A NOVEL AND EXCITING BATTLE ON A FLORIDA BEACH.

A Big Black Bear Attacks a Monster Turtle, and Gets the Worst

of the Combat. A recent issue of the St. Louis Globe

Democrat says: The schooner Mabel F., Captain Zeke Dickerson, came into Charlotte Harbor, Fla., on Saturday, with a load of huge loggerhead turtles and fish. The turtles were monsters, several of them measur-ing over nine feet from end to end, over the shell, and five to seven across. Such ones will weigh from 700 to 1000 pounds each, and it is no child's play to capture them. Several of the crew had severe wounds on their hands, caused by the sharp claws with which the turtie's flippers are armed, and one sailor was mourn ing the loss of his thumb, which he lost by fooling with one of the captives. The mate, Jim Wheelan, and a sailor named Dan Bryan had the unusual luck of witnessing a fight between a big black bear and a monster turtle. It occurred at Key Mina. The schooner was at anchor on the inside shore, while the men went across the island, half a mile or so, and secured turtles on the gulf shore. The second night these two, by some choice, wandered down to the end of the island. While going along causiously they heard a confused sound some way ahead, as if some kind of a fight was going on. A deal of thrashing about was audible, and a sort of roar or grunt that sounded like a bear was heard. Pushing forward they soon rounded a sharp turn that the beach made, and the cause of the rumpus was before them. At first they could not tell what it was, but saw that two big forms were struggling together and fighting furiously. From the grunts they knew that a bear was one of the

Cautiously and silently they came up nearer and to their great susprise they perceived that the fight was between a huge loggerhead turtle and a big, shaggy black bear. From their positions it would seem that the bear had sprung on the turtle as it was retreating to water, and had tried to overturn it. In some and had tried to overturn it. In some way it had stepped in front of the turtle, and the latter, thrusting its head out had quietly seized one of bruin's hind legs and held on. At this the bear roared loudly and pawed furiously at the turile's back, trying to force him over out his back. This the turtle resisted with all his strength and weight, settling down close to the ground whenever the bear made an extra effort, and then, as the latter relaxed his e lorts, the turtle would suddenly start up and endeavor to get nearer the water, keeping his firm hold of the bear's leg all the while. This move would arouse bruin's ire again, and the flerce contest would be renewed with increased fury. The bear's disengaged hind leg plowed the sand deeply as he endeavored to stop the turtle's progress waterward, while his fore paws clawed loggerhead maily, vainly trying to find some vulnerable spot; for, judging by his angry growling and the desperate efforts he made to release his leg from the reptile's grip, the turtle was holding

combatants.

on for keeps.

By a sudden push and a powerful muscular effort of his head and paws bruin managed to get the turtle half-set, one side being raised a foot or so. Pu suing his advantage he seized one of the suing his advantage he seized one of the turtie's big flippers in his jaws, and the snap that followed showed that bruin felt that things were evening up. The old loggerhead plainly didn't like/this change of tacties, for its free flippers may all like the law of a threshing may moved like the fau of a threshing machine. Its big body plunged from side to side, while it scattered the sand in showers all around as it tried to throw off its big antagonist. "he bear was dragged around considerably by the turtle's movements, and the pain in his imprisoned leg evidently put him in very bad humor. He kept chewing the turtie's dipper and endeavoring to get the lafter overthrown. The old turtle worked around and finally get in a stroke with its sharp claw that badly ripped the bear's under side. This infurtated bruin so under side. This infuriated bruin so much that he let go his grip on his aniagonisist's flipper, and reaching his head down, tried to free his hind leg. But he made a bad mistake, and the fighting-mad loggerhead quickly improved his opportunity. As bruin's nose came within reach he let go the leg, and quick as a flash fastened his iron or he as a flash fastened his fron grip on the

The boys say that then ensued a circus. The bear was thoroughly taken by surprise, and he roared lustily with pain and rage. The turtle pushed on and dragged his unwilling captive along. The latter saw his danger and felt it, too, for they were so near the water's edge that the waves splashed over them.

The combat continued at this point for several seconds; it was plainly to be seen that both were pretty well tuckered out, and either would have been willing to cry quits. But neither dared let go.
The loggerhead dragged him along and
finally had him in water knee-deep. Here he had things more his own way. The waves coming in dashed the bear about so that he maintained his footing with difficulty. He frantically danced about, endeavoring to get free, and using his terrible claws all he could, but the turtle's coat of mail proved impene-trable. Bruin's strength now began to fail, and his big foe took advantage of every relaxation of his efforts to escape. Slowly the turtle worked his way out into deeper water, his flippers helping him wonderfully in his native element.

