

Turning Rabbits Into Cash.
The Australians having been plagued with rabbits for a generation, are now trying to turn the plague to a profit. A cargo of ninety-six thousand rabbits, frozen, was despatched to London a little more than a month ago. The prospect thus held out of turning rabbits into cash stimulated the owners and holders of land to great exertions and now the rodents are arriving in Melbourne at the rate of ten thousand to twelve thousand a day. It is easier, however, to get them to the cities than to get them shipped, and there is already far more bulk of rabbits in Melbourne than there are vessels with refrigerating chambers to take them away. Should the trade succeed another blow will be dealt at the poor staggering British landed interest; for it goes without saying that Australian rabbits will sell at a rate with which the owners of British warrens will be unable to compete. But dead rabbit is a difficult thing to keep in condition, and there are few more dangerous forms of food than rabbits out of condition.

In 1786 Doctor Ricket, at Wurzburg, Germany, lighted his house with a gas made from the dry distillation of bones. He discontinued his experiments because he was suspected of sorcery, and feared trouble.
"While I like to see a man who is not afraid to stand up for his rights," said the Commisville sage, "still, I have noticed that this sort of a man usually thinks he has a right to any thing he wants."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

He Lives in a Steeple.
The only man in the United States who lives in a church steeple is Hezekiah Bradds, the sexton of the Baptist church at Westport, a suburb of Kansas City. The room is small, scarcely larger than a drygoods box. It is just under the bells. In that tiny room he cooks, eats and sleeps. Through the small windows that furnish light in the daytime he can see a portion of Kansas City. Above his head the swallows twitter as they fly in an out through the lattice work. In his small room are a bed, a dresser, a tiny stove and a table.

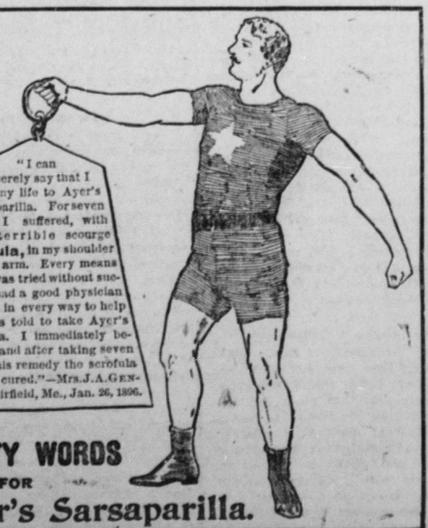
He has been sexton of the church for several years, and has occupied this room in the steeple since his wife left him. Some years ago he married a widow with a grown son. The son proved the bone of contention, and after an. crocus quarrel the wife left her husband, taking the furniture with her. Then the church trustees suggested that Mr. Bradds move into the little room beneath the bells. Church members furnished the room comfortably, and since then Mr. Bradds has lived a lonesome life.

Tea in Japan.
We are only just learning that to brew tea successfully the teapot must be hot and the water boiling, and never by any means let the tea boil, but only infuse the tea. In Japan there is a change in this programme, which is that of China and India. The Japanese use water that has boiled and has then been allowed to cool slightly, and even then they usually discard the first infusion as too bitter. The finest Japanese tea is made with water correspondingly less hot, in order not to lose the delicate bouquet of the tea. The most expensive tea of Japan, the Uji costs about five dollars a pound; but tea may be had from that down to a few cents, this cheapest tea being composed of the leaves and stalks discarded in preparing the better quality of tea. Among the "teas" of Japan is an infusion of orange peel and the seed of the xanthoxylon, and also one of salted cherry blossoms, one of parched barley and one of roasted beans. The famous "luck tea," which all Japanese drink in ceremonial on the last day of their year, is made of salted plums, seaweed and the seed of the xanthoxylon.

IT IS TRUE
That Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all other medicines fail to do any good whatever. Being peculiar in combination, proportion and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative power. It absolutely and permanently cures all diseases originating in or promoted by impure blood. Remember
Hood's Sarsaparilla
is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant.

"I can sincerely say that I owe my life to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For seven years I suffered, with that terrible scourge—Scrofula, in my shoulder and my arm. Every means of cure was tried without success. I had a good physician who tried in every way to help me. I was told to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I immediately began its use and after taking seven bottles of this remedy the scrofula was entirely cured."—Mrs. J. A. G. E. Fort Fairfield, Me., Jan. 26, 1896.

WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.



A MOTHER'S EFFORT.
A Mother Sees Her Daughter in a Pitiful Condition, but Manages to Rescue Her.
From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.
The St. Paul correspondent for the New Era recently had an item regarding the case of Mabel Stevens, who had just recovered from a serious illness of rheumatism and nervous trouble, and was able to be out for the first time in three months. The letter stated that it was a very bad case and her recovery was considered such a surprise to the neighbors that it created considerable gossip.

Being anxious to learn the absolute facts in the case, a special reporter was sent to have a talk with the girl and her parents. They were not at home, however, being some distance away. A message was sent to Mr. Stevens, asking him to write up a full history of the case, and a few days ago the following letter was received from Mrs. Stevens:
"St. Paul, Ind., Jan. 20, 1897.
Editors New Era, Greensburg, Ind.
"Dear Sir:—Your kind letter received and I am glad to have the opportunity to tell you about the sickness and recovery of Mabel. We don't want any newspaper notoriety, but in a case like this where a few words of what I have to say may mean recovery for some child, I feel it my duty to tell you of her case.

"Two years ago this winter Mabel began complaining of pains in her limbs, principally in her lower limbs. She was going to school, and had to walk about three quarters of a mile each day, going through all kinds of weather. She was thirteen years old and doing so well in her studies that I disliked to take her from school but we had to do it.
"For several months she was confined to the house, and she grew pale and dwindled down to almost nothing. Her legs and arms were drawn up and her appearance was pitiful. Several doctors had attended her, but it seemed that none of them did her any good. They advised us to take her to the springs, but times were so hard we could not afford it, although we finally managed to get her to the Martinsville baths. Here she grew suddenly weaker, and it seemed that she could not stand it, but she became better, and it seemed that she was being benefited, but she suddenly grew worse, and we had to bring her home. "She lingered along, and last winter became worse again, and was afflicted with a nervous trouble almost like the St. Vitus' dance. For some time we thought she would die, and the physicians gave her up. When she was at her worst a neighbor came in with a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and wanted us to try them as they were advertised to be good for such cases, and her daughter had used them for nervousness with such good results that she thought they might help Mabel.

"We tried them. The first box helped her some, and after she had taken three boxes she was able to sit up in bed. When she had finished a half dozen boxes she was able to be out and about. She has taken about nine boxes altogether now, and she is as well as ever, and going to school every day, having started in again three weeks ago. Her cure was undoubtedly due to the pills.
"I am, Mrs. Amanda Stevens."
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. The Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Foiled by a Tenderfoot.
According to a resident of Cheyenne, who talked with a Washington Star reporter, certain residents of Laramie are now convinced that some eastern men know how to shoot. To use the Cheyenne man's words, it happened in this manner: "A finely dressed young man stepped into a saloon to get a drink, where a lot of cowboys were having a good time. The sight of the tenderfoot was the signal for some fun, and half a dozen pistols were drawn just to scare the man from the states. The stranger wore a silk hat, and the cry went up 'shoot the tie.' The man turned with his glass at his lips, and without a tremor drew a pistol from his coat pocket. By the time the drink was swallowed six pistols lay on the floor; he had shot every one of them out of their owner's hands. They crowded around him, and the tenderfoot was not allowed to pay for anything that night."

A loving word is always a safe word. It may or it may not be a helpful word to the one who hears it; but it is sure to be a pleasant memory to the one who speaks it. Many a word spoken by us is regretted afterwards; but no word of affectionate appreciation to which we have given utterance finds a place among our sadly-remembered expressions.

True courage is shown by doing without witnesses that which a man is capable of doing in the face of the world. In the former case, it is certain that ostentation has no share in the effort.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.
According to the statistics of the United States Bureau of Labor, there are 27,000 married men in New York City who are supported by their wives.

To be "full of prunes" is an expression meant to convey reproach, but California owns up this year to thousands of tons of the crop, and doesn't care who knows it.

The Louisville Times reports that a frog in Graves County has got into an ordinary jug and cannot be got out. Probably a closer examination will prove that that jug contains a snake instead of a frog.

