In an interesting article on the eye, Shirley Dare says in the Mail and Ex-I wish to be understood now as speaking, not as writer or admirer of sex, but from the point of scientific ob-servation, when I say that he revelations of physical, mental and affectional conditions made by the eye are as remarka-ble as any phenomena of nature.

Take, for instance, a young sensitive erson of consumptive habit, in ordinary health and in love. Watch the eyes of such a one, and you will see as pretty a specimen of phosphoric light as that which plays about certain flowers in full The state of nervous excitement uses up the phosphorus of the body pretty fast, and it will flash behind the eyelids like the fire on summer waves, Botanista and other people have seen the mimic flashes a white lily three days blown will send from its petal on a warm electric summer night. I have seen as literal a flash leap between the cyclids of a lad of twenty-five, dead in love as he could be with an absent woman. He was nervous, a trifle poetic and over-strung, his eyes dilated, changeful after glittering like a cat's. In short, a human battery, overcharged with nervous electricity. In one case beside that of the Italian actor, Hossi, I have noticed the same flash which appeared to leap from the eye, not play like sheet lightning with it. But then Rossi was as highly electric as human beings are, in normal condition. I ove and genius both are literally a combustion of nervous force, and the eye is the peep hole of the fire in the brain.

Somebody ought to write a novel about people with opaque eyes, those black or dark blue eyes which are transparent as so many Swiss pebbles. They are eyes of intensely passionate natures, strong for good or evil, but with tendencies the wrong way, the eyes of born devils in human shape. When such dull dark eyes show the red light that comes of caution, insanity in its first stages is at work on the brain, and such a man or weman needs care life long, or some crisis of trouble may lead to an outbreak madness. It is the eye of one likely in frenzy to commit manslaughter.

The most beautiful eyes in the world are the clear gray, with large pupils, and iris which changes and darkens with feeling as from the shadow of a cloud. The steadiness, brilliance and susceptibility of such eyes are index to the rarest intelligence, quick and accurate, and the high romantic sentiments which in such characters become passions. Truth, liberality, loyalty, are the vital breath of such spirits, but alas! those eyes are not long-lived. Dust is over them almost before we can say we have known them for our own. The bluish white of the eye betokens consumption before its hectic brightness alarms with unearthly beauty, and the loss of color in the pupil, turning brown instead of black, is caused by heart disease.

The Turks regularly cut open the outer corner of the eyelids, if the eyes of a girl are not large enough for their ideas of beauty, and inferior eyes can be gradually enlarged by gently drawing the lids apart, day after day, and bathing them in cool, soft water. The stronger the eye the larger it will seem, for the first instinct of weak eyes s to contract and spare themselves from light. Americans ruin their eyes with too much newspaper reading. The enormous tax of going over twenty col-amns of close print daily, besides office work, is more than human organs can bear. One uses his eyes more in this way in a month than our forefather's did in a year's study over black letter folios. Reading long lines on a wide page is trying to the sight, as there is a change of focus necessary in following the lines which is positively hurtful. So says B. Joy Jeffries, of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, who gave the warning that the eyes of school children were steadily injured by defective books, deaks and lights.

To have beautiful, sightly eyes, we must have strong, sound ones, and avoid all causes of harm. Never read, write or work with the light from a window in front of the eyes. Artisans injure their sight past recovery by working at a bench directly in front of a window, when they should be placed with the back to it. The light in front falls into the eye, which contracts to lessen what it cannot bear, with the invariable result of weakened sight. Lamps, gas jets and student lamps are often placed so near the head as to heat the eyes injuriously. The simplest shade stops this by making a current of air between itself and the lamp. Heated rooms weaken the eyes; so do small bonnets which do not shad; the face; so does a glare of light, or light that is too dim. In short the eyes need a great deal more care than they get. Ill health of any sort weakens them. Going with cold feet causes more harm to the eyes than anyone ever suspects, and many cases of weak eyes are relieved at once by hot foot baths and thick stockings. sight is often strengthened by applications just above the eyebrows and on the temple rather than the eyeball itself.

I like very much Dr. Brinton's pre-

fresh red peppers or ginger roots in half a pint of alcohol, and wet the temple and brow above the eye with this twice daily, letting it dry. Very strengthen-ing is a lotion of a teaspoonful of table salt dissolved in a tumbler of distilled water. A little of this is put in any concave glass that will fit the eyeball, and the eye is opened in the water for a minute or two, three times a day. Drs. Brinton and Napheys say a tablespoonful of rock-salt in a quart of water, dipping the face in and opening the eyes in the water, which is a vigorous and more convenient form of the same application. Probably the best eye-restorer nature is eight or nine hours of sleep a night in a cool, dark room, the light kept down by dark green shades at the windows, two sets of them if needs be. This is better than shading the eyes Plenty of sleep restores the liquid soft-ness of the eyes. Notice how large, dewy and lovely are a child's eyes on

acription for weak eyes where there is

special disease. Steep a handful of

waking from long slumber. It is no use a king me for the secrets making the eyes bright. I know them, but they are dangerous, and as moderation in the use of any cosmetic is unknown to women who adopt such things they had better remain secret. only harmless things for the purpose are the juice of the herb suphrasy or eyebright dropped in the eye, or a apconful of roast coffee chewed for the juice alone. This brightens the eyes for an evening, and is useful to keep watchers wide awake nights. But it must not be used often or it affects the heart. Walking a mile bruskly against the wind

Conducted by the Tionesta Union.

