professional business, but his wife answered the bell, and the cancer patient got into conversation with the lady, and among other things, innocently asked how that gentleman out in the country was getting along. "What gentleman do you refer to?"

queried the doctor's wife. "Why, that desperate case—that 'remarkable case' which your husband alludes to so frequently.' "Oh," said the wife, a little solemuly, "he's dead. He died during the opera-

The man left word that he would call again, and then took the next train to New York. Here is a parallel case: A filling in all the interstices among them remedy against the cancer. He lately undertook a splendid case, treated it splendidly, and buried it ditto. While cturing to his anatomical class, he said: "Gentlemen, I am going to demonstrate to you, by the examination of the proper organs, that my patient died cured."-Hartford Times.

## Ask For It Like a Man.

Young man, when you see anything you want, ask for it like a man. If you want to borrow \$5 of a man, or if you want to marry his daughter, don't slip up to him and hang on to your hat and talk politics and religion and weather, and tell old stale jokes whereof you can't remember the point, until you worry the old man into a nervous irritation. Go to him with a full head of steam on and your bow ports open like an iron-clad pulling as and sadly informed his wife of shake your head, if you feel like it, no matter if it does make her if it does make her had said. matter if it does make him astonished. of sweetly as Mrs. Goober advanced charging a red merino dress, eyes on fire, lately took place on our northern

POREIGN GOSSIP.

-The dispatches report that the brain of Gambetta weighed 1,100 grammes, or less than thirty-nine ounces. The maximum weight of the healthy brain in man is about sixty-four ounces, and the minimum about thirty-one.

-The King of Greece speaks English French, German, Greek and Danish. In conversing together their Grecian majesties use the German language, in speaking with their children they employ English, and to the general house-

old they speak in Greek. -During the epidemic of typhoid fever in Paris much was said of the valuable results gained in the hospitals by the use of heavy doses of quinine. But the Progres Medical discovers that the quinine used was adulterated with sixty-six per cent of other matter, and now the question arises, were the good results really obtained, and, if so, what s the true value of quinine?

-A dealer in human hair at Birmingham was recently robbed of eightyeven pounds of the choicest specimens, cultivated by Swedish girls for the market, varying in length from twenty-four to thirty-three inches, the latter, if of good quality, realizing about a sovergregate value of \$2,000.

-A Fellow of the Royal College of Surgery, London, was lately fined ten dollars and costs for "furiously riding tricycle." He was traveling so rapidly that a constable on horseback had great difficulty in catching him, though it was shown in court that the surgeon had already traveled sixty miles that day on his machine.

-The fifteen forts that now surround the city of Rome have an extent of about twenty-five miles, so that the vanguard of a besieging party would have to occupy no less a circuit than thirty-two miles, and the main force a circuit of thirty-eight miles. On the most modest therefore, employ from 150,000 to 160,-000 men.

-A godsend is the telephone to the will their favorite prima donna without exposing themselves to the deadly bomb or forcing the singers to come to the bomb-proof palace. A wire has been run from Gatschina to the Marinsky Theater, St. Petersburg, forty miles away, and over it are conveyed to the listening ears of timid royalty all the music, vocal and instrumental, and the dialogue and the popular applause, too, of every opera there performed.

-A strange case of mistaken identity has recently come to light at Gateshead. Some time ago a scafaring man named Joseph Kilford was missing. It was known that his vessel had entered the river, and that he had landed, but no further tidings could be obtained of him. In the meantime his body was found in the river. An inquest was held, the body was identified, a verdict that Joseph Kilford was found drowned in the River Tyne was returned, and the body was buried. Two weeks ago Kilpeared that just after his arrival in the Tyne he again took ship, and while his friends had been mourning his death he had been in America.

## Setting Large and Small Trees.

A resident of one of our large villages, who had come into possession of a the lot which he wished to plant, but who hal had little experience with tree culture, called on a neighboring nurseryman to make purchases. He wanted nothing but large trees-two inches in diameter if he could find them, and ten feet high. He cared much less for the kind than for the size-anything which was gigantic, early or late, fruit or ornamental, was eagerly taken. The nur-seryman frank y gave his opinion that trees of moderate size would be better, but the purchaser quickly replied: ["I want big trees now-I may not live for the small ones to grow up." He carried off a large load of monsters. In a few years he came again to make a iditional purchases. The nurseryman at once remarked: "I su pose you want all the largest trees you can get -! think I can supply you." No! no" e claimed the purchaser, "I've had enough of big trees! No more for me! Those I got of you have scarcely grown any since, and the smaller ones have overtaken them, and they are ever so much handsomer and more theifty-give me small, vigorous trees." This incident tells the whole story, and should be remembered by every inexperienced planter. Many years ago, Sir Henry Stewart made a plantation of large trees in the maist It was then that Loudon, with his long gardener, offered to make a public test with any one who would try large trees, he him elf planting small and theifty ones with full roots, in rich, deeply trenched, and well-cultivated ground, trees not only larger but immeasurably vital organs. finer in appearance.

