She Did Not Relish Her Grapes.

Many years ago there returned from a tour abroad a young lady of Boston society, who, by dint of a course of study in a Parisian boarding-school of high degree, and of more or less residence among the British aristocracy, to say nothing of a groundling in good Bostonian cultivation before she was taken abroad, had become a thoroughly polished and accomplished young person. This young lady, who afterward became distinguished in Boston society, related an old story of an experience at the Russian court while her father was visiting St. Petersburg. She had had the most remarkable attentions showered upon her at the Russian capitol. She was modest enough to attribute these honors to the fact that she was from the country remotest from Russia, and that Americans were at that time quite a curiosity at the court of the Czar. But her friends, quite rejecting this explanation, credited the preferences that was accorded her to her beauty, vivacity and accomplishments. Whatever it may have been due to, it is certain that at a state dinner given by one of the imperial grand dukes, the American young lady was jumped quite over the heads of all the noble dowagers and miscellaneous duchesses and countesses of the court, and given a seat of honor at the grand duke's left hand. As she sat at dinner, the devoured of all devourers, and as the end of the feast was near, a plate of grapes was brought. They did not appear to be anything remarkable, but the American girl, to whom grapes were certainly no novelty, did them the honor of helping herself to a good big bunch. Then the plate went to the grand duke, who helped himself to—four grapes! And then the fruit was passed on to the princess of high degree, who took three grapes. One or two others helped themselves to two, and the mass of the company at the table had to be content with one grape apiece!

Of course the American girl had realized by this time that grapes were a prodigious rarity in St. Petersburg, and were produced at such a fabulous cost that even royalty contented itself with two or three. But in spite of the cost, she declared that she had never eaten a bunch of grapes which she enjoyed less than she did this one.

The Tramp Who Didn't Come Forth.

It was in an Wisconsin village, and among the men in the office of the inn after supper was over was a man who had just been elected constable. He was naturally anxious to display his vigor as an officer, and so when a boy came in and reported that he had seen a tramp enter an old barn on one of the back streets the constable invited us to go along and see him "jerk thunder," as he put it, out of the wayfarer. Half a dozen of us accompanied him, and when we reached the barn it was to find the interior as black as pitch and no lantern in the crowd. We were for sending for one, but the constable protested.

"There is no occasion for a light. I will call upon him to come out, and he will come."

He stood in the open door, with the crowd behind him, and called in a loud voice:

"Ho! there, you villain; come out and surrender to the law, and don't be over a minute about it, either!"

There was no answer, although all of us heard some one moving about inside.

"In the name of the law I order you to come out!" shouted the constable, but the unknown didn't come.

We again proposed to get a lantern and then all go in to back the officer in collaring the man, but his official dander had now been aroused, and he replied:

"Everybody stand' back against the fence! Now, then, I am going in alone, and I forbid any of you to follow!"

He disappeared into the midnight darkness of the interior, and for some time we could trace his progress as he moved about. By and by we heard a grunt, followed by a stifled yell and a fall, and we uttered a hurrah under the impression that he had got his man. We expected him to appear at once, but he did'nt, and after waiting a long five minutes, and shouting to him without receiving a reply, we sent for a lantern and used it to light our way in. We found the constable lying on his back on the floor, his face covered with blood and his nose as big as his fist, and just as we bent over him he opened his eyes and sat up. It was ten minutes later before he could explain that the tramp had struck him a knock-down blow with his fist, and another ten on top of that before he discovered that his watch and wallet and tramp had left the barn by the unguarded back door. When this fact was known it seemed as if he ought to make a speech or something, and he hauled off and kicked a fence board loose and growled:

"Dog gone my skin if I dont sell myself for a yaller jackass."

How to Go to Sleep Properly.

