LIFE ON A HUGE MUD FLAT. footed and barelegged, and many with strings of coins around their necks, the

WHAT & CORRESPONDENT SAW IN DEMERARA.

British Guiana and its People-Im-mense Market Houses and what they contain-Business Interests.

In an interesting letter from Georgetown, Demerara, to the Chicago Tribune, the writer says: On the northern coast of South America, and to the eastward of the Orinoco delta, there lies a huge mud flat. In our geographies it is called Guiana, and in romance and history it is spoken of as the Spanish Main; but to the commercial world and to the people generally it is known as Demerara. Back of this mud flat, at a distance of from thirty to sixty miles, commences the dark forest of Guiana, which stretches, far into the interior; no place seems too in an almost uninterrupted band over the equator and down to the Amazon River, This mud flat and this forest have their history, and a strange and romantic one it fa But, for the present at least, I will have to omit the romance and try to give you an idea of a very matter-of-fact English and Scotch. Several of these city, whose interest now centers in its stores are conducted on a very large chief exports-sugar and rum. Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana, lies upon the right bank of the Demerara luxury or necessity requires. Of course river, almost at its mouth. Its population, which some 45,000 are colored, yellow, black or brown, for the majority of its citizens come from distant climes-some from China, many from Africa, and thousands from the southern provinces of India. In approaching the Guiana coast, if your captain has his bearings correctly, the taller buildings of Georgetown and the masts of vessels in the harbor will appear over the horizon before the land itself is ecen; for, as I have said, Guiana is a the center of the street runs a stream of mud-flat, and its coast lies four feet below the level of the sea, the salt ocean being only kept off the land by an extensive system of dykes. As your vessel makes her way through the mud-colored waters and objects begin to assume some distinctness you will see directly under your bow, on a little artificial eminence, the tumble down fort which guards the mouth of the Demerara river. To the left will be seen a . long stretch of seacoast. made apparent only by the line of courida trees which grow along its edge, and by the tall chimneys of sugar estates, scattered here and there; while to the right will appear the same monotonous scene, ending on the western horizon with the Island of Wakenaam, which lies directly in the mouth of the river Essequibo. Sailing around the little port and going perhaps half a mile up the river will drop anchor before the city itself, the sight of which will certainly not prepossess you in its favor, especially if the tide is up and the long slopes of green ooze left uncovered by the receding waters are in view.

