HISTORY OF OCEAN CABLES

THE LINKS THAT CLOSELY CONNECT TWO HEMISPHERES.

Difficulties Encountered in Laying the First Atlantic Cable—Festivities that Commemorated It.

The first suggestion of the practicability of an Atlantic cable was made by Professor Morse in 1843, nearly two years before his first telegraph line was in operation, and the first submarine cable known to have been laid was completed in September, 1851, and connected England and France. April 15, 1854, the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company was incorporated, and on May 6 the first meeting of the Board of Directors was held, and preparations were begun for laying a cable between America and Europe.

In July, 1856, soundings were made in the Atlantic for a cable route, and the next summer the work of laying it was begun, but on August 10 the cable end was lost at sea and could not be recovered and spliced, and hence the first attempt proved a failure.

In the meantime, however, a second Atlantic cable company, called the Atlantic Telegraph Company, had been formed, of which Cyrus W. Field was a prominent member, and he became the manager of the company before the work was completed. On April 24, 1857, the steamship Niagara sailed from New York to assist in laying this second cable, and August 15 the cable squadron, comprising the Niagara and the British naval vessels, the Gorgon and Indus, sailed from Queenstown and commenced the work, which was pursued until interrupted by winter and resumed again June 10, 1858. The end in mid-ocean was successfully grappled and spliced, but a few days later the cable parted again but was again spliced, and on August 5 the work was completed. On the 10th, the shore connections having been made, the President of the United States and the Queen of England exchanged congratulations over the completion of the cable, and New York began preparations for one of the biggest celebrations known up to that time. The city and surrounding country went fairly wild over the accomplishment of the great undertaking and put in two days and one night making it memorable. The city was overrun with visitors and the streets were described as containing "over half a million of jubilant people," and nearly every building was decorated. From the Battery to Union place, as it was called then, Broadway was so densely packed that the Seventh and Seventy-first regiments, acting as escort to a grand procession, could scarcely crowd their way through. There were services during the day in Trinity Church, where Bishop Doane delivered an address, and there were services elsewhere and a grand reception to Mr. Field and the officers of the vessels at the Battery.

During the festivities the next day the announcement was made that "a bug had got into the cable" and it was wisely concluded to postpone further rejoicing to celebrate the eviction of the "bug." It was never got out, however, and the cable was useless from that date. Mr. Field and his associates, although sadly disappointed, were not entirely discouraged, but the war came on before they could get to work again and the third Atlantic cable was not ready to lay until about the 1st of June, 1865. On July 22 the shore end was laid, and the next day the Great Eastern, which had failed to find any other field of usefulness, commenced paying out the cable. Experience gained from the two previous ventures proved valuable to the third enterprise, but even yet there was much to learn about ocean-cable laying. Owing to the immense size of the Great Eastern the work could be done more perfectly, and as coil after coil of the cable was wound off the reels and dropped into the sea extreme care was taken to make the splices to the following sections as strong as the body of the cable was, but, nevertheless, on Aug. 2, the cable parted and much difficulty was experienced in grappling the ends and splicing them. As the cable was completed, section and section, tests were made through it to the shore. After a few months' delay the Great Eastern resumed work again in 1866, recovered an end which had been lost and completed the cable, which was opened for business July 29, the tariff being fixed at $100 a message. Four days later the cable parted in mid-ocean and the Great Eastern again grappled the ends. Communication was restored September 8, and the cable worked twelve years, having been abandoned in 1878. In the meantime, however, other cables had been laid, and the tariff was reduced first to $25 and later in 1870 to $15, and then cables began to multiply so fast that the rates got much lower.

The difficulties encountered in the first ventures have to some extent retarded all efforts to lay Atlantic cables, but nevertheless there are now twelve of them in operation, ten from North and two from South America.

Atlantic cables are usually constructed of seven small copper wires wound together so as to form one conductor, and covered with a heavy coating of composition insulation, largely composed of rubber and paraffine, around which other and larger iron or steel wires are wound, protected by another coating of insulating material, and protected on the surface by other and still heavier wires, although some have another coating outside the wires. The shore ends are about two and one-half inches in diameter and the mid-ocean sections from an inch to an inch and a half.