Travelers in the wilds of Africa will do well to take a plentiful supply of umbrellas with them, according to Prof. Pechuel-Loesche, the German explorer. He says they are the best protection against the wild beasts—tigers and lions especially being afraid of them when suddenly opened.

A plan for connecting South and West Australia by railroad is under consideration. The distance between the ends of their railroad systems is only 552 miles, but the country to be traversed is an arid desert, and reservoirs must be built at twenty-five-mile intervals along the whole line. The cost will be about \$10,000,000.

The Boyden Premium of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, is to be awarded at the beginning of next year. The premium is \$1,000, and it will be given to "any resident of North America who shall determine by experiment whether all rays of light and other physical rays are or are not transmitted with the same velocity."

An English paper carries an advertisement reading: "We hereby publish our intention to repudiate any demands for payment of moneys obtained under any pretense whatsoever by any person whomsoever." Then follows the firm name and address. If debaying can be avoided in England by merely inserting an advertisement like that in a paper, conscienceless financiers ought to flourish over there.

The tide of immigration is now at the lowest point since 1882, when the General Government assumed control of the subject. The number of arrivals from all countries for the fiscal year was 230,832, a decrease of one-third from the previous year. Italy still furnishes the largest quota of immigrants, her contribution being over 54,000; Germany supplied 22,500; Austria, 33,000; England, 10,000; Ireland, 28,500; Cuba, 3,500; Armenia, 4,700.

For some years the Government has been bringing over to Alaska from Siberia reindeer for breeding purposes, the idea being to extensively introduce this useful animal throughout our northern territory, both for food and transportation purposes. The herds have thrived, and Commissioner of Education Harris, who has charge of the matter, reports that there should now be 500 deer trained to harness and ready for practical work. The purpose is to furnish the deer for transporting miners supplies on the Yukon. A reindeer will go three times as far in a day as the mongrel dogs now in use, and they live easily on the moss that grows so abundantly in Alaska, whereas to find feed for the dogs or horses is in itself a serious problem.

There is general interest in the proposed sample road-building by the United States Government at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. The sample road will be more than 7,000 feet long. About 800 feet will be macadamized, in the center to the width of eight feet, with rolled dirt on either side, this being designed as an improved country road. The remainder, something over a mile, will be macadamized in the center fourteen feet, with dirt roads on either side. It is now proposed also to lay at least 200 feet of the steel track, which is now attracting so much attention as a possibly efficient and economical road, in sections where stone is scarce and costly. Visitors are cordially invited to witness the operations on Wednesday and Thursday of each week by Gen. Roy Stone, who is in charge.

The shortage this year in the European crop of rye, the cereal largely used abroad for bread and at home for whiskey, is estimated as 300,000,000 bushels, and there is already a considerable demand for American rye for export. Fortunately for American farmers, this year's rye crop is considerably in advance of what it has been, and the crop will exceed, it is computed, 30,000,000 bushels, breaking the record, which was 29,000,000 bushels in 1882. Rye is used extensively in many European countries, particularly in Russia, about half the total rye used in Europe and America being raised in Russia. An enormous quantity of rye, too, is raised in Germany, and a considerable, though smaller, amount in Hungary. Sweden and France are two other European countries which produce a considerable quantity of rye, it being used for bread more extensively there than in the United States.

While Peary, Nansen and Andree have been striving for laurels at the North, the South Pole is not being neglected. A large scientific expedition for the Antarctic Sea has been fitted out in Belgium. Lieut. De Gerlache is its commander. His vessel is a steam whaler, bark-rigged, named the Belgica. The Belgica is a small craft, registering 250 tons, and capable of making seven knots under steam alone. She does not go out for exploration purposes primarily; she is a whaler, and will attend to business as such; but she will convey the Antarctic expedition, land it, succor it if necessary, and bring it home—if all goes well. Her hull is sheathed with ironwood, and she carries a powerful

steel ram, or spur, for cutting through ice-floes. The expedition will be provided with the choicest of modern scientific instruments, with suitable clothing, food, snow-shoes and other necessities for extended journeys over the ice-clad Southern continent. The outfit is modest, but effective. Valuable geographical information concerning this unknown polar region is confidently expected.

