Some Touching Instances of the Devotte and Bravery of the Men Who Work in

Mines. Samuel Plimsol, writing in the Nineterth Certury, says: I remember seeing one poor woman a day or two after the explosion at the Edmunds or Swaith Main pit. The dead body of her husband was then lying in the mine; but she had children—the daily work of life must be done, even by her. She wanted a pan which, nearly full of dirty water, stood near her door upon a stone. shall, I suppose, never forget (it is many years ago now) the far-off ook in her eyes as she approached the pan; her whole figure was the expression of one without hope, the very embodiment of despair; she raised the pan by the edge, utterly careless that the falling water splashed her dress and feet, and listlessly moved away. Her grief was too deep for words or tears, and I turned away with a heart sick to see such suffering, and to know that she was but one o than a hundred in the same sad

condition. Consider the men, their husbands, too. What like husbands are they? Remember the one whose body was found in the Hartley mine, after the accident to the engine heam, laying with his hard upon side of which with the point of his pocketknife he had scratched a dying

Diessage of love to his wife Sarah. Or that other husband who, going in the dark in early morning to that same tolliery, in deep depression of spirit, which he could not account for but only felt, turned back to kiss once more with tenderness his wife and children and then resumed his walk to the pit which in two short hours became his living tomb-for they did not die at once in this case, their fate hung in the balance many days, during which our kind-hearted queen constantly tele-graphed inquiries about the possibility of saving the men's lives.

Do you want to know what sort of fathers some of these men are? Remember the man who, escaping with his boy and a comrade only this year (I think it was in the Seaham coldery after the explosion), found the boy unable to go any farther; I think he

was insensible. They could not carry him, and the boy's father was urged by his comrade, who did escape, to come along with him. What was the father's reply? "Nay," he said, looking at the insensible boy, "I'll bide with the lad." And he did stay, and father and son were found after many days lying side side in death.

When the Edmunds Main explosion occurred which widowed so many scores boys in the pit had beer killed; there was a hope, very faint indeed but still a that there might be some men still alive in the pit; there was immi-nent risk of a second explosion which might occur at any mement, and the peril of going down then was simply awful. Still some men might yet be then alive below. What happened?

Volunteers offered themselves to go down: the necestal number were selected (I think seven men); they took their lives in their hands, oui e unconscious of the heroism of their conduct because their moral attitude was simply that of so many others; they went down on their errand of mercy, and in a short time these men (whose names even were not given to the published accounts, so little surprising did their conduct appear to those who knew colliers) were added to the list of the slain, for the dreaded explosion occurred; and now. alas! there was no longer room to doubt all below were numbered with the

Take another instance. When the dread ul explosion took place at l have made a mistake. You will par-baks coiliery, near Barnsly, which don me, I am sure. I thought the owner the Oaks coiliery, near Barnsly, which also alled two hundred men and boys, My friend Parkin Jeffcock, mining engineer, had been sent for after the first explosion had occurred; it was one of extraordinary violence and had comextraordinary violence and had com-pletely destroyed the head gear, and they were in momentary expectation of Capiain, afterward general, Bligh kept casecond, as it is clear that the first had the watch to the day of his death, often some of the men might still be alive in known Dean of Elphin. the pit and, after most anxious consideration, it was decided to incur the awful peril of descending the other shaft to see if it were happily so (scores upon these heroic durings of peril.) When the decision was taken, Mr. Jeffcock said: "I want eight men to go down with me; yolunteers, stand forward." At once not eight but fifteen men stepped out from the crowd: they stepped out from the crowd; they then picked out and rejected the seven men who had the largest families, and had to employ the police to put them back into the crowd, out of dan-ger, lest the dreaded explosion should come even while they were getting ready to go down; and Mr. Jeffcock and his eight companions (heroes every one of them-and this they would equally have been had they all returned abve) got ready and went down. They had not been down one before another expicsion took place, and they, too, were numbered with the dead.

# Thrashing a Conneilor.

James Stephenson, sometimes called "Modoc Jim," is a member of the Omaha common council, whose over-powering interest in certain city sewer contracts declared by the supreme court of Nebraska to be filegal, has secured for him a sound thrashing. Stephenson got up in meeting and abused the mem-bers of the supreme court. When remonstrated with by the president, James E Boyd, Stephenson applied vile epithets to him and charged that he had been bribed. Mr. Boyd threw off his coat, saying: "No man can charge coat, saying: "No man can charge me with dishonesty or doubt my veracity and live," and advanced on no explanation. Do you charge me with dishonesty? Yes or know is all I want." Stephenson, thoroughly scared, cried: "No," when Boyd released him and apologized to the council for his part in the affair. Stephenson has been asked to resign, and may be called to account for his language in regard to the supreme court, that body having power to fine and imprison him for contempt.