The W. C. T. U. meets the 3d and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 3 p. m. President-Mrs, Eli 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.

Woe unto him that gireth 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 W. C. T. U.

How the Work Was Conducted at the National Convention.

A New York paper gives the following details of the manner in which the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was conducted:

perance Union was conducted:

Like men at a political Convention, women get tired at the end of the first day's work. So it was with the lifteenth annual Convention of the National Woman's Temperance Union at its five days' session in the Metro-politan Opera House. The 387 delegates filled all the seats on the orchestra floor. Each delegate is there to voice the sentiments of 500 members of the organization, and with a due sense of this responsibility each delegate maintains the most matronly dignity. Not oven the United States Senate could be more staid and precise than this congregation of gentlewomen. A national political convention could be hardly more impressive. The Metropolitan Opera House has an immense auditorium, and when it is filled to its remotest recess—and with women at that—the scene is a grand one.

est recess—and with women at that—the scone is a grand one.

All over the house there was the quiet of a deliberative body conscious of the importance of its work. President Frances Elizabeth Williard was the foremost figure in the group of secretaries and executive officers on the stage. There were gathered the twenty-six superintendents of departments who were to read reports of the work under their supervision. As their turns came, each would step to the side of Miss Williard's table, and there, for the ten minutes allotted, stand and address the 4000 anditors. An official timekeeper taps a bell when the ten minutes is up, and then the speaker stops short and gives way to another.

and address the 4000 anditors. An official timekeeper taps a bell when the ten minutes is up, and then the speaker stops short and gives way to another.

The business of the morning and afternoon was the reading of over a score of reports upon the results of the Union's work in its many fields. Each paper was presented by the superintendent of a department. There are laborers in these special branches in every village and town wherever, from Alaska to Florida, the wearers of the white riobon live, and the work of each local band is supervised by one chief for the entire country. The superintendent of the press department, Esther T. Housh, of Vermont, told what her sisters had done: E. R. Ingalls told about narcotics; Caroline A. Leech, of Kentucky, about the efforts to get the use of alcohel in medicinal compounds abelished; R. A. Egmond, of New York, reported about unferimented wine and the Sacrament of the Lerd's Supper. The resume of Augusta Cooper Bristol of New Jersey, on Labor and Capital was presented but not read, because of her absence. J. K. Barney told of the reforms accomplished in Prison and Jail. A. M. Henderson, of Minnesota, about Associated Charities, and Jennie Casseday about the Flower Mission. The story of endeavors among the colored woman, shoke of the North was related by F. E. W. Harper, of Pennsylvania, herself a colored woman, shoke of the hings done among her race in the South.

An account of the help given to raise the standard of morality among soldiers and salors was presented by S. A. McClees of New Jersey: reforms secured for the good of railroad employes were outlined by Jennie Smith, of Maryland, and Ada M. Bittonbender of Nebraska, who only last Monday was admitted to plead before the bar of the United States Supreme Court, told of the work done by the Department of Legislation and Petitions. A. S. Benjamin, of Michigan, a woman of affairs, recounted the progress made by the local unions and the Convention in the intricacles of parliamentary usage; Hannah J. Bailey of Maine app

and J. C. Batcham told what her department had done to secure more complete observance of the Sabbath. Hannah Whitell Smith was to have told about the department of Bible readings, but she is in London, absent for the first time from a convention, and so her report was presented by proxy, and a cable

the first time from a convention, and so her report was presented by proxy, and a cable-gram of affectionate remembrance was sent to her. Mary Ellen West, of Illinois, reported for the department of the School of Methods, and T. B. Carse, of Illinois, told what her laborers were doing to build the Temperance Temple in Chicago.

Venerable and kindly faced Clara Barton, of the Rei Cross Society, was introduced in the morning. The Convention stood and waved handkerchiefs at her. She made a speech conveying the greeting of the Society of the Rei Cross to the Society of the White Ribbon. It was only a little while ago that Miss Barton had been to see Emperor Frederick, and President Willard sa'd that in honor of his memory and in gratitude for his welcome to Miss Barton "The Watch on the Rhine" ought to be played. She said that the society could not agree with the Germans on the beer question, but they could respect their love of home. So the crusade quartet lifted up their silver horns and gold cornets and played the German national anthem.