A shelving rock or slide was soon gained, and there the last struggle took place. The turtle, half covered with water, was raised time and again a foot or so by the frantic struggles of the partially drowned bear, whose head was kept under the water longer each time. It was plainly to be seen now that the bear was doomed. After a few minutes longer of the struggle, as the bear rested a moment, the turtle plunged off into deep water, dragging his prey under. As the bear went down his hind legs kicked convulsively, but in a very feeble way. The wa chers of this ferocious encounter waltest for an hour, to see if the body of the bear would be released, but nothing came up. The next day, however, the fragments of the beast washed ashore, mutilated and cut all to pieces.

Going 500 Miles in a Perambulator.

Mr. and Mrs. Acton, six children, the cides; twelve and the youngest a year oldin a perambulator, and two maids, recently finished a pleasure walk from London to Glasgow, (500 miles), where they go regularly every year. They carried no umbrellas, only mackinto hes. The daily distance covered was from twelve to twenty miles, with no journey on Sundays, the while trip being done in five weeks and two days. in five weeks and two days. The party enjoyed the best of health through it all, one nurse having wheeled the perambulator the entire distance.

Long cloaks of seal brown plush and velvet will be worn again, but the first favorites of fashion in these kind of garments are made of silk matelasse, bro and fine woolen cloakings, mingled with

W. C. T. U. COLUMN

Conducted by the Tionesta Union

The W. C. T. U. meets the 2d and 4th fuesday of each month, at S 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.

drink, that guttest thy bottle to him, makest him drunken also,-Hab. II, 15, The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that soweth rightcourness shall be a true reward.—Rev. 11, 18.

Home Influences.

What a depth of meaning in the very words home influences. And yet, are all parents, mothers especially, striving their best to make home the bright, sunny spot they might? Using those sweet, gentle inces true women may and can to make

fluences true women may and can to make their homes attractive?

We fear not. In a majority of cases the world and its absorbing piensures; receiving and returning calls; attending parties, or preparing for them—these, and other apparently innocent ways of passing time among the wealthy, engross the whole mind, while their homes, elegant though they may be, are so rarely made height and genial by the sweet motherly presences that they create to the young a repellant atmosphere. The taby and little ones are left in the nursery to be amused by the nurse, while those a little older sometimes wander aimlessly about between nursery and parior, tharary, and their own rooms, seeking for some amusement or companiouship befor some anusement or companionship be-sides their own. The sons who are thus left

for some annesment or companiouship besides their own. The some who are thus left
independently to come and go as they please,
soon learn to seek the club and other places
of resert, to pass a social evening.

Can we wonder that from this first stop in
the wrong direction, away from home in the
evening, others quickly follow? A glass of
wine for goed fellowship, or a game of carde
to pass time are indulged in. Then come late
home and a craving for stimulants: a desire
"to try ones luck" at winning a little something at cards, faro, etc., and the steps
downwards, after this, are oftentimes startlingly rapid.

But among all the evils which assail the
young seeking pleasure away from home intemperance is the greatest and leads through
a weakened and debauched mind to almost
anystep of degradation, in rich and poor
alike. To stem this evil we should steadily
and persistently work amili the great foe to
mankind is laid low, or its power for evil
lossened. And where can this be more affectually done than around the hearth-stone
of home? Ah! that mothers would all realize
that it is the sweet, gentle, home-influences
which may save their sons from perdition.

Even though the temptations of the world
may, in after years, draw your lovel ones
anolts sinful vortex, a word, a mere look of
interest ana play from a stranger, will sometlines vividly recall the past—mother, home.

interest and pier iscur a stranger, will some-times vividly recall the past mother, home, and love, and they are saved. Let not your sons then go forth without any of these sweet, hallowed associations. But now, in their babyhood, their early youth, do all you can to instill right principles into their plastic minds. And let not these principles be en-forced as maxims for their worldly good, or in stermsharsh teachings, line upon line and in stermeharsh teachings, line upon line and precept upon precept, for instead of thus winning the obedience of your children you may disgust or weary them by oft repeated trite sayings—repel and drive them from you and from their homes to find pleasure elsewhere.

may disgust or weary them by off-repeated trite sayings—repel and drive them from you and from their homes to find pleasure elsewhere.

