d, de limb and blind, was ad-tted in recember 20, 1890, to the ordergarten school at Jamaica Plates, ston. This school is a branch of Elind, located at South Boston, and is the only kindergarten of the kind in the The child was named Willie Elizabeth Robin. Her father, a Swede, has a small sheep ranch in Texas, situated about twenty miles distant from any railroad. Her mother was a native of the mountainous region of Tennessec. The child was born with all the senses perfect, and without any physical deformity whatever, and this continued until she was sixteen months old, when she was attacked with spinal meningitis. She survived, but when she had fully recovered, her sight and hearing and power of speech were gone. The medical opinion is advanced that the affliction is the direct result, not of the disease itself, but of an indiscriminate use of quinine, producing paralysis of the auditory and optic nerves. There were other two children born of the same parents, and these are healthy and vigorous.

The child lived on in good health and

excellent spirit, but there was developed in her an uncontrollable temper. Though an object of sympathetic care and of affection to the mother the service when the wild nature of the child could only be subdued by the whip.

Last year the wife of a neighboring

ranchman read in a periodical the wonderful results of the attempted education at the Perkins Institute Kindergarten of Helen Keller, of Tuscumbia, Ala. Taking the paper with her, she drove ten miles to the Robin ranch. Correspondence was opened at once with Superintendent Anagaos, instructor of the blind at the Perkins Institute. Though the school is wholly a State institution, Mr. Anagnos was touched by the appeal of the parents, and resolved, on his own responsibility, to assume the care an I instruction of the child. The father was willing, as far as he was at le. to contribute to the support of the little one, and Mr. Anagaos beioral the kind hearts would be found

jyed at the school she ge of Miss Edie J. teachers. But the Inimal. She was fierce linged her hands into elled all who approached: ank, were to put her hands upon her breast when she wante!

water and to put her fingers in her mouth when she wanted food. Miss Thayer became interested in there

charge. She exercised patience, but was firm in her methods. She would sometimes spend hours in compelling the refractory child to obey a single command. Oace comprehending that yielding her will was always rewarde I by kindness, the child became tractable and manifested an interest in and fond-Then the work of ation began, ny ...topung dea

d was soon able to teller the diphater. Her natural intelligence one garekened, the child learned rapidly, and as a result, after only eleven months. Willie is now able to converse with her teacher by the use of a vocabulary of over 5000 meets, which have been taught her within that time, and she can readily construct sensons of from thicteen to lifteen words.

The child is now less than seven and a half years old, is slender but well formed, with fair complexion, and has long flaxen hair. She has a pretty, oval face, the features being regular and delicately moulded. The lips are sensitive, slightly pouting, and the curves of the mouth indicate the existence of a proud and independent spirit. The sightless eyes expressionless they do not, except on close inspection, suggest blindness.

Now and then the lips drop, but for the most part they are raised naturally. The child is of an active temperament, and she is constantly seeking employment for her hands. In the school the pupils are taught to weave, sew and to model in clay, and Willie is remarkably apt in the accomplishment of all her tasks. One of her favorite occupations when other work is not possible is stringing beyls It is a pathetic sight to look upon the quate little creature sitting in a chair, her box of beads in her lap and needle and thread in her hands, numbly pursuing her pastime with a sweet smale on her pretty face. Once in a white she draws a deep sigh, but it does not appear to be taken in any sense of unhapness. She is now beginning to read from raised letters, and in this she grapifests much interest.

railite child is affectionate to those nere id her, and by passing her han l over the lace quickly distinguishes one from another. It is related of her that a negro child was brought to the institution, Willie advanced and passed her hand over the child's face. Touching the crisp, woolly hair of the negro she stopped, felt her own soft flaxen buit, then placing her hand again on the black

child's head, groped her way to a bench, sat down, stroked her own long hair again and remained some time in apsought the negro, wassed her hard once more over the woolly head, then putting her arm around the child's neck, kissed her. Willie is likely to prove an object of psychological study. It is part of the training of children thus affleted to leave the religious nature of the individual to develop without theological instruction. Innocence being conceded, as in this case, a theory exists that the instinct will, through the development of the in-

tellect, in some way manifest an inherent recognition of supreme power. This child is permitted to attend cnurch, though she can neither hear, speak nor see; but when the organ begins to play and the congregation to sing she seems to comprehend the nature of the exercises for she murmurs an accompaniment. In this connection it should be added that since July last a vocal ability has beed developed. The child laughs heartily and naturally at times, and crows in a peculiar way as if attempting to sing. This has encouraged Miss Thayer in an effort to develop the power