Preparations for the exodus to the Klondike are being made by systematically organizing parties in many sections of the country. One of the most notable is a syndicate which has chartered a steamship to make the trip to the Yukon by way of Cape Horn. Tickets for this route will cost \$500, and each passenger can take 1,000 pounds of baggage. Three of the crew of the United States revenue cutter Perrin, in Alaskan waters, deserted and started on the 700 mile journey by open sea to St. Michael's. The gold fever is attracting every one within reach of the Yukon country, and it is almost impossible to keep hold of enough men to conduct routine business. Skaguay, a few miles from Dye, is becoming the headquarters of the gold-seekers en route, instead of Dyea. The mountain route from Skaguay to the Upper Yukon is now impassable, but 1,000 men are working to open it. Small numbers of travelers continue to make their difficult way over the pass from Dyea. There are over 5,000 people at Skaguay and Dyea waiting for a chance to move, and there are 5,000 more on the way. Many are returning to Juneau to winter there, having given up getting to Dawson before things are frozen solid.

Eskimo Bows and Arrows.
As every one knows, the Eskimos, with very few exceptions, inhabit a region which is perfectly treeless, or at any rate, where nothing grows but pines and spruces, whose soft inelastic wood is entirely useless for making bows. They have overcome this difficulty very effectively by fastening along the back of the bow twisted cords of reindeer sinew in such a way that each cord is stretched when the bowstring is released. As far as we know, no other race of savages makes use of this ingenious contrivance. Some tribes of Indians are in the habit of stiffening their bows by "backing" them with strips of sinew, glued on, but the Eskimo backing is made of cords and tied on. As old Martin Frobenius, the first Englishman who ever saw the Eskimos (in 1557), tells us, "Their bows are of wood of a year long, sinewed on the back with strong sinewes, not glued too, but fast girded and tied on."

In some regions the Eskimos, when first visited by white men, were still using bows with a very simple backing, merely twenty or thirty strands of twine running from one end of the bow to the other, twisted together tightly from the middle and tied down to the bow in two or three places. My friends at Point Barrow and along the adjacent coast, however, had gone on improving the bow until it was the best made by Eskimos anywhere.—Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Gold in Philadelphia.
The report says: "In order to calculate, with some accuracy, the value of this body of wealth, we cut out blocks of the clay and found, on an average, a cubic foot, as it lies in the ground, weighs 120 pounds, as near as may be. The assay gives seventenths grain, say three cents' worth, in the cubic foot. Assuming the data already given, we get four thousand one hundred and eighty million cubic feet of clay under our streets and houses, in which securely lie one hundred and twenty-six million dollars. And if, as is pretty certain, the corporate limits of the city would afford eight times this bulk of clay, we have more gold than has been brought, according to the statistics, from California and Australia."

Other calculations show that every time a load of clay is hauled out of a cellar enough gold goes with it to pay for the carting, and if the bricks which front our houses could have brought to their surface, in the form of gold leaf, the amount of gold which they contain, we should have a glittering show of two square inches on each brick. A single specimen of zinc proved to be absolutely free from gold. These investigations proved that, while gold is justly considered one of the rarest metals, it is also one of the most widely diffused, and there are many philosophical reasons to be found in explanation of this apparent paradox.—Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

American Corn in Europe.
The very causes which are working to create a demand from abroad for American wheat will bring about also a brisk call for American corn. Not without substantial result has been the missionary work carried on in foreign lands on behalf of our Indian corn. We exported no less than 178,817,417 bushels of corn and corn meal in the last year of record. Now that there is certain to be an advance in the cost of wheat food products abroad the advantages of Indian corn, much cheaper than wheat as it will be, cannot fail to find special appreciation. The larger the use of our corn abroad this year the greater the demand from Europe is likely to be the year following, and this, as a matter of course, will mean money for American farmers. There is no doubt as to their ability to provide a generous corn supply. More than 2,000,000,000 bushels were included in the nation's output of this staple crop last year.—Boston Globe.