The practical hint to be derived from these facts at present, by those who made purchases of large trees last fall, whether already planted or heeled in for next spring, is to give them the extra care which they require, by spreading all the roots which they have, equalwith fine earth compactly trodden or beaten; brac ng the trees firmly against the wind by staking; and before the common disease resulting from it is conbuds swell in spring cutting back all the sumption of the lungs, but other organs of annual shoots to lighten the heads. Taking up a wide circle of uninjured roots is vitally important, but this may have been omitted. Mellow culture through the summer is absolutely essential. With all this care, the trees may in a year or two recover from the check they have met with in removal. roots which are easily taken up with them, will need no staking, and with subsequent care and the thorough cultivation of the soil, they will spring up and grow with scarcely a single season's check in growth. Small trees cost less. are more easily dug, have better roots, are more easily transplanted, are not whipped about by the wind, and are more easily trained into the desired form. If purchased at a distant nurserv, the freight ill is more easily paid. -Country Gentleman.

The scientific world has been greatly startled and agitated of late by the discovery with the microscope of the most dreadful enemy of mankind in the form of myriads of little death-dealing parasites. The air we breathe and live in is charged with these deadly little growths in propor-tion as it is infected from various fioxious sources. Having by recent experiments and research been shown to be the most fruitful cause of disease known, and the welfare and health of every individual de-pending so largely on the freedom from heir destructive ravages, it is but natural that the reports of recent investigators in this field of scientific inquiry should be widely read, and that every phase of these astounding discoveries should be subject to universal discussion. At first received with some suspicion they have at length been thoroughly proven, and are now re-ceiving the unqualified endorsements of the leading scientific men throughout the world. But little else is talked of in the schools and clubs of science, and the medical and scientific journals are crowded with the testimony that is being added corroborative of the value of the marvelous discovery which is pronounced the greatest sign an ounce, and the whole of the ag- advance in medical science of modern

To L. PASTEUR, the eminent French scientist, who by his learned investigations has saved to France so many millions of dollars, is probably due the honor of first without injury to the patient, pointing out the terrible power of these germs. In recognition of his great service rience in the treatment of all the government has recently voted him from the public treasury \$10,000.00, with which to continue his experiments. He has described several varieties of these parasites, some comparatively harmless, others extremely dangerous. One form he proved by a series of vaccinations and other conclusive experiments was the cause of death of many thousands of animals and herds of cattle; another the active agent in the death of fowls by cholera. Acting upon the knowledge he had gained of the nature of these germs he computation the besieging army would, pointed out a means of relief that speed ly prevented a spread of the diseases and nded their devastation.

TYNDALL, with the aid of other eminent English investigators, made a number of imperial family Nihilist-besieged at examinations of the floating particles in Gatschina. It enables them to hear at the atmosphere, and found flumbers of iving spores capable of producing disease. in dry and healthy localities but few germs were found, and these of the harmess varieties, while in low damp places, crowded houses, and unhealthy cities, the oisonous germs wore extremely numerous verywhere.

nany, a man whose work in connection with the organisms of contagious diseases has made him a recognized authority upon the subject, by experimenting after the methods of VILLEMIN, has discovered and published an account of one of the most angerous varieties, to which it is proven more deaths are due than to any disease neident to the human race.

He describes it as a simple cellular orranism belonging to the same order as the bacteria. When dried the germs may, without losing any vitality, endure great extremes of temperature. Being as fine and as light as dust, invisible to the naked eye, they may be blown any distance by the wind or carried on the clothing or body. Like seeds, they may he for months or years undisturbed upon the furniture, floor, carpets, curtains, walls, or in the bedford turned up alive and well. It ap- ding, and only requiring a proper degree of warmth, moisture and for life, develop, and grow. They thrive and live in the blood, lymph, mucus and secretions of the human body. When the system is unhealthy or weak they attack the cells that make up the animal frame. Any albuminous fluid will furnish them with food for growth, and a single drop is sufficient to contain hundreds. Examined with microscopes of great power, which enlarge them so that they can be seen and studied, they have the appearance of minute rod like bodies, having when active. some power of motion. They bend in the middle like a bow and straighten with jerk that sends them a few times their own length. At the temperature of the human body they are the most active.