The day will, without doubt, be hotfor all days are hot in this Southern land -and you will be besieged by shouting negroes in bright colored boats, who will worry you more in one minute than our much-maligned hotel-runners would in an hour: but the torture will end sometime, and you will eventually find yourself on one of the numerous "stellings," or wharves, surrounded most likely by sugar hogsheads and rum puncheons, and a disorderly crowd of coolie porters and negro donkey drivers, all anxious to take you and your baggage to some There are only two hotels in the hotel. place-the "Tower" and the "Demerara Ice house"-so that no great effort is required to make a choice. Both are through "the islands." Perhaps this may in a measure be accounted for by the opposition which they receive from the numerous clubs which are supported here by every body who is anybody, and supply solid and liquid refreshment to a vast majority of the white men of Georgetown. Perhaps the best place to get an idea of the strange life here is in the Stabroek market. This handsome building, covering a whole square, faces Water street; and runs back to the river. It is roofed with corrugated iron, and such portions of it as are enclosed are of stamped metal. The interior is divided off into stalls, which are rented to Portuguese, negroes and coolies, and are occupied for all sorts of purposes. Down one side are the fruit-venders, mostly fat, comfortable-looking negro women, each with huge baskets of fruit before her, loudly soliciting patronage from the passersby. In these baskets, and hang-ing from a frame work, are all sorts of extraordinary loooking fruits-granadillas, paw-paws, alligator pears, sapodillas, mangoes, guavas, water-lemons, and star apples, to say nothing of the familiar ange, pineapple, and banana. These latter are of various sizes, the smallest here and in "the islands" called a "fig," being the favorite. This little banana, of less size than a man's thumb, has a most delicious, slightly acid taste, and is as far superior to our common banana as can be imagined. Back of the fruit stalls, and covering the whole of the rear of the building, are the fish and vegetable markete, and many a curiosity they contain-fish of queer appearance and strange names, querryman, gillbacca, pacu, cartabac, and so on; vegetables like the yam and yuca, which take the place of our potatoes, and plantains in enormous bunches, the staple food of the poorer classes and Indians. Occupying the center of the market are the stalls of Portuguese traders-dealers in all manner of curious things, paddles, parrots, hammocks, monkeys, common groceries and bright-colored cloths; while to the right of these is a space taken up by coolie women, who sell the smaller fruits, little cakes or dodoes, and sweetments of various kinds. What a sensation one of these coolie women would create in an American city. Small and graceful, with exceedingly pretty faces, great black eyes, and a complexion little darker than some of our bruncites, dressed in a flowing garb of most gorgeous colors, and be-decked from head to foot with solid gold and silver jewelry, they are indeed a novel sight. I have seen one coolie girl here-acommon fruit-seller in the marketplace-who wears daily nearly \$1,000 worth of rings, bracelets and bangles on her person. Hardly less interesting than the women are the coolie men; thin, lank, sad-faced fellows, dressed in a va riety of ways, according to their position in life; some with nothing on but a dirty breech-clout and a huge turban, and others anugly clad in robes of snowy be caused by a minute white insect which whiteness and softest texture; all bare- lives in the beau

result, perhaps, of years of hard labor on the plantations.

Water street, upon which the market stands, is the business street of Georgetown. It extends the whole length of the city, from the suburb of Werk en-

Rust to the sea-wall, and for its whole length of about two miles is bordered by stores and extensive warehouses, which seem to do a large business. There is a large trade here in bright-colored calicoes, cheap jewelry and such other articles as attract the negro and coolie population. The smaller stores and shops are run by Portuguese, a people who seem to be born pioneers, for they are to be found, with their little stocks of trade, scattered all over this South American continent; away up the rivers, remote for them. So it is in Africa, and in the Polynesian Islands; everywhere the countrymen of De Gama and Magellan lead the van of commerce and civilization. The more pretentious establishments of Georgetown are controlled by scale and do an enormous business, carrying in stock almost everything that the great trade of the colony is in sugar, they tell me, is about 48,000, of molasses and rum, immense quantities of each ming shipped to the United States anonco England every year. The sugar yield last season of the three provinces, Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice was nearly 140,000 hogsheads. Running parallel to Water street is the fashionable thoroughfare of the city, Main street, a lovely avenue, shaded by giant moras and cottonwoods, and ornamented by rows of stately palms. Down water some two or three yards in width, in which grows the queen of lilies, the glorious Victoria Regia, with its huge leaves and large flowers of every shade, from a beautiful pink to the purest white. On each side of the street are the residences of "The Quality Folks," large wooden houses, mounted on brick pillars and surrounded by broad verandas, over which grow, in wild profusion, creeping plants of all descripions. There is another fashionable street in the city which I must not omit to mention, although it has not a very euphonious name. It is called Brick Dam, and on it are located the government buildings and the residence of the American consul. The buildings are made of white marble, and, though of no very great height, present a pleasing appearance. It is here that the court of policy sits, and the government reigns which Trollope describes as "a mild despotism tempered by sugar."

The Metal Nickel.

