Story of the Most Wonderful Cattle Range in the World-Indian Traditions Concerning It.

A few miles to the northwest of Meeker, Col., seventy-live perhaps, is the most wonderful cattle ranch in the world. Within a space of five miles in length and half a mile in width roam a herd upon whose sides the branding iron has never been placed and around whose horns the larist has never tightened. But a score, or even fewer, of them have ever seen a man or a horse, or other animal than of their kind, and in truth their kin, excent at a distance of nearly 600 feet above

Lie Indiana call "p'chek-up," or red buffalo, and yet if an Indian who has seen them should be asked about it, he would largh and shake his head and all the information obtainable would be "p'chek-up, 'em red; no ketch 'em." There are more than four hundred of this nerd and yet no man owns them nor is there a man, white or copper colored, who has ever possess a single hoof of these fat and tempting beeves. The cat-tle are in a prison. Out of it there is one method of escape, but to travel that road means death to the adventurous brute.

There is no way to get in, ex ept it be by means of a rope a thousand feet long. As the Indians say: "Heap see 'em, no ketch 'em, no come away." On the two long sides of the oblong space in which these cattle roam rise precipitous and even concaved rocks four, five and six hundred feet, yawning black and insurmountable, and at either end seethes and rushes the Yampa or Bear River. miles above it plunges and stumbles on in its headlong haste to reach the arms of its parent, the scarcely less tumultuous but deeper Green River.

Like the wonderful flat top mountains of Colorado, this home of the imprisoned herd has no likeness in the world. The story of the way in which these cattle came there is as strange as their existence

Fifteen years ago, when 'the Govern ment troops were pursuing the Mormon murderers of the innocent victims of the Mountain Meadow massacre, the Danites, or avenging angels of the Mormons, fled for their safety into what was literally the wilderness. A few of those who had been the blindest followers of l.es, the Mormon fiend incarnate, and whose hands were red with the blood of women and children, found in their wanderings a pretty valley on a stream which flows from the Wasatch range in the Green River.

They struck their stakes, built their camp fires and during the night their signations leader had a vision which to d him there to stay. They could hardly have chosen in all Utah a more fertile or more isolated spot. They called it Ashley, and about them have since gathered more of their sect, until where the refugees posted their picket of guards on the lonely nights of the first Summer has grown a thriving village

It is 140 miles from the Union l'acific Railroad, south, and 145 miles north of the Rio Grande Western. Until with n five years it has been isolated entirely, but now it is but thirty miles from the Unita reservation, and furnishing supplies for the agency forms quite a business for the community. It is a prove h of the Danites that robbery or theft from a Gentile is no crime. So it was thought to be only a cunning trick when John Wyckliffe, one of the Mormon settlers of the new town, and his three sons made a night sortie on Henry's Fork, in Wyoming, and carried away 300 head of cattle ranging there. This was in 1876.

The owners of the cattle discovere i the loss of their stock a few days after they were gone and started in pursuit. The Wyckliffes had their friends along the trail and were warn a by s gnals of the coming of the pursuing party Acon castward across Green River and up along the Bear, with the intention of reaching the Elk mountain country in northwestern Colorado, where they would be practically safe from detection and their stock also would secure the most succulent of feed.

The thie es and their stolen herd reached a mesa of inviting grass at sun-down one day and halted to camp for the night. A terrific storm arose. lightning flashed incessantly and the thunder pealed and cracked with uncemitting fury. The four men desperately held the terror stricken cattle by riding about them constantly. But the wild fearfulness of the furious storm excited the brutes beyond measure. They surged and bellowed, every moment growing less subject to control. All at once, as if by one mad impulse, they stampeded.