Their power of increase or reproduction is remarkably great. One germ in a few weeks' time, under favorable conditions, will give rise to millions. The process is by simple growth and division. Cold destroys or prevents their growth, and this is why refrigeration prevents decay of meats and other animal foods. Exposed to warmth these small organisms attack and eat up the albuminous tissues leaving a foul mass. The odors so common to this process are given off by these minute organisms, and is about the only indication of their presence. This is the warning of nature and it is an instinct to avoid all such smells. The foul breath, bad odors of old sores, etc., leads man to avoid these germs in a great measure. The danger of heir presence in the body can be imagined when their rapid increase is considered. A ew germs may be readily absorbed into the system by breathing air containing them. They are thus drawn into the interior of the body through the long and narrow respiratory passages of the throat, chest and nose, which are lived with soft membrane and covered with sticky mucus.

In this fluid they find ready lodgment. and favorable conditions for development, increase and growth. The "cold" or catarrh, ozena or chronic catarrh, hay fever, and extensive experience as a landscape, etc., are common manifestations of the effects of one of the least harmful of these germs or microzynes. In the discharges from the respiratory passages at such times thousands of the living animalculæ are trenched, and well-cultivated ground, found. The fever, debility, pains "in the with the confident assurance that in a bones," loss of appetite, etc., are indicagiven number of years he would show tions of their depressing effects upon the It is from germs of slower development

however, that the greatest danger follows. To the one most fully described by Koch is due more deaths than to any other known cause. According to the researches of Cutter, Flint, and Dejerine over eight million people die every year from this cause alone. he annual deaths in France, England ermany, and Russia from their destrucon was one and a half millions. In the nited States and Canada over three nundred thousand persons perished in the last year from the bacillus alone. The most the body are liable to be affected as they develop slowly but surely in any organ

If active and healthy, the liver, kidneys, and bowels have to a wonderful extent the power of expelling these deadly an imalculæ or parasites from the system. And this fact furnishes an important in-But small trees, with the abundant the long list of maladies caused by these parasites as will be hereinafter shown.

The studies of LANCISCA, an eminent

Italian, and Wood, FORMAD and others, are

that may be in a weak or unhealthy state.

interesting, as showing the large variety of chronic diseases as heretofore classified, that result from these germs. Among the most common were "liver complaint," biliousness or torpid liver, dyspepsia or indigestion, lung affections, bronchitis, kidney diseases, chronic diarrhos, spinal complaint, fever sores, white swellings. hip joint disease, rheumatism, malarial

WONDERFUL REVELATIONS OF THE ment which they give, and which is sub-stantially the same as that described and recommended later in this review, the number was seen to steadily diminish from day to day until, with the restoration o. health and bodily strength, they could not be found at all.

be found at all.

The greatest variety of symptoms were found to accompany their presence, due to peculiarities of the constitution, the part of the body most seriously affected, and the efforts of the different organs to rid the system of these germs. Among the most common were frequent headaches, neuralgic pains names constitution force or ralgic pains, nausea, constipation, poor or variable appetites, diarrhoa, bad breath, hectic fever, cough, night-sweats, cold extremities, dyspeosia, catarrh, sore throat, sore eyes, etc., while where the skin was affected, salt-rheum, boils, carbunctes, scuri skin, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fireand other symptoms were common, and all gradually but with certainty were cured by the same means. The hectic fever so often met with in consumption, with the hacking or tearing cough, nightsweats, diarrhoa, and other symptoms due to the efforts of nature to throw off and expel these germs were also readily con-trolled and cured in the same way as were the old sores, abscesses and ulcers in the

the old sores, abscesses and ulcers in the lungs, liver and other important organs.

The corrosive acids and mineral poisons are found to possess the power of killing these germs, but the dangerous nature of such powerful agents prevents their internal use. For the purpose of expelling the germs when once within the system it is recessary to resort to vegetable remedies in order to cleanse the blood of the germs

gience in the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases, now conclusively shown to be caused by parasitic life, for many years devoted much time to the investigation of the causes of these affections, and in the treatment of many thousands of cases developed and thoroughly tested a combination of vegetable sgents which he used with marvelous success in their cure.

