It was a long time before any one replied. Then one of the clerks said that while it was barely possible that such an event had taken place, he had received no information to that effect.

"Oh, you haven't! Then, perhaps, your old pumping works have been blown up?"

"May be so; but it seems as if they would have telephoned down?"

"May be so; but it seems as if they would have telephoned down?" "Well, then, if the river didn't dry up and the pumping works are all right, how happened it that I couldn't get any water at nine o'clock last evening?" "Cold or hot?"

"Cold, of course! Who said anything about hot water?"

"Then you couldn't get any?"
"Didn't I say I couldn't? I pay my
water tax, and as a rate payer, a taxpayer and a citizen I demand my rights.
Now, sir, why couldn't I get any water

at my house last evening?"

"It wouldn't run, eh?"

"Wouldn't run! Why, blame your ears! Haven't I been telling you that it wouldn't run? Suppose there had been a fire in my house?" "In what part of your house?" ab-

sently queried the clerk. In any part, sir, from cerlar to gar-! Suppose I had wanted a pail of water to drown an incipient conflagra-

tion?" You couldn't have got it." "No, I couldn't; and I want to tell you right here and right now that I figure my damages at \$100 !"

One hundred," replied the clerk, as he marked the figures in pencil on the desk.
"Yes, sir; and I won't pay my next quarter's tax!"

"Won't pay next quarter's tax," wrote the clerk. 'And you take notice that if this thing happens again this winter make this water board weat!"

Perspire," suggested the clerk. "Well, perspire, then, and don't you forget it."
"No, sir"
"If it wasn't winter I'd sink a well."

"Yes, sir."
"And be independent of this monopoly."
"Yes, sir."

"And I want it understood"-he was going on, when the door opened and in walked a citizen, who began: "What the dickens ails your old pumping-works?"

And the clerk with the far-away look in his eyes had to leave his ledger and come forward and explain that the pumping-works were all right, the river was all right and the board was all right, and that if the water wouldn't run it was, perhaps, because it had got tired. - Detroit Free Press.

A Romance of Real Life.

Grandma Hamilton has lived for five years in the Home for the Friendless in Cnicago. A short time ago a lady in sealskins and jewels rang the bell and asked for Mrs. Hamilton.

"You don't mean Grandma Hamilton,

do you!" asked the matron.
"Yes, I suppose so," said the lady.
"I would like to see her." When grandma and the rich lady met

in the rarlor the visitor sobbed out: "Mother, mother! don't you know Louisa?" "Oh, no," said grandma, peering with her blind eyes and shaking her head. "My daughters, Louisa and Lizzie, are both dead, and you cannot

"But indeed I am; and Lizzie is living, too; and for a year I have been looking for you everywhere, and now I have found you," and while they wept on each other's necks. Mrs. Grant, the superintendent, and Miss Bowman, the matron, withdrew and left them to talk it over. Next day Louisa came again, and grandma, all wrapped in fur-lined and grandma, all wrapped in fur-lined robes, went away with her, leaving the little room where she had so long sat rocking and knitting, expecting only to leave it at the summons of death. The explanation is that fifteen years ago Louisa married and went to California, Lizzie remained in Ohio, while their mother, with a snug little competence, came to Chicago. Finally they lost trace of each other. Mrs. Hamilton lost her money and was obliged to take up an abode in the Home of the Friend Louisa's husband became rich in California, and when she came back

The Embarrassed Passengers.

found Lizzie in Ohio or Michigan, and

after a long search found her mether in

You may have been a passenger on a street-car at a time when some one picked a half dollar off the cushions or dollar-bill from the straw and anxiously inquired for an owner. At such a time every man instinctively feels in his pockets. Every man feels like saying that he is the lucky party, but an inward voice somehow restrains him, and he remembers that George Washington could not tell a lie. The money is iuvariably pocketed by the finder, and he is set down in the opinions of his fellow-passengers as contemptible and mean. On a Woodward avenue car yesterday a young man purposely dropped a greenback on the floor, and at a proper moment he picked it up and observed:
"Who lost this dollar?"