This from a physician: "In these days of innumerable hints for health and comeliness let me tell Beauty how not to go to sleep. Let her take care that it is not with a frown or disconted expression, for such will be apt to leave its imprint during her sleeping hours and contribute just so much to permanent unbecoming lines. As she finds herself sinking into the arms of the drowsy god let her close her mouth easily, allow the eyelids to drop gently but fully over the eyes, and, just as she yields herself to his soothing embrace, summon some pleasant thought that shall set the seal of pleasant content upon her face. She should not lie with her hand under her cheek, a common habit with youthful sleepers, which wrinkles and slightly numbs the skin, and, of course, she should breathe always through the nose."

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Sholoh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if is does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

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AMONG DEALERS

THESE GOODS ARE ON THE MARKET IN ONLY ONE SHAPE, 3x12 FULL 16 OZ. PLUG—THE MOST CONVENIENT TO CUT IN POCKET PIECES OR CARRY WHOLE.

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PINE NEEDLE

CIGARS & CIGARETTES.

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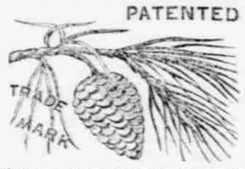

These Goods Contain the Leaves or Needles of the Pine Tree.

Use them for a pleasant smoke and speedy relief for *INFLUENZA, ACUTE AND CHRONIC CATARRH, CLERGYMEN'S SORE THROAT, HAY FEVER, ASTHMA AND ALL BRONCHIAL DISEASES;* they are free from adulteration, as nothing is used in their manufacture but the *BEST OF TOBACCO* and *FRESH PINE NEEDLES.*

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FREEHOLD, N. J.

Boy—Mother, since I have been using Wolff's Acme Blacking my shoes wear longer than ever before, and I never get my feet wet, but I am not think they look as smooth as when I first used it.

Mother—Indeed, my son, I am sorry you are so careless. You forget that even a good thing is only good when properly used. You have not even looked at the directions, for they are yet around the neck of the bottle. Now you must read them, and they will get you out of your trouble. Your father and I keep our shoes in elegant order by its use. I use it about once a month and papa about once a week.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Is wonderful; **preserving** and **Waterproofing** any leather; giving it a deep, rich black lustre which lasts a week. *Don't use oil!* Do not confound ACME Blacking with any other. Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c. Try it on your Harness.

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THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. A bath room has been connected with the shop where the public can be accommodated with a hot or cold bath. Bath tub and everything connected therein kept perfectly clean. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

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SALESMEN to sell choice Nursery Stock. Liberal Pay Weekly. Will pay salary, but can give something better to workers. No experience needed. Write FRED. E. ROWE, Nursery man, Rochester, N. Y. A PERMANENT. If you become my agent and sell $100, will give $2 for copy of this ad. Cut this out. 1:Nov. 6, '89.—2m.

Millions of Horses.

The February report of the department of agriculture, which relates to numbers and values of farm animals, shows an increase of population.

The aggregate numbers exceed four-millions. In the cotton States the use of Texas ponies by the tenants still tends to increase numbers and reduce average values. The improvement in the Central States from the blood of Percherons, Cleveland bays and English shires, continues active. Horse ranches in the Rocky Mountains are improving the stock of that region. The increase of numbers in recent years, while prices were tending higher, has caused an ebb in the tide of values, which are nearly everywhere lower than in January. Mules have increased, and are estimated about two and a third millions, held at slightly lower prices than last year. Milch cows make an aggregate of nearly 16,000,000. The increase is general, being shared quite liberally this year by the East and South. Prices, in sympathy with values of other cattle, show a slight decline as compared with those of last year.

The numbers of other cattle continue to increase, while the prices have fallen in still larger ratio during the year.

The numbers, as estimated, exceed thirty-six millions, an increase of between ten and eleven millions since 1880, which is larger than the ratio of numbers to population.

An increase of about four per cent. in numbers of sheep is indicated. The lowest average price was reported in 1886. Improvement has been gradual since with some acceleration during the past year, as a result of greater confidence of growers in holding the American market for wool.

The increase in swine has been in propotion to advance in population. The average price has declined, as is the case of all other kinds of farm animals, sheep alone excepted.

Exercise for Chest Development.