A delegate addressed the Chair and said

and gold cornets and played the German national anthem.

A delegate addressed the Chair and said that many present had never seen Neal Pow, the temperance apostle from Maine, and that, knowing he was in the hall, she moved that Miss Willard introduce him. The gray-baired octogenarian was hidden tehind a screen. Miss Willard led him to the front of the stage. The old crusader smiled and didn't mind being put on exhibition. The ladies laughed, and he talked a little to let them hear what kind of a voice a man of his years may have if he doesn't tipple.

When noon came it brought the most impressive moment of the day. It is the custom of women who wear the white ribbon of the union to bow their heads in prayer every day when the clock shows the hour of 12. The custom is observed everywhere. Hardly a steamship crosses the ocean that does not carry a member of the sisterhood of temperance, and her sisters are scattered all over the land, so as the sun at every instant of the day stands in the zenith of some spot on land or sea, it may be conceived that at every moment in the twenty-four hours a petition is being offered up by some member of this organization. But not one woman alone bowed her lead in New York yesterday at noon. There were four thousand who knell in prayer, and after a moment of solemn silence/Miss Willard's voice led in an appeal to God, and when she came to the words, "Our Father who art in heaven," the entire assemblage joined with her in repeating the petition common to every Christian creed. ssemblage joined with ner in repeating the etition common to every Christian creed.

petition common to every Christian creed.
The night gathering was the biggest since
the Convention began, and the young people
had captured it without doubt. In fact, it
was on the programme as "the young ladies"
evening." This brought lots of young men.
Some of the girls went on the stage and made
a galaxy of loveliness, with Mrs. Frances J.
Barnes as the centre of it.
The avercline began with the stage of the control of of t

a galaxy of loveliness, with Mrs. Frances J. Barnes as the centre of it.

The exercises began with music and prayer, and a reading from the Bible—all the seasons begin this way—and then Arthur B. Cochran, President of the Junior Prohibition Ciub in New York, welcomed the young women to the town. Ida C. Ciother made everybody laugh when the replied in a pointed speech for the thousands and thousands of her sisters in the Junior Union. When she finished her response a watch was presented to her by her friends of Massachusetts.

Sunday morning the Rev. Elizabeth Greenwood preached in the Opera House, and there were addresses in the afternoon on "Social Purity," and a sermon at night by Bishep Samuel Follows on "The Ecclesiastical Emancipation of Women."

At the meeting on Monday the Convention.

At the meeting on Monday the Convention listened to reports of National Organizers, and numerous speeches were made by delegates. Miss Willard was re-elected President of the W. C. T. U., receiving 200 ballots out of 301 cast. At the evening session a number of addresses were made.

Walking a mile briskly against the wind is good exercise to darken and brighten the eyes.

Princess Mary, of Cambridge, is renowned for her unappeasable appetite.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson says: "There is an old saying of which I am fond. Some great man said. 'I never knew anyone get lost upon a straight road.' It is only when you try to make short cuts—when you try to doige a principle—that you get into scrapes."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Foot Bot in Cattle.

There are many forms of foot rot in cattle, but in nearly all cases the mineral soids are at least beneficial when used as a dressing for the sores. In simple foot rot, sulphuric acid diluted with three or lour parts of water, has long been recommended by veterinarians for dressing the raw places or sores on the feet. We should think that pure muriatic acid would be a rather severe remedy, although it may be efficacious. We should prefer to dilute it with water, as our veterinarians advise. Carbolic acid is also an excellent remedy for contagious toot rot as well as the more simple and common form of the disease. - Now York Sun.

Raising Winter Lambs.

It is a profitable business, but like any other, success is the reward of close attention. Lambs last winter sold for \$13 in January, and then along down to \$5 the last of April. The extra feed and care for the ewes is nearly paid for in their superior condition for mutton in early spring, when mutton is scarce. A shepherd can care for a hirsel of 150 ewes, and have an easy time doing it. If this is not better than selling lambs in the fail at six months of age for \$3, the price here now, I would like to be cor-rected. 2. The ewes are shorn soon after coming into winter quarters, else, owing to the temperature (50 degrees) kept up for best results with lambs, the ewes would shed their wool before spring. A visit to a winter lamb raiser last season, who had neglected shearing, revealed a sorry, ragged looking flock of ewes. It may be here remarked that with properly constructed quarters no artificial heat is necessary. The sheep generate too much heat, and the temperature is kept even by air shafts. 3. I have assurance that a dealer in New York city, who is regarded here as trust-worthy, will advertise his business in the Tri une, weekly edition, in due time. He can give all information as to prices, to prepare for market, and when and how to ship .- Tribune.