The work of transmitting messages over the cables has been materially reduced of late years by improvements in the machinery. The first effort made to transmit messages was by means of the Morse code of signals as used on ordinary telegraph lines, but owing to the introduction of the current, which does not affect aerial lines to an appreciable extent, it was found that only one or two words a minute could be sent. Sir William Thomson, the great English electrician and scientist, then devised a means of signaling by the aid of a needle and looking-glass.

A small needle is vibrated to and fro by the alternate currents. Attached to the end of the needle is a siphon about the hundredth part of an inch in diameter, through which ink flows constantly. The point of the siphon or pen rests on a strip of paper which is automatically pulled under it, and as the needle vibrates the pen marks the vibrations in zigzag lines on the paper. The operator reads the signals off as they pass before him and writes them on the usual blanks, while an attendant coils up the paper strip and files it away. The paper goes along continually and when the operator at the other end of the cable has a message to transmit he goes right ahead with it. The sending operator sits to the right of the receiver and manipulates two keys side by side, one for the positive and the other for the negative current.—*New York World.*

A citizen of Canton, Miss., drives a pair of pet bears in a buggy.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Oat Crop as a Fertilizer.

Oats do not enrich the soil to a great extent, and it is not advisable to sow oats twice in succession on the same field unless the ground is previously plowed in the fall, and it is not always advisable to do this. Oats stubble grows excellent wheat, it is true, and it undoubtedly is true that the wheat crop from oats stubble is better than it would have been if sown a year previous, or before oats had been grown from the land. Given the choice of two fields for corn, one a timothy meadow of six or eight years standing, the other an oats stubble of average fertility, and the oats stubble is much preferable for the corn crop. Oats rather tend to prepare the soil for other crops, while clover enriches both for itself and other crops.—*New York Witness.*

The Carrot as a Farm Crop.

The carrot can be grown upon any good, mellow, loamy soil, but requires liberal feeding, and its cultivation should not be attempted in a soil that is excessively weedy, or the labor at first will be so great as to become discouraging, as they must be kept clean in order to insure even average success. The carrot is, however, when fairly rooted, a rapid and vigorous grower, and its spreading foliage greatly assists keeping down any growth of weeds. Several hundred bushels may be grown upon the acre. They should be harvested before they are injured by frosts and put in a root cellar that is secure from freezing. With dry hay they form a most valuable supplementary food, and are especially liked by horses, which seem to thrive under them. Some farmers consider them fully as valuable as oats for horses, and will not be without them. They are also excellent for milch cows, giving a rich, wholesome color to the cream and butter. It is a crop worthy of cultivation.

Spearmint and Peppermint.

A Minnesota correspondent in *American Garden* gives the follwing advice and information concerning the culture of spearmint and peppermint: Select the dampest piece of land you have, thoroughly cultivate, clean and dress it liberally with farmyard manure, well rotted, and work it thoroughly into the soil to a good depth, for mint likes a deep, rich, damp soil. Get as many roots as you require, then plow out furroughs across the field, or dig holes one foot apart each way and three or four inches deep; into those drop the roots and have some one to follow and cover them immediately, so they will not dry. Make all level, keep clean of weeds by hoeing, and at the end of the two following seasons plough the field. This cuts and separates the roots, which will soon start again and mat the ground completely with new growth. Keep clear of weeds. After you cut the green mint in July or August give the land a top dressing of well-rotted manure; do not disturb the root again and you will have good crops of mint for many years. Mint can also be grown in heated pits, or frames under glass during the winter, if well watered.

When you have once got a plantation of mint you can enlarge it to any extent by simply cutting the green stalks close to the ground, take them to the land prepared, stretch a line across and dibble them in as you would cabbage plants. Firm the soil well to each cutting. Do this in damp or dull weather. The cuttings will soon root and eventually make a better plantation than by the other mode of planting.

