aid a fellowour through Mexico, .com the window of a palace-ne primitive plowing of a Mexican | foods more palatable to animals. armer. The plowman's costume seemed as unseasonable as the green of the neighboring fields—unseasonable, at least to us, who had left snows and blizzards only three days behind. He wore, after the manner of a Chinaman, a blouse or loose shirt of white cotton cloth, wide baggy pants of the same material, and a shawl—though the Mexican doesn't call it a shawl, but a zarape, and throws t it a shawl, but a zarape, and throws tover his shoulders, letting the long end hang down on the left side. A wide brimmed straw hat completed his costume.

You have seen pletures of the plows of the ancient Lgyptians. Then you have a fair illustration of these of Mexico.

the ancient Egyptians. Then you have a fair Illustration of those of Mexico. the animal unconscious; but the chances for a mis-stroke are so many, and as the stroke makes unfit for use considerable meat, this method of killing cannot be recommended. The use of the shot-gun is no better. The rifle is the weapon to use—a ball on a line from the base of the They have one handle, are often hewn from hard-wood trees, the forks of which give them proper shape, an I the tough fibred wood is sufficient without a share of metal. Iron is scarcer than silver in Mexico. The plowman holds the single handle with one hand, and with the other and a long pole, goads the two, four or eight oxen which furnish the slow but sure motive power for this ab original cultivator. Some enterprising rancheros or farmers tried to introduce the American plow, but they were found to have too many handles and one was promptly sawed off, with which altera-tion they worked very well. The steel in the cellar, if the work is properly done. Select a position in the lee of a tight board fence or building, and dig down about two feet. From the bottom share of the American plow spoiled the Mexican plowman, and owing to the scarcity of iron in the country, the rail of this pit lay a drain that will carry off any wa er that may come into it, unless road companies commenced to miss their couplings, pins, and other loose iron the soil is gravelly enough to drain it-self. Then lay down some old boards or rails as a floor, and put on that a coverand the nah-plates distributed along the track for fastening the rails were appro printed, and, like the swords of ancient warriors, fashioned into plowshares. The crops are harvested with imple ments as primitive as the Egyptian plow, the sick c and the scythe doing duty in place of the reaper and the mower. Threshing-machines are comparatively

The hacienda is a plantation which may contain thousands or tens of thousands of arres often owned by one man, whose acres are cultivated by the coons, as the natives are called, and who are yractically his slaves, as they work on shares and are in debt from year to year to the owner of the lands, who collects his own with interest.

The home of the land-owner is also called the bacienda. It is located on some healthful hillside and resembles a some healthful hillside and resembles a walled town, with its arched gateways, towers and church beifry overlooking the walls, within which are gathered at night, on Sundays and feast days, the peon laborer, all the horses, cattle, and everything that is his, and are fed, man and beast. There is a church and hiest at every hacienda, supported by the tribute exacted from all of high and low go down them. All tile will not do any degree. Rich and poor must pay, according as the land has yielded substance—a duty religiously adhered to.

As on the plantations in the South, the peons are supplied with what they need from the hacienda "commissary." Their wants are few, but the end of the year usually nds a balance against them, which must be deducted from the next crop, and thus the peon is ever "dealing in futures."

The farm wagon is as much a curiosity as the one-handled plow. It goes on two wheels. The wheels are very curiously wrought. They are sawed, or more properly hewn, from the trunk of a tree. Trees large enough for a wheel are scarce, and the wheel must be built in sections. The proper thickness, say six or eight inches, is cut oil the tree; this is cut in half making two pieces, which are afterward oined together with other pieces, making a wheel not exactly round, but the Mexican does not actry round, but the Mexican does not care for that, so long as his wheel is big enough. A wooden axle, a tongue and a huge box or bed complete the vehicle—not a pretty one to be sure, but substantial enough to bear a lond needing at a need to start to draw it. on and twelve oxen to draw it. farm transportation does not

r on wheels. The burro, or a the chief beast of burden, and arry more than it can pull. Each ...as them in droves. The little aimais are patient and untiring, and will trudge for miles to market or the railway station, with two to four sacks of corn or wheat, weighing more than their own body. In the mming districts, and from the stone quarries, they carry bags of silver ore, or slabs of stone, staggering over mountain roads, where a horse would not dare to go. I have seen a drove of burros coming to a city in the early morning, so concealed with their loads of garden-provender that only their little hoofs and the tips of their long ears could be seen, looking for all world like walking hay mows,