John Wyckliffe and his sons met their

fate amid the lightning's glare and the thunder's roar. They endeavored to head off the stampeding herd. Instead they and their hor-es were swept on and driven in the terror to escape the maddened animals over the brink of the awful precipice which frowns up from the waters of the Fear. After them plunged the whole crased herd and down to the bottom of the fearful fail went horses, riders and horned creatures. Out of this plunge of life to what was seemingly certain death for all, a few of the herd were not killed. Those which had gone ahead formed a cusain of death. Maimed, stunned, cusaion of death. Maimed, stunned, but still invested with a spark of life, when the storm was over the living cattle crawled out from the mass beneath them and formed a nucleus for the herd which now roams at will within their rocky

To those who look at them from the edge of the pricipies they seem small and as wild as deer. The progeny of the surviving animals from the fall are fat and sleek, and have sunny beds, deer-like, where they I e for warmth in the winter. As yet no man has been able

The Utes have a tradition that savors a romance connected with this wonderful spot. It is that a young buck who was of Piah's renegade band became ecamored of a young Slous squaw and sought to take her to his trine. The bucks drove Se ne jano and his bride away. After weeks of outlawry, often pursued, and clinging to an existence of terror, the young buck and his squaw determined they would see this cattle walley, which the Indians call the "Lower Earth" and try to find some access. The buck made a dugout from a log and a paidle from a limb. Twelve miles above they launched the rude craft, themselves leshed to it, and went whirling and shooting on downward. When they merged from the dark walls into the opening which they had hoped would be their impregnable refuge dugout was bottom out and already splintered by contact with a thousand lagged rocks, while it bore on in the resistless current two lifeless and brul ed bodies .- New York Journal.

There are 100,000,000 English-speak ing people, 60,060,000 who speak ferman, 67,000,000 who speak Russian, and 4 ,000,000 who speak French.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN. Conducted by the Tionesta Union.

The W. C. T. U. meets the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 3 p. m. President-Mrs. Ell Holeman. Vice Presidents-Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. W. J. Roberts.

Recording Sec'y-Mrs. L. A. Howe, Cor. Sec. and Treas.-Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

Wos unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.—Hab. II, 15, The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a true reward.—Rev. 11, 18.

A Critical Moment.

I was talking a few weeks ago with a clergyman at the West who said he returned to his father's house in Boston, and his brother, a son in the family, came in intoxinated; and he said when the intoxicate I son had retired: "Mother, how do you stand

Oh!" said she, "I have stood this a good "()h!" said she, "I have stood this a good while; but it does not worry me now. I found it was worrying me to death, and I put the whole case in God's hands, and said: 'O. Gol. I cannot endure this any larger; take care of my son, reloim him, bless him, save him, and there I left the whole thing with God, and I shall never worry again.

"The nex: day," said the elergyman, who was talking to me in regard to it. "I met my brother, and said: John you are in an awful position." 'How so!' said he. "Why mother has told me that she has left you with God; she doesn't pray for you any more.' Is that

position, 'How so!' said he. 'Why mother has told me that she has left you with God; she doesn't pray for you any more.' Is that so! Well, I can rever contend with the Lord; I shall never drink again.'

He never did drink again. He went to the Far West; and at a baiquet in St. Louis given to him, a hawer just come to the city, there were many guests, and there was much wine poured, and they insisted that this reformed lawyer should take his glass of wine, and they insisted until it became a great embarrassment as they said to him: "Ah, you don't seem to have any regard for us, and you have no sympathy with our bilarities.' Then the man lifted the glass and said. "Gentlemen, there was in Boston some years ago a man who, though he had a beautiful wife and two children, fell away from his integrity and went down into the ditch of drunkenness. He was reformed by the grace of God and the prayers of his mother, and he stands before you to night. I am that man. If I drink this glass I shall go back to my old habits and perish. I am not strong enough to endure it. Shall I drink it! It you say so, I will."

A man sitting next lifted a knife, and with one stook broke off the bottom of the class.

you say so, I will."

A man sitting next lifted a kuife, and with one stroke broke off the bottom of the glass; and all the men at the table shouled: "Don't drink! don't drink!"