Guinea Fowls.

The guinea fowl is a native of Africa and has never outgrown its wild nature enough to be closely confined, when bred for domestic uses. The white and the pearl are the two varieties most commonly found in a domestic state. With propriety the Guinea may be called the watch dog of the poultry yard—ever watchful and on the alert, it gives the note of warning on the first approach of danger.

Aside from the warfare they wage against various kinds of insect and vermin pests of the farm, they cannot be considered of much pecuniary profit to the farmer. They are an ornament to the farm yard and often prevent the loss of other poultry, by giving the alarm of approaching danger. Mrs. J. B. Howe, in the *Farmers' Review*, gives a "chat" about them from which we take the following:

The pearl or speckled guinea is rather more wild in its habits than the white, and delights in hiding its nest in some lonely and sequestered spot, in which it deposits a large number of eggs, it undisturbed, but if the nest of eggs are meddled with, it deserts the nest, and seeks a new one. Its eggs require four weeks to hatch, and the young have all the shyness of young prairie chickens or quails. The flesh of the speckled guinea is dark colored and inclined to dryness. On the other hand the white guinea is quite domestic in its habits, especially if reared by chicken hens, and in such cases runs with the chickens and lays in their nests, the same as the hens. They never forget the hen that reared them, but will follow her through thick and thin, until they are fully grown, and if separated from her they show a marked preference for hens of her color. Its young is also shy and tender, until say a couple of weeks old, when, if handed properly, they become as hardy as any of the fowl tribe. For the first week or two the young should be fed upon coarse oat meal slightly scalded and salted, or crumbs of stale bread soaked in milk curd, and maybe a little hard boiled egg. All food slightly salted and fed often. Gravel and green tender stuff, such as lettuce, onion tops and the like, should also be mixed with the food. They should not be kept too long confined, as their wild nature, like that of the turkey, demands a certain degree of freedom and liberty to search for insects. The flesh of the white guinea, unlike that of its speckled relation, is yellow and very tender and toothsome. In color they are pure white, except the head, which is red. The legs are yellow. Guineas are very sprightly and watchful fowls, spying a hawk, skunk, weasel, or strange cat or dog before any of the other fowls, and setting up their peculiar din to frighten the intruder and to give warning of his approach. They also observe if any of the fowls get beyond their accustomed limits and fearlessly attack them and persistently keep after them until the wrong is righted. The white guinea, especially, is a very fine layer, almost rivaling the Leghorns. They begin early and continue on until many of the hens have stopped to rest. They are quite interesting fowls, and for many reasons amply repay the pains required to rear them. Their odd looks and voice, together with their pretty plumage, attract many admirers. The male and female are similar in appearance and plumage, but are easily distinguished by their different manner of speaking. The hen calls in what has often been said to resemble the cry of "buckwheat," while the male makes a sort of whining sound, all in one syllable and with one intonation. Guineas grow and mature rapidly and for broilers equal young chickens.

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. Eli Holeman.

Vice President—Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. W. J. Roberts.

Recording Sec'y—Mrs. L. A. Howe.

Cor. Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

Woe 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.

The Testimony of Science.

In a recent editorial in these columns, under the heading "A Common Foe," we dwelt upon the fact that the liquor traffic has brought itself into open and direct antagonism with all the moral forces of modern civilization; that it is the declared enemy of everything that tends to the uplifting and ennobling of the human race. We cited it as a significant and encouraging fact that in nearly all the great assemblies of the present year, religious, educational, philanthropic and political, the evils of intemperance have been a subject of discussion, and that in many of them firm and decided action has been taken with respect to the suppression of the sa e of strong drink. To all this we may add that the voice of modern science is being raised in stronger and stronger protest against the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. Scientific research is bringing more and more facts to the light which tend to disprove many old ideas and theories in regard to the effects of stimulants upon the human system and their general medicinal value. From the same direction, also, comes the most powerful and convincing testimony as to the relations between the drink habit and crime and disease. In their own calm and dispassionate way, with irrefutable facts and figures, the scientists are showing how the liquor traffic is weakening and destroying the race, how it is filling up the hospitals and asylums, and how it is entailing woe and misery upon generations yet unborn. As others are able to show that the traffic tends to industrial paralysis, to the complete degeneracy of mind and morals, so the scientist can bring forward evidence to prove that alcoholic beverages are the deadly foe of the physical being, that they enfeeble its energies and destroy its life.