ONGER IN DARKNESS! to utter imperfectly about twenty mong. WAVE OF THE MUSKRAT

A Shrewd Trick of Letter Thieves. Do you see this letter, torn here in the middle of this side? What do you suppose did it! Done by the string that is used to tie up the bundle of letters in the mail bag? That is what almost every one thinks, but it isn't the fact. It is done by postoffice thieves. I got that straight from the postmaster of a large city not very far from here. It is a ceives the letter. He knows that after the letters have been collected at the office they are put through the stamping machine, which cancels the stamp prints the postmark at the same time. Then they are sorted out according to their destination, and all these going to the same place are tied up in one bundle. They have a peculiar way of tying them, used at all postoflices. They use rather fine string, and it is put around the bundle twice, once around the side, and once around the end. The letters are not all of the same size. Some are longer than others, and some are in square envelopes, while others are in the old-fashioned long envelopes. This being so, it follows that if the string is drawn tight, as it must be to hold the letters together, some of the larger let ters will be cut on the side or end by the string. The postoflice theires know this as well as any one else, and so when they wish to find out if there is any money in an envelope they simply tear it a little on the side or the end. Almost any postmaster considers it a favor if a man getting such a letter will take it to him. They always make an endeavor to trace such letters, and then watch if other letters come over the same route are torn

10,000 Miles in Search of a Car.

Democrat.

in the same, way. You can usually tell

whether the letter was really torn by the

string or by hand, for the string will

wear and fray the edges before it cuts

into the letter itself .- St. Louis Glad

One of the best jobs in ear tracing ever done in this country was complete about three weeks ago by a car tracer of the New York Central. That roal had lost a car, and sent out the tracer to look it up. He followed it West to Pittsburg. then to Cincinnati, then to Chicago, and from there to St. Louis. Here he lost track of it, but after some search found it had been in an accident and had been repainted. By some oversight the numper had been changed, but taking the ew number, he chased the car to Kansas City, where he found it had been loaded and sent on to Galveston. To Galveston he went, and there found that, after taking a fresh load, the car had gone to San Francisco. He went after it, but on reaching San Francisco found the car had gone back to Galveston.

By this time his blood was up, and he made up his mind to find that car it if took the balance of his natural life. S. he went back to Galveston, and, to make a long story short, followed that car to New Orlers, to Mobile, to Atlanta, to half a dozen place: in Florida, then back to New Orieans, to Gaveston again, and thence to Kansas City, and from there to Chicago. He had now been on the hunt for over three months, but had got so close to the runaway that just as he came and Chicago by one road the confett it

oad Was Bother on its way to Builato. Its when he ascertained the bate ment and graphed on to have the car held, and took the next train for the East. At Buffalo he came up with the car aud caught his first sight of it. He had traveled almost constantly for over thirteen weeks, traversing a distance of 10,-000 or 12,000 miles - St. Louis Globs.

# The Shoe Violin.

A Paris newspaper recently announced the sale of one of the most carious violins in the world. It formerly belonged to Paganini, the great violinist, and at first sight merely presents the appearance of a misshapen wooden shoe. Its history is curious, and not without in-

During the winter of 1838 Paganini was living in Rue de la Victoria. One day a large box was brought there by the Normandy diligence, on opening which he found two mner boxes, and, wrapped carefully in the folds of tissue paper, a wooden shoe and a letter. atme that the writer, having heard much of the wonderful genius of the violinist, begged, as a proof of his devotion to music, that Paganini would play in public on the oddly constructed istrument luclosed.

At first Paganini felt this to be an impertinent satire, and mentioned the facts, with some show of temper, to his friend, the Chevalier de Barde. The latter took the shoe to a violin maker, who converted it into a remarkably sweet toned instrument, and Paganini was pressed to try the slice violin in pub-

He not only did so, but performed upor it some of his most difficult fantasias, which facts, in the lam twriting of violinist, are now recorded on the violin itself. - New York Telegram.