The metal nickel has been made familiar to nearly every one by its extensive use in plating metallic surfaces, in which it has largely replaced the more expensive and less durable silver. In its pure metallic form it is not very well known, probably not so well as it will be, and there are even those who claim that it is the coming metal for uses to which it is much better adapted than the more expensive silver and the more easily oxidizable iron and steel. It is safe to say that its importance in the arts is now very generally recognized, and that its uses are destined to be vastly multiplied. It is not many years since nickel was first separated from its impurities in commercial quantities and utilized in its pure state without alloy or quired to make a choice. Both are equally bad, and neither can compare in accommodations or table with many less pretentious establishments to be found to its geographical distribution, it may be said that it is found in many localities, and in various parts of the world; but only in a few places has it been found in sufficient quantities and of sufficient richness to be worked with commercial success. *, The recent discov-eries in New Caledonia (an island lying east of and near Australia,) have given such importance and commercial cheapness to the metal as to bring it into economical uses heretofore unknown. This locality is at present the main source of supply to the world. The only place in the United States where it has been extensively mined is at Lancaster Gap, Pa. This is the well known mine of Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia. He is now the only producer of metallic nickel in the United States. The ore from this mine contains in bulk from one and a half to two per cent. of nickel. It is worked into a commercial state at Mr. Wharton's extensive works at Camden, N. J. The important deposits of nickel recently found in Nevada are now attracting attention. These deposits are said to be rich in oxides of nickel and cobalt. The grade of this ore is claimed to be as high as sixteen per cent. nickel, or nickel and cobalt. Nickel is now worked so as to be ductile and malleable. This is to be viewed as a new material, a new gift to the industrial arts, with an unknown number of applications before it. Its most extensive use at present in the arts of plating, and in the production of German silver. For coinage there has been a large demand, which is no doubt destined to be greatly increased as its advantages and economy are better understood. In the last twenty years it has varied in price from \$1 to \$4 per pound. The price in England in 1883 was quoted (in a memorial to Congress) at seventy cents per pound. In the form of anodes for plating, etc., it commands a much higher From 1876 to 1882 the price was price. on the average upward of \$1.40 per pound for large contracts. The production from the Gap mine to 1883 is estimated at about 4,000,000 pounds. If the mines in Nevada turn out as expected the importation of nickel to this country will not be necessary .- Boston Herald.

A BEWITCHED BLACKSMITH.

ACCOUNT OF THE SINGULAR POWERS OF A MAINE MAN.

Endowing With Extraordinary Strength People Whom he Touched —Astonishing Manifestations.

A former resident of Gardiner, Me. said to a New York Sus reporter that one John Downs, of Auburn, Me., was possessed of extraordinary powers. Downs," said the reporter's informant, " is known as the bewitched blacksmith. When I left Maine, fifteen years ago, he had just become aware that the exercise of his power was involuntary, and he was in great distress of mind over its possible consequences, having just had a painful. demonstration of what might occur from its presence. He was not a particularly strong man himself, but by touching others he seemed to endow them with extraordinary strength. This singular power he was able not only to confer on human beings, but he could infuse animals with it. I remember once seeing a team stalled in a road leading to Auburn. They were attached to a heavy load, and the forewheels of the wagon ran into a deep rut, and the horses were unable to pull them out. The driver was about to remove a portion af his load chanced when Downs to be driving by. He stopped, and, telling the driver to leave the load as it was alighted. He rubbed each horse on the head and neck, and almost instantly they they became nervous and restless. Downs told the driver to start them up. He did so, and the horses hauled the load out of the rut with the greatest ease, and went off at such a gait that the driver found difficulty in controling them. Boys who were barely able to lift the heavy sledge hammers in Downs' blacksmith shop had only to receive the power from the bewitched blacksmith's touch to swing them with the case of old Vulcan himself. This singular strength given to others would remain in force from ten minutes to half an hour, and in passing away left the subject weak and depressed, and sometimes quite ill. For this reason Downs finally refused to make subjects of any one. He was possessed, also, of great mesmeric power, and with this he furnished no end of amusement to his friends. Every day he had some one running on the most foolish of errands, or performing all sorte of odd monkey shines. On one occasion a stern, dignified and greatly feared clergyman of the place defied the blacksmith to place him under the influence of his alleged mystic spell. In five minutes' time Downs had despatched the clergyman to a tobacconist's, a long distance away, for a clay pipe and five cents' worth of tobacco, with which he returned as meekly as the most obedient errand boy.

