The Great Tumble Weed of the Prairies.

During his wanderings in the great West, Mr. Daniel C. Beard, the wellknown artist and naturalist, came upon a curious vegetable growth known popularly as the tumble weed and scientifi-cally as Clycloloma platyphyllum, At the time we were unable to secure a specimen of the weed, but lately, thro the kindness of Mr. Henry Worrall, of the Department of Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas, he was enabled to obtain a photograph of some of the finest specimens of the great weed preserved in the buildings of the department. The genial gentleman referred to was even courteous enough to permit himself to be used as a medium for comparison.

A startling story is told by the veracious Western man of a party of English tourists who were on the plains on a shooting excursion. They had been out the greater part of the day without meeting with any game, and one of them were repeating for the hundredth time that their luck was 'beastly' when they noticed a large animal some distance away, which was approaching them in a leisurely but apparently inquisitive manner, for it paused occasionly as if to study them.

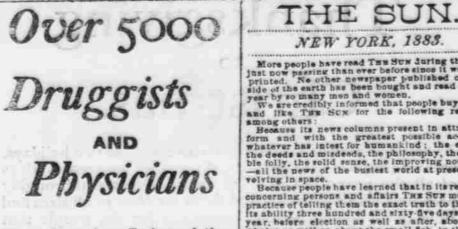
The Englishman pointed the animal out to his companions, and they agreed among themselves that it must be a bison, though its movements were different from those of any four-legged animal they had ever seen before. However, they did not make much of that fact, as a breeze that had sprung up had raised considerable dust and made it impossible for them to see clearly.

It was so evident that "the bison-if such it was-was attracted by curiosity, that one of the hunters determined to beguile it by a device he had heard spoken of as very successful with the antelope. Accordingly he lay upon his back and kicked his heels in the air, while the crack shot of the party prepared to shoot when the proper time arrived. The creature was so far away and approached so slowly that the decoy grew tired] and had to be relieved. It was evident that they were drawing the creature toward them, however, that each in turn cheerfully and very enthusiastically kicked himself tired.

The breeze had grown momentarily stronger, and though it was fortunately blowing toward them, it created so much dust that it was not easy to get good aim. However, the animal had ncreased its pace, and with an occasional bound into the air, rapidly approaching them. It was impossible to tell which was its head and which the side, so the appointed hunter, with as careful aim as the strange character of the game rendered possibible, fired.

The animal had been hit, for they could see the fur fly, but it paid no attention to the shot, unless it it was to bound into the air and increase its pace so much that in a few minutes it was near enough to be easily distinguished. It was an uncouth monster of huge proportions, and progressed not in the usual way, but by a series of prodigions leaps. The hunters were greatly startled by the appearance of this unknown animal, but they realized that they must lose no time in shooting them if they wanted to keep it away. They all fired at once; but whether wounded or not the monster sped only the swifter.

They paused in amazement for a moment, but were roused to sudden activity when one of the number should that a whole herd of the monsters were upon



Have Signed or Endorsed the Following Remarkable

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NEW YORK, 1900. More people have read THE SUN Juring the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many mos and women. We are credibly informed that people buy, read, among others: Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has intext for humankind : the events, the deeds and misdeeds, the philosophy, the nota-ble folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense —all the news of the busiest world at present re-volving in space. Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs THE SUM makes a practice of telling them the east truth to the best its ability three hundred and sixy. dwe days in the year, befere election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when sup-ported by general approval. The SUM has abso-lately no purposes to serve, save the information of us readers and the furtherance of the common good. Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man

NEW YORK, 1883.

of its readers and the furtherance of the common good. Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that Twm SUM is indifferent to his wolfare and his rights. No man is so rich that he can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be ex-empt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong. Because in politics it has lought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the light that has re-sulted in the reservoverwhelming popular verdict against Robesonsm and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, THE SUN stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of hosses, the encroachments of monopolists, and the disbouest schemes of public robbers. All this is what we are told almost daily by our friends. One man holds that THE SUN is the best religious newspaper ever published, because its

All this is what we are told almost daily by dur friends. One man holds that The Sux is the best religious newspaper ever published, because its Christianity is undilated with cant. Another holds that it is the best Republican newspaper printed, because it has already whipped half of the rascals out of that party, and is proceeding against the other half with undiminished figor, — A third believes it to be the best magazine of gen-eral literature in existence because its readers miss nothing worthy of notice that is current in the world of thought. So every friend of THESUS discovers one of the many sides that appeals with particular force to his individual liking. If you already know THESUS, you will observe that in 1883 it is a little better than ever before. — If you do not already know THESUS, you will and it to be a mirror of all humas activity, a store-house of the choicest products of someon sense and imagination, a imainstay for the cause of hon-set government, a scentinel for genuine Jefferso-nian Democracy, a scourge for wickedness of every species, and an uncommonly good investment for the coming year.