No, indeed: rather let your teachings be gently and lovingly impuried. Make home bright and cheery, set before them a good example yourself and then hold forth to them a high standard to aim at, that it may ennoble their lives and make of them true men and worthy citizens; best of all, pure-minded, earnest Christians. Then may we hope to see a better class of seen awong ass men better fitted for our public offices and places of trust. Then, too, a greater thrust will be given to the drinking-saloons and gambling halls, or hells, as they are sometimes more strongly named. And surely some of these dens of injusty may well be compared to Tophet—a place for lost souls.

And so we would again beg mothers to make home bright and attractive to their children. Don't leave the little ones too much to their nurses or governesses; be with them as much as possible yourselves while young and capable of forming strong impressions of home and mother love. It may require self-denial on your part in giving up some social pleasures, but in after years you will be more than repaid by the sweet companionship of your sons and daughters; who, according to Scripture, will rise up and call you blessed.—Temperance Advocate.

Victory in Great Britain.

Victory in Great Britain. The increasing power of the temperance sentiment in Great Britain is evidenced by the cablegram announcing that the Government had withdrawn the licensing clauses of the County Government bill. This bill provides that if a liquor seller should be refused. wides that if a liquor seller should be refused a license he must be a lowed compensation for his financial loss. The bif met with the fiercest opposition from the temperance people and mest of the dissenting courcles, as its adoption would render the liquor sellers more powerful than they have been, and would compel the people to at auton all efforts to prohibit or restrain the lapter traffic, or take millions of dollars out of the pockets of the taxpayers. The Government was at first disposed to pay no attention to the protests against those clauses of the bill, but it became apparent that if they were retained the entire bill might be lost, and to save it they yielded. The Methodist Times, which early called attents in to the objectionable character of the bill, is deserving of special credit for the removal of what would have proved to be a bulwark of the rumpower.

A Young Hero. Among the wounded taken from the wreck in the Mud Run disaster was a cadet apparently fourteen years of age. He was very weak and crying pitcously for a drink. There was a senraty of water, as the coolers were all full. A man present had a flask of whicky which he purchased at the hotel and lendered the over a drink. At the mention whi ky which he purchased at the hotel and tendered the oya drink. At the mention of drink the had grabbed eagerly at it and murmurei: "Oh thanks" as he placed it to his lips. He no sooner tested it than he handed it back. "It's whisky, and I don't drink," he said, as they urges him to take it. "It may save your life." said a good natured youth as he keelt beside him. "I don't care, I wan t break my plesige," replies the lad. These were the hast words he ever spoke, for afterward he died. His death was calm and peaceful, and the many who noticed the dead todies of all the victims, might have noticed a little cadet with a smile on his face, as if he found happiness in dying without break. he found happiness in dying without break ing his pledge.—Deocean Index.

The Corn Crop and the Distillery. "Only 4 per cent. of the production of corn) of seventeen years has gone abroad for a market. The home market is 90 per cent of all. For spirits searcely i per cent, is used, and yet we lear demagogues, not to say statesmen, who insist that prices would go down if the farmer was deprived of the distillery demand."—Milling World.

Temperance News and Notes. A temperance society lately formed in St. Petersburg, is said to be gaining about 200 members each week.

Mrs. Fumi Ando, the wife of the Japanese Consul-General at Honolulu, devotes her time largely to temperance. The United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union has a membership of 15,437—a most comforting fact for railway travelers.

comforting fact for railway travelers.

The Southern Star says: "A count was made of the cases booked in the station house for the first three months of 1887, and for the the same months of 1887, and this pear, or since the salcons have opened in Atlanta there has been one thousand one hundred and thirty-two more cases booked than during the same period of last year under Frontition.

These same than its salcons and only

There are more than 400 saloons and only There are more than 40 salcons and only five churches and chapels within a short distance of Cartle Garden. Everyone of the so-called immigrant boarding frouses is a salcon kept by the werst men of the city. A sum of \$25 a year is paid by the Keepers of each of those places to the Commissioners of Immigration for the privilege of soliciting customers among the immigrants. The receipts for these licenses amount to over \$2000 annually.