While the hacienda may own hun-areds of burros, the peon may be too po rto possess one, and must carry on his own back the product of his labor. He will often carry as much as the burro. At Toluca I saw the most novel team I came across in all my travels. An In-dian had hewn a stick of timber, about 8x10 inches, and twenty feet long, which he had placed on two wheels—or rather rollers, they were so small—and with his squaw (who had a baby on her back), and the burro, they three brought the timber from the mountains to market at Toluca, all working abreast in the

Fruits, "garden-truck," chickens, turkeys and other poultry, pottery and light farm products, are brought to the cities from distances of thirty, forty and fits miles in the control of the control of the cities from the citie fifty miles, in slatted boxes or cages, strapped to each burro or one on the back of an Iudian peon. The contents back of an indian peon. The contents sold, the homeward trudge is with a lighter load but a scarely heavier pocket, the net profits having gone for pulque, the nativedrink, a new zarape, a reboso for his wife, or a spreading, gilt edged sombrero, for your average Mexican wil wear a thirty-dollar hat, if he goes bare footed. It is only the burro that must walk home, and it is always the unhanwalk home, and it is always the unhappy lot of this one or that to carry a bur-den both ways, for his master must ride bome always, and sometimes with the load to market. Prairie Farmer.

Shocked Into a Confession,

At the Manchester (England) police court the other day James Smith was charged with defrauding the railway company. He was discovered intensible and without a ticket in a train, and was conveyed in an ambulance to the infirm-ary. He wrote on a piece of paper that he was deaf and dumb. The doctors, however, being sceptical, applied a gal-vanic battery, when the prisoner jumped up and shouted: "My name is Smith, and you may put me down a rogue." He

Statistics are published to show that the number of sucides at Monre Carlo, the great European gaming resort, were wer last year than the previous one.

Conducted by the Tionesta Union.

or proper daily al-is, for a sheep, one-half to orths of an ounce; for a horse, The W. C. T. U. meets the 9d and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 3 p. m. President-Mrs. Eli Holeman. one and one-half ounce; for a milch cow Vice Presidents-Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs.

W. J. Roberta, or work ox, two ounces; for a fattening stall-fed ox, two and one-half to four and Recording Sec'y-Mrs. L. A. Howe, Cor. Sec. and Treas.-Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

one half ounces. Salt is said to increase the saliva. It certainly seems to make Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.—Hab. II, 15.

Hints About Butchering.

within twelge hours of their killing, the food is wasted, the meat will be more disposed to sour, and it will be more dif-

ficult to remove the distended intestines and take from them the lard. Nor is it

ear to the opposite eye produces instant death and does not cause the waste of any

Keeping Cabbages for Spring Use.

Cabbages can be kept through the

winter out of doors better than they can

ing of straw or poor hay. Trim off nearly all the loose outer leaves of the cabbage,

off, and they make much better stowage.

highest point, that it may act as a venti-

lator to allow the escape of the warm air in the pit. As the weather grows colder, cover with more earth unt.l it is

go down them. Al ttle will not do any harm. Packed in this way they can be

kept until spring, or they can be taken out for market at any time during the winter. If there comes a long thaw in

January or February, it will be well to open the heap enough to examine the cabbages to see how they are keeping:

but usually if, from the work not having been well done, or from any cause, they begin to decay, it can be detected by the odor which will come from the venti-

lators at evening after a warm day .-

Co-operative Dairying.

therefrom. In a communication to the

association, subscribe the necessary capital, and elect officers annually, to attend to the business. A factory is

built and equipped, and an experienced butter-maker employed. The cream is brought to the factory, manufactured,

the products sold, and the proceeds, after deducting expenses (including d per cent on the capital, and usually a small reserve fund), are divided monthly

among the patrons, according to the amount of milk or cream each has furnished. In this way, the farmers do

the business themselves, at the smallest possible expense, and get all there is to be made out of it. They are independent

of contractors, or of private creamery

managers. The patrons get their pay regularly, and know whom they are dealing with. By all means, therefore,

a creamery should be a farmers' co-operative institution.

gathering system is that the patron liv-

gathering system is that the patron hy-ing near the creamery possesses no ad-vantage over the patron living at a dis-tance—the gatherer collects the cream of each, and the expense is borne equally by all. The patrons don't have to spend

valuable time de ivering their cream to

the factory-it is all taken at their own

reduced to a minimum, because of the decreased bulk of cream compared with

milk. Those who know the bother of delivering milk at factories or railroad

stations twice daily during the busy sea-

son will appreciate this point.