Exercises of strength lead rapidly to an increase in the size of the thorax. It is the same with exercises of speed when they need very energetic movements. No exercise develops the chest as rapidly as does running, unless it be wrestling.

Mountaineers all have large chests, and the Indians who live on the high plateaus of the Cordillera in the Andes have been noted for the extraordinary size of their chests. This great development in mountaineers is due to two causes which act in the same direction; frequent ascent of steep inclines, and constant residence at great heights at which the air is rarefied. The climbing of these slopes needs a great quantity of work, which causes increase of the respiratory need; respiration in a rarefied atmosphere oblige a man to take deeper breaths in order to supplement, by the quantity of air breathed, the insufficiency of its vivifying properties.

Singers, with no other exercise but singing, acquire great respiratory power and a remarkable increase in the dimensions of their chests.

Numerous observations prove that it is enough voluntarily to take a certain number of deep breaths every day, to produce, in a short time, an increse in the circumferences of the chest which may amount to two or three centimetres.

A Wonderful New Gun.

The German press is discussing at length the merits of a new French repeating air rifle called the "miracle gun." The rifle was invented by Paul Giffard, in Paris, the original projector of the Parisan pneumatic post. It is described thus: "The weapon is light, much lighter than any of the army rifles now in use. It resembles the magazine gun in that a steel cartridge about a span and a half long and as thick as a man's thumb, is attached to the one barrel by means of a screw. This cartridge contains 300 shots, which can be discharged as rapidly or slowly as a man desires. Since neither powder nor any other explosive, but compressed and liquified air, supplies the expelling force, no smoke and no flash accompany the discharge. Only a short, sharp, low report is heard as the ball leaves the cartridge. At the recent trial the ball traveled with wonderful accuracy and penetrated deep into the wall of the shooting room. As soon as one cartridge is emptied of its 300 shots, another cartridge can be screwed on the gun in the twinkling of an eye. M. Giffard says that the 300 shots in a cartridge can be produced at a cost of about two and a half cents. The gun itself can be manufactured for about $5.

Indian Cradles.

The Ute Indians of Nevada use a flat wicker cradle-frame, kite-shaped or roughly triangular. Over this is stretched a covering of buckskin, and the young Ute is also provided with a sometimes elaborately decorated awning.

The elements of the Moki cradle frame are the floor and the awning. As a foundation a stout stick is bent in shape of the ox yoke bow. Rods of the size of a lead pencil are attached to the curve of this bow and stretched parallel to the limbs. Twigs are closely woven on this warp by regular basketry weaving. An awning is also provided.

The Comanche cradle is the most primitive cradle in the national museum. It is a strip of black bearskin 30 inches long and 20 wide, doubled together in the form o. a cradle frame. Along the side edges loops of buckskin are made to receive the lacing.

The Sioux Indians are very particular in their baby habitations. It is a frame of two diverging slats painted yellow, held in place at the head and foot by cross slats. The tops of the side pieces project above the cradle, each at least 18 inches, and are studded with brassheaded nails in straight lines. The case is shoe-shaped, and all over the outside is ornamented with bead work. If the infant dies during the time alloted to it for remaining in the cradle, it is buried and the mother fills the empty shell with black quills and feathers and carries it around with her for months.

Spring Disorders

Shattered nerves, tired brain, impure blood, debilitated system, all are the natural outcome in the Spring. A medicine must be used, and nothing equals Paine's Celery Compound. We let others praise us—you cannot help believing a disinterested party.

Brigadier-General W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, Vt., writes: "I have used Paine's Celery Compound on several occasions, and always with benefit. Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I commenced taking it. Two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine I do not know of its equal."

"I have used two bottles of your Paine's Celery Compound, and it has given entire satisfaction as an appetizer and blood purifier." T. L. BERNES, Watertown, Dakota.

Paine's Celery Compound

is prescribed by physicians, recommended by druggists, endorsed by ministers, praised by users, and guaranteed by the manufacturers, as a spring medicine which will do all that is claimed for it. Use it this spring, and see how quickly it tones you up.