Every one looked at him, and every mouth watered. "Did any one drop this bill?" con-

tinued the young man, as he held up a There was another embarrassing them are pure imagination." pause. Then a man reached out for it

with the remark:
"I dropped it, sir. You are an honest man to return it."

Are you sure you dropped it?" "I am. I am not a liar. "But-you see-you-" stammered

the young man. You give me my money or I'll wring your neck!" interrupted the other, as he reached out for his victim.

The young man gave it up. He looked white and red and green, and he felt so bad over it that he soon dropped off tion," remarked the the car and took to the icy walk.—Free the W on their workings. Press.

Words of Wisdom.

He who is never guilty of folly is not so wise as he imagines. Prosperity unmasks the vices; adversity reveals the virtues.

An indiscreet man is like an unsealed letter-every one can read it. Some persons mistake noise for argu-

They that govern most make least

He that too much fears hatred is unfit to rule.

The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third, good humor, and the fourth wit. Envy is a passion so full of cowardice

and sham that nobody ever had the confidence to own its possession. The time for reasoning is before we

have approached near enough to the forbidden fruit to look at and admire. He who is false to the present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the effects when the weaving of a lifetime is unraveled.

A GOOD YEAR FOR LOCUSTS.

rofessor Riley Predicts that the Locusts will Swoop Down Upon the Country Next Summer-Interesting Facts About

These Insects. This is to be a good year for the locusts. In the Southern States they will be particularly abundant, and it is more than probable that the woods in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia will resound with their rat-tling song. This will be unwelcome news to the farmers and florists, who know, from sad experience, the de-structive character of these insects. It will be remembered that in the summer

1868 the locusts were particularly aundant in this locality. There was of 1898 the locusts were particularly abundant in this locality. There was bardly a foot of ground in the woods and fields which was not completely perforated with the holes out of which the insects had come. They were everywhere and ate up everything, causing an amount of damage which is till freso in the minds of agriculturists They will not appear this season in such great quantities, but in the year 1885 this vicinity will be again afflicted by

an abundant visitation.
"There are two broods of the locust," said Professor Riley, of the agricultural department, to the Post reporter, who caused upon him for information; "one appears every thirteen years, and the other every seventeen years. By a coincidence both broods are to appear together this year, but not in the same places."

places."
"In what localities?" "The seventeen year locusts will be particularly plentiful in Marquette and Green Lake counties in Wisconsin, and pay also appear in the western part of North Carolina, in Northeast Ohio, and a few in Lancaster county, Pa., and Westchester county, New York. They will also be abundant in the neighbor-hood of Wheeling, and will probably extend down into Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia Of this, however, I am not quite sure The thirteen-year brood will, in all probability, appear in Southern Illinois, throughout Missouri, with the exception of Arkansas, India, Territorian f Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and North and South Carolina."

"What is the difference between the "Do you mean in appearance? Very little, and one is very apt to confound

" Are the locusts to be depended upon as recurring in regular periods?"
"Yes, sir. Observations extending for more than 200 years prove that they nover fail. The earliest appearance of the periodical cicada, or locust, so far as we have any record, occurred at Plymouth, Mass., in the year 1634. Each seventeen years they have appeared again without fail. The Laturalist calculates as confidently on the future ap-pearance of the locust in a given month m a given year, for all time to come, as in a given year, for an une to come, as the astronomer does an eclipse or a transit on some particular day; and he may go back in time when none but savage men dwelt on this continent and feel confident that the woods of New Jersey rattled with the hoarse cry of this insect in the month of June, seven years

after the birth of Christ, just as they did in June 1877."
"Where does the locust reside, so to

speak, during his absence from the face of the earth ?" He is then under the earth, in the shape of a worm, living on the sap of young rootlets. In following these they penetrate very deep into the ground, sometimes going as far down as ten or twelve feet. The season for their appearance and disappearance differs somewhat with the latitude, though not so materially as one might suppose. They appear a little earlier in the South than in the North, but the last half of May can be set down as the period during which the set of ing which they emerge from the ground, the latter part of the cicada season, though the woods are still full of females, the song of but very few males

will be heard. Do not the temples sing?" "No, the musical organs are pos-sessed only by the males. This fact was embodied in an ancient rhyme,

· Happy the cleada's lives, For they all have voiceless wives."