Oh! that man was a hero. He had been going through a buttle year after year; that was a great crisis. What a struggle! There are a great many men a peril; and when you are hard in your crit cism about men's inconsistency you do not know what a battle they have to fight—a battle compared with which Austerlitz and Gettysburg and Waterloo were chill's glay.—Friends' Review. oo were child's play. - Friends' Reciew

Have You'n Boy to Spare?

The saloon must have boys, or it must shut up stop. Can't you furnish it one? It is a great factory, and unless it can get about 2,000,00 boys from each generation for raw material, some of these factories must close out and its operatives must be thrown on a cold world, and the public revenue will dwindle. "Wanted-2,000,000 boys," is the notice. One family out of every five must contribute a boy to keep up the supply. Will you help! Which of your boys will it be! The minotaur of Crete had to have a trireme-full of fair maidens cach year, but the minotaur of America demands a city-full of boys each year. Are you a father! Have you given your share to keep up the supply for this great public institution that is helping to pay your taxes and kindly electing public officials for your Have you contributed a boy! If not, some other family has had to give more than its share. Are you not selfsh, voting to keep the saloons open to grind up boys, and then doing nothing to keep up the supply!

Heaven help us! When will we lock at this thing—the saloon—stripped of all its subterfuges and cloakings, naked in its hideousness, a murder-mill, a drunkard-factory, a recruiting station for hell.—Good Times. Have You a Boy to Spare?

factory, a recruiting station for bell.-Good

The Saloon Must Go.

The time is fast approaching when the insoence and lawlessness of the saloon will be effectually suppressed. A sentiment in that direction is rapidly developing, and nothing has done more to quicken it than the saloon itself. Its disregard for law, its arrogance, its lobbying in legislative balls and dictation to conventions and caucuses, have done more than all else to create a sentiment against it that will control it or suppress it altogether. It should consider it has no claim on the public at all. It has no part in connect lay prosperity. It exists The Saloon Must Go. it has no claim on the public at all. It has no part in commercial prosperity. It exists in opposition to all principle of industry and commercial interests. The people have the highest right right recognizable to suppress itenticely—the right of self protection. For the saloun to talk about rights is foolish. It has none. It only exists by sufference, and there is nothing on which it can base a claim for protection. It is an industry that weakens everything it touches, one that adds nothing to individual or national prosperity, but it is a heavy burden to both. The revenue it yelds is too insignificant, compared to the tax it in kes necessary, to speak of. the tax it makes necessary, to speak of -

The Home vs. the Saloon. "I do not deliberately desire to do harm," says the saloon keeper, "but I must keep my patronage recruited; because if I do this, I am sure to become a rich man after awhile. am sure to become a rich man after awhile. That is the reason why I am in the business. I must pay my tax on somebody's fireside's dearest and best. In order to su cood I must take away the little fellow from his mother's side, bait for him with eigarettes and cider, music, cards and young company, drawing him away gradually, until, after a while, I will change that toys ideas so greatly that he who loved the songs of home and sanctuary, shall far better love the bacchanalian ditty of the saloon, he who used to breathe God's name in prayer shall his out that name in curses; and I will so change his face that his mother would not know him. and his sout that God would not recognize

Friends, it is because these things are true that womanhood has been aroused at last; for to protect her children is the degree and most sacred instinct of a mother's heart.-Francis Willard.

Medical Drunkards. Medical Brunkards.

Let me say that of all persons that have not yet become drunkards, the most pitiable are they who are drinking liquor under medical advice. Others drink it upon their own responsibility, and therefore with more or less caution. But these drink it upon this highest authority and therefore with no fear of consequences. Other tipplers restrain appetite through shame of being seen to indulge in it boidly: these drink under the impervious plea that they are but taking medicine—other tipplers are open to admenition and reformation. In a word, whilst the one drinking intoxicating liquor without excute and therefore against conscience—against that voice of God in the soul—may stopers it be too late; the other scul-inay stopere it be too late; the other drinking it for isallis, and therefore with an approving conscience, will probably never stop until life stops. The medical drunkard is led to his grave by his doctor.