Purifies the Blood.

Full accounts of wonderful cures made by Paine's Celery Compound after other medicines and the best physicians had failed, sent free. There's nothing like it.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

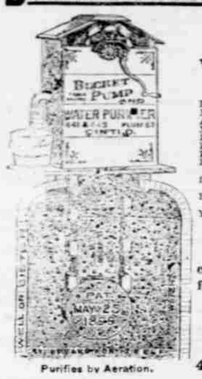
Color Anything any Color. Simple, Durable, Economical. IT IS EASY TO DYE WITH DIAMOND DYES *20 Colors. 10 cents each.*

DRINK PURE WATER

BY USING THE

BUCKET PUMP AND WATER PURIFIER

IN YOUR WELLS AND CISTERNS.



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Warranted to Purify a Foul Well or Cistern in Ten Days Use or Money Refunded.

It will draw ten gallons of water per minute.
Never has to be sucked, primed or thrwed out.
A ten-year-old boy can draw water with ease from a 40 ft. well.
No iron tubing to rust or burst. No buckets or valves to wear out.
It has no wooden tubing to wear out, decay or pollute the water.
It is the best filter or aerator, as the cloth is made of galvanized iron.
It is the simplest and best durable structure made for raising water.
It can be set up in fifteen minutes, as there is nothing to fasten below the platform.
It will not freeze, having stood the test of a Dakota winter, 20 degrees below zero, as the buckets elevate themselves.
Has no leather, rubber or wood to contact with the water to contaminate it.
You do not have to pump out a pailful of water to get a fresh, cool drink, for every bucket pool drawn fill of air to the bottom, and fills with cold water as the air escapes.

Price $10 for a ten-foot well or cistern; 50 cents for every additional foot in depth, after 10 feet.

A live agent wanted in every town in the United States. Address

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HANDSOME, INDESTRUCTIBLE.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

An Eskimo Love Story.

The frozen wastes about the Pole, where the Eskimo live, have their love tradegies, their Romeos and Juliets.

A young seal hunter loved the fair daughter of one of his richest neighbors. She returned his passion, but it was the old story—unalterable opposition on her father's side and the same article on her mother's with the usual feminine improvements thrown.

Between the cake of ice on which the young sealer had erected his hut and the larger floe which was pre-empted by the parents of his sweetheart, the cold had broken an impassible crevice some hundred feet or more in depth and twenty in width. Save for a single jutting fragment just thick enough to bear little more than his own weight, his home was completely cut off from the world about him. This practical isolation inspired him.

He began storing up in his humble quarters oil blubber and other eatables, sufficient for the support of two for at least six months. He had resolved to steal his bride and knew that if he gained his ice floe with her and broke down the bridge they were safe from trouble or pursuit for the winter season, or until the warmer waters of the summer moved the icebergs to closer contact. By that time he hoped the opposition of the parents would give way to pardon and reconciliation.

The Eskimo slept together promiscuously on a raised snowbank on one side of the ingloo or ice house. Encased in their sealskin night bags with the huge protecting hood over the head and face, they are as comfortable as their natures require.

The youth waited outside the girl's home until he felt that all within were asleep. Then creeping through the narrow entrance, he made his way toward his darling. He seized the long bag-like mass in which her fair form was encased, bore it triumphantly across the narrow bridge to his stronghold ere the affrighted elders could pursue him, with his axe had cut down the ice bridge, and was safe.

Not waiting to hear the objurgations of those on the other side of the abyss, he knelt beside the fluttering form of his heart's devotion, sure of a short period of bliss, at least, and anxiously dragged the fur hood to catch a glimpse of her sweet face.

He had stolen his father-in-law.

Sowing Grass seed in the Spring.