"How is the music produced?" "The rattling noise is produced by a system of muscles in the lower part of the body, which work on the drums under the wings by alternately tightening and loosening them. The general noise on approaching infested woods is a compromise between that of a distant threshing machine and a distant frog pend. That which they make with French gray border, or dark blue machine disturbed missions a nest of young and the standard properties a nest of young and the standard properties and the standard properties and the standard properties and the standard properties are standard properties. The standard properties are standard properties and the standard properties are standard properties. when disturbed mimics a nest of young snakes or young birds under similar circumstances-a sort of scream. They | yard. can also produce a chirp somewhat like that of a cricket, and a very loud shrill screece, prolonged for fitteen or twenty seconds and gradually increasing in force and then decreasing."

"Is it true that the locust stings?" "There is a widespread fear of the ocust sting," answered the professor; every time there is an abundance of beusts you hear of people being stung, and newspaper accounts of such accidents are by no means infrequent. I bave known people who denied themselves the pleasure of cating blackberries and other fruits, because they feared these fruits had been poisoned by the eggs of cicadas; while others believe that they poison water. So far as I can find, all these reports are false or greatly exaggerated, and the great majority of "Are they not capable of doing an im-

mense amount of damageen "Yes, sir. They have destroyed whole apple orchards and vine ards. The worst of it is that there is no way to get rid of them when they make their Green seemed impossible. Two hardy appearance in large numbers and have attained full size and powers of flight. Tue only possible method is to allow poultry and hogs to devour them just

answered, "some ignorant persons are and away he went overboard. Mr. silly enough to believe that it portends Stamper pointed out Scraggs' legs and such a marked degree, on all other cicadas, and it people must have an

omen let them take the two W's for warm weather, and it will not be likely to disappoint them."—Wash ngton Prst. Terrors of the Snow-Slide.

To those who have never witnessed a snow-slide, says the Salt Lake Tribune, the term has no terror, while those who have seen an avalanche in the Wasatch shudder at the very thought of it. The mountains in the vicinity of the Cotton-woods are steep and bare. It is said an Indian will not venture up Little Cot-ton wood canon. When questioned as to the cause of this strange fear of that particular canon, they shake their heads and say: "No good." Perhaps in former years, while hunting in the mountains, a slide sent a number of them to the happy hunting grounds.

Of the 600,000 male adults in Illinois 400,000 drink beer, wine and whisky, and of these 40,000 drink to excess. FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Spring and Summer Goods The first importations of spring goods re not the light woolen fabrics will be worn in the earliest spring days, out rather the wash goods that are made into house and street dresses to be worn in the warmest weather. Two features are noticed in the new fabrics—first, that figured goods in artistic and, indeed, decorative designs are most used, and are usually accompanied by a plain fab-ric for combining with them; and secondly, the absence of all dressing in the fine cottons, which should give laun-dresses to understand that all st reh