Mr. Moody's Message.

Moody is outspoken. Without slang or the private of coarseness, be deals fearlessly with in. Hear him: "I have received a letter from a gentleman telling me that he thinks it his Christian duty to tell me that I have not put the way of his before the propleright, be muse I have not preached haptism. He says that I ought to give them an answer straight. That after is written on paper with a wholesale whisky house for a letterhead. Well, if that getteman is here to night, I want to give him a message straight. If you don't get out of that infernal whisky buanes, you'll be lost forever, builtion or no bapt am. I hope that is straight enough. "He deals tremendous blows against popular evils, and runs his plough share down deep into the formalism of the age. -S. A. Stee'.

The Brinks That Kill. Mr. Moody's Message.

The Drinks That Kill.

It is certain declares Dr. Spitzia, in the Foram, that for one instricts who has become such through the use of beer, ale or porter, there are three who have become so through the use of wins, and five hundre i who owe their disease to brandy, run, whisty and gin. Indeed it is an exception to find any person committed to the worklouse for kanificial drunkenness who is not an indulger in one of the four last named articles. I campot recall a single case of alcoholic mainty due to the abuse of malt liquor alone, and very few which, were due to wine as compared with those attributable to spirituous liquors. The Drinks That Kill. to spirituous liquors.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Remedy for Mange. Mange is not a disease in the common sense of the term, but is caused either a vegetable parasite or by an insect which grows in the skin. There are two kinds, but both are treated alike. The treatment is as follows: The skin is first washed with warm water and carbolic soap to soften it and open the pores in which the parasites are im-bedded; it helps to rub the skin with a corn cob or something rough to break up the vesicles and remove the crusts The parts are then dried and rubbe l thoroughly with an ointment made as follows: Four parts of lard, one part of sulphur, and one part of kerosene; a few drops of creosote are added, about twenty drops to an ounce of the mixture. This should be well worked into the skin with a hard brush, and the application should be repeated weakly for three or four weeks, so as to destroy any new growth from eggs or spores. This disease is contagious, and the stables where a mangy animal has been kept should be well white-washed with lime. -Prairie Farmer.

Timber varies exceedingly in its power of resisting decay, and the more resinous the wood is the sooner it decays under ground. Thus, pine and hemlock posts will rot off in two years if made of green timber, but will last four years if the timber is seasoned, and will resist decay for eight or ten years if well saturated with hot lime and tamped with coarse-

Durability of Timber.

broken stone when set. Seasoned locust and chestnut posts thus treated with lime and tamped with stone have re-mained sound for thirty or forty years, but if the timber is green when set the posts have rotted off in half this period, The frequently-appearing statement that posts set in the ground top end down-ward are more durable than if set the other way has also been disproved by tests, as might be reasonably expected As the matter of the aurability of fence posts is important to farmers—and it is well proved that locust is the most durable of all timber for that purpose, and chestnut is next to it—the planting of groves of these trees for this use should not be neglected. By and by it will be

be done in season. - Now York Times. Poultry as Wheat Producers

easy to collect the seeds, and this should

It has been claimed that one fourth of the pro t in poultry is in the manure From the e perince of a wheat grower in Ohio, it would appear that the whole expense of keeping his poultry was pa'd by the droppings taken from the poultry house. This is the way