According to the Rev. Dr. Mutchmore, of Philadelphila, "the moral effect of English occupation in Egypt seems to be an increase of drinking in the towns and the cities. But the British influence is favorable and helpful to the mission work, especially in facilitating the building of churches." It is eminently proper that British influence should be fav-orable to mission work, but what a sad com-ment on Christian England is the statement concerning the increase of drinking.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Placking Poultry.
The American Poultry Yard gives the following directions in regard to plucking fowls: "Plucking fowls is a tedlous process. If there are any who want to operate without the aid of the scalding process, let them do so, and when they are tired of it, let them try the following improved methods: Dip the fowls in cold water and let them drip. Then apply finely pulverized rosin to the feathers, using a dredging box for convenience. Then scald in the usual way. The resin sticks the feathers was a stick the feathers are the scale in the usual way. The rosin sticks the feathers together, that the pin feathers come out with the others, saving much trouble. Apply about half a teacupful of rosin to a fowl others, Use the common crude article. It is cheap stuff, and its cost is made up ten times over by the labor saved."

Why We Plow.
One of the objects secured by plowing is a loose soil in which to plant the seed. A certain degree of moisture and heat as well as contact with the soil is necessary to secure good germination of the seed, and give the plants a good opportunity to grow. Plowing is the most economi-cal method of preparing the soil for planting the seed. It also aids to lessen

the work of cultivation.

Another object in plowing is to destroy weeds. Clean cultivation is an essential to all cultivated crops; good growth and violet's secured. If weeds are plowed under before they mature seeds, a large number can be destroyed. By keeping the surface clean, plowing, harrowing and cultivating, the weeds can be killed out, insuring a better growth of the plants and a better yie d.
Plowing also aids materially in mak-

ing available plant food already in the soil. The more the soil is stirred, and the finer tilth it is worked into, the larger the amount of fertility. Plowing deep brings to the surface material that under the influence of the rain, snow, frost and sunshine is rendered available for paint By plowing in the fall the elements have better opportunity for acting upon the soil and making it in better condition to supply the right amount of plant food to secure a good growth.
It is quite an item in securing a good

growth of the plants to have a soil through which the plants can penetrate readily. It is fully as important to recure a good growth of roots as of stems or foliage, and a loose mellow soil is a material aid to this, and a soil that has

material and to this, and a soil that his been thoroughly plowed can be readily worked into good condition. Stirring the soil aids to retain and se-cure moisture. A thoroughly plowed field will retain more moisture than if left undisturbed. It also aids to draw moisture from the subsoil by capillary attraction. By plowing and stirring the soil moisture sufficient to keep up a good growth of plants can be secured when if left undisturbed, the plants will suffer for want of proper moisture.

As plowing serves several good purwork thoroughly and in good season. --Furm, Field and Stockman.

Agricultural Value of Fertilizers While it is important to the farmer to know the commercial value of the fertilizers that he is obliged to purchase, it is vastly more important that he should know something of the agricultural value. The commercial value consists of the price that is required to be paid. while the agricultural value consists of the increased money value of the crop secured by means of the use. There is really no direct connection between the two values, although in some cases they may be approximately the same. There may be a wider difference in the two values in the case of a manufactured article than where pure chemicals are employed. The principal elements of plant nutrition are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, each of which exists in a great variety of forms. The real value of having little regard for large immediate returns in the shape of crops, he may with safety make use of those that are less available for immediate action upon plants, or that require chemical change before being fully available. But if, on the contrary, no regard is had for any improvement of the soil, but rather the effore is made to secure the greatest crop possible with no regard to subsequent effects, then there could be an em-ployment of those fertilizers that would be most available to plants or most active in their effects. Experience has shown that different manureal substances are very unlike in their activity, or rather may exist under such unlike conditions of solubility as to produce very unlike-results. All elements of plant food must be rendered soluble in order to become available fer use, and so while a sufficient amount of any one principal element may be supplied to produce an average crop, it may be so insoluble as to produce an entire failure, and in this determination

even the experiment stations are at fault.

A manufactured phosphate may contain a guaranteed amount of nitrogen, and the station upon its analysis may find it present, but fails either from neglect or analysis (contains analysis). lect or inability (quite probably the lat-ter) to determine its source, or the

or g nal condition of its existence. Where nitrogen exists as sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda, it is in an immediately available form and will be the growing crop; but if it exists in the shape of horn scrapings, hoofs, old scraps of leather, or woolen rags, it is in such condition that it cannot be secured by the growing crop in any desirable quantity, and so is of uncertain value. Now, so far as a guaranteed amount of nitrogen is concerned, it may exist in a superphosphate; but it may be of the one form or the other, and nothing but a field trial will satisfactorily determine its value. There is very much yet to be learned regarding fertilizers, and especially those of a commercial importance It is a question deeply affecting the farmer's interest, regarding the most economical form in which the fertilizer may be applied, if it becomes necessary

for him to resort to outside resources. A considerable number of experiments are being tried in various parts of Con-necticut by the farmers themselves, under the direction of the experiment stations, to determine practically these questions that are continually arising regarding the economical side of fertilization.

