

The hest remedy is Ayer's their a sol their effect always ine an admirable -humer pill, and every--1.10 the profession. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inclw purches highly and univerby the people about my use of them in my

Im L. E. Fowler, Bridgemend Ayer's Pills above all long proved their J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa. For several years Ayer's Pills have

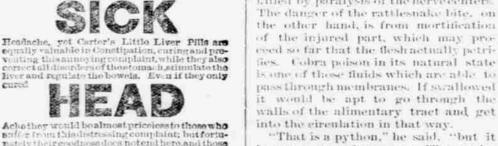
Effective Remedy

mition and indigestion, and them in the house fors firmer, Lowell, Mass. most Aver's Pills, for liver and section, during many and in their action."-

from constitution which

ACHE we make our great boast. Our pillacure it while cities do not Is the hano of so many lives that here is where standing my enthusiasm as a collector I would certainly run away if I could. " Little Liver Pills are very small and Supposing that the animal seized me, ry ensy to take. One or two pills makes dose by are strictly veretable and do not gripe o it is probable that I would keep my . but by their gentle action please al wits better than the average citizen othern. In vialant 25 cents : five for \$1. Sold would under such circumstances. The by drugglets overywhere, or sent by mail. only thing to do would be to grasp the CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. creature by the throat and try to SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

CURE



"That is a python," he said, "but it s not a very large one. The species stry them will and these little pills val ittains a length of thirty feet and a bout them. But after all sick head finameter of a foot. If I met such a serpent would my scentific knowledge rive me a better chance in an encounor with it? Well, perhaps, Notwith

which produces local symptoms in case

of a bite, while the other has a ten-

lency to paralyze the nervous centers.

of the victim. The latter preponder-

ites in the cobra venom. A wound

nade by the tooth of that species of

erpent is a mere puncture and enuse.

ittle swelling. The person bitten is

tilled by paralysis of the nerve centers.

The danger of the rattlesnake bite, on

strangle it. The other day I read a

statement to the effect that the proper

course to pursue in an emergency of

the kind was to take hold of the tail

tor in sensitiveness to atmospheric changes, that type of it called the mental being the more intensely affected, while the bilious type may exhibit by comparison the more capricious or morbid impressions, says the Prenological Journal. The mental manifestations, as a rule, however, depend upon the organism primarily. If the culture is good, i. e ; the faculties have been trained to co-ordinate, harmonious action, and the elements that contribute to serenity and self control have been well developed, weather conditions will but operate like other parts of the environment, and selftraining will show adaptation and selfrepression. The "nervous," excitable, irascible person is he who has not learned to control feeling and expression and it is he who finds fault with his surroundings and imputes uncanny conduct to them. That there are fune tional states of the body that predispose one to mental depression or exhibaration we are ready to admit. A torpid liver, a chronic catarrh, a rheumatic

were taken from them and trained up into habits of work under Magyar and German peasants, these wildlings soon escaped and joined their parents, without having learned anything from their forsible apprenticeship to civilization. It is affirmed that a gypsy who had actually risen to the rank of an officer in the Austrian army disappeared one day and was found six months afterward with a band of Zingari encamped on the heath. A young Slovack peasant fell in love with and married a gypsy girl, but in his absence she escaped to the woods, and, when discovered, was sleeping under the skies and feeding on hedgehogs, after the fashion of the race from whom she had been taken. Abbe Liszt, charmed with the talent for music displayed by a gypsy boy, took him to Paris and tried to train the little lad. But all in vain. The moment he saw his own people in Vienna his delight was indescribable; there was no longer any hope of keeping him under the restraint of polite life.