It is evidence of this character which Dr. E. S. Spitzka presents in his article on "The Increase of the Alcohol Habit," in the September number of the *Forum*. Dr. Spitzka is a well known and universally respected authority in the medical world, particularly on diseases of the nervous system, and his testimony in the case under consideration is worthy of serious attention. "It is an incontrovertible proposition," he says, "that the increase of insanity in our large cities and industrial communities is due to two factors: the increase of paretic dementia and the increase of alcoholic insanity. Leaving out of consideration the fact that alcoholism is an important contributory factor of the former disease, the figures showing the increase of the latter are sufficiently alarming." Dr. Spitzka then proceeds to quote from Lunier, a distinguished German statistician, who shows that where the consumption of alcoholic beverages has doubled *per capita* of the population, the alcoholic insane have increased in a similar ratio. A corresponding increase in the suicide ratio is also observed. There were in France, in 1848, one hundred and forty-two suicides attributable to the excessive use of alcohol, and in 1868, without any great increase in the general population, there were four hundred and seventy-one. "The total proportion of the insane in France who owed their insanity to alcohol in 1864 was a little over ten per hundred. In Germany today it is over twelve per hundred." And yet we have it constantly asserted as an argument in favor of moderate drinking that the use of wine and beer in the two countries just named is not productive of serious results.

Most alarming are the statements which Dr. Spitzka makes in regard to intemperance and heredity. In introducing this phase of the subject he raises the question whether the State is not bound in self-protection to antagonize a vice which blights the offspring of mankind, and largely recruits the weaker element in the community, which includes the criminal and pauper classes, and which, in part, fills our asylums for the insane, the idiotic and the deaf-mute. That the drink habit produces the results here ascribed to it is proven, Dr. Spitzka adds, by abundant statistics and by observations so numerous that the counter allegation of accidental concidence will not stand. Of seventeen children of drunken parents observed by Voisin, three were idiots, two confirmed epileptics, one suffered from a congenital spinal disease, and the remainder died in early life with convulsions. An analysis of the alcoholic habit in the department of Finisterre, where alcoholism is the curse of both sexes, showed that it produced weakmindedness, idiocy, hydrocephalus, epilepsy and criminality to an almost incredible extent. A French physician, Goyard, is authority for the statement that the women employed in the hospitals in that country invariably recognize the children of alcoholic parentage by their emaciated, shrunken faced appearance, and their continual crying. He notes that they are the first to succumb to epidemic and endemic diseases. Many other facts of the same character are submitted by Dr. Spitzka, showing the fearful results of intemperance upon the young. The article closes with the following significant sentence: "With the present rate of increase of inebriety and resulting alcoholic insanity and degeneracy, the races which are the bearers of modern civilization will largely owe their degradation and extinction to it and its inseparable concomitants."—*New York Observer.*

How Homes are Wrecked.

A brief dispatch in the *Daily News* throws another high light on a social evil which, while it works untold misery, is almost entirely disregarded or ignored. A prominent citizen of Kansas City applies for a divorce from his wife and the mother of his children—on the ground of confirmed and incurable drunkenness. The unfortunate woman admits the justice of the action, and only pleads in extenuation that she "contracted the love for liquor by taking it at first as a medicine."

The physician who so prescribed it has a heavy account to render at some bar, either here or hereafter. And there are numbers of others equally culpable in every community. In Chicago hundreds of homes have been desolated through this medical crime, which is not limited to prescribing whisky, but all forms of stimulants and intoxicants—either chloral, hasheesh, morphine, bromidia, etc.