In the fall, after he has his corn in the shock, he goes to the fie d and gets a number of loads of nice, fine, dry dirt: this is placed under cover; once each week the hen house is cleaned out and and the droppings covered with some of this dry dirt, in bulk about half as much droppings. This absorbs the moisture and retains the ammonia. Two or three times during the summer the pile is shoveled over, to have it thoroughly mixed and dried. The whole is then sifted to remove feathers, atraw or anything else that would clog a grain drill. When he sows his wheat he has a phosphate attachment to his drill and uses a barrel of this home made fertili er to the a re. The result is an extra five or ten bushels of wheat to the acre. This, he says, pays for the keep of his fowls, so all the income from the profit except the cost of caring for them. poultry can be made to increase the fertility of our farms to such an extent, what branch of farming pays better? This is not the experiment of a single year, but has been carried on for a number of years. Results e mal to those obtained by the use of commercial fer-tilizers upon meadows have been secured by the use of this home made wheat fertillizer. We have used it sown broadenst in early spring. - Farm, Fell and Stock-

Practical Hints on Raising Calves.

The important point in raising calves is to give them a good start, for which purpose nothing equals milk as it is taken from the cow. Though some people practice separating the calf from the cow the day after it is dropped, it is generally preferred to let it run with cow for four or five days, takin ; all the milk it will. At least this period should elapse after a calf is dropped before the milk will be fit for use as human food,

After separating the calf from the cow new milk should be liberally fed for two weeks, and if this can be continued even longer it is advisable. No substi-tute for new milk should be given under two weeks. After that, however, more economical food may be compounded, if desired, and the calf will still thrive. If skim milk can now be afforded, the

Willard says that if whey and outmeal be properly prepared it can be made to serve as a very good substitut-for milk. The whey should be dipped off when sweet from the vat, then bring to the boiling point and turn it upon the oil-meal. 1 et the mixture stand till night, then feed. In the morning whey sweet from the vat may be fed. At the commencement a little less than a plut of oil-meal per day will be sufficient for four calves. This may be gradually increased till each calf has a daily ration of half a pint. At first it is better not to feed calves all the whey they will drink at a time. A large feed of whey cloys the appetite and deranges the health.

A half pail of whey at first is enough for a feed, which may be increased to three fourths of a pail and a pail as the calf increases in age. Two meals a day, if the calf runs in a good pasture, is sufficient. Caives fed in this way ought not to be weaned until they can get a good bite of after feed from the early cut headows. It is important to keep them in a growing, thrifty condition with no When weaned earlier their growth is often checked by reason of short, dry or innutritious feed in pas-

When whey is not to be had for feeding young calves the following is some times used: Take three quarts of linseed meal and four quarts of bean meal and mix with thirty quarts of boiling water, when it is left to digest for twentyfour hours and is then poured into a boiler on the fire having thirty-one quarts of boiling water. It is here boiled for half an hour, teing stirred with a perforated paddle to prevent lumps and produce perfect incorporation. It is then set aside to cool and is given blood warm. When first used it is mixed with milk in small quantity. The milk is gradually decreased till they get the mucilage only. Indian meal may be used in place of bean meal. Buckwheat meal sooked into porridge and added to whey is reported to have been used with

good results. It is considered a desirable point to hasten the maturity of the young animal by good feeding and care so that it will come into milk at two years, as such heifers make better makers than those that come in at three years, besides the profit of milk for an extra season ... Ness Growing Clover

The growing of clover is equal to deep plowing, because its long roots penetrate deeply in search of food for the stems and leaves, which, if plowed into the land will undergo decomposition and leave, near the surface, ele ments taken from the subsoil. Its leaves take carbonic sold largely from the atmosphere, and the plowing in of this crop augments the carbon of the soil very materially, which changes its color and gives it a greater capacity to absorb solar beat and to retain manures and ammonia, whether resulting from their decomposition or absorbed from the atmosphere. - American Agriculturist.

Weed Killing.