"Downs finally ceased exercising this power also, and had not subjected any one to it for more than a year. Charles Woodward, a well-known business man of Auburn, and a great friend of the bewitched blacksmith's, the two having been in the army together, returned home from a long absence from town about that time. Downs went to his place of business to see him. He shook hands with him heartily, and threw one arm about Woodward's neck. This was on a Thursday forenoon. Soon after Downs went out Woodward began to dance and sing and manifest an exuberance of spirits that astonished his associates. in an appearance until Friday morning. He boarded with a man named Edwin Blake. Blake thought that Woodward, singular as it seemed, was celebrating his return home. Blake learned that Woodward had been around town smashing things generally. When he returned to his boarding house Blake got him to go to bed, and sent for a physician. People called to see Woodward, and he astounded many of them by telling numerous family and business secrets of theirs which he had had no possible means of becoming acquainted with. The physician said Woodward was suffering from hysteria, and advised that he be rubbed with strong mustard water. Blake undertook the task. He had rubbed Woodward but a short time, when he was seized with a strange nervous twitching and contraction of the muscles. At the same time Woodward came to his senses. Blake took up the singing and dancing, and acted as Woodward had been doing for two days. Be-side that, he became possessed of most wonderful strength, and it required four strong men to manage him. To this was added the still more remarkable power of telling what the intentions of any one of his attendants was, and what he was thinking about, making it impossible for them to use strategic measures in dealing with him. "It was not until Woodward was restored to his senses that it was known that Downs had been to see him. It was then at once believed that he had been under the strange influence of the bewitched blacksmith, and that this had been transmitted to Blake. Downs was at once sent for, to see if he could not remove the spell he had inspired. He visited Blake at once, and by rubbing him soon restored him to himself. For the first time in his life, as he said at the time, Downs himself felt the influence of the power, or whatever it might be called, as he removed it from Blake, and for several minutes he could restrain himself with only the exercise of his will to the utmost. He said that he had felt depressed and nervous ever since his visit to Woodward on Thursday, and had not been able to account for it. There was no thought of mesmerism in his mind when he greeted Woodward on that day. He said then that he would never shake hands or touch any one again, if he could help it. I have never seen him since I left there, and I had almost forgotten the bewitched blacksmith until the performances of the Georgia Wonder called him to my mind."

HEALTH HINTS.

It is said that excessive tea-drinking causes neuralgia.

A pleasant remedy for a cough is lemon honey. It is made of the juice of three lemons, one pound of sugar, quarter of a pound of butter and six eggs. The mixture is boiled and taken hot. Lumbago may be quickly relieved by

binding a piece of oil skin cloth, such as is used to cover tables, over the loins, outside of the flannel shirt. Profuse perspiration is produced, which rapidly relieves the pain.

It is said by the following simple method almost instant relief of earache is afforded : Put five drops of chloroform on a little cotton or wool in the bowl of a clay pipe, then blow the vapor through the stem into the aching ear.

You cannot cure corns with acids and such liquids, said a corn doctor recently to a Pittsburg reposter. They do more injury than good. The only proper remedy is to remove the corn. Corns are caused by the stoppage of the circulation of blood by pressure, and then the skin becomes callous at the point of pressure. You could raise a corn on the back of our hand by stopping the circulation, out many corns come by inheritance. The children of a prominent politician and an ex-mayer came here to get their corns removed, and they can be accounted for only on the score of inheritance.

Origin of the Conscience Fund.