# Mad Dogs.

A writer on "Modern Cynolatry" in the Journal of Spence gives the following startling figures of mad dogs: Taking the official statistics of hydro-phobia in England and Wales he finds the number of cases, or, in other words, of deaths, for the eleven years-1866 to one person done to death out of every 700,000. During the past year no fewer than 103 persons were bitten by mad dogs in Paris and its suburbs. Of these thirty are known to have died of hydrophobia. If the population of the Franch capital is estimated at 2,000,000 this gives a death-rate of four in 66,000. Five hundred dogs and a score of mad cats were destroyed in the course of the year by the police in the "fourriere," and the result has been a reduction in the number of persons bitten and of the hydrophobia death-rate.

## Waking Up the Wrong Passenger.

good story is told of that gallant Irish soldier, General Bligh, of Sepoy fame, which is altogether too good to be While holding the commission of captain in a dashing marching regiments he was on a trip of pleasure with hi-wife, in the north of England, and have ing come, one day, to a small Yorkshir inn, the larder of which was well nigh empty, he ordered all the host had on hand, in the share of food, to be served up for his dinner, after which he joined

landlord was sorry to inform them that all his larder contained of food had been bespoken by a gentleman who was at that moment waiting upstairs, with his

wife, to have it served.

Who was the gentleman?

The host could only tell them that he was an Irishman, and seemed to be a very quiet, good-natured and harmless body. The captain was traveling in citizen's "An Irish gentleman! A potato,

with pepper and salt, will answer for him. Go up and tell him so." But Boniface preferred not to do so. "Then," cried one of the party-a squire of the neighborhood, with more money than sense, "take up this watch to the gentleman, and ask him if he will

send us word what's the time o' day, for we can't tell." It was a habit in that section, when one would intimate to another that he didn't have much faith in his good sense, or in his judgment, to show him a watch, and ask him to tell what's the

time o'clock. The host, himself fond of fun, and feeling assured that the last callers would get the worst of it, took the watch-a very valuable gold repeater-and went upstairs and did the errand.

Bligh took the watch and looked at it. "By my life! it's a beauty. Tell the gentlemen I'll be down presently, and shall take pleasure in expounding to them the mystery o' time-telling by the watch. And I'll fetch the watch with

The host returned with the answer. and shortly afterward carried up his rivers, often as far as 100 miles distant, guest's dinner. The 'squire was, for a little time, furious with the landlord for having left his watch behind; but he finally cooled off, and having called for a kallon of beer he sat down with his friends to wait

After he had finished his meal Captain Bligh opened his portmanteau and took out two great horse-pistols, and lacing them under his arm he of poor women, there was a doubt, as the watch in hand and went down into there often is, whether all the men and the barroom, where the sporting gentry still waited.

"Ah, gentlemen, I give you a good day. And now, who is the man that wants the time o' dry? I shall be delighted to enlighten him. They didn't like the looks of the man

every look; and, just now, there was a good deal of the tiger manifest. "Come, come, gentleman—I am Captain Bligh, at your service. A short ime since the land,ord brought to me this watch, accompanied by a message which I have come to answer as such a message richly deserves." And he significantly tapped his finger upon the pistols. "Now, whose is the watch? Is it yours, sir?" to the 'squire himself.

The squire denied the ownership promptly. All the watches in the world would not have tempted him to expose his life to the terrible Irish captain, whose fame was known to him.

Bligh then applied to the next man; and then to the next; and to on to the last; and all denied the ownership.
"I am happy to find, gentlemen, that

of the watch was here." He then put the watch into his pocket; if I remember rightly. I went there immediately, and what had happened? slipped the pistols into the pocket of his riage was in waiting.

utterly deranged the ventilation; but telling the story of its capture, when he here also the hope was clung to that left it by will to his brother, the well-

# Source of Thunder Showers.

In order to convey a more definite idea of our theory we will choose a cer-tain locality which may serve the purpose of a diagram to our demonstration, and this diagram shall be the region of West river. This river takes its rise among the forests near the summit of the Green mountains, at a height of some 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and, flowing southerly forty or fifty miles, empties into the Connecticut river about two miles north from the southern boundery of the State.