Experience teaches that there is a great difference in the effects of different brands of phosphates, and there is a growing desire to know why this dif-ference exists when the price varies but little. The more rational conclusion would suggest the greater availability of the ingredients in one case than in the other. Then if the farmer can be informed through the experiment statious of the form in which each exists, he will be better prepared to secure that which

But with all the talk regarding special fertilizers the farmer should remember that there is no more perfect fertilizes than is provided in the various manure of the farm, and that his chief effor should be to provide all that he possibly can, resorting to special manures only a he is compelled from absolute necessity

—New York Observer.

"We know of no better way to preerve cabbages through the winter than that which we have recommended for a number of years," says the Germantown Telegraph. "It is to plant or set them up in rows as they grow—that is, with roots down—fill in with soil pretty freely; then make a covering by planting two posts where there is a fence to rest on, or four where there is not, allowing for a pitch to carry off the water; lay beaupoles opposite the way of the pitch and cover with corn fedder or straw or boards. In using through the winter avoid as much as possible the sun side and close up again. We have not found setting the cabbage upside down in rows, as many do, of any advantage, as we have kept ours for more than twenty years in the way we mentioned in a sound, perfect condition, through the winter into the spring, and could even up to the 1st of May if desirable."

Winter Dairying.

Why one can't see that winter dairying is better in every respect than summer is a mystery to me. Butter brings a better price; there is no bother of cream getting too sour, or its being too warm; no trouble keeping the butter in good con-dition till a tub is filled; and there is a better yield of butter when cows are fed grain. If the cows are dry they have to be fed enough to keep them in good condition, and they are bringing no return for it, while if giving milk they will pay for a good, generous ration of food and a good profit besides, and the increased richness of the manure adds extra profitableness to the land. It is much pleasanter to milk in winter than in summer; you have plenty of time, are in summer: you have plenty of time, are in no rush to get at other work that is driving you, and can give the salves plenty of time to drink, and then a september calf the following spring will calf of the previous May be as large as a calf of the previous May on the same feed. I have heard summer dairymen made the remark, when going by our calf pasture late in the fall: "There's some calves that will need stockings and blankets to carry them through till spring," But when they see them in spring they won't believe they are the same calves they saw in the fail. If you try winter darying once, you will never returned the summer sort.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Clover is a renovating crop every time. It is an easy matter to have a small steady income to meet the little outgoes.

Fggs should be served abundantly on the farmer's table, and in such variety as not to make them tiresome.

. When the clover dies it is a great addition to the fertility, and the soil is in better condition for other crops.

Do not expect your horse to be equally good at everything. The horse, like the man, must be adapted to his work.

There should be a supply of fed peppers kept during the winter to be fed to the poultry with their regular food.

A crop of clover will increase the nitrogenous elements in any soil, whether it is cut and cured in the form of hay or whether it is fed off.

and the tobacco-chewer paralyzed it by dropping in a quarter. The deacon blocked at the contributor a moment. whether it is fed off.

Teas and corn fit for table use will grow and produce earlier crops than ripe seed, and plants from immature seed are more feeble than those from ripe seed. The most prosperous farmers are those who rarely go to town without a package of butter, a basket of eggs, some coul-try, fruit or vegetables to help pay the

Dr. Sturtevant is credited with saying that "careful experiments have shown I'll take that unripe tomato seed will grow and stittings. give a gain of fifteen days in earliness over ripe seed from the same plants,

To find the pressure of water in a penstock, multiply the height of the head in feet by 624 the pounds' weight of a cubic foot of water. Then every a fertilizer to the farmer may depend of a cubic foot of water. Then every quite largely upon the design he has in its square foot of the penstock will have to use. If his purpose is to improve his soil, bear a pressure equal to this sum in Sheep are better scavengers for amall,

morning after fruit, while the pig will lie abed until hunger forces him to get

No branch of farming is more profitable or conducted with less labor than orcharding when the products on he sold even at a moderate price. Besides this, apple trees may be planted on laud too rough for root or grain culture, and high altitudes are more empt from killing by frost than orchards in the valleys and lowlands. valleys and lowlands.