#### To Remove Warts.

These excrescences may be removed by the following treatment: If they are long and have a thick need, they arry be thread around this, and forcest until the wart drops of, then apply a mixture of equal parts of natric need and water to the spot for a few days. If there is a place of copper to it. If the wart is flat. The and spreading, apply pure uniting and to it on the end of a bruised page of stack, until the wart is correled away, and and then apply the powered copper a stick of lunar causes bery be used, by subbing it on the wart, and most end with water, two or times times duly. New York Times.

# An Example of Will-Power,

John L. Wooders on, the elever actor who has been long associated with Stungt Robson, and who was best man at the latter's wedding, afforded a peculiar illustration of will power. Lie has n natural impediment in his speech, and in private conversation it is very marked, But when he steps before the foot-lights the excitement of the occasion, the forceful knowledge that it will, not do de stammer, looseus the letters from his tongue and he is as glib as Robson himself .- St. Louis Republic.

The product of tobacco in Europe is nearly equal in quantity to the average of speech, and the child has been taught production of the United States.

THE LITTLE ANIMAL THAT IS FOUND EVERYWHERE.

Winter Home of the Muskrat-Its Food-Trapping the Muskrat for Its Fur-The Best Trap.

Of all our wild fur-bearing animals, the muskrat seems to hold its ground best against advancing civilization. It is America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Rio Grande to the Barre Grounds, swelling the animal kingdom by many millions. But its presence in many places is unsuspected by the majority of persons, and few are really conversant with its habits.

In size and appearance the muskrat resembles an undersized beaver. It is about two feet in length, including the tail, which, like the beaver's, is flattened but vertically, not horizontally. In color it is dark brown, occasionally almost black above and lighter beneath.

The breeding season is in March and April, and the young appear in June and July. It has been stated that the female raises more than one litter in a season. On the 29th of June last I pushed a skiff up a shallow tidal creek in the District of Columbia, and discovered a breeding nest of the muskrat. Built on the bank just above high tide, it was composed of drift rubbish, mixed with freshly cut grass and sticks and lumps of mud. The parent rats had found a cotton tobacco sack, and built this in with the other

Carefully removing the material over the centre of the next to a depth of six inches, the young rats were to be seen. They were four in number, blind, nearly hairless, and evidently only a few days old. The nest in which they lay was made of dry grass, a foot in diameter, well hollowed out. From this centre three passages led out; one was visible in the side of the creek bank at low water, and the others went to compose the network of holes with which the bank was honeycombed. During my exunination an occasional muffled splash in these subterranean channels told of the anxious mother's presence. Though the disturbed material was carefully replaced, the mother rat had made extensive repairs before my next visit a week later, when, to my disappointment, I procured only the campty nest. The young had doubtless been led away on

my approach. As cold weather approaches, the muskrat, if in a favorable locality, builds a winter home. This is usually located in a marsh, and contains fully cartload of material, principally rushes, mud, and sticks. The inside chamber, about the size of a bushel basket, has a platform raised just above the water, into which the rats plunge at any disturbance from without. Usually there are two or more holes under the surface of the water, which join before they enter the interior. In many places, however, the rats seem to live in their burrows in the banks the year round.

The food of the muskrat is principally grasses and roots, varied with freshwater mussels in cold weather, whea other food is difficult to procure. They deftly open these mussels, but how they do it is amystery to me, although I have seen them perform the feat a number of times. Some of their tastes brings them into conflict with the farmer, whose meadows they also undermine. Green juicy stalk, and in the autumn I have seen several bushels of cur corn piled in deep water for future use. They also make themselves obnoxious to millers and canal companies, because of the frequent and destructive leaks in the banks oc-

000,000 of these skins are taken annually on this continent. The skin is used in a variety of ways. Sometimes, when plucked and dyed, it imitates the costly seal, but it is oftener use I in its natural state for muffs, caps and clothing. The muskrat's prolitic breeding has so far preserved it from the fate of its cousin, the beaver, and unicss some great change takes place, its extinction is many years off. It is usually the first victim of the amateur furtrapper, and its skin is found in the pack of nearly every traveling buyer. In the Eastern States the musical is found Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Var-

most abundantly in the marshes of New ginia, and here thrive the professional tratters," as they are called. 15th of November until the same time in April, these men reco their funct harvest. Some rats are trace by soming by moonlight or juck-light, and also by spearing when the markets are trazen These methods, ho vever, diamete the skins, and the great majority are trapped. The steel trap is used with success everyanother trap more destructive is employed. This is nothing more them a length of stovepipe or a wooden box of the same size, with a wire gate in each end, which yields to pressure from the out-side, but which the rat's efforts to escape only serve to close the tighter. At low tide the "ratter" sets these trace in the hole ("lead" is the professional term, and at low tide next day he visits then. As many as six rats have been taken in