In cases of wasting disease, as consumption, or screenia of this lungs, and other organs, and in all cases abended with great weakness, it was found to exert the most wonderful tonic and restorative influences, besides its nutritive properties far surpass those of cod liver oil or any of the reme-dial agents resorted to by the medical proression in such cases. Hypophosphites, iron and quinine bear no comparison to it in building up the strength of the debiliated. The recipe as advised by him has been used for years with the greatest sucess is in a vast and most successful prac-

ferers who have been cured and who express in terms of the highest praise their endorsement of its great value, are sufficient to fill volumes. Living witnesses are every where, monuments to modern genius and scientific progress in the healing art. Sufferers from "liver complaint," giving rise to "bad blood," consumption, scrofula, and other affections and symptoms, the resulls of blood-poisoning from the ravages of the deadly parasites of disease germs so briefly referred to, find in this remedy prompt relief and a permanent cure. The great and increasing demand for this Godgiven and peerless remedy for so many apparently different, but really kindred, ailments, led to its preparation in pure and convenient form under the name of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It canbe obtained the world over at drug and general stores, and full directions for its use will be found in the pamphlet that surrounds each bottle. It exerts the most wonderful stimulating and invigorating influence on the liver, that greatest gland of the human system, which has been not inaptly termed the "housekeeper of our health." Through the increased action of the liver and other emunctory ofgains of the system, all poisonous germs are rendered inactive and gradually expelled from the system with other impurities. In some cases, where there are unhealthy discharges, as from the nostrils in cases of either acute or chronic catarrh, the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, a mild and healing antiseptic lotion, should be associated with the use of the Discovery. It is also advisable to use this lotion in other local manifestations of disease of mucous surfaces. By this means the germs of disease are destroyed and the membranes cleansed before any of the poisonous bacilli are absorbed into the blood. In sore throat, quinsy or diphtheria, the Catarrh Remedy iquid should be used as a gargle, and the

Jolden Medical Discovery taken freely. In women where weakness of special organs is common and almost certain to be leveloped, attended by backache, bearinglown sensations and other local symptoms, the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in conjunction with that of the Discovery. speedily restores the healthy functions and assists in building up and invigorating the

In any case where the bowels have been costive and are not regulated and acted upon sufficiently by the mild laxative properties possessed by the Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (little liver pills), taken in small doses of only one or two each day, will aid materially in establishing healthy. action, and in expelling the disease-producing germs from the blood and system. At the risk of repetition and by way of recapitulation. we may truthfully say that Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the worst scrofula to a comelas, salt-rheum, fever sores, scaly or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by disease germs in the blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invizorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influences. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetter, rose rash, boils carbuncles, sore eyes, scrofulous sores and swellings, white swellings, goltre or thick neck and enlarged glands.

"The blood is the life." Thoroughly cleanse this fountain of health by using Golden Medical Discovery, and good di gestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and soundness of constitution are

established. Consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs induced by the deadly disease germ bacullus, is premptly and postively arrested and cured by this sovereign remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wenderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pizzoz thought favorably of calling it his "con-sumption cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine that from its wonderful combination of germ-destroying, as well as tonic, or strengthening. alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, diuretic, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequalled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all chronic diseases of the liver, blood, kid-

neys and lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver or "biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discourses. ical Discovery has no equal as it effects perfect and radical cures.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, short breath, consumptive night-sweats, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign rem-

bleed and system is through the liver, kidneys and howels, and therefore that those agents which are known to act most efficiently in restoring healthy action of these organs are the ones most to be relied upon. For this purpose the Golden Medical Discovery is pre-entinently the agent that fulfills every indication of treatment required.

Victoria's Good Heart. There is an savantage, after all, in being a Queen as well as a woman, when a heroic act is to be recognized in an effective as well as a tender way. And it must be acknowledged that Queen Victoria never fails to use this, her prerogntive, with admirable and fine discretion. Two English soldiers, it will be remembered. Malville and Cochill, were killed bered, Melville and Coghill, were killed at the battle of Isandula, Zululand, while bravely attempting to rescue the colors of their regiment. Their widows were pensioned, of course, but the Queen's own womanly heart suggested a further and more gracious recompense. She sent out by the Empress Eugenie two wreaths, and the Empress, after she had made her pilgrimage to the spot where her son was killed, continued her journey to find the graves of these obscure English soldiers and to lay the wreaths upon them with her own hands. She wrote afterward a letter to the Queen describing the wild, grand spot where they are buried, the heroiccircumstances of their death, as she had been able to learn them, adding a few words of earnest sympathy for them and congratulations for the sovereign who had men so brave to lose; all of which the Queen copies in her own hand and sends with a letter of earnest sympathy to the widows of the dead heroes. Certainly there is something in being a woman as well as a Queen. Even to a practical American mourning for her dead, the knowledge that these two women, who had been seated upon thrones, had suffered precisely like herself, and held out their hands to her in sympathy, would bring a certain consolation. To loyal Englishwomen the few scribbled words would outvalue all pensions or rewards.