The dipsomaniac is bad enough, but the slave of the opium habit or chloral is infinitely worse. There is nothing too degrading, no trick or art which human ingenuity can invent, no crime even, too monstrous, to which the devotees of these infernal drugs will not resort to obtain the stimulant, narcotic, or intoxicant. And in immensely the greater proportion they have been led to their terrible fate by the prescription of the family doctor.

A writer in the September number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, describing how the opium habit is acquired, suggests certain means of preventing the spread of that form of this social evil. We would extend his suggestion so as to include alcoholic liquor, as well as opium, and require that no prescription calling for any of this class of agents should be filled more than once by a druggist without having the doctor specially renew the prescription. This would undoubtedly do much to check the spread of these enslaving and insidious habits.—*Chicago News.*

The Saloon Blocks the Way.

Father Conaty, in the course of an address before the Catholic Total Abstinence Union in Boston, said: "The saloon blocks our way, intellectually, morally and politically. It blasts intellect, saps morality and defiles politics. It is the one thing in our community which cannot allege man's good as a reason for its existence. We are gathered in Boston, in the home of the great anti-slavery movement, under the shadow of the great shaft of liberty, proudly boasting of our title of American freemen. We are here as the representatives of a still higher form of liberty battling against slavery worse than that of white over black or czar over serf. In the name of liberty we appeal to all men to enter our ranks and be free. We appeal to all who love home and would save it from the fiend that threatens it; we appeal to labor in the great struggle in which it is engaged; we appeal to woman, who suffers more than any one in the home cursed by intemperance; we appeal to all lovers of the liberties of our glorious country; we appeal to all who value humanity.

The above is a portrait of the famous novelist, the late Rev. E. P. Roe, which is to appear as the frontispiece to the special "E. P. Roe Number" (October) of *Lippincott's Magazine.*

This number will contain a story by Mr. Roe, "Queen of Spades," and an autobiographical sketch entitled "A Native Author called Roe." The title is a quotation from Matthew Arnold, who, in one of his articles on American civilization, had written this sentence: "The Western States are at this moment being nourished and formed, we hear, on the novels of a native author called Roe.'

Roe insists that Arnold was ridiculously unjust to the Western States, "where the works of Scott and Dickens are more liberally purchased and generally read than in his own land of 'distinction,'" and where tons of pirated works are sold annually," "a thousand to one of 'the author called Roe.'"

"The simple truth in the case is that, in spite of this immense and cheap competition, my novels have made their way and are being read among multitudes of others. No one buys or reads a book under compulsion, and if any one thinks that the poorer the book the better the chance of its being read by the American people, let him try the experiment. When a critic condemns my books, I accept that as his judgment; when another critic and scores of men and women, the peers of the first in cultivation and intelligence, commend the books, I do not charge them with gratuitous lying. My one aim has become to do my work conscientiously and leave the final verdict to time and the public. I wish no other estimate than a correct one; and when the public indicates that they have had enough of Roe I shall neither whine nor write."

The whole article is written in the same tone of honest and manly self-vindication without any self-assertion, and on the other hand without any Uriah-Heap-like "'umbleness" and self-deprecation. It gives a valuable insight into an exceptionally charming and generous character, and will warm many hearts toward the dead novelist.

The autobiography has a curious and touching history. It was promised nearly two or three years ago; but the natural modesty of the man restrained him from beginning it, and it was only about three weeks before his death, at a meeting of the New York Authors' Club, whom this kindly gentleman had invited to his cheery home, that he informed the editor of *Lippincott's* that he was at work on the autobiography.

Two weeks later the manuscript arrived in the magazine office. On the morning of July 20 the managers of *Lippincott's* received a letter from Mr. Roe. They little thought that the hand which had penned it was at that very moment lying still in death, that at that very moment the electric wires were flashing the sad news all over the country.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Red and violet do not accord.

Washington girls are taking up fencing.

Oriental combinations of color are in vogue.

Russia leather in all colors is worn for house shoes.

Loose blouses are worn by young girls and children.

Mrs. John Sherman is a devoted student of horticulture.