night, and, of course, drawned by the The most common method in trapping them is to set a No. 0 or I steel trap at some place along a stream where the rat lands to feed. The trap must be arranged to throw the trappe I animal intodeep water and drown it, or, on the approach of daylight and its accompanying dangers, it will amputate its foot and so escape. Many three-legged rats are taken in the traps. These traps are light and cheap, and one man can sometimes set and tend 150 of them. The meat of the muskrat is sometimes use I as food, but principally by Indians. — $Ne \omega$ 

one of these simple traps to a single

Queer Atmospheric Freaks.

York Press.

Professor Leonhardt Webber, in his atmospheric experiments with kites and balloons, has found that the atmosphere is negatively electrified up to a height of about 100 yards, beyond which it is poss itively electrified in a degree increasing very rapidly with the distance from the earth. The negative electrification of the lower strata of the earth is attributed to the presence of germs and dust particles .- St. Louis Republic.

The heaviest gan are twelve-inch, Let

loaders. For such a small of made great progra-of electric lights. Huminsted walki the latest application

the head. magnitude in the state of the first magnitude in the state of Orion, has recently been state of the sheet of the special object being to give relief to those who are compelled to stand all day or wooden or markle flower.

tand all day on wooden or marble floors.

The new Italian rifle is a repeater and will penetrate planks five inches thick at a distance of 4000 feet. A smokeless powder is used with it, thus allowing the soldier to carry greater weight of cartridges.

Miss Annie I. Oppenheim has been awarded the diploma of the British Phrenological Association, honoris causa, in recognition of her studies of the auatomy of the brain and her interest, in phrenology. A Russiau electrician has invented

process of etching on metal by means of electricity, thereby dispensing with use of acids for this purpose. The image is first transfere I to the plate by photographic methods.

The method specific specific heats by the use of fould's law may only graphic methods.

been successful in liquids which were good conductors. A new method has een adopted for such measurement by means of a glass spiral filled with mer-An automatic cut-out that replaces a new fuse when one is burnt out is being introduced by a firm of electricians. A rotating drum with the sever-wires on its surface is so arranged as to turn

burn-out occurs A maritime laboratory of biology and zoology will be opened next year at Bargen, Norway. Situated in a region where the marine fauna is particularly rich and interesting, it is destine! to rendered great service to science. I has been decided to allow the free use of

around and insert a new fuse when a

the establishment to foreign savants. A new life-belt has been patentel in in Germany. It is in the ordinary form but is made from reindeer hair covered with canvas, and is much lighter than the belt of cork. Its weight is only two pounds, while it will support twenty-twe pounds of iron in the water. Its buoyance is not affected by prolonged immersion

A new idea to give an ordinary room the appearance of a parquetry border is to cover the floor with wall-paper, forming a design representing wood parquetry This is afterward varnished and the floor will then so closely resemble inlaid wood that only a comoisseur will detect the lifference. An oriental rug throw in he center of the floor will complete the loor decoration.

The magnificent glacial scratches and groovings in the limestone at Kelley's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, have been preserved from destruction and perpetuilly dedicated to the public by the corporation owning the questruction would have the loss to geological sience.

In the neighborhood of Schaffnausen, close by ae three rocks know as the "Schwezsbild." Dr. Russch has discasion of by their burrawing habits.

Although they are poisoned and trapped by pursons with a buriness they interfere, and are destroy believed this seven metres long, and is the hawks, owls, fox and minks, then principal enemy is polithuer of professional fur-gatherer. The muskrat's skin wis his worst enemy." About 4,covered in extensive human settlement

made from the fibers of wood. Thin boards, with the knots taken out, are treated with a solution of sulphuric acid in a hollow boiler. Not only the hard matter, which is the cause of the brittleness of wood fibers, is climinated by this treatment, but the fiber itself is chemically transformed. It is bleached, and becomes silky as well as strong and clastic. It is then Areated in the same manner as any other goods, that is, combined, spun and finally woven into stuffs of exceeding fineness and different varieties.