bear of the Manitoba Rockies should grow so much larger than the grizzly of awakens the sleeper, who spasmodicalthe same mountains in the states, but a ly exercises his will and straightens long and varied experience in hunting himself up, and relaxes it immediately these animals in their respective loafterward. This may continue in some calities has proved to me that such is cases, putting the man in the attitude the fact. No grizzly bear that I ever apparently of howing assent to captured, or that I ever knew to be every succeeding sentence. No womcaptured south of Manitoba measured an will voluntarily sleep in church more than seven feet and a half from if she has the ordinary desire muzzle to tail or weighed more than to appear well. It must, however, twelve hundreds pounds. But it was be conceded that in many instances no uncommon thing in the palmy days the minister is to blame. If he sueof grizzly bears in Manitoba for the cumbs to depressing influences, and eshunter or trapper to be confronted by pecially if he drones or is prolix, or one of these monsters nine feet in preaches only "words, words, words," length and with a bulk of fifteen hunor has a capting tone, so that on whatdred pounds or more. I have seen ever he says the same stress is laid Manitoba grizzlies that, when they at regular intervals; if he turns his face to the wall and does not look threw themselves on their haunches and rose erect, towered five and six at the audience, or fixes his eye upon a feet above me, and I want to tell you point and never removes it, or is very that it takes a man with large quantity and the best quality of nerve to quently, he may full the people. Some stand in that tremendous presence and preachers have to preach half an hour prepare to do battle coolly and with a or so to become interesting. It was level head. Grizzly bears, like all the rest of the bear family, have the curious habit of rising against a tree, and reaching up as far as they can with their forenaws, making marks in the bark by digging in with their claws. I have more than once come across these measuring marks of a grizzly, as the marks on the bark are called, twelve feet above the ground. Imagine coming suddenly up in a beast like that in some deep ravine or isolated spot almost impassable owing to the down timber heaped and tangled on the ground and surrounded by rocks and thick underbrush. The sight of his great jaws, open and red, and his eye. flashing in fury at you from the enormous head that towers so far above you, is something only to be appreciated when once seen When there were buffaloes on the plains Manitoba grizzly bears were keen and persistent hunters of them When a grizzly and a buffalo met there was sure to be a fearful contest, al though it seldom lasted long, and the buffalo was usually the victim. The buffalo bull when confronted by a bear would invariably charge ferociously upon its big and ugly foe. This was just what the bear desired and he waited creet on his haunches the onset of the buffalo. As the latter rushed forward with lowered head and was almost upon the bear, the immense grizzly threw himself quickly to one side and with a blow as quick as lightning with one of his great forepaws seldom failed to break his antagonist's neck. A Manitoba grizzly has been known to engage in rapid succession four and even five infuriated buffalo bulls, and kill every one of them. It sometimes happened though that a bull younger and more agile than his com panion succeeded in evading the fatal blow of the grizzly's terrible paw long enough to give in turn a deadly thrust of his horn into the bear's side, puneturing the vitals, and making the contest a mutual slaughter. In general characteristics, of course the Manitoba grizzly is not in any way different from others of the family. While I believe that a grizzly bear will sometimes wait and precipitate a fight with a man, and take pains to put himself in the way of one, in the great majority of cases he will take a second thought about the matter and back out. A queer instance of this disp sition came to my knowledge once where a famous Manitoba guide courageously advanced upon three grizzlies, an old she one and two half-grown cubs, and, by a series of ridiculous monkey shines and aerobatic maneuvers within a rod or two of the threatening bears, filled them with such astonishment and apparent fear that they retreated to the woods as fast as they could go. The hunter's gun had snapped in both barrels, he having drawn on the old bear before the young ones came upon the scene. It was in a fit of desperation that he tried the turning of a handspring and jumping up and down, clapping his hands and resorting to other unhunterlike measures. He had been told once that a hunter had frightened a mountain lion away by similar absurd movements, and he found that it worked to perfection in the case of the three grizzly bears, but he never, even in the face of that fact. advised or encouraged anyone to go hunting Manitoba or any other kind of grizzlies armed with nothing more than a capacity to turn grotesque somersa ults.

"We will get out together, monsicur."

already if you had let me alone."

"But if the game were almost done

ou would not have so many pawns

"Antoine, I should have been done

"But 1 shall not let you alone, mon-

"I tell you I shall finish the game.

"Antoine, I'm not a baby." "You do not cry, monsieur. Apart

ione, and then-

eft, monsieur."

Get out, Antoine."

sieur.

from that there is not much differ-COLUMN .

The dialogue went on in this way for some time. Beaumarchais, shrugging his shoulder, moved a pawn on the chessboard, and then Antoine, bowing very low and with a great outward show of respect to the company, seized the board and tipped it over, dumping the chessmen in a heap on the floor.