Feeding on the Ground,

It is a waste of feed of any kind to give to stock upon the ground, and especially any kind of grain. There is always more or less loss that with good management could very readily have been avoided, and that would in a very short time pay for the expense of providing suitable places for feeding. Even the hogs ought to have a tight floor upon which their corn can be fed, rather than upon the ground. lough feed given to cattle, sheep or horses, if fed upon the ground, is certain to have more or less of it trampled down and left. Tight floors, upon which the grain fed to hogs can be thrown, and feeding-troughs or boxes to feed grain to the other kinds of stock, with racks or mangers for all kinds of feed, will pre vent such loss. If all the stock are kept upon the farm that the feed raised will keep in a good, thrifty condition, it will pay to feed so as to avoid waste as much as possible. And where a considerable number of stock are kept, it will make a difference in the amount of feed well worth saving.

It is well to provide these early in the fall. More or less stock will require to be fed at almost any time now, and the arrangements for feeding should be made as soon as possible. Take a little time and plan to arrange conveniently. It will often make a considerable dif-ference in the time required to properly feed and care for the stock, how the arrangements for feeding are made. A due regard to the making and handling of the manure should also be considered. The making, saving and applying of all the manure possible should always be made an item, and in planning the feeding arrangements this should always be considered. The feeding arrangements need not be expensive; they should, however, be convenient, strong and tight, so as to save time and feed Prairie Farmer.

Shipping Fruit to Market

There are three principal ways for sending fruit to market, requiring correspondent treatment and packing. First, by spring wagons to neighboring towns or cities. Haskets are the best and cheapest packages; and now that they are made so cheaply by machinery, it is hardly necessary to require of pur-chasers the return of the baskets. They are commonly of some use to the con-sumers, who thus obtain them at the low price by the thousand at which the ships ers buy them. If returned, they are apt to be more or less soiled, and purchasers prefer new and clean packages. Secondly, shipping by express. Nearly the same rules apply; and for all soft or perishable fruit, as peaches, cherries, strawberries, raspberries and grapes, baskets only should be employed—they will naturally be lifted with the large handle by the railway men and not tumbled on their sides like boxes. Square or cubical boxes will be sure to be pitched in upside down, in spite of any "this side up" with which they are distinctly marked.

Hard fruit, like winter apples, or like autumn or winter pears which are put up a week or more before they soften, may be packed in kegs, half-barrels, and barrels by the mode generally understood by fruit men; and if the freight trains are known to run directly to their destination or to make direct connections, these barrels and half-barrels may be sent in the third method, as freight, much more cheaply than by express. The importance of thus packing and sending in kegs and barrels hard fruit only, should be well understood by men who put them up. A single instance will explain this importance. New hands were employed to pack Bartlett pears in half-barrels, a week in advance of the softening of the fruit. Care was taken not to admit any bad specimens; but among others a very fine yellow pear was so attractive that "just this single ripe one" was included. The usual pressure of about one inch was given, and the contents were pronounced safe and solid. But the larring in transit caused the surrounding hard pears to indent the ripe one; this produced rattling, and rattling made larger and increasing dents; then the rest of the pears began to rattle, and by the time package reached the market the whole contents were bruised, defaced and spoiled.

Shippers of fruit may be divided into two classes—those who succeed, and those who fail. The former, by good cultivation, careful picking and honest assorting, place none but the best fruit in market, with their names on every package. In a few years their brand becomes well known to consumers, who are willing to pay well, because they know they are receiving their money's worth. The other class raise poor fruit, put the worst in the centre of the package, get rid of it at slow sale as they can, and fail to sell even at a low price in future when they become known, for both wholesale dealers and consumers will t " to avoid them .- Country Gentle-

A Government Receipt

Here is the receipt for harness dressing adopted by the United States Govern-ment: One gallon neat's foot oil, two ounds bay-berry tallow, two pounds eeswax. Put the above in a pan over beeswax. a moderate fire. When thoroughly dis-solved, add two quarts of castor oil; then while on the fire stir in one ounce of lampblack. Mix well, and strain through a fine cloth to remove sediment; let it cool, and keep it in tin cans.

Take Care of the Carriage.

The safest way to guard against blisters on panels and the cracking of the varnish on carriages is to be careful about how the vehicle is subjected to either rain or heat. If caught in a shower, have a chamois skin with you; it will not take very long to dry the surface off, and then you are sure you are running no risks. If compelled to stand any length of time in the sun, turn the carriage around once in a while, so as to allow the sides to cool alternately. Never allow the carriage to stand in the coach-house near a window, unless you have a cover for the exposed parts or curtains on the windows, and above all do not cool your carriage off too sud-denly while it is heated by dashing water over it in that condition; let it cool off gradually by standing in a shady place, or at least until you can bear your hand on it without almost burning it. The reason is that the varnish and paint are softened up so that the sudden re-action will be very likely to cause them to crack, if not to flake off altogether, Water should never be allowed to dry on a carriage, either by the action of the sun ar atmosphere, but should be dried off with a chamois. - New York World,

Farm and Garden Notes. The surplus and inferior grapes make capital vinegar.