# Yucatan's Deadly Spider.

A sailor on a coasting vessel which plies between Galveston, Texas, and ports on the Gulf has some very interesting specimens which he secured while on the coast of Yucatan. Among them is a large jar tilled with enormous spiders, which he says are looked upon with greatest fear by the Indians of the central portion of that country, and which are indoubtedly the largest ever seen.

The body of the spider is fully five inches in diameter and the legs are short and thick, being especially adapted to running and climbing. They are about two inches long and as big around as an ordinary led pencil. The animal is of a gravish brown color, but is most pecuharly marked by deep red bands which cross it: body, extending clear around diagonalty from shoulder to hip, crossing each other at the middle of the back and the centre of the belly.

The head is so large that the details an teadily be seen, and even the dead mes had such a ferocious aspect that they caused a feeling of fear. The colorig is peculiarly adapted to the country, or the body is like the earth, while the red bands are like many of the creeping vines which abound among the rocks of the interior.

The fierceness of the insect and the marking on the back have induced the ndians to name it the "Devil's Soldier," and they say that it is undoubtedly the worst fee to man in that whole country, making it almost impossible for any one to go into the interior, for it abounds in such numbers that no place is free from it and its bite is certain death.

Only one instance is known to Indians where a man has been bitten and did not die, and his man was a lly insane ever afterward. The spider makes its home among the rocks, and when anything approaches it rushes boldly out and makes an attack so fiercely that it is almost impossible to escape it. It runs with great rapidity and climbs sticks and trees as easily as if it was on the ground.

Brazil is a country of extraordinary fer-

THE CRANK CAME

He Walked Into a Louisville Bank But Did Not Wait for the Money. LOUISVILLE, Kv., [Special.]—The crank manfa has struck Louisville. The very same man depicted by Chauncey M. Depew at the annual dinner of the New England Society suddenly appeared in this city. He was without dynamite but he man the structure of the second structure of o'clock, a tall, good-looking stranger sutered the office of President Veech, of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. The great after dinner orator remarked that the trank is the most prominent feature of our sivilization, and when this one stated, in a not over-gentle voice: "I want you to give me money, and that pretty damu quick!" he was decidedly the most prominent feature about the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. The hair of President Veech stood on ends, realizing what kind of a man he had to deal with. The banker said: "Very well, sir; we haven't much on hand, but I can send out and get you some." The banker did send out, not for a million or so of dollars, but for a policeman. In the meantime the stranger became tired of waiting and left in peace, no one offering to have him remain

New Uses for the Scrub Palm. Everybody who has been in Florida, and especially on the flat lands along the St John's river, has learned that the scrub palmetto, a stunted palm growth, has been a poor, despised thing ever since white men trod Florida soil. It has been looked upon as worthless and cumbrous to the land, and those who have ploughed it up and made every effort to kill it out have considered it a curse. But it is now more than likely that it will be look ed upon as an article of value to the owners of the land where it grows. Its berries have been found to contain rare medicical qualities; the root is said to contain a large percentage of tannin, and some works have been started to convert the leaves into a fibre. A factory has been put up at Jacksonville to work up these leaves into fibre which, it is claim ed, will make the best of rope and matting, and is used for making hats, mattresses and upholstery. - Florida Correspondent New York Tribune.

The proportion of travelers killed in railread accidents in the different countries is as follows: In France, one to every 24,000,000; England, one to every 21,000,000; Germany, one to every 9, 000,000; Belgium, one to every 6,830,000; United States, one to every 2,800,000.

Two hundred journals are published in Africa, which shows that a portion of the continent does not deserve to be called

John McCullum, of Pittsburgh, Penn. has recently returned from his eighth rowing trip in a skiff down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hail's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its constitution and assisting nature in doing work. The proprietors have so much faith its curative powers that they offer One His bollars for any case that it faits to cure that it faits to cure the list of testimonials. Address

This year's crop of coreals is estimated at \$,315,000,000 bushels. The Oaly One Ever Printed.

These is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S estate is valued Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Mala-ria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves— creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

AMERICAN-MADE shotguns are greatly in

DR. SWAN'S PASTILES Cure female weaknesses; his T-Tablets cure chronic constipation. Sam-ples free. Dr. Swan, Feaver Dan, Wis. THERE is an epidemic of forgery and coln-

MALARIA cared and cradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

A NEW excitement for Oklahoma is supplied by the discovery of gold-bearing quarts at Chandler. Who suffets with his liver, constitution, bi ions ills, poor blood or dizzine s-take Beecham's Puls. Of druggists. 2) cents.