RIPDIETOP came down the street the other day, which I was standing at the gate, and with a graceful bew, said : "Ah, comment vous portez vous !"

"That depends upon the Greenback vote," I suswered, without the slightest idea what he said.

"Mon Dieu! you don't understand," he laughed. "I said 'how do you do?" You must remember that n'oubtiez

"Nix cum arous," said L " N'importe," said he.

"You're another," said L "Why-why-mon ami-that is mau-

ait gout!" he stammered. "You're a lick-spittle liar!" I yelled; and I gave him a look that raised a blister on his head.

SHEEP SHEARING. - Washing sheep, under the present system of buying wool, will, perhaps, be the prevailing practice. If care is taken to keep the sheep so that the wool will not be filled with dirt, it is better not to wash. Fleeces should be done up with care, nicely rolled and securely tied with light twine. When it is known that a farmer puts up his wool in neat shape without any tags, etc., he will obtain the highest price. Everywhere, but especially here, "Honesty is the best policy.

An Oil City man went fishing Saturday, and he came home with nothing but a little half-pound bass. "Is that all you caught?" asked his friends. "That's oll," replied the man, "How many bites did you have?" "None," exclaimed the fisherman, and the whole crowd cried, "He's found! he's found! Here is the honest fisherman." He'd have had fifty invitations to drink in ten minutes if a small boy hadn't broken through the crowd, and said: "See here mister, yer gave me a bogus nickel for that air fish." And now that crowd has no faith in human nature. -

-A traveler in reece tells the Springfie'd (Mess.) Rembli an about a delightful beverage called s lep, a decoction from roots, s.ld in Creek towns only early in the morning. The venders carry about their can or salep with a charcoal fire under it, some glasses, and a can of water for rinsing them; and they cost a cent a glass.

THE small boy who can ride a threewheeled velocipede in the hall, and beat a drum at the same time, has qualities calculated to make home happy when be

Ladies & children's boots & shoes can't runver if Lyon's Pat. Heel Stiffeners are used

THE way to avoid poor vinegar is to use a lemon. Some damaging statements are made about the impurity of much of the vinegar in the market.

CHAPPED bands, face, pimples and rough ek'n cured by u-ing Jun per Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

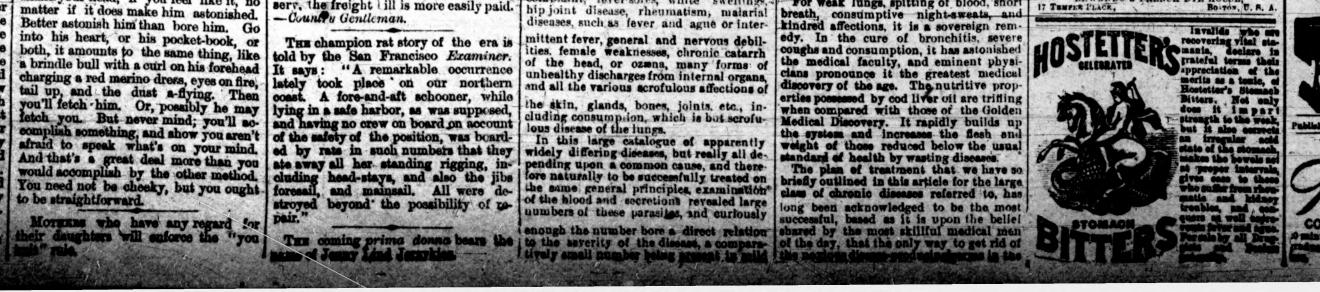
Four of the former slaves of a brother of Jeff Davis, now own plantations worth \$75,000, which they operate, together with several others which they rent, including Jeff's plantation at Hurricane, Miss. They also do a large mercantile business in Vicksburg.

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A PRINTER down in the city of 340,000 inhabitants, says "that the Chicago type of a girl has a nonpareil head on a brevier body, and a long primer foot." But you bet she is alive and counts one of that 502,931 inhabitants. - Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Doctor's Indorsement. Dr. W. D. Wright, Cincinnati, O., sends the sub joined professional endorsement: 'I have pre-scribed Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs in a great number of cases and always with success One case in particular was given up by severa physicians who had been called in for consultation with myself. The patient had all the symptoms of confirmed consumption—cold night sweats, hecti-fever, barrassing cough, etc. He commenced im mediately to get better and was soon restored t his usual health. I have found Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs the most valuable expector ant for breaking up distressing coughs and colds that I have ever used." Durno's Catarrh Snutt

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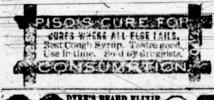
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