Clean culture destroys many hiding daces of in urious insects.

Shade sheds should be provided in treeless pastures for the cattle. A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch-

bunch of fruit a productive tendril. Every leaf has a bud at the base, and either a branch or a tendril opposite it. Clean out the droppings from a coultry-house frequently. It is a neces-

ary course to adopt to get rid of lice, Some men are naturally good milkers. They have a firm yet gentle hand and a way of winning the cow's confidence. Look for certain forms of the bot or breeze-flies this month; the adults of some species are now ready to deposit

Take heed how cattle are driven to and from pasture. Many fine milela cows are ruined by hurry and excitement.

If there is plenty of green food at the disposal of poultry it will not be neces-sary to get them meat at this season of

Pick up and destroy fallen fruit under plum, apple and peach trees, and by so doing destroy hosts of curculio and codling-moth larva. Beets are said by a New York dairy-

man, when fed at the rate of two bushels daily to the cows, to be a better milk producer than ensilage. A successful grower of trees claims

never to fail to dispose of the black knot finally, if it is cut off in an early stage and turpentine applied. Cut-worms are killed by digging them from their hiding places; also by fall plowing, which exposes them to the action of frost and to the attack of

birds. Wood-peckers are great enemies of the borers; they never make a mistake about the place in which to dig. Pity men do not allow them the freedom of the

orchards. The fowls and chicks should be fed together. Feeding coops for the young stock that are light and easily cleaned out are indispensable articles about the

poultry yard. Butter contracts during cold weather forcing the brine to the surface, and the water, evaporating, leaves the salt that was in the brine in flakes on the outside of the butter.

Don't go into the poultry business from sudden fancy or impulse, but consider well what you propose to do, and plan particularly how you are going to do it before you begin.

Dissolve a pound of alum in three quarts of water and put it in your white wash; it will not only improve the whitewash, but it will kill vermin in the poultry house when the whitewash shall be applied. Don't try to raise turkeys with chicken

the young ones are worth. Let their natural mother do the sitting, and keep her cooped up two weeks after the Borers are cut from the bark with knife, or killed in their holes with a sharpened wire. Better still, wash the tree with a strong solution of soap in

hens unless you wish more trouble than

June or July, and kill the eggs before any damage is done. The evening's milk of cows is said to contain more solids than the morning's milk. Such being the case, it shows that milk should not be mixed with that of a previous milking, and the food may

Utility of Practical Science.

also cause a variation in the solids,

"It is astonishing how many little bits of practical scientific knowledge a youngster picks up when he is learning his trade," said a workman in a general repair shop on Third avenue yesterday. "For instance," he continued, "most people think the only way to make a hole in glass is to break it or cut it with a diamond, but it isn't. There are two or three ways of doing it. The neatest, to my mind, is to warm the glass and spread it over with wax. Cut the wax lown to the place where you want the hole and drop a little fluoric acid on the glass with a piece of wire. The acid will eat through the glass, and you can shape the hole afterward with a copper wire and some rotten stone and oil.

"The handy man in a shop will make many of his own tools. A whalebone bow is often necessary in using a fine saw, but many people don't know how to handle whalebone. If it is too stiff, or unequally stiff, it can be scraped down easily with a bit of broken glass. These oows usually have brass hooks at the end, but you can make a book out of the whalebone itself by holding the end in boiling oil a short time, and bending it around and holding it until it is cool.

"Sometimes I have had to make holes

in steel that was too hard to cut or file Then I make a mixture that will eat the hole. I mix one ounce of sulphate of copper, quarter of an ounce of alum, half a teaspoonful of powdered salt, a gill of vinegar and twenty drops of nitric scid. This will make the hole, or, if it is washed off quickly, it will give a beautiful frosted appearance to the metal."-Mall and Esprox.

Celluloid has recently been experimented with as a substitute for copper in shart ng vessels.

THE SAVAGE WAY.

How the Indian Trents an Injury-Old The savage is emphatically the child of nature. He lives close to nature, his only education is gained in nature's school.

When the Indian receives an injury, he does not seek a cure in mineral poisons, but binds on the simple leaf, administers the herbal tea, and, with nature's aid, comes natural

binds on the simple leaf, administers the herbaltea, and, with nature's aid, comes natural recovery.