Beaumarchias was on the point of flying into a violent rage, but at the

sight of his valet, who stood by wear

ing an air of sweet humility joined

would encode a stoppage of the Two lives of Ayer's Pills ef-t complete sure, "- D. Burke,

heatend Wer's Pills for the past and consider them an inor medicine. I know of meets for liver troubles, in- found there a prompt

with costives encountable with perferrory holists, I, have tried likey have nerved me of an an other medicine. I be presented in the second second second provide the second second

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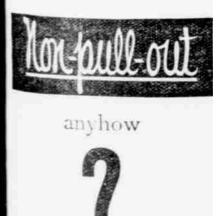
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ATER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all discusses of the blood. of the snake and unwind the constricting coils from that end. In my opinion power of cure for all diseases of the blood. The Harpooner's Story. New Eedford, June 1, 1883. DR. J. C. ATEL & Co.-Twenty years ago I was a harpoorer in the North Facific, when five others of the crew and myself were hold up with scurvy. Our bodles were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath scened rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of ATEL'S Sansarantiza and gave us that. We recov-ered on it quicker than I have ever seen men-broughtabout by any other treatmentfor Scurvy, and Fve seen a good deal of it. Seeing no men-tion in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being that would be a poor plan to adopt

with a python, inasmuch as its tail is the strongest part of it, being made powerful for holding on. "The tooth of a rattlestake or cobra is so sharp an instrument that beneath

a powerful microscope the point looks perfecty smooth, whereas under the same magnifier the point of a needle appears rough. It often happens that an ignorant person will remove the tion in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for servy, I thought you eight to know of this, and as send you the facts. Respectfully yours, Raipin Y. Wingars. poison fangs of a venomous serpent, imagining that the operation renders the animal permanently harmless. The Trooper's Experience. This mistake is apt to give rise to fatal Massen, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March7, 1885. DR. J. C. ATER & Co.-Gentlemen: I have accidents. Within a few days the next DR. J. C. ATER & Co.-Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the grant value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live to tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsa-parilla, two bottos of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well. Yours truly, T. K. Borgs, Trooper, Cape Mounted Eiftemen. two teeth behind the extracted fange move forward and establish a connection with the poison glands. Then the snake is as dangerous as ever. Fakirs in India understand a more effective process. They cut out the poison dands and apply hot irons, destroying

the parts entirely. Even the deadly Ayer's Sarsaparilla cobra may be rendered in that way as innocuous as a kitten. Is the only thoroughly effective blood purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the polyons of Serofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system "My scientific ardor has never in

duced me to try the effects of snake bites on my own person. But several of the people attached to the staff of the National Museum have been bitten. Mr. Schindler permitted a coral snake to bite him in order that he might study the results. Our taxider nist, Joseph Palmer, narrowly escaped nip from a rattlesnake, which was orpid and came to life while he was handling it. Dr. Schufeldt was bitten by a Gila monster and suffered consid rably in consequence. A man ought always to be willing to sacrifice himself for the sake of getting knowledge. A certain person in the employ of the unithsonian institution, whose name l will discreetly withhold, found a peanut in the stomach of a Peruvian mummy and ate it. He wanted to see if any thing would happen.

"Among the most venomous serpents in the world are the marine snakes of the Indian ocean. They are the dread d fishermen, and it sometimes happens that vessels are obliged to thread their cables through barrels in order to prevent the reptiles from swarming on board. Great numbers of them may often be seen floating on the surface of the water as if asleep. They are exceedingly fierce, and will commonly attack human beings without provocaion. The so-called 'hoopsnake' is a favorite snake of the newspapers. It is said to take its tail in its mouth and

roll like a hoop. This belief may be accounted for by the fact that the snake has a way of accomplishing locomotion by extending itself at full length, gringing its hinder part into a loop and springing forward, repeating the operation with such rapidity that to the eye it might produce the effect of rolling hoop-fashion."

POINTERS.

As electric railway mail service has been established in Montreal. As extension ladder for upper berths

Scientific American of sleeing cars has been devised. THE brilliance of candle flame can be Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the measured with compasses and calpers.

nt, and even an old corn may render one susceptible to weather changes, the physical ailment producing a nerve reaction that is kenly felt at the spinal centers and may test the spirit. Mind, however, is superior to matter or rather constituted for superiority Fairly organized, carefully developed and trained, it will exhibit that superiority by its pose and calmness in circumstances that are disagreeable or painful to the physical sense.