It is true that weeds still keep grow ing, and must be destroyed that they may not ripen seed to fill the ground, to the detriment of future crops. It is not the labor to keep them down now that it was while crops were smaller and did not shade the ground. To go through a field and pull up the larger weeds which in some way escaped destruction at the last hoeing, or with a hoe to cut up those that are starting in certain spots, is not like the labor of giving the field a thorough hoeing. Then those which fringe the borders of the fields should be mown down, and the spots from which the early crops have been taken should be plowed or gone over with the cultivator, even though no other crop is to be put in this fall. Better the land should lie fallow than to be growing a crop of foul seeds to infest the neighbor

Then there are weeds and bushes in the pastures and along the roadsides to be mown down. Let them lie where they fall until dry enough to burn, and then apply the match, so that the fire may assist in destroying the sprouts that may start from the roots. With the first growth cut down, and the second burned down, the third, if there shall be one, may be so feeble and tender as to be destroyed by the winter. Those weeds which are sufficiently mature to ripen their seeds should also be destroyed by fire if it can be done. If not they should be subjected to the gentle hear of the compost heap. - American Cultivator.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Wilted food is not good for cattle. Reject a horse that is light below the

You can't make good butter out of stale cream. A cross cow in a herd will worry the

others and lessen the milk flow. All animals should be trained by kind ness to love, not fear their owners.

Do not be afraid of taking too much pains in the manufacture of any dairy product. Removing crop after crop from the land without returning something in its place destroys the fertifity.

Don't throw the tops from the potato field into the pig pen if there has been any Paris green used on the crop.

A recommended cure for garget is to bathe the udder in water as hot as the hand can well bear; rub until dry and apply vaseline.

Manure thrown out of a stable window and allowed to accumulate against the barn cats off paint and hastens decay of siding and of sill. Go through the fields, pulling up the larger weeds and cutting down with a

hoe those newly starting. Every such stroke now makes the work easier next year. The greater the decomposition of milk

the more will the cream be affected, and as a consequence the more difficult will it be to obtain a nice quality of butter from it. Some use kerovene oil to rid the hive This will kill them, but should

he used very sparingly, as the bees dis-like it greatly, and it would probably kill them as well if used carelessly. A horse that is used to running awa

should be put in the hands of a good driver, be provided with a strong strap around the neck and a stout rope halter, and should never be left standing without being securely fastened.

After the sweet corn has been thoroughly picked, there is nothing better than the stalks or fodder for keeping up the production of milch cows. Cut for each day's feeding the day before and let it lie and wiit for twenty-four hours.

Cauliflowers and such vegetables should be set out toward night or on a day when the sun does not shine, and well soaked with water. This gives them a chance to come up through the night and they will not wilt so badly next day,

Packing the soil by rolling after sowtracy the land is injured in dry weather, as a crust forms over the seed and the surface dries, thus checking the growth of the young plants. Thorough harrowing after the sowing packs the soil suffi-

In a wet time the sheep, especially the fine wooled, should be closely examined to see if they have any maggots in their wool, hatched from the eggs of the blow-fly. These maggets can be killed by shearing off the wool and washing the skin with tobacco juice or carbolic acid

diluted ten times. Old hens may be, and should be fattened so as to be quite tender by proper feeding now. They should be put in a yard by themselves and fed four times a day on course out:acal boiled in milk so as to make a thick stiff mush, and fed when nearly cold. As much as will be caten clean should be given.

Every weed that glows near a plant takes from the soil the elements for its support, and struggles for existence with the plants for that purpose. In the dry seaon weeds will appropriate the moisture that may be required for the desirable plants. The best mode of withs anding he effects of drought, therefore, is clean ultivation, whereby the grass and weeds are prevented from mojuring the crop

Everyone who knows how to make ood butter also knows that the age of the cream has very much to do with the butter's quality. This word age, how-ever, that writers are so fond of using, is in fact a relative term. Cream may or may not be old, according to its age. If kept warm and dry, that is, in shallow ressels, and allowed to be influenced by dry, warm atmosphere, then a very liftle age will make it old. If, on the con-trary, it has been kept sweet and cold from the thac it left the cow, the mere matter of age does not cut such an important figure.

A Chicago woman makes more money ent of lettuce and radishes than any common farmer in lilinois out of general crops, and one who raises nothing but mushrooms banked \$:000 last year.