Silver for personal adornment increases in fashionable favor.

Queen Victoria has had wicker baskets made for her cats to travel in.

Miss Mary Anderson, the actress, has celebrated her thirtieth birthday.

The fall colors will be pearl gray, olive, absinthe green and reseda.

Edith Thomas, the poet, will assist in editing St. Nicholas next season.

White enameled sticks are seen upon some of the prettiest white parasols.

Queen Margherita, of Italy, is popularly called "The Queen of Hearts."

Mrs. Laura A. Russell, of Bluffdale, Ill., is ninety-one and loves to work.

Lace flouncings and net are about equally popular for costumes this season.

Thirty-five women are students in the London School of Medicine for Women.

The fancy of the hour in jersey pins is a long rusty-looking nail of oxidized silver.

Miss Ella Transom has challenged Mrs. Shaw to a whistling match for $500 a side.

Green and blue produce an indifferent effect, but better when the colors are deep.

Somber-colored costumes may be relieved with lucifer red or absinthe green.

Draped bodices of soft wite silk, with black Swiss belts and braces, are in high favor.

Novel white parasols are composed of large petals of muslin overhanging each other.

A new shade of green, rather dark, is extensively used in combination with white.

Mrs. Livermore is engaged to give her Fourth of July oration one year in advance.

Coiffures are worn higher than formerly, although the Psyche knot is still in favor.

In fancy woolens and gauzes pure white is preferred to cream by young ladies this season.

A pretty hat for a little girl is a wide-brimmed leghorn, trimmed with a curling ostrich plume.

Mrs. George Westinghouse is credited with an income of $7000 a month from natural gas stocks alone.

When two colors accord badly together, it is always advantageous to separate them by white.

The ex-Empress Victoria talks of donating a large portion of her dowry to German charitable work.

The long, loose-fitting tan suede glove, with its wrinkles and generally rumpled appearance, is again in style.

Mme. Patti's castle in Wales will be sold because its fair owner has been robbed right and left by her neighbors.

Pretty, cool-looking white dresses are made of the sheer linen lawns, which may be procured in various degrees of fineness.

A club of society women in London is going to start a large poultry farm near London. Bee culture is also included in the scheme.

At an Indian wedding in Bombay recently every guest received a splendid bouquet on which attar of roses had been poured.

Fashion has settled that body "linen" is to be of foulard silk, and in the case of a blonde it must be of black, tender blue or pink.

There are in England 347 female blacksmiths who actually swing the heavy hammers, and 9138 women employed in nail making.

The Fatest Train in the World.

The *Mail and Express* declares that no train in the world averages a mile a minute, including stops. There are many that average much higher than a mile a minute, between stations, over long distances. There is no train that can be called the fastest in the world, because some trains develop their remarkable speed over short courses, while other expresses, traveling hundreds of miles, show even greater speed at points, but do not present as high an average over the entire distance. The fastest short-distance express in the world is what is known as the forty-five minute train, between Baltimore and Washington, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It goes over from Baltimore to Washington in the middle of the morning and returns in the middle of the afternoon. It is a veritable thunderbolt, and usually consists of engine, two first-class passenger coaches and a parlor car. The 45-minute train covers the 40 miles of its journey, from station platform to station platform, at an average speed of 53.33 miles per hour. The real speed average in the clear country, between the two cities, is about 70 miles per hour.

A Horse Commits Suicide.

A remarkable story of the death of a horse by suicide is told by Mr. Peter Gumaer, a reputable citizen of Port Jervis, N. Y. He owned a handsome brown mare, notably intelligent, kind and fast, for which he had refused an offer of $1000. The mare was suffering with a painful and fatal disease. One day recently two veterinary surgeons visited her, and their treatment apparently augmented her pain and sufferings. When she was again turned loose in the field, where she was kept she immediately trotted of to a shallow stream of water that ran through the lot, and, wading into one of the deeper pools, she plunged her head under water and held it there until she sunk down, first upon her knees and then upon her side, and was drowned. Her owner insists that the sagacious animal knew what she was doing, and that it was a clear case of suicide to escape intense physical sufferings.—*New York Sun.*

A Reliable Remedy.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS never fail to give speedy proof of their efficacy as the best external remedy for Weak Back Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Pulmonary and Kidney Difficulties, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Heart, Spleen, Liver and Stomach Affections, Strains, and all Local Pains.