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Terms to Mail Subseribers. The several editions of THE SUM are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows: DAILY-55 cents a month, 86.50 s year with Sunday edition. 87.77. SUNDAY -Eight pages, 81.20 a year. WEEKLY-81 a year. Eight pages of the best matter of the daily insues; an Agricultural Depart-ment of unsqualled merit, market resports, and literary, solentific, and domestic intelligence make THE WEEKLY SUN the newspaper for the farmer's household. To clubs of ten with \$10, an extra copy free farmer's household. extra copy free Address 1. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, THE SUN, N. Y. City.

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Sixteen Years; on other



VEGETABLE WONDERS-The great A Dog's Long WATCH .- A dog in entrance to the Botanic garden of Per- New Mexico, returning one evening adenia is through a noble avenue of IL- with his sheep to the fold, discovered dia rubber trees. This tree, which is that his master was still in his shauty known to us of the North only by puny and kept verry quiet. The next evening specimens in greenhouses, grows in it was the same. But after penning up these tropical regions to a giant's stature, of a size comparable to that of our scratched, barked and even howled, as largest oaks. An immense crown of he was very hungry, but his master did many thousand leaves covers with the not move. The dog, true to his appoint-

thirty or forty feet long, the area of a third morning ; but that night when he stately palace; while from the base of drove the flock into their pen the last its thick trunk extends a framework of one to attempt to get in became the vicroots over a space of often between one tim of the dog's appetite. This method and two hundred feet in diameter, and of providing for his own wants became much larger than would correspond a part of the faithful dog's duty. Every with the height of the tree. This won- evening the last sheep to try to enter derful structure consists of twenty or was seized by him and served for supper thirty chief roots proceeding from as and for breakfast and dinner the followmany corresponding ribs in the lower ing day. The ranch to which the dog bepart of the trunk and spreading them- longed was in a solitary part of the Terselves like snakes on the ground. The ritory, and out of the track of travel and tree is hence called the snake tree by visitation. For two years from the time the natives, and has been compared by of his master's death-ascertained by the poets to the coiled serpents of the data left by the latter-the faithful dog Laocoon. The roots, with the ribs attended the flock left in his charge, and which mark the swelling out from the had fresh matton for his supper every trunk, form strong buttresses to the night. The flock was not decimated by tree and enable it to bid defiance to the this steady drain upon its resources. On storm. The spaces between the but- the contrary it increased in numbers, tresses constitute mimic chambers large | and when, at the end of two years from enough for a standing man to conceal himself in them. Among the other arboreal wonders of

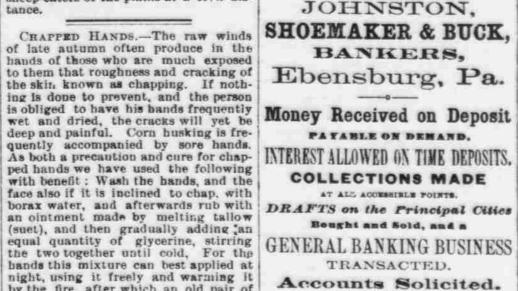
Perandenia are the giant bamboos that his post of duty, jealously guarding the are a marvel to all visitors. They here flock, and driving them to the best pasform thickets along the banks of the tures every day and to the fold at night, stream, a hundred feet high and a before which he slept, to keep the wild hundred feet wide, bending their great sheep-eaters of the plains at a civil disheads, like the waving plumes of a giant tance. high over the river and the adjoining

road. On a nearer approach, each of the thickets is seen to consist of cylindrical stems a foot or two thick, which, closely crowded together below on a common root-diverge as they rise, and bear on slight, nodding branches dense tufts of the most delicate foliage. These gigan- is obliged to have his hands frequently tic trees are nothing but grasses. Like all grass-holms, their great hollow reed stem is divided into joints; but the sheaf of the leaf, which is represented in our tender grasses by a thin scale at the base of the leaves, becomes in these gigantic bamboos a hard, woody plate, that might without further preparation serves the purpose of an armor for the whole breast of a strong man. A three (suet), and then gradually adding an year old child could hide iiself in one of the joints of the stem.