The Philadelphia Record's Washington correspondent says: Every now and then you see an announcement in the papers to the effect that some anonymous person has forwarded to the treasurer of the United States at Washington a contribution to the Conscience Fund. You suppose from this that there is somewhere in the treasury a fund made up of such contributions, which, by this time, must be of very considerable size. Now, the fact is that there is no such thing as a separate fund for the contributions of the conscience-stricken. Such contributions have always been covered into the treasury under the head of miscellancous receipts. The term "Conscience Fund" was the invention of old Treasurer Spinner, the man with an autograph which was autographical. Twenty years ago, during the war, a letter was one day received at the treasury department rom a man who, enclosing a check for \$1,500, said that that represented a little n isappropriation of government funds of which he had been guilty when acting as quartermaster in the army of the United States. Then came the happy idea into Spinner's handsome head. "We'll call Spinner's handsome head. that a contribution to the Conscience Fund," he said, "and have it announced in the newspapers, and perhaps we'll get The contribution to the some more. conscience fund was duly announced all over the country. The treasury department promptly got "some more." From that time on for ten years the contributions were very numerous. During the past ten years they have been constantly growing more callous or more tender. The nomination of Blaine and the nomination of Cleveland in the same year do not help you to a solution. The contributions to the conscience fund have never been very large in amount. The largest ever made was \$4,000, forwarded by a former internal revenue gauger in Chicago as the amount of the bribe he took from distillers who desired to defraud the government. It will be seen that none of the big thieves who have fattened on public plunder have ever availed themselves of this easy way of

Less of Flesh and Strength. with poor appetite, and perhaps slight cough in morning, or on first lying down at night, should be looked to in time. Persons afflicted with consumption are proverbially unconscious of their real state. Most cause commence with disordered liver, leading to bad diges-tion and imperfect assimilation of food-hence the consciation, or wasting of the flesh. It is a form of scrofulous disease, and is curable by the use of that greatest of all blood cleansing, anti-billows and invigorating compounds, known as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

A BAND of young turkeys found an army of grasshoppers in Fresno, Cal., in two days last week.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures all female and kidney complaints

At least twenty food-reform societies are now in a flourishing condition in England.

How to Save Maney. and we might also say—time and pain as well, in our advice to good housekeepers and indice, generally. The great necessity exist-ing always to have a perfectly safe remedy convenient for the relief and prompt cure of the aliments peculiar to women—functional irregularity, constant pains, and all the symp-toms attendent uses utering disorder. toms attendant upon uterine disorders—in-duces us to recommend strongly and un-qualifiedly Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescrip-tion"—woman's best friend. It will save money.

PARIS had 2,593 fires within its limits last

Many imitators, but no equal, as Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

THE oldest American firm manufacturing gunpowder was established ninety years ago.

"Rough on Itch." "Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, chilblains. How to Secure Health.

How to Secure Health. Scovill's Sarsaparil'a and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will restore perfect bealth to the physical organization. It is, indeed, a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and has often proven itself to be the best blood purifier over discovered, effect-ually curing scrofula, syphilitic disorders, weakness of the kidneys, erysipe as, malaria, all nervous disorders and debility, bilious complaints, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, etc. It corrects indigestion, espe-cially when the complaint is of an exhaustive nature, having a tendency to lesson the vigor having a tendency to lessen the vigor of the brain and nervous system.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, face

Instant relief for neuralgia, tootbache, face-ache. Ask for "Rough on Tootbache." 15&35c.

Keep in the Fashion. The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. They are warranted. 10c. at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, VI.

Thousands, yes, millions, of bottles of Carboline have been sold, and the sale still goes on. If there were no merit in this great nat ural hair renewer do you suppose that the people would still buy, as they continue to do. NYNU-38

Life Preserver. If you are losing your grip on life, try"We'ls' Health Renewer, "Gees direct to weak spot,

Insurance is a good thing whether applied to life or property. No less a blessing is any-thing that insures good health. Kidney-Wort does this. It is nature's great remedy. It is width the set of t a mild but efficient cathartic, and acting at the same time on the liver, kidneys and acting at els, it relieves all these organs and enables them to perform their duties perfectly. It has wonderful power. Sce advt.