THERE are over nine hundred grain ele-vators in North Dakota. Chronic

# Rheumatism And serious disorder of the liver and stomach, have

troubled me for more than ten years, during which time I have used almost every medicine recommend-ed, without finding any relief whatever, until I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. This has done me more good than anything else that I have ever taken, and I take pleasure in recommending it in the highest terms. It has been worth its weight in gold to me." Frederick

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

# ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

# BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

Cartersyllle, April 28, 1886.
This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely oured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Hegulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRANGE. Book to "WOMAN" matted FREE, which contains

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. HIGHFIVE OR EUCHRE PARTIES

11 should send at once to Join Sebastian, G. T. A. C., R. L. & P. R. B., Chicago. TEN CENTS in standard per pack for the slickest cards you ever shuffled. Fo \$1.00 you will receive free by express ten packs. \$100.00 IN GOLD

will be paid for one million cancelled postage stamp An easy way to raise money for charily work. Sen stamp for particulars. Rare stamps and collection bought. C. H. NEKEEL. 1009 Locust St., St. Louis,

People on Wheels.

It is interesting to observe how the habit of moving about increases with the facilities for gratifying it. When street railways were first introduced they were intended to accommodate the limited number of business men who hved a half mile or mile from the counting rooms and women who lived such dis-tance from the retail stores, and a slowgoing horse-car was fully equal to the casy task of dragging the limited number of persons about. But the insignificant enterprise has grown into proportions that its projectors were not able to conceive at the beginning. The horse-car roads alone of New York City carried last year 162,000,000 passengers. is 30,000,000 more than they carried in the year 1876, when the first clevated railroad was built, so that the elevated roads which, it was thought, would destroy the business of the horse-cars have not had any such effect. It might be thought that, with 162,000,000 passengers carried on the surface roads, there would be none left for the elevated ways, and their cars would run empty. And yet the elevated roads have had all they could do also. They carried last year 201,000,000 pussengers, making a total of 363,000,000 for both systems. This is 240 times the population of the metropolis. So that there were 240 trips for every inhabitant. The per capita number of trips in 1880 was 175. At this rate it will be only a few years before the city will exhibit the phenomena of a population on wheels. - St. Louis Star-Sayings.

#### The Coming Royal Wedding.

London, [Cablegram.]-The Duke of Cambridge is credited with endowing the Princess Victoria Mary with £5,000 yearly. It has been decided that the dresses to be worn by the bridamaids of the Princess will be of white and silver, trimmed with May bloom. They will wear wreathes, but their toilettes will lave no trains. The corporation of the ity of London will present the Princess with a silver dinner service and a dianond necklace, and the Duke of Bueclaugh will give her a diamond bracelet. Members of the nobility ars vicing with each other in the costliness of their gifts of jewelry and plate to the young couple

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 631 ArchSt., Phila., Pa If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

That depends, madam, upon how you feel. If you're suffering functional disturbances, irregularities or weaknesses, you're sure to "look it." And Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the remedy. It builds up and invigorates the system, regulates and promotes the proper functions, and restores health' and strength. It's a legitimate medicine, not a beverage; purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and made especially for woman's needs. In the cure of all "female complaints," it's guaranteed to give satisfaction, or the money is refunded. No other medicine for women is sold so. Think of that, when the dealer says something else (which pays him better) is "just as good." "Times have changed." So have

methods. The modern improvements in pills are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They help Nature, instead of fighting with her. Sick and nervous headache, biliousness, costiveness, and all derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.



-ELY'S CREAM BALM-Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heabs the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

Many a life has been lost because of the taste of codliver oil.

If Scott's Emulsion did nothing more than take that taste away, it would save the lives of some at least of those that put off too long the means of recovery.

It does thre. It is halfthrough ine somach as if by stealth. It goes to make strength when cod-liver oil would be a burden.

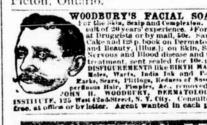
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil -all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

# "German Syrup"

" I have been a great sufferer from Asth-Asthma. ma anyl severe Colds every Winter, and last Fall my friends as well as myself thought because of my feeble condition, and great distress from constant coughing, and inability to raise any of the accumulated matter from my lungs, that my time was close at hand. When nearly worn out for want of sleep and rest, a friend recommend-

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