An order to an excampment of British volunteers is, "all hair to be out quite short, and where possible the mustache only to be wern."

South American Conoes.

The Creoles of South America call the cances used by the Indians "wood-skins." These boats are made of one piece of bark, stripped from a species of locust-tree called purple heart.

Unlike the birch bark used by ou Indians, this bark is very heavy, so that in the event of a wood skin shipping water to any great extent, it sinks immediately. To make one of these wood-skins, a large purple-heart tree is cut down, and the bark of the requisite length is taken off. A wedge-shaped piece is then cut out of the trough-shaped bark, from the top downwards, at a distance of three feet or so from both ends on each side.

The ends are then raised till the edge of the cuts meet, when holes are pierced on either hand at a distance of six inches from the cut, and numbers of turns of a strong withe, or liana, passed through them, and made fast in a neat manner to a small, round stick placed along the

Two strong pieces of wood fastened across the aplits prevent the sides from closing in. The ends are then trimmed closing in. down level with the sides, and a ticklish but serviceable little craft is turned out The whole process of making one of these wood-skins, including the drying of the bark, occupies a space of three weeks. Wood-skins vary in size, but usually are from fifteen to twenty-five feet in length, and an ordinary-sized one will carry three or four people, with their hammocks and provisions. - Youth's

Her Heart Buried in France.

Mrs. Mary Magdaline Verge, a native of France, died recently in Peru, Ind., with tumor of the stomach. Her last request to her daughter was that her heart be taken out, her feet and hands amputa ted and sent to France for burial. Ac cordingly, Drs. Passage and Ramsey am-putated the feet and hands, and took her heart out, placing them in a glass globe illed with alcohol. They will be sent at once to France for interment, while her remsins were taken to Somer set for burial. Her daughter has also promised that after decomposition has taken place, to remove her mother's body to Fran e for final burial. Mad ame Verge is a graduate of the School of Medicine in France, at Paris, Reims and Blos, in 1849. She came to this country about four years ago, born at Bryneuf in 1818. Since her resi den e in this city, while standing near window during a thunder storm, a flash of lightning b inded her, from the effects of which she had never re overed. She was a well-edu ated lady. - Cincinnati In wirer.

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BRANDRETH'S Pilate are the safest and most flective r. medy for Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipution, Bit onsne s, Head-ache, Dizz ness, Malaria, or any disease arisrg from an impure state of the bood. They ve been in use in this country for over fifty years and the thousands of unimpeachable tes mia s from those who have used them, an I their constantly increa-ing sale, is incontr verible evidence that they perform all that is claimed for them.

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Sold in every drug and medicine store, either pla n or sugar-coated.

The beiress of the King of Holland, Princess Wilhelma, aged 7, is engaged in marriage to the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, aged 12,

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The Proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives
Thousands of Bottles away yearly? This mode advertising would prove ruinous if the all Throat and Lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your home or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottle Free at all druggists'. Large Size 50c and \$1.

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P stands for Pudding, for Peach and for Pear,
And likewise for Poetry and Press;
The Parot, the Pigeon that flies in the air,
The Pig with a ring in his nose;
For Paper and Pen, for Printer and Press,
For Physic, and Peeple who sell it;
But when you are sick, to relieve your distress
Take at once Pierree's Pargative Peliet.
Oh, yes, indeed! These are the P's for you,
poor, sick man or woman. Nothing like them
for keepling the bowels and stomach regulated
and in order—tiny, sugar-coated granules,
scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They
work gently but thoroughly.

The mouse pest in Australia is much worse than the rabbit pest.

Don't Give up the Ship.

You have been told that consumption is incurable; that when the lungs are attacked by
this terrible mainly, the sufferer is past all help,
and the end is a mere question of time. You
have noted with alarm the unmistakable
symptoms of the disease; you have tried all
manner of so-called cures in vain, and you are
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