They have been in use for over thirty years, and their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities as well as by voluntary and unimpeachable testimonials from thousands who have used them.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

J. K. Emmett, the actor, has just purchased for $5000 the St. Bernard dog Plinlimmon, said to be the finest of the breed in the world.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c and $1. Trial size free.

James McMillan, the Michigan millionaire, at nineteen was a clerk in a Detroit hardware store at $15 a month.

"Just Hear That Child Scream!"

Said Mrs. Smith to her sister, Mrs. Davis, as the sound of a child's shrieks came across the garden from a neighbor's house. "What kind of a woman have you for a neighbor? Does she abuse her children?" "No, indeed," replied Mrs. Davis. "She is one of the most tender mothers in existence. But you see, she believes in the old-fashioned styles of doctoring. When a child needs physic, she fills a spoon with some nauseous dose, lays the little victim flat on her lap, holds his nose till he is forced to open his mouth for breath, when down goes the dreadful mess. Then come the yells." "No wonder," said Mrs. Smith, "Why doesn't she use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets? They are effective without being harsh, and are as easy to take as sugar plums. I always give them to my children." "And so do I," said Mrs. Davis.

A club has been established in France the members of which intend to go about fighting for Boulanger.

The Little Seed.

A little seed lay in the carter's path;
A little shoot bowed in the strong wind's wrath;
A little shrub grew, by its roots held fast;
Then a stout tree braved all the winter's blast.

A little cough started—'twas only light;
A little chill shivered the hours of night;
A little pain came and began to grow,
Then consumption laid all his brave strength low.

Be wise in time. Check the little cough, cure the little chill, dispell the little pain, ere the little ailment becomes the strong unconquerable giant of disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken in time, is a remedy for these ills.

Representative Reed, of Maine, is a fine classical scholar and reads French with ease and pleasure.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequaled.

The Prince of Wales is still growing fat, and to make matters worse he feels mad about it.

Now that the rush of the summer work is somewhat over, we desire to call attention to some matters looking forward to profitable work for the fall months, and through the winter. Write to B.F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do a grand work, which can be made a *permanent thing.*

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

PRESERVE YOUR COMPLEXION.

THE combination of the Oils and Alkali (Soda) must be complete to form a perfect or true soap, such as will not burn, or redden and irritate the skin. The IVORY SOAP is 99 44/100 % pure, which insures its being perfectly harmless, and will leave the skin clear, white and velvety.

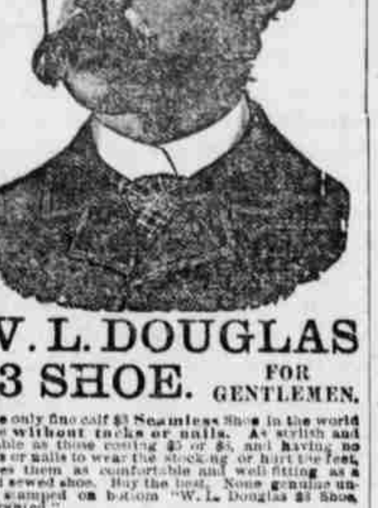
A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

CAUTION

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom made shoes costing from $6 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RRR RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD! CURES ALL PAINS, Internal or External.

It was the first and is the only Pain remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains. It is more refreshing and better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per Bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

A FINE, SURE MEDICINE.

RADWAY & Co.—Gentlemen: Your Pills have warded off sickness in my family. I never think it safe to be without them; they are a fine, sure medicine. Most respectfully yours, HENRY KENWORTH, Chebanse, Iroquois County, Ill.

What a Physician Says of Radway's Pills.