must be omitted when doing them up

The cotton satteens are first shown and rank highest in price of these new fabrics, as they are marked fifty cents a yard. These have closely-twilled sur faces with a luster like satin; the grounds are dark, either plum, brown, olue or the deepest garnet, and these are s rewn with rather large figures of some graceful flower, such as fleur-de-lis, ruchsias or lilies, with pale-green foliage; to go with this figured fabric, which now makes the over dress, or at east the jacket waist, is plain satteen of the color of the ground. The batistes show great improvement over those of previous seasons; they are as soft as muli-muslin, and almost as transparent. yet they are beautifully marked with Japanese designs and quaint color-ing on the calest cream, lavender, and pink grounds. They are usually sup-plied with a wide border of lar, er figures phied with a wide border of lar er ngures than those in the body of the fabric, and this border may be stitched on plainly for trimming down box plaits and around the foot of the skirts, busque and sleeves, or else it may edge wide dounces, or of itself form narrow ruf-fles for trimming the whole dress. Carnation pinks, chrysanthemums, dwarfed peonies, and other flowers cear to the Japanese are repeated in their intense colors on the most delicate grounds of these sheer soft batistes; the price is forty cents a yard; the border is near one selvedge only instead of on both sides, like those of last year. Scotch ginghams have come to be

staple goods for summer dresses, as ex-

perience has shown that they are far better for washing and wearing than any other ginghams, either French or American, and are worth the difference in the price. They are now sold for forty cents a yard is exquisitely fine qualities, and colors that are warranted not to fade by washing, though some of the dark shades are changed by per-spiration. The newest patterns in these have wide stripes made up of many smaller stripes and also large visides smaller stripes, and also large plaids, or else perfectly plain colors. The fa-vorite combination of colors seems to be pink with blue, and there are three times as many blue and white ging hams as of any other color; besides these are stripes in new contrasts of color, such as olive, red, black, and buff lines forming an inch-wide stripe beside a pale blue stripe two inches beside a pale blue stripe two inches broad, shading off into white; another pattern has a series of alternating pink and pale blue and a broad white line; a third is made up of dark red, blue and orange-yellow. These colors are also shown in the large plaids which are to take the place of the handkerchief last year. Though made in Scotland, these are altogether what merchants call fancy plaids, the clan tartans having dis-ppeared for the present. The solid-colored Scotch zephyr ginghams, espe-cially in pink and blue—the lat-ter either dark or light—will make charming summer dresses, trimmed with the whi e cotton embroideries that are imported in larger quantities than at any previous season. The furnishing houses are already making these dresses with a short skirt and very simple over-skirt, accompanied by the belted shooting jacket, with wide box-plaits in front and back, or else with a yoke and full basque, either shirred at the waist in front and behind, with the belt on the sides only, or it may be with the belt

ported in half and three quarter-yard widths; there are also square cuffs of this embroidery worn outside the Old China patterns are shown in percales, especially in the blue and white patterns of old Nankin. The merchants have shown their faith in these colors and designs by importing them in great quantities; these goods are said to wash well, especially in these clear blue shades. Plain grounds with a border in contrasting color are also liked in this or garnet with gray or cream-color for the trimming. These are thirty cents a

passing all around the waist; the wide

ound collar, like those worn by chil-

dren, is edged with embroidery, or may

be made entirely of the French muchine

embroidery on cambric that is now im-

The new patterns of Valenciennes lace with plain meshes and heavily wrought points are imported for trimming batiste and lawn cresses. There are also new Hamburg embroideries that copy the tesigns of the braid trimmings that ladies have been crocheting of late for cotton dresses .- Harner's Basar.

Married After a Ducking. Opposite Maysville, Ky., is a little Onio village where marriages are executed with such extraordinary neatness and di-patch that the place is called the Gretna Green of America The other afternoon a couple might have been seen making their way into Maysville from the wilds of Lewis county. Annie F. Stamper, aged sixteen, a very pretty bionie, was the lady, and Leander P Scraggs, aged eighteen, six feet three in his suppers, was the gentleman. and eloped; they were pursued by Mr. Stamper, and they had ridgen all day to get to the river. Now the river was filled wit i ice, and to cross to Gretna however, boatmed, volunteer

ed to row them to haven of matrimonial bliss, after they come up out of the ground and are in a helpless condition."