During a hot summer day the sides of the deep valley of this river reek with intense heat, and cause a flow of moist air unward toward the summit of the mountain region, from the valley of the Connecticut, and al o from the sea. This moist air, meeting with the general current from the southwest, piles up an im-mense mass of cumulous cloud of many square miles in extent. So long as the intense heat prevails this cloud increases in size, grows blacker with its dense vapor, and easts a gloomy, lurid glars over the face of nature, darker than that of any eclipse. The vapor, pushed by the ascending currents of heated air, attains a great height above the where the temperature is very low. But finally, at that hour of the afternoon when the heat begins to decline, the ac cumulated vapors, no longer augmented or sustained by heated air from the val leys below, fall in rain .- Popular Science Monthly.

# Omens in India.

Among other bad omens in India may be mentioned a snake or jackal crossing Stephenson, whom he threw to the floor. Stephenson said he wanted to explain. Mr. Boyd yelled: "I want a crow, and the crying of a kite; a cat crossing one's path, and the seeing an empty pitcher. As compared with the bad, there are but few good omens. Arcong these may be mentioned the following: The meeting of a dead body being carried away, and no one crying jug of holy water from the Ganges; a lizard creeping up one's body; hearing a bride cry when she is leaving her parents and going to live with her husband; hearing the bell of a temple strike. or a trumpet sound when one is setting out on a journey; a crow perched on a dead body floating down the river, and

### a fox crossing one's path. He Had Been to a Fair.

A gentleman was going home at a late 1876 incussive— is given at 387, or on an average thirty-five yearly. Now, as the population of South Britain does not greatly exceed 25,000,000, we have here into the citizen's hand, said, in grief-broken accents, as he turned on his heel: "Been to a fair! Poor fellow! take that —I wish it was more." He was soon lo t in the night. Upon approaching a street-lamp the gentleman lound that the miscreant had given him a \$10 bill. Verily, one touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

## Destruction of Timber.

In his evidence before the agricultural commission of Canada, says the Toronto Glote, Mr. Brown, of Port Elgin, expressed the opinion that the for at should be reclothed with forest trees. He recommended the planting of large nurseries by the government, from which the people could obtain trees at a low price, and, also, that the government should replant the crown lands, as is done in Australia and other countries. Mr. Brown has been engaged in the while the host was preparing the meal for his guest a party of sporting of serious attention. The process gentlemen of the country entered the inn, and called for refreshment. The

supply, and more particularly of its merchantable timber, has been going on at a reckless rate for many years both in Canada and the United States and unless it is checked the time must soon come when even the demands of the home market cannot be supplied. It is not with a forest as with grain or live stock; it can not be reproduced in a year or in a generation. Our great pine woods are the growth of hundreds of years, and once they are cut down or burned over the supply is ended.

The pine forests of Maine fifty years ago were thought to be inexhaustible. Thousands of men were employed during the winter months felling and cut-ting trees, and in the summer raiting the logs down the streams or cutting them into lumber in the mills. Bangor, on the Penobscot, was once the busiest town in the United States. The river was lined with sawmills for miles, and 2,000 vessels were engaged in the carrying trade. The forests for 200 miles up the river, and for many miles on either side, have been laid waste, and the "Old Pine Tree State" is no more than a figure of speech. Soruce, which rapidly reproduces itself, is the lumber most generally manufactured—the production on the Penobscot this year being ten

times that of pine. In Michigan and Wisconsin the same reckless haste and waste are going on. The Saginaw valley, which formerly contained the largest and finest forests in Michigan, is being rapidly depieted. Its mills have a capacity of 600,000,000 of the human countenance, the features, feet of lumber per year, and mill-owners are obliged to bring logs from other to supplement the stock of the Saginaw. The output has reached its climax, and no new mills are built or old ones replaced. On the Muskegon river the smount of logs rafted this year is 400,winter, hauling to the river by rail an average distance of eight miles. The Alpena district will, at the present rate

of cutting, be stripped in fifteen years. The Wisconsin pioneers have been worked much less extensively than those of Michigan, but an estimate made by the president of one of the largest logging companies on the Mississippi fixes he utmost limit of the supply at forty years. In Minnesota the forests are much smaller in extent, and will probat all. He carried the soldier in his ably not survive the others. mountains by the end of forty years, and the United States must depend for its

supply of pine on foreign countries. Is there no way of limiting production, of husbanding our resources, of putting an end to reckless waste, of protection against forest fires, or of replenishing our woods by systematic forestry? These are questions in which the whole country has an interest, and which must be discussed and answered.