DANGER IN A LOBSTER'S CLAW.

Twenty-Five Pound Monsters Can Easily Snap a Man's Finger Off. A mature lobster is not small or

harmless looking by any means, says the New York Evening Post. Without the claws an old fellow should measure from one to two feet in length, and will weigh altogether from five to lif teen pounds. Smaller ones are caucht more frequently than larger ones. especially since the competition has become so fierce as to reduce the number and size all along the New England coast. Occasionally an old-timer is caught -one that weighs as high as twenty-live pounds. Such a monster is a veritable fighter, and a fierce struggle is sometimes experienced before the creature is landed safely. The claws of a large lobster are powerful enough to crack the shell of a class or to snap off a man's finger. Instances are on record where several fingers have been thus nipped off and where severe injuries have been inflicted on the hands and arms. The fishermenare consequently very cautious when they hand a big lobster, and take particular pains to see that he is well secured before taking him out of the trap. According to the fishermen of Newburyport, Mass., the lobster sheds his shell for the first time when he is about five years old, but no one seems able to tell how often after that the shedding occurs. The young lobsters a few inches in length have very little power to protect themselves, and they generally seek refuge under their mother's shell when danger approaches. If startled by enemies when away from their mother they will run into conchshells or other places of refuge. The parent lobster shows the same maternal instinct noticeable in all living creatures. If her young are pursued by enemies she is pretty sure to enter into the race also. Her powers of locomo tion are pretty good at such times and her fighting abilities of no mean order. Very few fish or shell creatures can withstand her outlaughts or give effective battle with her. One stroke of her powerful claws will suffice to destroy most enemies. The food of the lobsters consists for the most part of clams, mussels flounders, sealain and other fish that get within their reach. They seize these creatures with their strong anterior claws and hold them up to the mouth while the substance is slowly sucked in.

LITTLE BITS OF NEWS.

The most densely populated spot on earth is the island of Malta.

The ezar's royal yacht, the Polar Star, cost almost five million dollars. THE extravagance of Empress Josephine cost her six hundred thousand francs a year for dress alone. PROF. BRUIL believes the female brain to be superior to the male because of its more delicate formation. A process by which all kinds of wood can be rendered incombustible has been invented by a Chicago chemist. NEARLY ten per cent. of the yield

from this year's cotton crop in the

FLAX CULTURE IN EUROPE Russia Grows More of This Crop Than

Any Country in the World. Our principal supply of the raw material, says Chambers' Journal, is imported from Russia, where the plant has long been, and still is, cultivated more extensively than in any other country in the world; but there the sulture of the crop and preparation of the fiber receive less care and attention than in any other flax-producing country. This neglect may be accounted for by the immense tracts under crop and also by much thinner sowing than is practiced in other countries in order to give the plant greater

strength and more numerous branches. to prevent it being laid during the vioent thunderstorms that prevail about the time it is in flower. The result of this treatment, however, is a coarse fiber, and also a very much inferior yield to that grown thicker and under more favorable circumstances of soil and attention in its early stages. Germany, Austria and France will follow Russia as flax-producing countries, and in each of these an average area of over two hundred thousand acres is kept under this crop. In Holland flax is grown principally for the seed, and the planting and growth of the crop. as well as the time for pulling, is regulated for this purpose. By properly maturing the seed the quality of the fiber is injured and renders the subsequent process more difficult; but the Dutch farmers are amply remunerated by the high price obtained for the seed, which has for agricultural purposes a world-wide fame, and is chiefly sown in Britain, although Riga seed is also used and preferred by some growers as being more hardy. It is Belgium, however, to which we must turn to see flax in the highest state of cultivation, where nothing is neglected that can in any measure improve the quantity, and more especially of the quality of the crop. Here proper rotation of the crops, superior tillage and liberal manuring of the land are attended to in a manner not seen elsewhere, and to this the eareful, plodding Belgian farmers owe their success in raising other crops as well as flax, and which has earned for them the reputation they enjoy of being the most successful agriculturists in the world.

Honors for a Baby.