PROVIDENT RATS. - Rats are very apt to take heed for the morrow. Eggs, which they have been known to carry

ROYA aid of its horizontal limbs, which are ed duty, went out with the sheep on the BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, abort weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in sons. ROTAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York. [9-25, 82.-17.] 5 the time of the death of the proprietor, the ranch was visited and the remains of the owner found, the dog was still at

R. L. Johnston, M. J. Buck, F. A. Sheemaker, A. W. Buck.



the two together until cold, For the hands this mixture can best applied at night, using it freely and warming it by the fire, after which an old pair of gloves can be put on to keep the clothes



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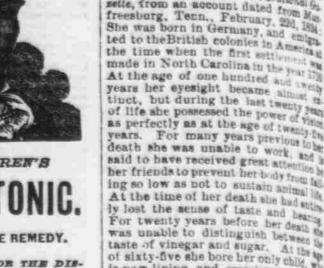
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LONG-LIVED PROPLE-

Betay Trantham, of Tennesses in 1855 aged oue hundred and fift

years. The following particulars of

individual are given in the National

sette, from an account dated from M

is now living, and promises to read

in 1820, aged one hundred and to

three. Nebit was a native of England

where he lived until he was nined

years of age. He then came to Am

and resided in the State of Marri

until about fifty-five years before

death, when he removed to South Ca

lina where he passed the rest of his lift

He never lost his sight, went hunting

a few days before his death, and actua

ly killed a deer. Henry Francisco, # Whitehall, N. Y., died in 1820, apr

one hundred and thirty-four, France

co is stated to have been born in France

in 1686, but at the age of five year lat that country with his father, who fee

from persecution, and went first to H

land and afterwards to England, H

was present at the coronation of Que

Ann, and was at that time sixteen year

offage. He fought in the wars of th

queen, under the duke of Mariborour

In the early part of the last century

was wounded at Braddock's field m

carried to Quebec, during the Bevola

carried to Quebec, during the Hevels tionary War, and suffered much from wounds. Wonder Booker, a negro, of Prince Edward county, Va., died in 19 aged one hundred and twenty-six year. This individual was a slave, belonging

to George Brooker, of Prince Edward county, Va. He received his name

from the circumstance that his mother

was much over her fifty eighth year at the

time of his birth. He was of gran

strength of body, and his natural pos

ers, which were superior to those of m

ored people in general, he retained in surprising degree. He was a consta laborer on his master's farm until with

in eight or ten years of his death.

most extraordinary instance of long ity in modern times, with regard to

isfactory evidence that can be found

that of Peter Torten, of Zorten, a nati

of Kafrock, in Hungary, He died la

uary 5th, 1724, at the age of one hus

red and eighty-four years. A few day before his death he walked, with the

of a staff, some miles to ask charin

the travelers. He had but little siz

and his hair and beard were of s green

ish white color, like mouldy bread a

a few of his teeth remained. His far

consisted of pulse and bread and a lit

came to New York with his father.

uncommonly advanced age.

Nebit, of Laurens county, N.

G

A POSITIVE CURE FOR THE DIS-EASES OF WOMEN.

"Ladies' Towic," is prepared by Women's Medical Institute of Buffale, N.Y. It gives quick and permanent relief to all those troubled with Leucarrhous or Whites, information and Uncerstime of the Womb, Irregularities, Flooding, Amemoritars (loss of monthly visifation, both ohers (I has never market in sysperanene, and where's that once been regular but cause to rentim at usual periods), Indigention, Backacha, Hasriburs, Sick and Merroms Headsche, Falling of the Womh, Depression of Sporia, Kidney Complaine, and Barranes lexcept where the Syspen a surgical opication may be necessary), will make labor assy, and has a wonderfal effect on women during charge allife. For weak and delicate ladies when durin you on the source work suitable of service are surgical willing. The service of service areas for any not be the service of the service of the service to any the service strongly united as to prevent could be necessary), will nake labor assy, and has a wonderfal effect on women during charge allife. For weak and delicate ladies when the run down from over. work, suitage, or inservoir swalls of any kind, it has no equal.

them. True enough all over the plain they came with frightful rapidity, making such tremendous leaps that there seemed as many in the air as on the ground. The hunters lingered no longer, but with the haste of terror threw everything from them, and ran to such purpose that they soon distanced their pursuers and found sheiter, late in the town from whence they started. Their story had caused a great sensation, but not exactly the kind they had expected. Next morning it was found that the tourists had left for San Francisco.

The story, if not true, at least serves well to illustrate the peculiar habit of the great tumble weed. This strange growth, which belongs to the pig weed family, is very abundant in the great Arkansas valley, and varies in size from the huge specimen shown in the illustration to one foot or less in diameter. It grows upon a disproportionately small stem, which, however, is of sufficient stoutness to sustain the mass until it is ripened and dried, when a slight gust of wind will suffice to blow it over and snap the brittle standard.

577

It now rolls over and over at every puff off wind, and being both light and elestic will perform a series of bounds over any impeding bowlders or bushes. In a high wind the fantastic spectacle produced by a number of these balls of varying sizes can easily be imagined. And as the English tourist with his store of wonder adjectives and odd expletives is the stock butt of the Western man, it is not so strange that he should be brought into service to illustrate the most striking feature of the tumble weed.