When the use of one kind of manure is continued for several weeks upon house plants, the plantage civing it do not respond to its stimulating influence when such is the case give a few water-ings with clear water, and then apply some other kind of manure, and health and vigor will be continued.

Few farmers realize the amount which an acre of grapes will bring if the crop is a full one and prices are very low. Three cents a pound seems ridiculously cheap, yet at this price an acre of any productive variety will bring more money than an acre of grain or any kind of farm crops. Two tons per acre is a small yield, but three cents a pound gives a gross return of \$120 per acre.

The cause of cotted wool is the heatng of the fleece by the sheep lying dosely together when the wool is wet. Warmth, moisture, pressure, and soap cause wool to felt, and cotting is simply the fe ting of the wool on the sheep's back. It is avoided by keeping the sheep in shelter during wet weather. The soap required to complete the felting is pro-vided by the solution of the yolk of the wool, which is really a soap, in the water held by the fleece.

Exposure to rain for a lengthened period will cause serious injury to the kin of horses and colts. The skin be comes covered with a hard, thick coating, which consists chiefly of the soft underhair matted or clotted together. This prevents healthful action of the skin, which is thickened with a covering of dead tissue, forming a hard crust, This should be carefully loosened gradually by thorough currying and brushing. The way to prevent it is obvious.

If red clover is cut for seed or is permitted to ripen seed on the ground it will last for several years. When the seed is produced the plant has completed its nctions and then the root perishes, but when it is kept mown or fed down it will continue to grow. Naturally red clover is a biennial plant and dies when it has seeded the second year of its growth. The pea vine clover is a perennial and is the best of the clovers for pasture, but it is not suitable for horses, as the late growth causes profuse salivation.

James Stevens was a poor man, and one of the original settlers of Portland, Oregon. He pre cinpted 250 acres of land in what is now the beart of that town. and now, dying, he leaves to heirs who had forgotten him an estate worth husdreds of thousands of dollars.

Monkey Deputy Policemen,

In Hindostan, where three varieties of sacred monkeys enjoy the freedom of every town, those four handed pensioners often assist the police in enforcing the riot laws by charging en masse for the scene of every dog fight and school-boy scuffle. They will rescue worrled cats, and, for greater security, deposit them on the next roof, or suppress rowdyism in general. On the platform of a public warehouse the British residents of Agra witnessed a scene which put that character-trait in even a stronger light. A little street Arabhad spread his pallot in the shade of a stack of country produce, and had just dropped asleep, when the proprietor of the Planter's Hotel strolled up with a pet leopard that had learned to accompany him in all his rambles. A troop of pany him in all his rambles. A troop of tramp monkeys had taken post on the opposite end of the shed, and, like the beggar boy, seemed to enjoy a comfortable siesta, but at the sight of the speckled intruder the whole gang charged along the platform like a squadron of spahis, and, instantly forming a semicricle about the little sleeper, faced the leavard with heistling manner. faced the leopard with bristling manes, evidently resolved to defeat the suspected purpose of his visit. - Popular Science Monthly.

The Necessity of Salt,

The question of the need of salt as essential to health is being widely discussed by scientists and medical men. It has been claimed by many to be good for the blood and an aid to digestion. A scientific writer now says that this is not so, and that the importance of sait has been very much overrated. He claims that instead of proventing scury, the excessive use of sait produces scurvy. Then he shows that there are many places in the world where sait is not known, and yet the inhabitants are all very healthy. In South Africa sait is very scarce, and only the very wealthy can afford to have it on their tables. The poorer people who have never tasted salt are all very strong and healthy. Previous to the discovery of this country the luday salt is not in use in Siberia. Many say that the wholesomeness of salt is proved by the way in which animals eat it. In parts of the wor'd where salt is not known antelopes abound in great quantities, and instances are on record where cattle and sheep have been raised very successfully without the use of salt. Dogs, cats and other carnivorous animals are not at all fond of salt. - Mril and Ex-

Charity Condoned His Offince.