One of the principal advantages in seeding grass in the Spring is that the danger of winter killing is largely avoided. While grass plants will stand considerable freezing after they get well established, they are easily killed when young and tender. Grass seed of good quality will remain in the soil for some time without starting to grow when the conditions of germination are unfavorable, and later on, under more favorable conditions they will start up and make a good growth. To say which is the best under all conditions is impossible. In some localities Fall seeding proves the best, and in others Spring seeding has been found to be the best. Again even in the same locality a difference in the season will make considerable difference in the germination of the seed and the growth of the plants. If the seed is sown in the Fall the work should be done sufficiently early to allow the plants an opportunity to get well established before cold weather sets in, and if this from unfavorable weather or other conditions cannot be done the better plan is to defer until Spring.

So far as possible Spring seeding should be done early, for while occasionally late sowing makes a good stand, taking one year with another, the safest plan is to make all the preparations possible ahead and then sow the seed early. In what may be termed a reasonably favorable season grass seed can often be sown in February. Even if it does not germinate at once, the seed will be in the ground ready to germinate and start to grow whenever the weather is sufficiently favorable.

One of the best times to sow grass seed when the soil has been properly prepared in advance is after a light fall of snow. Another good time is when there has been a slight freeze and the soil is thawing out; the weight of the seed will usually be sufficient to bury it deep enough to germinate. If for any reason the seeding is delayed until late usually the better plan will be to cover with a harrow or brush.

Grass and clover should be the first crops seeded in the Spring, and when it can be done, advantage should be taken of the first favorable opportunity for doing the work.

Resting the Land.

It is true sometimes, as illustrated by the fable of the boy who grasped a full handful of nuts in a narrow-necked jar and could not withdraw his hand until he had let go the greater part of them, that men fail in their eager efforts to to get too much out of their land. Constant cropping is now commonly advocated as the most useful and profitable method of growing crops. It is a reasonable outgrowth of the present restless pirit of the times which cannot wait for the results with any patience, but tries to gather fruits before they are ripe. To rest the land was a principle of agriculture enforced by Moses, sustained by every ancient writer upon agriculture, and insisted upon by the best farmers until within a score of years ago. Its purpose is to gain strength and renewed fertility for the soil, and its effectivenese has been proved by practice beyond any question. Its effects are to clean the land of parasites gathered during the previous rotation of crops and both animal and vegatable in kind—weeds and insects are both destroyed by it and some troublesome quadrupeds are also got rid of, such as moses, mice, etc. It is a serious question if at this time, when the great burden of agriculture is the too small produce raised on too great space of land, it would not be most profitable to summer fallow a field or two eyery year and so increase the fertility and productiveness of the soil.

Tutt's Pills

To cure costiveness the medicine must be more than a purgative. To be permanent, it must contain

Tonic, Alterative and Cathartic Properties.

Tutt's Pills possess these qualities in an eminent degree, and

Speedily Restore

to the bowels their natural peristaltic motion, so essential to regularity.

Sold Everywhere.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

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offer a shoe with the inside of the heel lined with rubber. This clings to the shoe and prevents the Rubber from slipping off.

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FOR MEN ONLY!

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THE WONDERFUL METAL POLISH,

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BRASS, COPPER, BRONZE, NICKEL, &c.

It will clean Metals with less labor than any preparation ever produced, giving a brilliant lustre which cannot be equaled, and which will last longer than any polish obtained by other means. Sold by the

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CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

If You Have

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, COUGH or COLD, THROAT AFFECTION, WASTING of FLESH,

Or any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Inflamed, Lack of Strength or Nerve Power, you can be relieved and Cured by

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL With Hypophosphites.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

NOT DEAD YET!

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

AND TIN ROOFING.

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 13, 1888—tf.

C. A. LANGBEIN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

ALL KINDS of HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

COLLARS HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,

Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

☞ Shop Barkley Row on Centre street. april29tf

We Sell Pianos to Families By avoiding Agents, you save the enormous expense and profits which double the costs on every first class Piano they sell. PIANOS, $150 to $1500. ORGANS, $35 to $500. Sent for trial in your own home before you buy. GUARANTEED SIX YEARS. Catalogues Free. Marshal & Smith Piano Co., 239 E. 21st St., N.Y.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

Charcoal and Lime.