The heir apparent to the Bulgarian throne will want even more than the aal portentous number of uniforms obligatory for a prince if he goes on at the rate he is going now, says Pearson's Weekly. At the age of one day he was already chief of three regiments and a sublicatement in his father's own Tirnova regiment. Honors of this kind are, of course, frequently bestowed upon royal children, but the practice is discouraged in the Austrian court. where the most careful attention is paid to etiquette, and under any circonstances the gazetting of a prince to such appointments before he has even been publicly christened is most un-USUBI.

Japanese Soldiers.

A British officer, who apparently knows, says that it "would be as reasonable to charge brave men armed with pitchforks against brave men armed with rifles as to pit, man for man, the Chinese in their present condition against the Japanese. Of all native and colonial troops I have seen. and I have seen most of them." says he, "I would, next to Goorkhas, prefer a regiment of Japanese. They are brave. "temperate, patient and energetic, and at this moment the Chinese, whatever might be done with them, are two south is from cottonseed oil once hundred years behind." There is a

FRUIT BUDS.

GREEN currants make good sauce or pies.

RASPBERRY jam has no superior among the sauces.

well said to one of them: "If you had delivered the first thirty minutes of your discourse in the adjoining graveyard before entering the church the effect upon the living would have been greater.

NAPOLEON'S DAINTY TOILET.

long, or makes the same gestures fre-

After His Morning Shave His Valet Scoured Him with Eau De Cologne.

One of the most interesting articles found among the recent numerous essays upon the private life of Napoleon is on the toilet of the emperor, which, it appears, was a most important matter and regulated down to the smallest letails with mathematical precision When awakened it was Napoleon's custom to glance over the paper while the fires were lit. He was sensitive to cold, and a fire was prepared in every room even in midsammer. Then of distingnished people awaiting an audience he would designate those whom he wished to see, after which he would rise and take a hot bath, lasting about an hour. The daily shaving was the next duty. Ordinarily his physician. Corvisari, would be present, chatting and scenring favors for his friends Napoleon's greeting was usually some badinage, such as: "Ah, charlatan How many patients have you killed this morning?" And the physician would reply in kind. Two valets were neces sary for shaving, one holding the basin and another the mirror. The emperor. in a flannel robe, de chamber, then covered his face with soup and began to shave. Throwing off his robe, Nopoleon was next deluged with can desologne and subjected to a thorough scrubbing with a rough brush. The valet then rubbed the whole body with linen rolls saturated with eau decolowne-a custom that Napoleon had ac quired in the east. The serubbing was none of the lightest, either, for he

would call out from time to time "Harder rub harder," When the scrubbing was over the emperor dressed himself. A curious detail of his custom was the religious care with which he kept hung around his neck the little leather envelope, shaped like a heart, which contained the poison that was to liberate him in case of irretrievable reverses of fortune. This poison was prepared after a recipe that Cabanis had given to Corvisart, and after the year 1808 the emperor never undertook a campaign without having his little packet of poison.

Origin of the Word Honeymoon.

It was formerly a custom among Teutonic nations to drink a liquor made of honey, and called hydromel, for a moving age (a month) after the wedding feast. Hence the name "honey moon." The Tentons knew very little about treacle, as we learn that the name Teutoni was given, 230 R. C., to a race of people who had long been settled in the country, and in the provinces which are now known respectively as Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, but which were then known collectively as the Chersonesus Cimbrica. The Teutons may even have brought the custom to England with them when they came over the Kimmerian Bosphorus about 680 B. C.

A Born Gallant.

A Detroit home has among its lares et penates a small boy who will be a Chesterfield in point of manners at least, if given half a chance. He has a great admiration for his mother, and yet there are times when she is compelled to punish him. Such a thing occurred the other day.

"Now," she said after she had concluded a vigorous spanning for willfulness, "I hope you have changed your mind."

with the consciousness of duty nobly done, he burst into a loud fit of laugh ter and suffered himself to be led home and put to bed. The next morning Beaumarchais was found dead in bed. Whether or not the excitement of this mild controversy with his valet hastened his death is not known. Antoine, at any rate, was sure he had done his duty,

and it is quite possible that his care of

the old gentleman had already pro-

Handel's Sarcasms.

longed his life .-- Million.