# Apples as Food.

Very few, probably, understand the nutritive value and the medicinal properties of good apples. To have them the most valuable they must be eaten as food, as part of the meals-not at night, perhaps, lest this last meal or lunch should be too heavy. The fact hat some have subsisted on fruits for a considerable time indicates that they have a vital nourishment not yet appreciated by the chemist. This is a staple really the most valuable in use among us, more valuable in sickness than any of the foreign fruits, most of which-save the dried-must be plucked before they are ripe, in order to reach us before decaying. And since these may be kept for most of the year, or until the early berries can be obtained, we may infer that it has a far wider range and more use, as one of the means of preventing, torestalling and aiding in the cure of

summer or hot weather ailm ats. To have these the most valuable, they must be ripe—as well as all fruits—and not decayed. The unripe of all fruits, in addition to the fact that they contain really less nourishment than the ripe, must prove injurious to health, from the presence of acrid juices, more or less poisonous. I may add that when the juice of the apple is preserved, as it easily can be by first boiling the sound apples and then expressing the juice. and then bottling or canning, it is really valuable in sickness—as much so as wines—though, of course, if well kept, not intoxicating, since no fruits, in their natural state, contain alcohol, and since the boiling process arrests the fermen-tive process by which it may be produced. Such may be used with advan tage in most cases of prostration, after furnishing all needed nutrition and yet no taxing the digestive process, as such juices, like water, enter the circulation without the usual disgestion -Dr. J. H.

Hanaford. An Improvement in Speaking Tubes. They have a speaking tube in Germany, but not the telephone as yet. One day a tenant waited on his landlord to pay his rent. The landlord, seeing that the peasant intended to stay, thought to hurry him by saving through the tube, "Gretchen, bring up my lunch." The peasant declared that the instrument was a wonderful invention, and asked permission to speak through it, which was granted. He at once approached the tube and, puckering up his mouth, whispered: "Gretchen, you may bring up lunch for two "

# How Sickles Saved His Life.

The way to stop the flow of blood from a bad wound has been so often pointed out that it is generally known, with it: seeing a pitcher with a rope but it is best illustrated by an actua attached to it, or a Brahman carrying a example. When people injured and bleeding are able to help themselves by a simple process, they should certainly love their lives well enough to do so. That General Sickles is alive to-day is due only to his great presence of mind. When he fell on the field of Gettysburg he fainted. Recovering consciousness, but half dazed, he found he was comoletely away from immediate help, and that blood was gushing from his leg in | graph. jets, showing that an artery was

severed Painfully raising himself, he found his handkerchief, he tied it around the wound in such a way as to stop the flow and in order to secure additional tightness, ran his sword-handle under the handkerchief, and with all his power twisted it around and held it so until the surgeon came on the battlefield. Like most persons he had read directions of what was necessary to be done in such emergencies, but, un'ike many persons, he was cool and collected enough to put his reading into practice when the emergency came.

In the last liseal year the United States has extended its mail routes 27, 177 miles, and the cost was increased \$2,283,397.

## FOR THE FAIR SEX.

The Women of Calcutta, The women of Calcutta are, as a rule ery beautiful, in so far as we can reconbeauty with the olive complexion, but fade rapidly after reaching the age of maturity. It is not infrequent that we see women at the age of twenty-five with furrowed jowl and crow's leet

visibly encroaching the corners of her lustrous black eyes; and at the age of thirty many have a decided stoop and decrepit gait, as if old age had laid his vandal hand heavily upon their shoulders. The decline is rapid, and within the space of five years we behold a form, whereon beauty had loved to sit enthroned, now ravby the merciless grip of Not old age, however, for this decay. early decline is due to two causes: the very early and tender age at which nuptials are performed and the de-structive influences of the climate. Barring that relic of barbarianism, the