"There is a good deal of supersticement in a proper to the reporter, "about the elder Stamper appeared upon the shore and shouted to his daughter to come back. The irrepressible Scraggs determined to be chivalric and salute to the company of the shift of the "I have noticed that," Professor Riley to do it, he gave one wave of his hat answered, "some ignorant persons are and away he went overboard. Mr. It occurs alike, though not to roared and screamed with laughter at his dilemma. The crowd that had been cheering the lovers now laughed at them, too. Scraggs was fished out with a boat-hook, and, with chattering teeth and trembling knees, and very muddy clothes, started off with Miss Stamper for the nearest local minister, who made the twain one flesh before old Stamper recovered from the fit of laugh-

> During the past fifteen years the United States government has spent over \$22,100,000 in fighting and watching In-dians in the Western States and Terri-

ter into which Seraggs' dilemma had

plunged him.

A firm in Boston is making a double belt 200 feet long, thirty inches wide. It will weigh 1,100 pounds and will require the hides of 100 head of cattle in its construction.

Austria has a petroleum region one-eighth the size of that of the United

Russian Exiles.

On his arrival the prisoner is driven straight to the police ward, where he is inspected by the ispravnik, a police officer who is absolute lord and master of the district. This representative of the government requires of him to answer the following questions: His name? How old? Married or single? Where from? Address of parents, or relations, or friencs? Answers to all of which are entered in the books. A solemn written promise is then exacted of him that he will not give lessons of any kind, or try to teach any one; that every letter he writes will go through the ispravnik's hands, and that he will follow no occupation expent shoemaking, carpenter-ing, or field labor. He is told he is free, but at the same time he is solemnly warned that should he attempt to pas the limits of he town he shall be shot down like a dog rather than be allowed to escape, and should he be taken alive, shall be sent off to Eastern Siberia without further formality than that of the ispravnik's personal order.

The poor fellow takes up his little bundle, and, fully realizing that he has now bidden farewell to the culture and material comfort of his past life, he walks out into the cheerless street. A group of exiles, all pale and emaciated, are there to greet him, take him to some of their miserable lodgings and feverishly demand news from home. The new-comer gazes on them as one in a dream; some are melancholy mad, others nervously irritable, and the remainder have evidently tried to find solace in drink. They live in com-munities of twos and threes, have food, a scarty provision of clothes, money and whirl him about the room, keeping books in common, and consider it their step himself to the notes of the distant sacred duty to help each other in every emergency, without distinction of sex, rank or age. The noble by birth get sixteen shillings a month from the gov-ernment for their maintenance and commoners only ten, although many of them are married, and s nt into exile with young families. Daily a gendarme visits their lodgings, inspects the premises when and how he pleases, and now and then makes some mysterious entry in his note-book. Should any of their number carry a warm dinner, a pair of newly-mended boots or a change of linen to some passing exile lodged for the moment in the public ward, it is just as likely as not marked against him as a crime. It is a crime to come and see a friend off, or accompany him a little on the way. In fact, should the ispraynik! el out of sorts—the effect of cards or drink—he vents his bad temper on the exies; and as cards and drink on the exiles; and, as cards and drink are the favorite amusements in those dreary regions, crimes are marked down against the exiles in astonishing numbers, and a report of them sent reguirly

to the governor of the province. Winter lasts eight months, a period during which the surrounding country presents the appearance of a noiseless. lifeless, frozen marsh-no roads, no communication with the outer world, no means of escape. In course of time almost every individual exile is attacked by nervous convulsions, followed by prolonged apathy and prostration They begin to quarrel, and even to hate each other. Some of them contrive o forge false passports, and by a miracle, as it were, make their escape, but the great majority of these victims of the third section either go mad, commit suicide, or die of delirium tremens. Their history, when the time comes for it to be published, will disclose a terrible ale of human suffering, and administered evils and shortcomings not like y to find their equivalent in the contemporary history of any other European state.—London Sandard.

At the Theater in Japan.

The theaters here are probably the most interesting sight to travelers; everything is so different from that to which they have been accustomed. Of course, there are no seats; all squat on Running down the center of the up on the nail, theater is an elevated platform upon which the actors always enter upon the stage; the exits are all from the rear. and instead of shifting the scenes, wheels (same as we turn a horse car).
When an actor is killed during the play, a man dressed in black, with his face covered (you are not supposed to see him), rushes out, and holds a large cloak in front of the dead man. The and muddy in appearance, whereas it latter rises and runs off the stage, should be transparent. though just beheaded and his head lying on the stage, looking as natural and the execution so well done that until you actually see the dead walk you think he surely was beheaded. After the curtain falls for another act, all the children in the audience rush on the stage behind the curtain and play around behind the scenes until the drum beats for another act. The music they have is a drum, file and a small string instrument, though the players are generally singing in very high and unmusical notes. The play generally begins at ten o'clock in the morning and lasts until one or two o'clock at night, and the audience always take food enough to last twentyfour hours, besides which men with rice, tea, peanuts and oranges are always passing through the audience, very much like our circuses at home. The theater is lighted by gas, very dimly, however, and as the audience-men, women and children—are smoking pipes all the time, the atmosphere is not very pleasant. - Yeddo Letter.

A Wonderful Wood. The Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise says: We have in this State a wonderful wood known as "mountain ma-hogany." The trees do not grow large, A tree with a trunk a loot in diameter is much above the average. When dry the wood is about as hard as box wood, and being of a very tine grain might, no doubt, be used for the same parposes. It is of a red rich color and very heavy. When well seasoned it would be a finmaterial for the wood carver. In the early days it was used in making boxes forshafting, and in a few instances for shoes and dies in a quartz battery. Used as fuel it creates intense heat. It burns with a biaze as long as ordinary wood would last, and is then found (almost unchanged in form) converted to a charcoal that lasts about twice as long as ordinary wood. For fuel it sells much higher than any kind of wood; indeed, a cord of it always brings the same price as a ton of coal. The only objection to it as a fuel is that it creates such an intense heat as to burn out stoves more rapidly than any kind of coal, however bad.

A Pin in a Child's Tongue for Eleven Years.
Miss Harvey, of Candor, when eleven

or twelve years of age, was one evening making hurrried preparations to attend Ste had a pin between her a party. Sie had a pin between her lips, which passed into her mouth, and was supposed to be swallowed. Dr. Miller assumed such to be the fact, but the girl insisted that it was under her tongue. The physician made search for it there, but failed to discover it, and treated her protestations as the work of imagination. Recently Miss Harvey had a large lump come upon one side of her tongue, increasing in paintuiness. Dr. L. D. Farnham opened the swelling. The next day, after eleven years of hiding, the pin came out of the opening. It was two-thirds covered with a lime formation and was much corroced.

-Ithaca (N Y.) Journal. Unnecessary fires cost this country \$10,000 an hour.

Wanted Him to Resign

A capital story is told of one of our public men-a man who had for many years held a lucrative office, which many other sealous workers in the office—of judicial character, and requir-ing considerable capacity in its incumwas not only an excellent paying berth, but it was honorable, and considerable patronage connected with

Once upon a time, when the anxious waiters had fully made up their minds that old Hartwell had held the office long enough, one of their number was deputed to wait upon him, and request nim to resign. The man found the old judge in his office, with his coat off, and surrounded by papers of all sorts and descriptions. The usual greetings were exchanged, and the visitor opened his business. bis business.
Out in the open court an organ

grinder was discoursing a very exection of Strauss' waltzes. Want me to resign, do they?" said Hartwell, throwing back his head, and passing his fingers through his plente-ous silver locks. "And for what reason,

pray?"
"I'll tell you, judge; we think you have been here long enough. You are growing old—altogether too old for the manifold duties and responsibilities of the place

"Oho! Too old, am I? Now look you: Just you get up here, and spin a waltz with me! Hi! There goes the Blue Danube! Just the thing; come!"
And he seized his visitor by the two
arms, lifted him to his feet, and began to

organ.

But the man, breathless and dizzy. broke away and begged off. He didn't "No? Not dance? Then try the gloves. We must have exercise in some fashion." know how to dance.