Our rugged ancestors, who pierced the wilderness, built their uncouth but comfortable Log Cabins and started the clearings in the woods, which in time became the broad, fertile fields of the modern farmer, found in the woods, which in time became the broad, fertile fields of the modern farmer, found in the woods, which in time became the broad, fertile fields of the modern farmer, found in the woods, which in time became the broad, fertile fields of the modern farmer, found in alture's potent remedies for all their common aliments. It was only in very serious cases they sent for old "saddle-bags" with his physic, which quite as often killed as cured.

Latter-day society has wandered too far away from nature, in every way, for its own good. Our grandfathers and grandmothers more natural lives than we do. Their minds were not filled with noxious issus, nor their bedies saturated with poisonous drugs.

Is it not time to make a change, to return to the simple vegetable preparations of our grandmothers, which contained the power and potency of nature as remedial agenta, and in all the ordinary allments were efficacious, at least harmless:

The proprietors of Warner's Log Cabin remedies have thought so, and have put on the market a number of these pure vegetable preparations, made from formulas secured after patient searching into the annals of the post so that those who want them need not be without them.

Among these Log Cabin remedies will be found "Log Cabin sarsaparilla," for the blood: "Log Cabin hors and buchn remedy," a tonic and stomach remedy, "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hair tonic," for strengthening and renewing the hair: "Log Cabin rese cream, an old but effective remedy from recipes which were found, after long investigation, to have been those most successfully used by our grandmothers of "ye olden time." They are the simple, vegetable, efficacious remedies of Log Cabin days.

The Smiths of England.

How many Smiths are there in England? It is impossible to answer this question with precision; but there are data from which an approximately cor-rect idea may be obtained. The Registrar-General tells us that in 1856 it was possible to estimate, from certain records in his keeping, that there were then living in England and Wales about 253,600 Smiths, or one in every seventythree persons composing the entire population. Supposing that this estimate was correct, and that the same proportion has since been maintained, the statement may fairly be made that there are now about 858, \$14, or over two-thirds of a million, Smiths in Fngland and Wales. It is not quite easy to realize at ence what an enormous number of people those figures represent. A few simple illustrations may serve to make the matter clearer. For instance, there are more Smiths in England and Wales than there are people in Dublin-indeed, excluding London, there are only four towns in the United Kingdom-viz., Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester—containing more people than there are Smiths; while twenty-six out of the fifty-two counties in England and Wales, or one-half, have fewer people than the immortal house of mith people than the immortal house of Smith has representatives. It is on record, too, that in the seventeen years between and including 1838 and 1855, 286,037 Smiths were registered as having been either born or married or died. Although, as every one knows, the Smiths form numerically the strongest tribe in England, there being one Smith to every seventy-three persons comprising the population, still the Joneses run them very close, indeed, there being one in every seventy-six persons. Next in order on the list according to efficiency. on the list, according to officially com-piled statistics, come Messrs. Williams, Taylor, Davis and Brown. Mr. Rob nson, who is commonly associated with Messrs, Brown and Jones, stands eleventh on the list in respect of his relative numerical strength, - Chambers's Journal.

Old English Bread Regulations,

the reigns of Henry III, and Edward L, 1216-1307, certain laws were passed in England regarding the weight and price of bread. In the city of London, if the baker sold his bread himself, oy retail, he was particularly forbidden to sell it in his house, or before his house, or before the oven in which it had been baked. He was only to sell it in the "king's market," and such market as was assigned to him, and nowhere else. Bread was delivered from house to house in London by regratresses or female retailers. These dealers on purchasing their stock from the baker were allowed thirteen loaves to the dozen, the extra loaf being the limit of their legitimate profits. The baker was also for-bidden to sell the regratresses in his shop, the sales having to take place at his stall in the "king's market."—Detroit Free Pres.

Proof Better Than Assertion. such proof as the following letter from W. H. Dean, of No. 278 Seventh street, New York, it is not necessary to make the bare assertion that Allcock's Ponous Plastens cure

umbago, Mr. Dean says: Some ten days ago I was taken with a very violent pain in the small of my back. It was so severe that I could hardly breathe; every move-ment caused great ageny. I finally found out it was lumbago. Being entirely helpless, a friend sent out to a druggist and got two ALL-COCK'S POROUS PLASTERS; these were well warmed and applied to my back, one above the other. In half an hour, to my great delignt and surprise, I found the pain began to abate. In two hours I was able to walk out and attend to my business, the pain being aimost gone. Next day I was all right, but continued wearing the plasters for a week.

THE cost of a high class passenger locomotive is about \$500, and of a palace sleeping car from \$15,000 to \$17.000. Very Seasible "Japs."

In Japan the old-school physicians are permitted to wear only wooden swords. This is a gently sarcastic way of expressing the opining that they kill enough people without using weapons. But the druggist who introduces Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery into the Empire, carries a fine steel blade. It was found that all who tried this wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, consumptive tendencies, blood skin and liver troubles, were, without exception, greatly benefited. The Mikado himself is said to have "toned up" his system by its use and the importer was therefore permitted the exceptional honor of wearing the sword of the nobility. Very Sensible "Japs."

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has just en-tered upon his eightlieth year.

Do Not Think for a Moment Do Not Think for a Moment
That catarrh will in time wear out. The ther
is false. Men try to believe it because it wo
be pleasant if true, but it is not, as all kno
be pleasant if true, but it is not, as all kno
be not led an acute attack of cold in the he
remain unsubdued. It is liable to develop is
catarrh. You can rid yourself of the cold a
avoid all chance of catarrh by using Dr. San
Catarrh Romedy. If already afflicted rid yo
self of this troublescens disease speedily by
same means. At all druggists.

Cayana will experiment with loyers to

Canada will experiment with lobsters tran-planted to the Pacific from the Atlantic.

Many People Refuse to Take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in Scorr's This difficulty has been overcome in Scott's Envision of Cod Liver Cil with Hypophos phites. It reing as pulatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scotfuls and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our liftle patients take it with Sleasure. Try Scot's Emulsion and be convinted. Two ships recently loaded flour at Rich-mond, Va., for Brazil.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for consumption. Sold everywhere. Etc.

Interested People. Advertising a patent medicine in the pecu-ilar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for Coughs and Colds,does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample buttle Free, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c and \$1. We certainly would ad-vise a trial. It may save you from consump-

ANDREW SWENSHIT, a blind man, is a successful farmer seven miles north of Ocono-nowoc, Wis., where he has 110 acros.

Stamping and Embroidery.

"Yes, Lizzle, I like to do fancy work, but I haven't felt like trying that pattern—or anything else—for a week. These awful 'dragging-down' pains are just killing me?" 'I know how you feel, and I can tell you where to look for relief. Dr. Plerce's Favorite Prescription is a certain cure for all these peculiar weaknesses and distressing alments. Why'll even cured of a various grave maladies peculiar to our sex by this wonderful medicine." It is the only medicine soid by druggists, mules a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Read garantee on bottle-wrapper.

Some 50,000,000 pounds of cotten sead of weeks

Some 50,000,000 pounds of cotton seed oil were used last year in the United States to adulter ate lard.

Will buy a Treatment on the Horse and His Diseases Book of 100 pages, valuable to avery owner of horses, Postage stamps taken, Sent postpaid. New York Horse Book Co., 134 Leonard Street, New York city.

2: JYCOB2 OIL

For Strains, Injuries.

RECENT, PERFECT CURES,
Crippled,
Mr. BACK, Swidesterd, 111. May 20, 1885.
Mr. M. BACK, professional still sather. In January, 1887, wrenched his analys and was crippled for two mention or retuines; he used two buttled of fit. Jacobs Oil and was permanently exred.
Crisched.
Crisched.
Chandlerville, 111., May 23, 1888.
About six mustbe ago I was lammed between its but 22 days, suffered four months; seed three its but 22 days, suffered four months; seed three its but 22 days, suffered four months; seed three its but 22 days, suffered four months; seed three its but 22 days, suffered four months; seed three its but 22 days, suffered four months; seed three its but 22 days, suffered four months; seed three to be seed to the seed of t

Diamond Vera - Cura FOR DYSPEPSIA.
A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL SUBMED Troubles Arising Therefrom. Four Druggist or General Israler will get Vera-Cira for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mad on receipt of 25 cis. (5 buers \$1.00) an Manags. Sample sent on receipt of 2 cent shown.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.



The true American his heart for the old Loc Carlin, it's not "English you know," but from the Log Cabins have sprung

men in every respect greater than any from the grand eastles of Europe, Warner's Log Cabin Sarsa-parillals the best in the world.

What Next? If this sort of thing keeps on they will be giving away houses and lots soon! We now learn that W. Jennings Demorest runs an immense pattern manufactory, and yet does not sell a single pattern. What, nonsense? Not at all! They are all given away to the purchasers and subscribers to that wonderful family magazine, Demores's Monthly. Each magazine contains an order enti-thing the holder to any pattern they manufacture. We do not see how they can afford it, for their editions are im-mense, and it seems incredible that each magazine (price 20 cents) contains an order for a pattern worth from 20 to 30 cents. This will certainly hurt the pat-tern trade, for ladies will soon learn that they can get their patterns free by simply buying or subscribing for Demo-rest's Monthly Magazine. Published at 15 East 14th street, New York city. Send 10 cents for a specimen number containing a 'Pattern Order' worth 30

CREAM BALM

I suffered from each care it govern the threat teers mausent ting. My noise block at most daily. Since the first slay's use of Ely's Cream Balm have host

in test pumpids from, as follows:

The Aunt Maguire Documents, By the author of "Tun Wisson Binner Farun," A rithentimely faminy look.