I am using your R. R. Relief and your Regulating Pills, and have recommended them above all pills, and sell a great many of them. I have them on hand always, and use them in my practice and in my own family, and expect to, in preference of all Pills. Yours respectfully, DR. A. C. MIDDLEBROOK, Doraville, Ga.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases.

Dyspepsia of Long Standing Cured.

DR. RADWAY—I have for years been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver complaint and found but little relief until I got your Pills, and they made a perfect cure. They are the best medicine I ever had in my life. Your friend forever, WILLIAM NOONAN, Blanchard, Mich.

DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

N Y N U—37

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC

has no equal in nature as a toning and purifying agent,

BECAUSE
It helps the work of the Mandrake Pills,
Sustains systems weakened by disease,
Preserves the tone of stomach, liver and bowels,
Purifies and enriches the blood,
Encourages appetite and helps nutrition
Braces the organs till they act naturally,
Builds and strengthens the whole man.

Do not fail to send for Dr. Schenck's new and admirable treatise on the Lungs, the Liver, and the Stomach, with their diseases and cure. It abounds in excellent information, and will give you ideas about these vital organs and the laws of health you never had before. Sent free.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES
Pulmonic Syrup,
Seaweed Tonic,
Mandrake Pills,
PURELY VEGETABLE,

are for sale by all Druggists. Full printed directions with each package. Address all communications to Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. Fifty Cents. The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

LOG CABINS can hardly be considered handsome or elegant, but they were fit habitations for the rugged pioneers of America. Our ancestors were rugged specimens of noble manhood, complete in health, strength and endurance. Their wholesome remedies are reproduced to this later age, in Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Warner's "Tippecanoe."

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM
COLD IN HEAD
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

OPIUM HABIT Painlessly cured in 10 to 20 Days. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. Trial Free. No Cure, No Pay. The Humane Remedy Co., La Fayette, Ind.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Agents wanted. $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Cat'lgue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

GOLD. Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Ova Box, 34; round, 14 Pills.

FLORIDA HOMES Ten acres enough: raise Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Strawberries, Pine-apples, Rice; Potatoes and Garden Truck to sell in Jan., Feb. and March; grand place for chickens and bees; plenty of game and fish; taxes light; no malaria; good water; church and school facilities. If you can't come now, secure woodland near railroad: cash or instalments; all particulars in "THE ORANGE GROVE" monthly, $1 a year, or a dime for sample. Good land in healthy locations at reasonable prices. Household supplies very reasonable. References given. J. CROSS, Manager The Orange Grove Agency, Liverpool, De Soto Co., FLORIDA.

MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE New Model 1888. Just Out.

Uses 38 & 44 cal. Winchester cartridge. Works easier, is simpler, stronger, lighter, than any other. DON'T BUY TILL YOU SEE IT.

BALLARD GALLERY, HUNTING AND TARGET RIFLES. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., Box 20 D, NEW HAVEN, CT.

MERCHANTS, BUTCHERS AND TRADERS generally.

We want a GOOD MAN in your locality to pick up CALF SKINS for us. Cash Furnished on satisfactory guaranty. Address C. S. PAGE, Hyde Park, Vermont, U. S.

$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main st., Richmond, Va.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE BEST IN THE WORLD Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Speaking without notes. Wholly unlike artificial systems. Piracy condemned by Supreme Court. Great inducements to correspondence classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D. D., Editor of the Christian Advocate, Richard Proctor the Scientist, and others, sent post free by PROF. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

A WET HEN

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like

We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called "TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker," and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED to supply FIFTY MILLIONS people with THE LIFE OF BEN. HARRISON By the author of BEN HUR.

Gen. Lew Wallace, the eminent Author, Statesman, Diplomat, and Lifelong friend of Gen. Harrison, is writing the only authorized Biography. "No man living more competent."—Ex-Gov. Porter, of Ind. Millions have read Ben Hur and want Ben Harrison by same author. Selling immensely. By mail $2.00. Greatest Money Making book yet. Outfits 50 cts. HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Phila.