And old Hartwell went to a small locker, and brought forth two pairs of boxing gloves, one of waich he put on, and offered the other to his visitor. But the man would not take them. He declared he had never boxed in his life.
"Never boxed? Then it is time you

had a lesson. And i' faith, I'll give you one. Now! Stand by. Here is the position. One, two, three!" And he tapped the messenger, first on the forehead; then on the chin; then on the breast; and then, with a blow straight from the shoulder, he knocked

him clean across the room, and against

the wall. "Ho! I'll soon teach you the rudiments. Let me now show you the true knock-down blow. It is given in this manner."

But the breathless, bewildered and utterly demoralized visitor did not wait for the finish. He caught his hat and made his escape, and later reported to his a sociates that Judge Hartwell was not disposed to relinquish his office at

Care of Nails.

Some persons insist that the fingernails are signs of character. The slender tapering nail, they say, indicates a refined nature which is sometimes accompanied by a shrewish temper. The proad, stubby nail suggests natural coarseness which may be allied to good nature. Whether these are signs or not, it is true that the care of the nails reveals personal habits as to cleanliness. Nails may be greatly improved, both in shape and color, by proper attention. The best appliance is a nail brush used

in water softened by the addition of a little borax and really fine toilet soap. In well-brushed and well-cared for nails the little curtain-like rim which snrrounds them is well pushed or rolled back, displaying generally a delicate lit-tle crescent at the root. The skin of the finger should never be allowed to grow

as possible. To cut a nail squarely of gives the finger-end a stubby look. The whole stage is revolved on corners should be carefully and closely

The nail is susceptible of a high degree of polish by rubbing with the towel

when drying the hands. The habit of biting the nails is one against which children should be carefully guarded. It is ruit ous to the very structure of the nail, and once acquired is one of the most difficult habits to break. This is evidenced by the fact that some men and women, but more especially men, have a habit of biting their nails when reading or studying, of which they are perfectly unconscious.

There are sixty-four cities in the United States having a population of over

[Walla Walla Watchman.]

Wise Words of a Willing Witness. At the close of a mass meeting, acording to the report of the same pub-ished in a La Grange paper, reference was made to the phenomenal efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil in the many paintul dissases to which mankind is subject. We refer to the above as showing how strong a hold the Old German Remedy for Rheumatism has on the experience and good wishes of the great public.

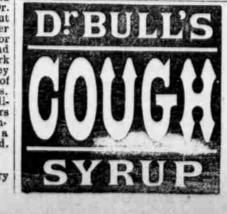
That part of the country known as the Northwest, composed of nine States and one Territory, has a population of 12.184.664 Of the increase since the ast census one-third of the amount ies in these States.

[Danville (Ill.) News.] John Stein, Esq., City Brewer, referring to its valuable qualities, said to s News representative: I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family and recommend it to my acquaintances. It has always given the best satisfaction, and is truly a wonderful remedy.

The American dollar contains more silver than the like coin of the British empire, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Greece and others.

A Single Stone from a running brook slew the giant Goliath, and millions of noble men since that time have died from a sing e stone in the bladder which Warner's Safe Kedoey and Liver Cure would have dissolved an I carried away.

San Francisco contains 31,000 more men than women in a total population



to know

How to Get Well, answered in turce words—Take Hop See other column.

Mr. Meeban, botanist of the Pennsylvania board of agriculture, states that trees grow much faster in America than in Europe. The oak in England has been known to live a thousand years, but after two hundred years in this country a tree of that species is fit for nothing but to cut down for firewood. The decay is as rapid as the growth.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., which is so pure, simple and barmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column.

Even so inflammable a thing as cotton an now be used for the construction of fiveproof buildings. It is converted into a paste—by chemical treatment—which becomes as hard as stone. It is molded into large slabs, and designated as architectural cotton.

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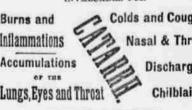
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