Aside from its spectacular phase, this habit of the tumble weed may be viewed in an even more interesting light. Man sees everything from the standpoint of utility to himself, and he may not comprehend the necessity for the existence of the tumble weed at all ; but in every created thing there seems to be inherent a continual effort to propogate its kind. Examples for the working of this spirit cannot be necessary, for even in the cities, the trees-the allantus, for example, with its winged seedsgive evidence of it. The fantastic and seemingly senseless whirling, rolling and bounding of the tumble weed when understood, tell the story of a unique method of scattering seed .- John Coryell in Scientific American.

FECULIARITIES OF SOUND .--- The fol lowing curious observation of sound have been carefully verified by an extended series of experiments. The whistle of the locomotive is heard 3,300 yards ; the noise of a railway train, 2,800; an orchestra or roll of a drum, 1,800; the human voice reaches to a distance of 1,000; the coaking of frogs, 900, the croaking of chickens, 800, Distinct speaking is heard in the air from below up to a distance of 300 yards; from above it is only understood from a range of 150 yards downward. It has been ascertained that an echo is well-reflected from the surface of smooth water when the voice only comes from an elevation. Other similar phenonema connected with the transmission of sound have been made, but the results disagree, eith er from the inaccuracy of the observations or the varying nature of the circumstances affecting the numbers obtained. Such variations occur to an extent of ten to twenty per cent, and even more. The weather being cold and dry and warm or wet are the chief influenc-ing cases. In the first case the sound goes to a greater and the second to a esser distance.

Erie's Experience.-Another Cure Ut-terly Without a Precedent. Ents, PA., Sept. 10th, 1881.

DR. HARTMAN : I cannot but express my thanks to you for the great benefit I received from the use of Peruna and Manalin. One bottle of each placed me fairly on my feet, after a long sickness, which laid me in bed brandy. Jonn Rovin and his wife, als natives of Hungary, died in the year 13 -the former in the one hundred seventy-second and the latter in the hundred and sixty-fourth year of age, having been married one hund and forty-seven years. The most entr ordinary case of longevity in Great B: ain was exhibited in the person of I ry Jenkens. He was a native of Y shire and lived to the amazing old : of one hundred and ninety six w and died on the Sth of December, Next to Jenkens we have the cel ted Thomas Parr, who was a nativ Shropshire, aged one hundred and I nine years, and died in January, James Bowels, aged one hundred fifty-two, lived in Killingsworth, died on the fifteenth day of Auga 1656, Colonel Thomas Winslow, a n tive of Ireland, aged one hundred forty-six, died on the 20th August, 17 The Countess of Desmond, in Irelan saw her one hundred and fortieth yes William Evans, aged one hundred as forty-five, lived in Carnavon, and in ! year 1872 still existed, and Dumite Badadoy, aged one hundred and for years, lived in Hamenstead and died of the 15th day of August, 1650 .- Ame can Paper. A HOMEMADE FERTILIZER,-Th Boston Journal of Chemistry publish an excellent formula for an easily unit fertilizer, which may be profitably used as a substitute for the best of those up ally found in the market. As "put raw, finely ground bones" are not ways obtainable, it is not amiss to sy that the whole bones and large pla generally to be found about a farm, m be utilized in the same way, by g them a longer time in which to be sumed by the potash of the ashe; a them on a floor, and add gradually th

pailfuls of water, mixing therein with the hos, Use in small quant in about the same manner as the sur phosphates. If the ashes cannot be cured, dissolve twelve pounds of pou in ten gallons of hot water, and " his solution saturate the bone for thoroughly; a barrel of dry peator go loam, without stones, may be add The mixture should not be sticky. too moist or too dry. In applying Ha ways avoid direct contact with the see for instance, when applied to a hill stal ter a little earth over it before droppe the seed. A very early visible effe should not be anticipated, but the set result will manifest themselves at 5 season advances.

CURING HAMS, --- The following is still by Ben Perley Poore to be the rect! used by Mrs. Henry Clay for cutita ouce celebrated "Ashland hams" every ten bama, medium sized. she one pound of salipetre, two pour brown sugar, three and one-half ! of fine sait; mixed all these last and rabbed each ham well " They were then packed in a nght be where they remained in a cool out-boy for three weeks. They were then into a pickle tub, which was nearly ! with a pickle strong enough to beat egg. After the hams had remained this pickle for three weeks, they we taken out, rubbed by hand with sell, as then hung up to dry in the air. were then taken to the smoke bu where a fire was kept up with green put branches for three weeks. Est ham was then sewed up in carra whitewashed, dried and then wh washed again. They were then packs in hickory ashes, leached ashes of course, or otherwise the fat would have been absorbed. 17

Not Fall

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LIQUID PEARL

GRAFTING WAX .- A reader wille us for a recipe for making grafting will that will not melt in summer nor co in winter. Replying we would say that three parts resin, three parts beens and two parts tallow, will make an e cellent grafting wax. A chenper wat that has given good satisfaction is made by melting together four parts g



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