These two articles play a very important part in the management of fowls, whether bred in a fancier's yard or on a farm. Charcoal should be liberally fed, for no one thing is more conducive to health than is this. It should be broken in small lumps and put where the fowls can get at it, and they will eat it with great relish. We have seen it fed to pigs with the very best results, and those which were treated to it were never troubled with disease or sickness while neighboring ones were. This helps to prove its value, not only to swine, but for fowls. Where the birds are kept in confinement it is a very good plan to keep a small lump in a sheltered place full of small bits of charcoal, and the fowls will soon learn to help themselves. The value of lime in the form of whitewash is well known, and those who use it liberally are the ones to keep their flocks healthy and cleanly. To render the whitewash more effective in dislodging, driving away or destroying lice and other parasitic nuisance, the addition of a little carbolic acid is invaluable, for scarcely anything else seems to be more distasteful to the vermin. Air slacked lime should be scattered over the floor of the chicken-house, to remove the pleasant and unhealthy odors, while a little of it should be scattered around the yards and runs, for material like egg-shells. Oyster-shell lime is best for this purpose.

About Necklaces.

Necklaces in the reign of Charles I were made in amber set in gold.

Pharaoh put a gold chain about Joseph's neck as a mark of his authority in Egypt.

Among the Tartars of the time of Genghis Khan the necklace was often made of human teeth.

The Southern negroes constantly wear bead necklaces, looking upon them as a genuine charms.

In the reign of Henry VIII. anyone who had not £200 per year income could not wear a necklace.

One of the most valuable and cherished possessions of the Western Indian is the necklace of grizzly bear's claws.

The Puritans abolished everything they laid their hands on which savored of ornament.

Thousands of people place necklaces of coral beads around the necks of babies, with the belief that they will assist the children in teething.

When the Saxon dynasty was overthrown by the Normans all persons below a certain rank were forbidden to wear necklaces under heavy penalty.

In South America the natives wear necklaces of a peculiarly marked seed which belongs to a plant growing only on the mountains along the snow line.

Persian Flower Worship.

A recent traveler in India gives the following description of flower worship as practiced by the Persians in Bombay: A true Persian, in flowing robe of white and on his head a sheepskin hat—black, glossy, curly, the fleece of Karakul—would saunter in and stand and meditate over every flower he saw, and always as if half in vision. And when the vision was fulfilled and the idolized flower he was seeking found, he would spread his mat and sit before it until the setting of the sun, and then fold up his mat again and go home. And the next night, and night after night, until that particular flower faded away, he would return to it and bring his friends in ever-increasing troops to it, and sing and play the guitar or lute before it, and they would all together pray there, and after prayer still sit before it, sipping sherbet and talking the most hilarious and shocking scandal late into the moonlight, and so again every evening until the flower died. Sometimes by way of a grand finale the whole company would suddenly arise before the flower and serenade it together with an ode from Hafiz and depart.

Give the Farm Credit.

In casting up accounts to know if it has made or lost in the year's operations the farmer should in all fairness make a proper credit to the living he has had off his farm and which, were he in any other business, he would be compelled to pay for. His garden has supported him with a large part of the summer's living, and his cellar is now or should be—well stored with potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions etc., for winter consumption. If chickens have provided much of the meat and an abundant supply of eggs while butter, cream and milk have been used without stint and at a rate that would bankrupt an ordinary village. This should be credited to the farm just as well and as honestly as should the corn, wheat, oats, pigs or steers sold from it, and if this is fairly done the idea of the relative advantages of farming and other kinds of business will prevail. A blacksmith or carpenter may get more ready money during the year, but he must take a large part of his earnings to buy these very things which the farmer has in such abundance that he makes no account of them. Credit them fairly to the farm and see how the account stands.

THERE is this difference between those two temporal blessings, health and money—money is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied; and the superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with all his money for health.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The time perhaps of the sure approach of that most terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do without for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough in never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Oothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Soldby Dr. T. J. Davison.