Castiou to Dairymen. Ask for Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improv-ed Butter Color, and take no other. Beware of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for every other one is fiable to become rancid and spoil the butter into which it is put. If you cannot get it write to us at Eurlington, Vt., to know where and how to get it without ex-tra expense. Thousands of tests have been made, and they always prove it the best.

Hay-Fever. After trying in vain for eleven years to cure my Hay-Fever, I purchased a bottle of Ely's Cream Haim, which entirely reliaved me.—R. W. Harris, letter-carrier, Newark, N. J. Price, 50 cents, For twenty years I was a sufferer during the summer months with Hay-Fever. I pro-

cured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm; was cured by its use.-Charlotte I arker, Waverly, N. Y. Pretty Women. Ladice why

A Great Problem.

-Tuke all the Kidney and Liv.W.

-Take all the Blood purifiers, -Take all the Rheumatic remedies, -Take all the Dyspepsia and indig ution

-Take all the Ague, Fever, and billions

-Take all the Brain and Nerve force

-Take all the Great health restorers, -In short, take all the best qualities of: all these, and the -best -Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that -Hop

-Bitters have the best curative and powers of all -concentr I powers of all -concentra -In them, and that they will cure wi

or all of these, singly or --combi---Fail. A thorough trial will give p-proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidner and liver complaint and rheumatism. Bince then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood, ar limbs were puffed up and filled with water All the best physicians agreed that notking could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gene from my liver, he swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a mirade in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MONEY, Buffalo, October 1, 1881. Five years ago I broke down with kidn

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with dabt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a slow family and large bills for doctoring. "I was completely discouraged, mill en-year ago, by the advice of may pastor. I menced using Hop Bitters, and in cars we were all well, and none of us have sick day since, and I want to say to a men, you can keep your families well with Hop Bitters for less than one so visit will cost. I know it."-A Witne, MAN. MAN.

treen Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops"

SYNU-33

FEARFULLY COMMON

Kidney Complaint Among both Sexer Ages-A Brilliant Recovery.

Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondous, N. Y., in congratulated on the exceptional succe medicine called "Favorite Remedy" in

and radically curing these most pain dangerous disorders. Proofs of this, like lowing, are constantly brought to his at tend are published by him for the sake of the out other sufferers whom he desires to reach 40 fit. The letter, therefore, may be of vita. from one of the best known and popular dra in the first and the best known and popular dra in the first and yowing city from which he wi-and doubtless where those may find Mr. Crew at his place of business on the corner of Mais Ubion Sta.:

Union Sta: SFRINGFIELD, Mass., March 22, 15 Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.; Dran Sim-For ten years I had been all with Kidney disease in its most acute form. Vi I suffered must be left to the imagination-fu-one can appreciate it except who have through it. I resorted to many physicians is many different kinds of treatment, and ry great deal of money, only to field myself old wires than ever. I may say that I used 25 is of a preparation widely advertised as a speak the precise sort of trobhes, and found it ere useless-al teast in my case.

this process sort of troubles, and found it can useless-all least in my case. Your "FAVORITE REMEDY"-I say it with perfect recollection of all that was done for me sides-is the only thing that did me the slight good; and I am happy to admit that it gave permanent relief. I have recommended "FAV ITE REM SDY" to many people for Kidney diss and they all agree with me in asying that D and they all agree with me in saving that D DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVOR REMEDY has not its equal in the wide we for this distressing and often fatal complaint. Use this letter as you doem best for the benefit others. Yours, Sc., LYMAN CRAWPON

Walnut Leuf Hair Restorer.



It is entirely different from all others, and as its re-The second secon

The Old Red School House Valedictory.

The old time valedictory poem in use at the old red "skule houses" at the cross roads was not as pretty as the latter day efforts of the graduates of city colleges and seminaries, but perhaps it expressed the sentiments of the valedictorians quite as closely. It used to run something after this style.