Perfect Ediquette; on, flow to Ennava in Bountyr. A complete manual for leafer and gentlemen.

Guilliver's Travels. The remeable advantures of Leonard Guilliver's Travels. The remeable advantures of Leonard Guilliver's Travels. Auturn! History. Containing descriptions of boosts, birtle, require, flants and discrete. Histories of the costs, birtle, travels, flants and discrete. "A Flenaure Exertina," and Jacob Atthew West Ludies Fancy Work. A collections proposed the adventure of the

FLORIDASea Shells THE URANGE GROVE come year, \$1, of 10 maps, &c. BUY A HOME IN PLORID.
while land is CHEAP. All particulars in THI
GROVE, No maps. THE ORANGE GROVE LAND AGENCY.

Liverpool, De Soto County, Florida. MERCHANTS, BUTCHERSTRADERS CALF SKINS

FRAZER AXLE

SOLDIERS Adiabled pay etc. Desert w relieved; Laws free, A. W. ington, D.C. & Cincinnati, C.

GOLD Live at home and make home of Elifor see C Blair's Pills, Creat English Gout and Oval Box, 34; round 14 Pills.

HOME STUDY, Book-assence, Business Forms, thoroughly taught by Mall. Circular free, Brynat's College, 457 Hall St., Burdalo, N.Y. \$5 to 88 a day. Samples worth \$1.00 f REE lines not under the horse's fact. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Heiley, Mich.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION OPIUM HABIT Painteesly cured in 10 to m Treatment, Trial Free, No Chris, No Fay. The Humane Remedy Co., La Fayette, Ind.

Cures & Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache,

RELIEF noumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains. Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excructating the pain the heumatic, indridden, infirm, Crippled, Nerspus, curalsic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer, Radway's Ready Relief

RRR

RADWAY'S

READY

WILLAGOR INSTANT Ease.

INTERNALLY—A haif to a tempoontul in half a tumbire of water will in a few minutes cure Crampa Spanna, Sour Stomach, Nessaa Vonditur, Hearthour, Nervousness, Siculesentess, Rick Headscha, Malaria in its various forms cured and precented. There is not a remedial secul in the world has will cure Fewer and Activa and all other fevers failed by RADWAYS, will Activa and all other fevers failed KRADY RELIEF.

ACHES AND PAINS, For headache (whether sink or hervous), toothache neuralgia, rheumatism, himbacc, pame and weak and the hack, agine or kidners, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the fourts and ratin of a kinds, the application of flatback planky field with a ford municipal case, and its continued use for two stays effect a permanent ours. Fire, 50 cents.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

PERFECT DICESTION will be accomplished

SICK HEADACHE

the icely.

The body the following symptoms resulting in Disease of the Discositive Organs: Constinuing own Disease of the Discositive Organs: Constinuing which place is the Mond in the Resulting of the Stomen, Names, Hearthurn, Disease Freed, Fullmess of Weight in the Stomen, Sentiations, Smither or Flattering of the Heartholten or Sufficient Sturre, Disminess of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sturre, Disminess of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sturre, Disminess of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sturre, Disminess of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sturre, Torongaration, Yellowense of the Skin and Kayshill in the Sido, thest. Limbs, and Sudden Plushillest, Borning in the Fiseb. Surning in the Fleeh the system of all the above that set disorders.

Price 25 etc. per ser. St. II. all drugs sets.

Schol a letter stamp to Dil, it A DVA 7 & C.O.

Schol a letter stamp to Dil, it A DVA 7 & C.O.

Schol a letter stamp to Dil, it A DVA 7 & C.O.

TO THE PUBLIC. The sure and ayou.

TO THE 9 III. C. Be sure and ayou.

TO THE 9 III. C. Be sure and ayou.

NYNU-43 CAUTION



W. L. DOUGL \$3 SHOE. GENTLEM

, cary as hand-sewed and Wi NOT EIP.
W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOE, the ortgined only hand-seved well \$4 shoe. Equals W. L. DOUGLAS 83.50 POLICE SHE W. L. DOUGLAS 82,50 SHOE is un W. L. DOUGLAS 82.23 WORKI W. L. DOUGLAS S2 SHOE FOR B W. L. DOUGLAS S1.75 YOUTH'S Sel told by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGL.

Dest Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold be gruprises. CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. Dowell, Editor Enquirer, Eden-ton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

ne is Piso's Curn for onsumption. Children

CONSUMPTION. Ch By all druggista. 25c. PISO'S CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION MARVELOUS

DISCOVERY.

d others, sent post free by PROP. A LOUSETTE, and Purch Ave., New York. FULL PEARL. Four Blades,

A sents wanted. \$1 an hour, hones articles. Cat'ligner U. S. Mail Routes Band for co

WANTED TO BUY A FARM to this locality