A Patient Farmer.
The patience of the average Arkansas farmer is abnormal. He is never in a hurry, and he thinks that things are bound to come right if he only waits. He accepts with resignation whatever destiny has in store for him and implicitly believes that circumstances makes the man and not that man may make circumstances and thereby have any hand in the making of himself. The writer in passing through the hills of upper Arkansas found his progress stopped by a swifly flowing river. Toward the centre of the river was a team, a wagon and a man. The team was stationary and the water eddied and foamed around it. The man was complacently smoking a pipe. Pushing his horse out into the current, the writer approached the team and the man evinced a languid interest in his approach.
"Why don't you move on?" was asked.
"Can't."
"Why not?"
"Wagon's locked. Back part swung back with the current and here we are. Can't move a locked wagon."
"What are you going to do about it?"
"I was thinking."
"How long have you been thinking?"
"Since early morning." It was now afternoon.
The rider fastened one end of a rope to the tongue of the wagon and the other end to the pommel of his saddle. The vehicle was straightened out and the horses sprang forward under the lash. Soon the farmer and his team were safely landed.
"Didn't it occur to you to unhitch your horses and go for help?" was asked.
"Well if I'd a done that I'd a got wet," was the calm response.—Detroit Free Press.

That man lives twice who lives the first life well.—Herriek.
Swearing Won't Help It.
Swearing may make a fire burn, or it may make a deck land bustle, but it won't help Tetter, or Ringworm. If you use Tetterine, it will make you comfortable and save swear words. 50 cents at drug stores, or by mail for 50 cents in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Human nature is so constituted that all see and judge better in the affairs of others than in their own.
There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 30 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A man in the right, with God by his side, is in the majority though he be alone.—H. W. Doebber.
Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kilme's Great Nerve Restorer. Send bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KILME, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kindness in ourselves is the honey that banis the sting of unkindness in another.—Lattor.

Fits cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CARL, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1896.
Lie not, neither to thyself, nor man, nor God. It is for cowards to lie.—Herriek.

CANCER CURED AT HOME—Send stamp for book. Dr. J. B. HARRIS & CO., Free Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
STRAYER'S COLLEGE—Baltimore, Md. Short-handwriting, Bookkeeping, Best, Cheapest Situation guaranteed.

A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD!
100 SHARES OF STOCK FOR \$100.00. In one of the richest gold provinces in California. One hundred and thirty acres, mineral, gold-bearing ground and solid mountains of \$7.00 ore. Subscription limited. Address: BRUNN, A. BLOCK, Denver, Colo. Member Colo. Mining Stock Exchange.

CUT THIS OUT.
WONDERFUL NEW GOLD FIELDS.
A great many rich people are personally acquiring possession there. Alaska, the British North-west, will produce untold millions in the next 5 years. If you are going, or not going, we can give you valuable points. You can invest here, right at home, and your money will work there more effectively than if you went. We combine capital, large or small sums, thus reduce expenses and return big dividends. Why take a per cent. when these investments will produce hundreds? Write us at once if you want a ground floor privilege. Mention this paper. Cut this out. It will appear but once. Address:

The British-American Gold Mining & Trading Co.,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

Cool, Bracing Days, These—
Just the kind of weather to get the full benefits of cycling. Columbias are the wheels you can ride the year round, no matter the weather. 5th Nickel Steel tubing makes them the strongest, direct tangent spokes do not break, and many other improvements give them unequalled strength and beauty.
1897 COLUMBIAS
\$75 To All Alike.
Standard of the World.
better than any Hartford Bicycles, except Columbias, \$50, \$45, \$40
If you cannot pay all cash, pay by the month.
Caution: The Columbia Photographic Contest closes October 1st. Terms of competition may be obtained of any Columbia dealer, or will be mailed by us upon application.
POPE MFG. CO.,
Hartford, Conn.
Catalogue for one cent stamp. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

MRS. PETERSON'S STORY.
I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb.
The doctor wanted me to take treatments, but I had just begun taking Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and my husband said I had better wait and see how much good that would do me. I was so sick when I began with her medicine, I could hardly be on my feet. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.
I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sassafras Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me.—Mrs. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St., Warren, Pa.



GET RICH Quickly. Send for Book "Inventions Wanted." Edgar Tate & Co., 246 Broadway, N.Y.
DRUNK ARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag the marvelous cure for the drunk habit. Write Remova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.
GROVES
MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS
TASTELESS CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 CTS. GALATIA HILL, Nov. 16, 1896. Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 15 years, in the drug business, have I ever sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly, ARNET, CARR & CO.



PISO'S CURE FOR
GIRLS WHO ALL THE FALLS
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION