SEEKING THE SAURIAN FOR ITS HIDE AND TEETH.

A Saurian Hunter Tells How He Makes a Living by Gator Hunting and Pelican Fishing.

Seven barrels of hides, about forty bunches of feathers, a dozen hams eleven pounds of teeth and one eightfoot 'gator. How does that strike you, sonny, for a two-months' take on the coast? Pretty large and luminous, eh?" He stood on the wharf at Baton Rouge with his hides and feathers and teeth piled around him

"Of course I had a half-breed helping me most of the time; in fact, he caught the big 'gator all by hirself. He saw her young ones first, caught one of them and then tolled her into the noose. But as he was working for board wages his work don't count, and the whole take is

'How much is it worth? Well, you can figure it up for yourself. The hides will run about ten to a barrel, and will average \$1 apiece; that's \$70, ain't it! The feathers run about two bunches for \$1, which makes \$13 more. The hams are worth \$25, and alligator teeth market in the rough at \$1 a pound. I understand there is a standing order down here from a New York dealer for a b'g 'gator, and if there is, mine will bring \$30 in the local market. If there is not, I may sell her for \$20, and I may have to kill her for hide. That makes \$70, and \$10, and \$25, and \$11, which is \$110 sure, and maybe \$30 more. dollar made in two months' time by just paddling around with a gun and a rope on the lower Bayou la Fourehe. There is another big industry down there that I did not touch at all this year and that is oyster shoveling. The whole coast line is a bed of oysters, and the New Orleans market is always hungry for the bayou oysters. But 'gator and pelican fishing is good enough for me."

He moved the muscles of his face into a smile of simian content, while he leaned against a barrel and scratched his bare ankle with one of his big sun-baked big toes. He was a member of the army of nomads who pepper the Mississippi and its tributaries with their floating homes, locally known as "shanty boats. July and August invariably find them above Cairo, and as the weather moderates they follow the summer south, spending the winter and spring in the payous or on one of the southern lakes which teem with every species of wild fowl, game and vegetation, taking their ease in their castle. As a rule, they toil 20t, neither do they spin, and it is an undisputed fact that Solomon was never arrayed like one of them.

"Fire hunting at night is the best plan, and the one most followed when hides are the object. The fire in the the cance lights up the shores and blinds the eyes of the 'gators so that we can paddle close to them and put a ball into one eye without trouble. The big beast always throws himself ore and lashes about among the reeds with his tail, after an eye shot, dying in about five minutes. We never stop to pick them up, but keep on down the bayou until we have killed half a dozen or more, and the next day we hunt them up, strip off the skins, cut out the jaw nes and sometimes a part of the tail, which is as good eating as pork. being buried a week or so the teeth drop of the jaws, and are ready for market.

Now about the feathers. You want to know what they are. They are peli-can feathers. Every pelican has a bunch of these fine, hair-like feathers in each wing, and each bunch is worth about thirty-five cents. The simplest way of catching them is with a hook and line baited with a minnow, which is kept on top of the water by means of a float. The pelican sails close to the water, sees minnow, swoops down and is hooked. It wants to be a stout hook and a strong line, or the big bird will reak it away, and you will not only ose your seventy cents worth of feathers, ut your tackle as well .- Detroit Free

Whistles Supplant the Engine Bells. The South Carolina Railway Company is gradually dispensing with bell and cord on its passenger engines and cord on its passenger engines and coaches, which custom has heretofore been so long in existence. Instead of the bell in the cab of the engine, connected with the passenger coaches, serving as a means for signaling the engineer by the conductor, a whistle is placed in the cab directly in front of the engineer's seat, and this is operated on the same system that the air brakes are controlled. The whistle is con-The whistle is connected with the air reservoir, and when the conductor desires to signal the engineer he simply presses a button, which is connected by the air-pipes with the whistle, and the signal is instantly given. The button and the whistle are very sensitive, so to speak, and the slightest touch of the button will discharge the air into the whistle, instantly giving the desired signal.

Major P. J. Cochran, the superintendent of the South Carolina Italiway shops, kindly exhibited to a reporter for the News the system now being used by the "Old Reliable," and also stated that four engines on this railway had been supplied with the new system. As fast as possible all the passenger engines of the South Carolina Railway will be supplied with the system, and it is likely that the various railroad companies in the State will follow suit and adopt this plan of signals. The system is made by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company of Pittsburg, Penn. Major Cochran is always on the outlook for some new contrivance for the rolling stock of the South Carolina Railway, and he is to be congratulated on the introduction of this new and useful system on his road, - Charleston (S. C.) Noves,

Phosphorescent Waters. Lieutenaut Habasham, in his account of the North Pacific Surveying and Ex-ploring Expedition, describes some strange appearances of the water seen about the Cape of Good Hope. The whole surface of the harbor would at times be colored by a greasy, frothy, variously covered substance, that gave the water a most uncleanly appearance during the day, but which at night caused

it to resemble a cake of molten gold. How deep it extended, the Lieutenant says, we could not tell, possibly the whole depth of the harbor. We had observed the same phenomenon while approaching the coast, and had at first been at a loss to what to attribute it. The whole sea was wrinkled with the variously hued patches, and as we sailed through them, we left a wake of fire that was apparent even under the mid-

It was like sailing over a painted sea in the daytime; and at night, when the seas lifted up their lambent crests in all directions, the effect was truly grand. We subsequently attributed their existence to the presence of vast masses of a migrating infusoria, the minute and phosphorescent forms of the largest of which we could readily detect in a drop of water by placing it under an ordinary

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Care of Seeds Former generations of gardeners be-stowed much thoughtful care upon sav-ing seeds, whereas few nowadays think of saving any. It is quite possible to err either way, as it is certain that very many kinds or varieties may be bought more cheaply or, at any rate, more true to name than they can be saved, while, on the other hand, many do well to save the required number of certain varieties which cannot always be purchased. As a rule home-saved seed, if kept in a dry place, rarely fail to germinate more surely and strongly than do those sup-plied by the seedsmen, the latter not always being in a position to send out new or well-ripened seed. In dull, wet seasons it is almost impossible to properly harvest the seeds of various vegetables, and the private grower ought, when there is every prospect of the seed crops in the fields being very late and of doubtful quality, to save as many for himself as possible. Take peas for in-The bulk of these for seed are grown in the open fields and without any stakes, and when lying a long time on the ground in dull, wet weather proper ripening is almost out of the question. In private gardens, however, it is possible to ripen seed even in the st summer yet experienced, provided always the attempt is not made very late in the season. - Chicago Times.

Feeding Pigs. Professor T. Hunt of the Illinois College Farm concludes as follows in summing up the results of his experiments

in feeding pigs:
1. It required 13.80 pounds of skimmik to produce one pound of pork when fed with commeal in ratio 11-7 to fattening hogs.

Skim-milk could not be economically fed to hogs unless it was a waste product which could not be otherwise utilized. 3. It required on an average 41 pounds of shelled corn to produce one pound of pork during an average period of four weeks, or one bushel produced 13;

4. It required 41 pounds of commeal to produce one pound of pork, or one bushel of corn made into meal and fed dry produced 121 pounds of pork.
5. When fed dry, shelled corn is more

economical than cornmeal to feed to fattening hogs. 6. It required 71 pounds or one-fourth

bushel of ground oats to produce one pound of pork, when fed with equal garts by weight of cornment.

7. One bushel of corn is worth nearly three bushels of oats as food for fatten-

ing hogs. 8. Corn-fed pigs gained about 41 pounds per week, and ate about twentyone pounds of corn per 100 pounds of weight.

9. The gain for the amount of food consumed decreased during fattoning. 10. Pork was produced during the cold weather, with corn at twenty-eight cents per bushel, for less than three

cents per pound.

11. An insufficient food supply for two weeks caused a very considerable loss in feeding thereafter.

Fall or Spring Ploughing. A correspondent of the Rural New

Yorker thus discusses the question: I would plough this fall just as soon as the ground is damp enough, and I would plough very deep. If ploughed this fall the roots will soon die and rot, and the frosts of winter will help to pulverize the sod. Another advantage of fall ploughing is the destruction of worms that are stowed away for winter. have very little sympathy with the idea of the soil getting manure from the winds or frosts of winter. They only tend to harmonize the manures that are already in the soil and act as pulverizers instead of manure. Should this piece be le't to be ploughed in spring it would have to thaw out and then dry, and by that time the grass would get a start and in order to kill the grass it would have to be ploughed shallow. Then if a dry summer should follow the sod would not rot and it would be very difficut to cultivate and a light crop would be the result. Now I would say to a young farmer, if wishes a lesson that will last him the balance of his farming life, let him cut a fitch above this piece that will keep til surplus water: then let him take half of the piece and plough it this fall as deep as two or three horses can draw the plough, and next spring, as soon as the and is dry enough to get a team on it, let him commence to harrow. Once a week or more will not hurt until ing time, and if he has the right kind of narrow he can harrow until the corn is arge enough to plough. With regard to the other half let him plough it next spring, and follow the same course, and note the results, and I am sure it will be

In regard to the idea that the freshly turned sods would help the corn more than anything else, I am surprised that a farmer of any experience would advocate such a theory. How could corn be planted or cultivated to any advantage on freshly turned sods! I am in favor of planting corn in freshly stirred land, but I want it freshly stirred with a good steel-tooth harrow.

Stable-Manure.

Notwithstanding the fact that in many sections of the country cast of the Alle chanies, and more especially south, sta-ble manure is difficult to obtain, it is nevertheless true that it is the best po ble manure that can be applied. Whyi It contains all the constituents, including humus, that are needed by the crops, and the richer the food given animals, the better the manure. Many farmers make the serious mistake of allowing the soluble portions of the manure to escape by leaching. Another great waste results from allowing the liquid excrement to escape in the stable. This liquid manure and the soluble portions of the solid part, are the most valuable. In fact nothing that is used as manure, either the commercial or the barnyard kind, can be taken up by plants, except after being solved by water. How necessary, therefore, that all that may be liquid

should be conserved. Beside the escape of fertilizing matter by leaching away, there is too often se-rious loss during the heating of the pile by the escape of the gases in the process of fermentation. The chief loss here is in the shape of costly nitrogen—always as ammonia. To prevent this, add al-ternate layers of strong loam and manure, as the mass is laid up. The loam will

absorb and hold the ammonia. To prevent the loss of the liquid portions of the manure by leaching, select a place where there is a close clay soil. Form this, dishing to the center, and puddle the bottom by tramping with cattle when wet. This will reader the bottom practically water tight. Now if in the centers well is dug, say three feet deep, and covered to keep the solid ma-nure from entering, then if some common suction pump is placed therein, and the manure laid up regularly all around, the liquid may be pumped over the pile from time to time, assisting materially in rotmade is worth ton for ton three or four times that made in the manner common

with too many farmers. - Prairie Farmer.

Preparing Bees for Winter.

A bee-keeper of large experience gives the following advice through the col-umns of Gleanings of Bee Culture: Years ago, when I first began to keep bees, I ught there was little which needed doing with the bees during the month of September and October, thinking that the month of November was early enough to prepare bees for winter, and many a time have I equalized the stores in the hive "by frost," as I used to term it, thinking that I could get along with the matter easier and quicker while the bees were thickly packed away in their winter quarters, than I could possibly do when warm weather compelled me to use smoke to drive the been out of the way, and keep their temper down so I could handle them. Well, if this were all there was to it I should still prefer to equalize the stores after cold nights had compelled the bees to contract heavy combs of honey; but after losing heavily several times when preparations were thus delayed, for the reason that the disturbing of bees late in the fail seems to be very injurious, I concluded to take the advice of an old bee-keeper, who told me that the month of Septem ber was the proper time to fix the bees for winter. After working on this plan for a number of years, I find that he was quite right about it; and in order that the readers of Gleanings may be reminded that winter is soon to be upon us, and that they should not delay getting the bees ready for it longer than till the last of this month, I will tell them a little of how I work along this line.

The point which seems to have the greatest bearing on successful wintering

is the getting of the winter stores near and around the cluster of bees in time for them to settle down into that quies cent state so conducive to good wintering, prior to November first. To arrange these stores and properly scal them requires warm weather; hence it is clear, I think, to alt, why we should not put off caring for them till cold weather arrives. To be sure that all have the desired amount of honey, there is only one certain way to do, and that is to open the hives and take each frame and weigh it, after having shaken the bees off from it. Next weigh a frame of empty comb. or several of them, so as to get the average weight, which, when deducted from the weight of those in the hive, will give the weight of the honey. If it is found that there are twenty-five pounds of honey, I call that colony all right for winter. If less it must be fed to make up the defic ency; if more, it can spare some to help another colony which is short. In this way I go over the whole yard, equalizing and feeding, if it is re-quired, till all have the required twenty

Where feeding is required, I manage differently from what I used to, in that I now feed from three to five pounds a day, while formerly I used to feed all the colony required, at one feeding. To be sure, there is less work where the whole is fed at once; but to offset this, we have the stores scattered all through the hive, which, in my opinion, is a very undesirable shape to have them in. Where it is necessary to feed I always select the number of combs that I think the colony will require, taking those which have the most honey in them, and, by means of this same division-board feeder, shut the bees on that number of combs, which (combs) of course get all the feed, thus securing it ia just the shape needed.

Farm and Garden Notes. Soan and kerosene emulsion has been found successful in destroying white

grubs on lawns. A good rule in mixed farming is keep sufficient stock to consume all the products of the farm.

Make your farm such that poor animals

would disgrace it; make your animals such that a poor farm would be unfit for them. Ordinary warts on cattle may be re-

moved with a knife, and the surface of the wound touched with lunar caustic to prevent excessive bleeding.

Strawberry plants should not be cov vered for the winter until after the soil is frozen, and then simply shade them. Do not attempt to keep the plants warm, for warmth is not needed, but is in-While milk is standing for cream to

rise, the purity of the cream, and con sequently the fine flavor and keeping of the butter, will be injured if the surface of the cream is exposed freely to air much warmer than the cream. Do not pack pears, grapes or any fruit in bran, to keep during winter. The bran causes the fruit to ripen very fast, Place in bran if you desire a fine color

and quick ripening, but examine often or the fruit will get overripe. The live weight of a cow decides her ration of support. It should be equal to two and one half per cent in dry food matter, or not less than thirty pounds per day of good hay or its equivalent in grain, straw, ensilage or roots for a 1000

pound cow. As milk is an animal secretion manufactured by the cow, it must be evident that anything which worries, frets or torments the cow, or renders her uneasy or uncomfortable, will certainly lessen the quantity and affect the composition of her milk.

The flies which annoy horses so much may be kept from the animals by sprinkling the litter with a solution of two ounces of carbolic acid in a pailful of water and by sponging the horse with a little of the solution mixed with an equal quantity of kerosene oil.

The best and richest milk is found to be produced just after growth ceases, and while the vitality is strongest. When a cow has reached that age when she begins to lose vital force, her secretions of milk becomes less perfect, just as her digestions and assimilation do.

Do not neglect your strawberry beds. Clean out the weeds and mulch them. A good working, followed by a generous supply of manure, then a good coating of straw, applied within the next thirty days, will insure a good crop of berries next year. Next year's berries are formed

this year. A Southern paper says the percentage of loss from cold is heavier among South-ern stock than Northern, as is shown by government statistics. Shelter for cattl winter is demanded by both humanity and economy. Unsheltered stock is un-profitable stock, and indicates a cruel and thriftless owner.

The black rot in the fruit of tomatoer is caused by the same fungus which produces rot in potatoes. The tomato is closely related to the potato, and is subject to this worst of disease, which affects the latter plant. A remedy is to use only artificial fertilizers and to apply a weak solution of sulphate of iron to the

Professor W. A. Henry recently made an experiment with three cows fed on s ration costing seventeen cents per day which resulted as follows: A grade lihert-horn made thirty-four cents worth of batter per day; a half-blood Jersey, forty-five conts, and a Jersey of pure blood fifty-six cents. They were all in shout the same stage of milking,

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

The W. C. T. U. meets the 2d and 4th Tosslay 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.

Was 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.

TEMPERANCE.

The Coming Power.

We are Templar boys, we are Templar girls, Our numbers fast are swelling: We are doing our best, and will tell you We're opposed to drink, and as Templars

To stop the liquor selling. You may say we're small, and we can't do

much
To help this reformation.
If the little we do we do right well,
In the time to come you will find it tell
To the credit of the nation.

You will find, we think, in the boys and

girls,
A source of help and power;
Men and women so strong, they will grasp
the foe
And by vote declare that the curse must go, When comes the trying hour.
-T. H. Thompson, in Temperance Banner.

Two Pictures

Two Pictures.

They are both instantaneous pictures—sunpictures, sketched by that wonderful instrument, the eye, and hung in that invincible picture-gailery—"the halls of memory." Between them a sad history intervenes. The first is a brief sketch, done in life's roscate morning. It is a beautiful nome, amid green lawns, shade trees, and gardens and conservatory are filled with choicest flowers. But its chief charm is the genual, energetic, Christian master, with his bevy of beautiful children. The large manufactories across the way are the fountains of his wealth, and he has attained the highest honors in the gift of the citizens of his native State, yet never forgets that by industry, economy, integrity,

has attained the highest honors in the gift of the citizens of his mative State, yet never forgets that by industry, economy, integrity, and the blessing of God, he rose from poverty to his envisible position. The bright happy children are carefully trained in the ways of wisdom, while they enjoy all the advantages which abundant wealth affords.

The second picture is taken when the lengthening shadows proclaim that lifes evening is approaching. We stand in the same spot, and are looking upon the criginal of the picture drawn so; many years ago. The lawn is green and velvet-like as before, the trees more beautiful, and the mansion handsome and well-preserved, but the conservatory is filled with farming implements instead of rare exotics, and the garden with vegetables instead of flowers. And where is the soal of the home—the delightful family so well known through all this section? "The father has gone to "the house of many mansions," the daughters occupy homes of their own, and care for the sons who have all fallen victims to "he mocker."

"Not all those line boys, so we'l trained, and with such a father! Not Governor H.'s sons:"
"Yes: every one. Only one is living and

and with such a father? Not Governor H.'s sons:

"Yes; every one. Only one is living, and he is not a success. No matter how well boys are trained, they cannot venture abroad but temptations neet them at every turn. The failures of rich men's sons are largely in excess of the successes, and one cannot wonder. The marvel is that any escape."

A pall hangs over the second picture, the remainder of "temples of God" prostituted and destroyed, of glorious possibilities wasted, and only a tarnished life record remaining of those who might, who should have "walked with God," as did the honored father. The world is full of such pictures. And who is responsible!—Mrs. Richmon I, in National Adrocate.

Liquor's Work in Africa.

Liquor's Work in Africa Liquor's Work in Africa.

Labouchere writes to the New York World that among the transactions of the recent church congress at Manchester which has not received as much attention as it deserved was a paper by the Rev. Grant Mills on the liquor traffic among African natives. Among other interesting facts contained in this paper it appears that the total exports of spirits to Africa by the leading arrangets of civilization. other interesting facts contained in this paper it appears that the total exports of spirits to Africa by the leading exponents of civilization during 1887 amounted to 6 628,056 gallons. This quantity was divided among the different nations in the following proportions: Germany, 5,481,400 gallons: the United States, 47,050 gallons; Great Britain,388,380 gallons, and Portugal, 640 gallons. Germany, therefore, stands facile princeps in the work of exterminating the negro—and princeps is quality as well as quantity, I should say—for all the German liquor is exported from Hamburg and Bremen, and we all know what that implies. The gin and rum are said to be occasionally used by printers for turpentine. It is recorded that a gorilia, which had been procured at the Gaboon River, died on the way, and in order to preserve the body properly that it was placed in a cask of trade rum, but that when the casic was opened at Liverpool it was found that the hair and skin of the gorilla had been burned as if by vitriol and that the body was in a terrible state of purefaction.

Periss of Traveling in England.

The English railway compartment cars,

Perits of Traveling in England.

The English railway compartment cars, isolated, without any continuous passage-way, and without the presence of the conductor or brakeman while the train is in motion, are sometimes places of great exposure and peril to passengers who are so fortunate as to have bad company. The Pail Mail Gazette mentions the recent journey from London to Liverpool of a gentleman and his niece, and another gentleman, his wife and two children, when three forbidding-looking men entered their compartment at Willesden for Rugby. All three had been drinking, and one was obviously drunk, with a bottle from which he continued to drink, until he became quite craost. He "stripped himself to the waist and struck one of his companions in the face, drawing blood." The children were pressed into a corner, the writer of the account and the other gentleman standing guard; whereat the manine "called for the key of his tag, so that he might get his knife out and make a clean sweep of the whole carriage." Just then the train steamed into Rugby station, and they were rescuet from what threatened speedily to culminate in a fearful tragedy. Laquor-drinking, both a n the land and the sea, adds greatly to the peril of travel.

Temperance News and Notes. Albany has 1200 places where liquor is sold one to every ninety inhabitants, An lowa man is arrested and fined \$100 ad costs for treating a friend to a drink of

Father Cleary, of Wisconsin, last year de-livered 174 addresses and lectures in behalf of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and dministered the pledge to over 100,000 per

M. Emile de Lavelye, the distinguished po litical economist, says there is a "cubaret" for every ten families in Helgium, and within the last fourteen years the consumption of drink has doubled.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Hampshire are making arrangements to open a bome for intemperate women. The State Legislature has granted the sum of \$5000 to start the work.

"I'll do better next time," said a man who had been drunk when it was necessary for him to beacher. "Oh, no!" said his employ-er; "you will not do at all. Some one else will be doing in your place."

Seven drunken man, taking with them a keg of beer, reconstly, at night, crowded into a little skiff, at Louisville, ky. Soon a cry for help was heard, and four of the men were pulled ashare by rescuers. The other three were drowned. Thompson, Dakota, is in an excited condi-Thompson, Desota, is in an excited consi-tion. A number of women, inputient at the law's powerlessness to close the saloons, took the matter in their own hands, gutted the offending rum shops and poured the liquor on the ground. A dozen of the women were arrested and carried to Grand Forks, wear-ing white badges and singing temperanco songs.

songs.

Good advice pays—if you take it. At Minneapolis last fall, Mrs. Cloveland, at a reception, met a young man who had been her schoolmate. The customary saintations over, she said, "I hope you have given up drinking." But he hadn't, so hung his head. "Do it at once," she said, 'do it at once," He took the advice, at least he so declares, and has sayed enough already in the deal to buy back his self-respect and two good inside lots.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

All shades of green are fashionable Houston, Texas, has a woman dentist, Gobelin blue remains a very fashionable

Brick red or Venetian red shades are m favor.

Tiny silver acorns are the newest in connet pins, Mrs. Cleveland is five feet five inches

and slender. Lady dentists are rapidly increasing in umber in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Cleveland is rapidly becoming very expert with the rifle.

The Queen of Portugal has sent to America for a cabinet organ, The Queen Regent of Spain is a notably strong and graceful swimmer, Miss Minnie Lippincott, of Phila

delphia, is an expert pool player. Queen Victoria never gives but one wedding present, an Indian shawl. A prominent feature of the new brocades is the application of black on color,

Dressy autumn bonnets are of white cloth covered with interlaced gold braid, 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.

New black woolens intended for mourn

ing wear have crinkled stripes like crape. Evansville, Ind., girls had a meeting a few days ago and agreed to discard the

bustle Soft finished antique brocades are used in combination, and also for entire dresses.

The Queen of Italy, whose teeth are fine, keeps an American dentist always at court. The redingote style is well adapted to

display the richness of the new brocades and velvets. Several titled and aristocratic ladies of

England have taken to teetotalism and wear the blue ribbon. The Weman's Journal says that over

25,000 women in Boston have tried to have their votes accepted. Elderly ladies now choose plain or

striped cashmeres in black or dark colors for their everyday costumes, The newest English walking hat has a

straight stiff brim, and lower, broader crown than those of last senson. New camel's hair shows shaded stripes

of dull red, green and brown, or have indistinct figures in Persian coloring. Dressy corsages for very young ladies are now laced or buttoned at the back,

the fronts being elaborately trimmed. Oscar Wilde is of the opinion that the twentieth century will see intellectual development all in the hands of women. Among the new grays are the powder gray and thunder-cloud, dark and sea-

gull, orange-gray, dove and pearl, light. There are seventy members of the Washington Bicycle Club for Women, of which Mrs. Harriet Mil's is President. Gloves of white undressed kid are the correct thing for brides, and they smother over the arm than those of last

Birds' wings and tails, and quilt feathers are much used in millinery, but whole birds are no longer seen on hats or bonnets.

Steel blue is a popular shade for cloth costumes. This hue is much grayer, however, than that known by the same title a year ago. The new turban-hats are much modi-

fied as to height, and are shown in various styles, with crowned square, round or conical. The Japanese Government has estab-

lished a college for women under Eng-lish auspices. It is to be ruled by a committee of English women for six years. There are 4360 women teachers in the "Plasters," (Porous-Electrical),—" board schools of London. The average sa'ary of the mass of teachers is a little Warner's "Tippecanoe," the simple warner war

over \$100, or the lowest New York The Indian women of Chevenne Agency have asked the Government for bonnets, claiming they have as much need of them as the men have of hats

THE housekeeper's test of a good broom, the green color of the corn, is no longer trustworthy; old, brittle, and yellow corn is now dipped in a green solution and made to look ex-

actly like the superior article. A Valuable Remedy. Brandreth's Pilas purify the Blood, stimclate the Liver, strengthen the Kidneys, regu-late the Bowels. They were introduced in the United States in 1835. Since that time over fifty millions of boxes of BHANDRETH's PILLS have

been consumed. This, together with thousands of convincing testimonials from all parts of the world, is pos-itive evidence of their value. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purely vegetable, ab-

solutely harmless, and safe to take at any plain or sugar coated.

THE first saw-maker's anvil was brought to America in 1819.

Would You Believe The Proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives Thousands of Bottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Babam was not a perfect cure for Coughs and has an was not a perfect cure for Congas and all Threat 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.

THE first watches were made at Nurenburg. Germany, in 1477.

A Madman at Large!

He is a well-known citizen, and his nearest and dearest friends do not suspect his insanity. How do we happen to know about it? Listen; his appetite is gone, he is low-spirited, he don't sleep well, he has night-swests, he is annoyed by a backing cough. These symptoms are the forerunners of consumption and death, and yet he neglects them. Is it any wonder that we call like a madman? If you are his friend; tell him to get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery without delay. It will cure him if he takes it in time. It will into miraculously create new lunes when the old ones are nearly gone, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy condition. Tell him about it, and warn him that in his case delay means death.

THERE are 92,000 paupers in the city of Lon-

Wenderful Popularity.

The fact that the sale of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets exceeds that of any other pill in the market, be it great or small, is on account of the fact that they are tiny, little, sugar-coated granules, and that in most cases one little "Pellet" is sufficient for a dose; that they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless; and for constipation, hillousness, sick haddache, and all diseases arising from derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, they are absolutely a specific. A gentle laxities or active cathartic, according to size of dose.

The wool clip of the United States has in-crease i ram 60,000,000 pounds in 1860 to more than 300,000,000 pounds in 1884.

Use the great specific for "cold in the head" and catarrh- Ur. Sage's Catarrh Bemedy. THE annual value of the wool crop is from \$75,100,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000 tarying with the market value.

if afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water, Druggists sell at Mc.per bottle.

Where Log Cabins Flourish.

A party of American gentlemen, who had been camping out on an island in the great Lake Niposing, Canada, last Summer, were returning in a sail boht and were yet seven miles from port when the sun went down, and with it the sailing breeze.

A discouraging attuation, truly.

"Never mind, I can row you there inside of two hours," said the guide who had charge of the party, as their murmurs arcse.

"Why, man, it is seven miles, there are four of us in this heavy boat—its a big jobyou undertake," said one.

four of us in this heavy boat—its a big job you undertake," said one.

"No matter, I have done the likes before and can do it again," cheeffully replied the broad-shouldered Irishman, as he stowed away the sail and bent to the oars. He was a splendid caraman, and the boat was soon under headway again,

"What would I not give to enjoy your health and strength," remarked the Professor.

health and strength," remarked the Pro-fessor.

"Yes, I am pretty healthy, and though I am past sixty I feel as strong as ever," re-plied the guide, "But only three years ago I stood at death's door, and inver thought to pull an oar again. You see, I was in the woods all winter, logging, and I got into the water one day and caught cold. It settled on my lungs and I had a bad cough, which hung ou till I ran down almost to a skele-ton."

Call in a physician!"

"Call in a physician?"

"Yes, I went twenty miles through the bush to see a doctor; he gave me some medicine, but it didn't help me much."

"How was the cure effected?"

"An old Scotch lady, who had come over from the States, gave me a preparation of balsams and herbs, which she said the early settlers in America used, and it soon stopped my cough and put me on my feet again."

stopped my cough and put me on my feet again."

One has but to travel along the frontier to learn how easy it is to get along without doctors, and how effective are the natural remedies which the old grandmothers know how to prepare. They often cure where the best physicians fail.

Every mother of a family knows how coughs and colds are quiekly and radically cured with syrups and teas made from balsams and herls which "grandmother taught us how to make."

Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy was, after long investigation into the merits and comparison with other old-time preparations, selected from them because proved to be the very best of them all. It has brought back the roses to many a pallid cheek—there is no known remedy its equal as a cure for coughs and colds.

Memory Feat of a Musician, Sir John Stainer, whose reputation as an organist and composer is world-wide, says the Chicago News, has a wonderful memory in regard to musical matters.

On one occasion he was to play the organ in the performance of the "Messiah" at the Crystal Palace. Just before the hour for opening it was dis-covered that there was not a copy of the work in the building. In this en Dr. Stainer's memory stood him in good He played the entire organ part right through without a fault and with out a note of music to guide him.



Diamond Vera - Cura
FOR DYSPEPSIA.

ARD ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS:
Indigestion, Sour-Bounds Hearthurn, Naunea, Siddiners, Constituation, Falluses after eating, Food
Ricing in the Month and disagressable tasts after enting. Nervousses and Low-Spirits.

At Pringgists and Dealers or sent by mail on re-ceipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes \$1.90) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent Stamp.



WARNER'S LOG CARIN REMEDIES. - "Sarsapa-rilla," "Cough and Consumption Remedy,"-"Hops and Buchu,"— "Extract,"—"Hair Tonic," - Liver Pills,"



Paul .- "Now what is the use, Sarah of our taking several magazines, when we can get the whole thing combined in one? When we were over to the Stetson's, the other evening, I happened to pick up the one they take, and after glancing it over could account for your always going to Mrs. Stetson for infor-mation, and it was very evident where she gets her information from. Sanau.—"We'l, Paul, I am glad you

have come to your senses at last

will remember. I have wanted for some time to take the same magazine that they do, but you have always put me off by objecting to my taking a fashion magazine. The fact is, a family magazine that is published to interest every member of the family, must contain a fashion department; and it is a great credit to Demorcal's Monthly Magazine that its fashion department, like all its other departments, is so perfect. But Mr. Stetson is always as anxious for its arrival as his wife, so he must find in it just what he wants, too. I am going to send to the office of the publica-tion, 15 Fast 14th street. New York, for a specimen copy, for I see that they send one for 10 cents, and I will certainly lose nothing, for each number of the magazine contains a "Pattern Order, entitling the holder (free) to any pattern she may select. That alone will be worth 30 cents to me."

I understand that the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East Fourteenth street, New York, will send a specimen copy for ten cents. I am going to send for one, for I can certainly lose nothing as each number contains a "Pattern Order" worth thirty cents, for it entitles the holder to any pattern she may choose. The magazine is only \$2 per year and worth ten times that amount.



ELY'S CREAM BALM IS SURE TO CURE COLD IN HEAD QUICKLY. Apply Balm into each nostril.

FRAZER AXLE

WANTED-Reliable, entered by experienced menous salary to sell nursery stock. O. D. Graen & Co., Scranton, Pa. PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST.



What Scott's Emulsion Has Don

Over 28 Pounds Gain in Ten Week Experience of a Prominent Citize

THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.
BAN PRANCIPCO, July 7th, 1886. I took a severe cold upo my chest and lungs and die not give it proper attention it developed into bronchitis and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians of dered me to a more congen al climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Live Oil with Hypophosphites re ularly three times a day. ten weeks my avoirdup went from 155 to 180 pound and over; the cough mean

time ceased. C. R. BENNETT. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. NYNU-44

CHEAPEST AND BES

GERMAN DICTIONARY

OF 624 PAGES FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR. A FIRST-CLASS DICTIONARY

AT VERY SMALL PRICE.

figives Engli h Words with the German English and Pronunciation and German Words inglish Definitions. Sent postpaid on receipt of

READ WHAT THIS MAN SAYS Book Pub. Rouse, 181 Leonard St.;
The German Detionard st.;
The German Detionary is received and I am pleased with it. I slid not expect to find any irint in so change a book. Please send a copy and included find a for same.

M. M. Hace

BOOK PUB. CO.,

134 Leonard Street, New York Four Books Learned in One Real

Four Books Learned in One Read.

A Year's Work Done in Ten Days.

From the Chaplain of Exeter College,
Houghton Syriac Prizeman, Oxford,
Ooli, Exon, Oxon., Sept., Is
Dear Sir:—In April, 1883, while thinkin
taking o dors in September, I suddenly recondite that my ordination examination be teid in a fortnight. I had only fen (Ib)
in which to prepare for the Exam.

Precommend a year's preparation in the conyone so ut criy unprepared as I was your System had an etrengthened my namenors, that I was aline to remember and
the gist of any book after rending it on
therefore read Lightton, Protoco, Herodro, Holland, &c., &c., once an i wa
case'll in every one of the rine paper,
present Hishop of Edinhurg knows the
Faith ally yours, Rev.] James Mippi,
Maddonald, [M.A.] To Prof. A. Lobse
Fifth Ave., N. Y. Per-ectly taught by espendence. Send for prespectus.



JORTHERN PAC N LOW PRICE RAILROAD LA FREE Covernment LA SEND FOR !!



\$160 FARMERS DESGISES, NAT

NEVER GUMS. Nover Freezes et. Melts. Every ben Gunrantesct. Sample etriens schiedted. Weite for prices. W 18 E Ax 16 Grenne beet made. Sold by all Joshers, Chesper than common crosse, CLA & K & W18 E CO., MCs. 39 hiver Sch. Chinages His

HOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Business Ferms, the Permanelly, Arithmenic, Short-hand, etc., thereaghly insight by Mall. Circulare for Bryant's Callege, 457 Main St., Butlato, S. Y.

OPIUM HABIT Pullissely cured in 10 to a Treatment Trial Fre. No Cure. No Pay. The Humane Remedy Co., La Favette, Ind.

U. S. Mail Routes hend for chr

Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfec-tions and so Quard against Effect a Cure when same is possible? I have to call the Different Parts of the Animal? Row to Shee a Borse Properly! All this and other Va nable information can be obtained by 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED

HORSE BOOK, which paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps BOOK PUB. HOUSE.

134 Leonard St., New York City WANTED TO BUY A FARM in this locality

ASTHMA CURED

WISE GREASE

DETECTIVES

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Oval Box, 34; round 14 Pills.

\$5 to 88 a day, Saughes worth \$1.30 FRES lines not under the horse's liet. Write the Saughes worth \$1.30 FRES lines not under the horse's liet. Write the saught sau

COLD Lieuxthouse and make more money working for as than the said anything size in the world Hitler are Costly sufficient Terms vib C. Address, Turns & Co., Augusta, Malon