nose-ring, there is no creature more comely, more lovable, than a "Mem comely, more lovable, than a Real Sahib" of Bengal between the ages of twelve and eighteen. Cleanliness is their constant care, which is a virtue to begin with. A figure somewhat below the medium beight, and unhampered by corset or weighty skirt, arrayed in a loose-flowing robe of white. The upper portion of the body is encased in a sleeveless jacket, generally of some brilliant color, and tastefully worked with silk or gold and silver thread. The arm is bare from shour er to wrist, save a goodly portion of the wrist, which is e circled by many bands of either silver or old These ladies, in the matter of stockings, are not desultory, as they wear no shoes, and consequently no stockings, and no act of impropriety to ignore stockings as they always do. The luxuriant black tresses are parted at the forehead and combed in thick folds tehind the ears, which are pierced in many places, and studded thickly with jewelry, and fall in close braids over the shoulders. No ornaments are worn in the hair, nor do they aspire to disfigure the noblest part

by plastering the hair over it in meaningless frizzes, which, if intended to represent water-marks on an old hulk, are eminently successful. Their features are regular and delicately chiseled, but too often the nose is disfigured by pearls and the wire-like ring of gold that hangs 000,000 feet, and one large operator alone a catary. The large and tenderly exwill put in about 250,000,000 feet this pressive eye (anumbrated by long, draping lashes); the handsome mouth, when wreathed in smiles, exposes a double row of perfect teeth. No better study for him who would "limn the

# Fashion Matters

Black net veils with polka dots of henille are worn on the street, says the Bazar. The largest dots are objectionable, as they obstruct the view, and the tiniest dots dazzle the eyes; those with then, a new departure is made, the last medium dots are most comfortable as tree will be cut from Maine to the Rocky well as becoming The gauze vei s for well as becoming The gauze vel's for warmth are of the narrow gauze or grenadine, with an inch-wide They are worn crossed back of the head and tied under he chin, and are most used in gray and green shades.

New pocket-handkershiefs of sheer linen lawn have the initial in hemstitching, usually in block patterns. The hems are either very narrow or else of medium width.

Hoods are appended to every artic'e of dress whereon it is possible to hang them. Small flat boods, real or simu lated, are to be seen upon dresses designed exclusively for indoor wear, and strangest eccentricity of all hoods are now attached to night dresses, but as all the old styles are revived these are not so senseless as they at first appear, for as they are tolerably large they can readily be made to serve the purpose of the old-fashioned nightcaps now scoffed by the majority of people, but prized by the few remaining grandmothers of the present generation.

Bonnet crowns of copper-colored plush are made very effective by amber

beaded appliques. Wool or silk stockings are most used at this season. For wool stockings solid colors are preferred in olive, dark garnet or peacock blue. These are either ribbed or else perfectly plain, or extensive use than such as seem to be perhaps wrought lightly on each side intended for a temporary or medicinal with silk of a contrasting color.

Very olegant toilets are made with the full draped polonaise open in front over the long Continental waistcoat.

The old-fashioned side combs now in vogue are set with brillian's, inlaid with plaques of silver or gold, or handpainted in minute bits of flower plus ers and covered with a glaze of faiance or thin vitrification.

Spiked jet fringes are among the richest trimm ngs of the season, and there are ball fringes of jet, with each strand of the fringe finished with a spike or a jet ball, and these balls are so large that they click like erstanets when struck together by the motion of the wearer.

His Last Meal. Hugo Grundei, a young Viennese shopman, is fairly entitled to a prominent position as one of the more eccentric suicides of latter days. Worlly matters had gone badly with the unfor unate youth for some time past, and it would appear that, about a week ago, e found himself without employment heavily in debt and absolutely impe-cunious. Such being his intolerable condition, he resolved to die, but not of hunger. On the contrary, he made up his mind to enjoy one hearty meal, and then to quit the world upon a full stomach. He therefore betook himself to Zogernitz's restaurant, in the Shotten-gassa, and ordered a sumptuous repast. How vigorous was his appetite may be gathered from the fact that he spent near y two hours at table, during which time he consumed a golasch with dumplings, a dishful of stewed kidneys, a huge black pudding, an entire portion of braised beef, four small loaves, a quart lager beer and three pints of claret. When he had finished this Gargan-tuesque meal, he carefully folded up his napkin, laid it on the table beside his empty plate, drew a revolver out of his breast pocket and, setting the muzzle of the weapon against his left breast, shot imself through the heart. His dinn r bill was paid next day by a near relative, who ident fied his body at the deadhouse, to which it was conveyed from the restaurant, and who, having been made acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the suicide, honorably bastened to discharge Hugo Grundei's last earthly liability .- London Tele-

# The British Ministry.

The members who ex-officio constitute the cabinet are the prime minister (or first lord of the treasury), the lord high chancellor, the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the chancellor of the exchequer, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, the secretary of state for home department, the secretary of state for colonies, the secretary of state for war, the secretary of state for India, the first lord of the admirality, the president of the board of trade, and sometimes the chancellor of the Duchy of Lan aster, the first commissioner of works, the president of the local government board, the postmaster general and the chief score ary ic. Ire-

## A Long Lost Lover.

g story that comes from Wales: Years ago some Welsh miners, in exploring an old pit that had long been closed, found the body of a young man dressed in a fashion long out of date. The peculiar action of the air of the mine had been such as to preserve the body so perfectly that it appeared asleep rather than dead. The miners were puzzled at this circumstance. No one in the district had been missed within their remembrance, and at last it was resolved to bring the oldest inhabitantan old lady past her eightieth year, who had lived single in the village the whole of her life.

On being brought into the presence of the body a strange scene occurred. The ld indy fe.l on the corpse, kissed and addressed it by every term of loving en-dearment, couched in the language of a bygone generation. He was her only love. She had waited for him during her long life. She knew that he had not forsaken her. The old woman and the young man had been betrothed sixty years before. The lover had disappeared mysteriously, and she had kept faithful during that long interval.

Tim had stood still with the dead man, but had left its mark on the living woman. The miners who were presen were a rough set, but very gently and with tearful eyes they removed the old lady to her house, and the same night her faithful spirit rejoined that of her

# Words of Wisdom.

any digressions.

by force, but by perseverance. There is, in all this cold and hollow wo ld, no fount of deep, strong, death less love, save that within a mother's heart.

ashamed of our most brilliant actions, which they spring.

Politeness is to goodness what words are to thought. It tells not only on the manners, but on the mind and heart; it

Spea ing much is a sign of vanity, for he that is avish in words is niggard from the nostril, large enough to swing in deed. He that cannot refrain from much speaking is like a city without walls, and less pains in the world a man cannot take than to his tongue; therefore if thou observe this rule in all as-semblies thou shalt seldom err.

> One of the great manufacturing interests of Boston is the Emerson Piano Company, whose pianos are used with high appreciation and satisfaction throughout the world. In a recent con-versation with Mr. Joseph G amer, one of the proprietors, that gentl man re-marked: I have used that splendid remedy, St. Jacobs O.l. in my family, and found it to be so very beneficial that I will never be without it. It has cured me of a severe case of rheumatism, after other remedies had failed.

# A Strong Conqueror.

our days of rheum tism are well-nigh numbered. S. Jacobs Oil enters a numbered. S. Jacobs Oil enters a rheumatic territory, and conquers every subject. Tant's right. We b lieve in it.

Mr. Frank Henry, the lighthouse keeper at Erie, Pa., is the father of four pair of twins.

an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense it you will use one bottle of Hop Bi ters in your family this month. See other column.

There are 5.773 postcffixes in the dominion of Canada.

women it is give a fine coal; more so the appears. In come, the urmany organs. Certified to by C. I. B. McDaniel, owner of some of the fastest running horses in the world, and theo others. 25 cents. Sud by drug-gitts. Depot-22 Murray Street, New York.

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D'BULL'S

One rarely meets a bit of more touch ng romance than is lound in the follow-

long lost love.

# Minds which never rest are subject to

The greatest works are performed, not

We should often have reason to be the world could see the motives from

renders the feelings, the opinions, the words moderate and gentle.

### [St. Louis Western Watchman.] Music Hath Charms, etc.

There were 1,000 disasters on the great lakes last year, involving the loss of more lives than for several years past.

# [Milwaukan Evening Wisconsin.]

According to an Illinois exchange,

Workingmen. Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs elemning and strengthening to prevent

# GREAT HORSE MEDICINE.

TORIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT in bottles at 90 cents; 32 years est it ished. It is the in the world for the cu e of cole, Old Sires, Sprains, Sore Throats, cut. TOHAS GANDITION DERIS are warrunted to cure Distemper, Favorus, B by give a tibe coat, incre se the appendix in a title arrivary organs. Certified to by U.L. B.

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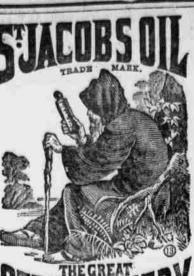
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