The Waterbury (Conn.) American tells this story of a young white man who, while attending service in a Waterbury colored church, was guilty of the impropriety of expectorating on the floor. His offence was soon noticed by a dencon, who approached, and sa'd in his most solean tones: "Young man, you must not spit tobacgo juice in the house of God." A few minutes after, the coarti-God. A few minutes after, the contribution box was passed by that o licial,

Then putting his hand to his mouth, he whispered to the contributor, in a stage "Spit in the corner." Stranger (in drug sto:e)-"You seem to carry an extensive line of goods. Proprietor (affably): "Yes, sir." "I'v been told that you are a reliable man to deal with." "You will find everything just as represented, sir. What can I have the pleasure of doing for you?" "I guess I'll take a look at the directory." Treas

Late at Night. (From Daily Republican - Binghamton, N. Y.) As one of our City reporters was confing own Chenango St., at an unusually late hour last evening, his attention was attracted to the sistle and busy appearance in the large establishment of Dr. Kilmer & Co., and bein what of an inquisitive turn of mind he mustered covrage and rapped at the door a couple of times and suopecded in gaining admittance.

well fed sheep likes the bitter taste of the wormy apple that the pig has to be starved into eating. Besides the sheep will go around nights and early in the present to supply the druggists orders for Dr. Klimer's Swamp-Bo t Kidney, Liver and present to supply the druggists' orders for 'Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root Kidney, Liver and Bladder Curs." It is surprising to know that out a few years have now clapsed since the inreduction of this wenderful remedy, from which tim- its growth and sale have become marvelously large, not only in this country but

also in many foreign lands. NINTY-TWO THOUSAND Paupers was the London cen us for September. A Family Gathering.

Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a heather who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam, for the Fhreat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Long troubles? If so, why? when a sample bottle is gladly given to you free by any druggist and the large size costs only 50c and \$1

Per dogs wearing sealskin blankets among the sights on Broadway, New York.

A Secret

Of good health is found in the regular movement of the bowels and perfect action of the Liver. Those organs regular intended by nature to remove from the fysten all inspirities. If you are constituted, you offer a "standing invitation" to a whole family of discusses and irregularities which will surely be "accepted," and you will have gueste unwelcame and dotermined. All these unhappy conditions may be averted by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's Picasan Pargative Pelets. Powerful for the effectual regulation of the bowels and Liver, establishing a healthy attion of the entire wonderful organism with which we are created.

Tun bullion product of Lea iville, Col., is estimated at \$2,000,000 le s tuan last year. Use the surest remedy for catarrh - Dr. THE pride of Ventura County, California, is a field of 6000 acres in beans.

"Say, Perkins, old boy, why don't we see you at the club any more? Has your mother-in-law shut down on your" "No, Brown; the fact of the matter is, my home is so happy now that there is no inducement for me to leave it. You look incredulous, but it's a positive fact. You see, my wife used to suffer so much from functional derangements common to her sex, that her spirits and her temper were greatly affected. It was not her fault, of course, but it made home unpleasant all the same. But now, since she has begun to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she has been so well and so happy that we are having our honey-moon all over again." Honey-Moon.

MINING on the Yuk-n River, in Alaska, has not been very profitable this season.

The Special Off-r
Of The Youth's Companion of Boston, Mass, which we published last week, should be noliced by our readers, at the opportunity comesbut cace a year. Any new subscriber to The Companion who will send \$1.75 at one; can have the paper free to January 1, 1888 and for a full year from that date. This offer includes four holifary numbers, for Thanks view, Christmas, New Year's and Easter, all the Ilhustrated Weekly Supplements, and the Annual Premium. List, with 200 lijustrations, Heally a \$2.50 p. per for only \$1.75 a year.

Catarric Cared. Catarra Cared.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that feathsome disease. Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at hat found a prescription whileh completely corred and saved him from death. Any sufferer from the dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge. A Rad cal Cure for Epiloptic Fits.

To the Editor—Picase inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst case. To strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send fee a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P.O. and Express address. Resply, H.G. ROOT, M. C. 155 Pearl St., New York. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c.per bottle.

Ex-Spenker of the Assembly of the State of New York, STATE OF NEW YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, LABANY, April 16, 1889.

My family for the last twelve years have been using ALLOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and have found them wonderfully efficacions in cou-colds, and pains in the side and back. About ten years ago I was thrown from agon and badly bruised. In three days thes

planters entirely removed the pain and sore Twice they have cured me of severe cold which threatened pulmonary trouble. They also cured my son of rhoumatism in the shoul ders, from which he had suffered two years JAMES W. HUSTED.

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rate or change. It is wonderful as a flosh producer. It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

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