Good-by scholars, Good-by school, Good-by teacher-Blamed old fool. -Buffalo Express.

The men employed in cleaning and sorting vanilla suffer from a singular skin disease, which has lately been found to

The tributaries of Chesapeake bay alone contribute \$100,000 worth of meat to the frog market every year. They are worth about fifty cents a dozen, and men make good wages hunting them with shotguns. Sportsmen also seek for them occasionally, using small rifles.

London has 20,000 acres of ferest parks, New York, 1,084. Nine new parks are to be laid out in Gotham.

Curiosities of the California Climate-

A recent letter from San Francisco to the Philadelphia Press has the following: Another effect of the curious San Francisco climate is of considerable interest to strangers, as it makes nine out of every ten sick the first week they are The traveler from New York or here. even Canada coming here at this season does not bring his furs and flannels. Before getting to California he crosses thousands of miles of plains and deserts, and is nearly baked. He smiles if a San Franciscan happen to be along and talks of overcoats, and, if the San Franciscan is a smaller man, feels like knocking him down when he sits up and watches him wipe the perspiration off his brow and talks about cold winds and flannels.

It must be confessed that, along the Arizona or Utah desert, with the thermometer boiling in the shade, the Easterner has a right to feel angry with the San Franciscan's talk, and even until Oakland, only three miles from the city, is reached, his incredulity seems justified; but now it is different. Mark the change that a short three miles brings. Mark how a paitry half-hour will draw that self-confident Easterner up, will chill and turn blue his erstwhile smiling lips. The keen wind sweeps across the bay, and by the time the ferry lands at Market street, San Francisco climate has got in its work, and the Easterner goes to bed shivering, while one of the porters goes out and gets him a "back-warmer" and some winter clothing.

Wealthy people here go away in the summer to get warm, instead of cool, and about the first of every June the furs and flannels are packed away, while paterfamilias buys his ticket for Los Angeles and other hot resorts.

Good and Bad Meat.

Good meat in a fresh state should be firm and elastic to the touch. The characteristic odor of fresh meat should be present, and the meat-tissue should be dry, or at the most merely moist. The appearance of good meat is marbled, and its action on blue litmus-paper is acid-that is, it turns the blue paper to a red color. Bad meat, on the other hand, is usually extremely moist, or even wet; it has a sodden feel, and the presence of dark spots in the fat is a sus-picious sign. The marrow of the bones, instead of being light red in color, as in fresh meat, is brown-tinted, and often shows black spots. Tested by litmuspaper, bad meat is either neutral or alka line, and turns red litmus-paper to blue, or does not alter either red or blue test papers. The odor of bad meat is highly distinctive; and its color, as a rule, suspiciously dark. - Chambers' Journal.

The manufacture of cotton seed oil is one of the great industries in the South. With the exception of Florida, there are factories in every Southern State, Texas having twenty. The oil is used for the table, and also for illuminating purposes.

shness and vi vacity. Try "Wells' Health Renewer." If a cough disturbs your sleep, one dose of

Piso's Cure will give you a night's rest.

An international anti-vivisection congress will be held in Paris next year.

The Vacation Season

is now upon us, when thousands seek pleasure and recreation. But the first essential to enjoyment is good health, and if you suffer from billousness, dys pepsia, scrofula, salt rheum, or diseases of the kidneys and liver, nothing will restore you to health so quickly and effectively as Hood's Sarsaparilla. There fore take this great medicine before you take your vacation. "During the summer months I have been somewhat

debilitated or run down. I have taken Hood's Sarsapartilla, which gave me new vigor and restored me to my wonted bealth and strength. WILLIAM H. CLOUGH, Tilton, N. H."

"I derived so much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla that I think it has no equal." MRS, M. A. ENIGHTS. Tharlestown, Mass. Mrs.W.O. Ashton, Lynn, Mass., says she was a great

mfferer from sick headache; she received great benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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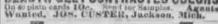
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