Handel had great natural wit and good humor, which were constantly showing the reat good-heartedness of the man. When the "Messiah" was being performed in Dublin Dubourg led the band, and one evening had a close to make, ad libitum. Following the fashion, the violinist took his cadenza through various keys and continued the improvization until Handel began to wonder when he would really come to the "shake" which was to terminate the part and bring in the other instruments. Eventually Dubourg finished the cadenza with a grand flourish, whereupon Handel, to the merriment of the audience, exclaimed, loud enough to be heard: "Velcome home, velcome home, Mr. Dubourg!" On one occasion a perturbed singer had some warm words with Handel and wound up the wrangle by threatening to jumpon the harpsichord which he played. "Oh," replied Handel, "let me know when you vill do dat, and I vill advertise it, for 1 am sure dat more people vili come to see you jump than to hear you sing."-Youth's Companion.

Did All He Wanted It To.

An old farmer, who was sitting on a dry-goods box before the post office in the village, talking about the total failure of the crops and the price of corn, suddenly paused as he saw a slick-looking city chap pass, and stepped up to him. As the young man pausel, the gentleman from the country inquired:

"Say, young chap, ain't you the feller what sold me the pump last summer?"

"Perhaps I did, my friend; I sold a number in this neighborhood." "Wall, give me my money back, you

durned swindler!" "Why so? Didn't the pump do what I wanted it to?"

"Not by a mighty big sight; it wouldn't raise any water at all."

"Water! Pshaw! All I sold you that pump for was to raise the wind," and Mr. Slick burried around the corner -American Tribune.

A Gold Miner's Plan.

An Australian mining journal is responsible for the following story: A miner in that country who was obtaining fine gold by sinicing, was asked how he saved it. He replied that he employed the common annigramation process, but used a novel and ingenious. retort for the purpose. "After amalgainating with quicksilver, I get a potato," said the miner. "cut off one end and scoop out a cavity in it large enough to take my ball of amalgam. I next take a spade or piece of flat iron and place that over the fire; and then upon that I place the potato with the ent side down. As the amalgam gets hot the 'silver' evaporates and goes all through the potato; but it can't get through the skin. When it is cool 1 have my gold button on the spade and my 'silver' all in fine globules in the potato. I break that potato up under

And and other watch cases amped with this trade mark. We some with this trade mark. We some with the property of the source of t	salary and commission puid weakly. Paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners. Exterience on needsary. Exclusive territary and your own choice of same given. Bo not delay but spoly to ALLEN NURSERY CO., Growers and Propagators, Rochester, N. Y. aug34m GANGER and Turnors CURED no know	cine for indigestion and throat doubles. THE two swiftest runners of the ani- mal creation are the kangaroo and the ostrich. EARLY Christians inherited their be- lief in witchcraft from their pagan forefathers. GREEK national elections are held every four years. The polling places are churches. —The father of boating at Cornell University was the author of "Tom	Lus Vegas. New Mexico, a "gentle- man's paradise," which is expected to rival in detail Monte Carlo. A Superior People. In China Ts'aichow men are a su- perior race. They are the Chinese Four Hundred and native anatomy	Cot Polls De Ashing Tooth.	THE currant is a native of the north, perhaps of Holland. Do Nor have the currants too ripe when making jelly; but they must not be green. In making raspberry jelly, add con- siderable currant juice; the flavor will not be impaired. A CURRANT bush will grow almost anywhere, and give good returns for even indifferent care. RASTREERIES are best when plucked, fresh and ripe, from the bushes and immediately used—and so are other berries.—Good Housekeeping.	said I'd rather be spanked by you than kissed by any other lady in town and I think so yet."-Detroit Free Press. Susie's Explanation. Little Susie carried to a neighbor's house a beautiful pat of butter all covered with fanciful markings. "How does your mother make the butter look so pretty, my dear?" some one asked. "Oh she did that with our brand	water and I have all over silver." Canada's Field Pea Crop. The field pen is an important crop in Canada, partly because it succeeded in localities where correshand be grown and partly because in many localities the pea weevil, which infests pens grown in the states, is not known. It was long the inbit of farmers near the Canada line to send north for seed pens free from the weevil. When Canada seed peas were procured each spring one or two crops and sometimes more could be grown in the states free from bugs before the pest would reappear.
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