Among the other advantages of cream

over milk gathering is the very import-ant fact that the skim milk is left on the

ant fact that the skim milk is left on the farm. If not sold, the skim milk is ted out on the farm, increasing the amount of stock, manure, crops, and thus the whole income of the farm. Nor is there any material shrinkage of cream in handling, owing to its smaller bulk, compared with the loss of a large quantity of milk. The skim milk, being kept clean and sweet, commands a high price in market.

The element of injustice is reduced to the minimum. Milk varies enormously in the quantity of butter it will produce;

in cream, this variation is comparatively alight. The same quantity of Jersey

milk will produce more spaces of cream than an equal quantity of native cow's milk. Thus the owners of Jerseys or good cows get the benefit of their superior product, instead of having to put it on equality with poor milk. There is, therefore, every inducement to improve one's stock and bread one.

one's stock, and breed cows that will give the greatest amount of cream. The

result is seen in the better stock in the

vicinity of cream-gathering creameries.

The milk of each patron being set in a Looiy creamer, is raised under essentially the same conditions—fully as much so as is milk set in a milk-gathering factory. The injury to the cream by being carried to the creamery is certainly of creating the conditions.

tainly no greater than the injury to the milk by similar transportation, for the cream-transportation cans have an inte-

for floating device to prevent all churning. The last prop of the milk system is thus knocked away.

The expense of this method is

ne great advantage of the cream-

American Cultivator.

follows:

meat. - American Agriculturist.

If the hogs to be slaughtered are fed

The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a true reward.—Rev. 11, 18.

Mrs. Wallace's Desserts-"Why, Lu, I'm really concerned; what is you, dear! You scarcely eat anything.

Mrs. Wallace's Desserts

"Why, Lu, I'm really concerned; what alls you, dear? You scarcely eat anything, if you keep on as you've begun you'll be worn to a shadow by the time your visit ends, and I may as well prepare for annihitation, for nothing short of it will appease Raiph's wrath when he sees your pale, wan ghost," and Mrs. Wallace assumed a tragle sir, as if already confronted by the shadowy cutlines of her friend.

"I look as if I was likely to dwindle to ghostly prepartions," said her friend, with a little laugh. "You are qu'te unchanged, bell, from the extrawagant girl who used to acculas over every trifle when we were at school in Harwood."

"And you are the same dear girl who knew so well how to slide gracefully and curteously out of a subject, instead of giving a simple answer to a direct question," retorted Mrs. Wallace. "You see, reminiscences are in order, and I know you well, young woman. There's no use evading the question. What alls you! Are you pining for kalph, or don't you like our lood?"

"How can you place a guest in such a position, feil Wallace: Truly, love, I fare sumptuously every day. The substantial arti-les quite satisfy my appetite."

"Eut that explanation doesn't satisfy me. I remember your old weakness for desserts, and you barely taste mine, or leave them quite untasted. Explain, please."

"Fardon me, then, if I remind you that I am an active member of the W. C. T. U."

"Why, yes, dear heart, I knew you had oined that craze. It's in your make-up. You are by nature a reformer, and I, who have none of that element, reverence it in you. But I don't quite see how your statement bears upon the sub ect of desserts."

"Then I must be more explicit," replied Miss flampton. "Your desserts have nearly all of them a strong flavor of wine or brandy."

"Arev! Do you temperance women carry your opposition to this acsurd length! It's all a notion, deer: I don't givery med

just leaving two or three of the inner-most ones. Pack them carefully upon the straw, stem end uppermost. The roots may be left on or cut off as may seem most convenient. They seem to keep quite as well when the root is taken off, and they make much better strawer.

brandy."

Acrey! Do you temperance women carry your opposition to this accound length! It's all a notion, dear: I don't use enough for you to detect it."

"Let me prove my powers of detection. You always make wine sauces for your puddings; your mince-pies are strong of irandy an't wine; your velvet and Bavarian creams have a flavor of wine, the Charlotte-ruses to-night had a liberal supply of the same fluid, and I have once or twice detected wine or brandy in your cake. Confess now, Bell, am I not correct?"

"Why, yes, Las but I didn't suppose it was perceptible, and providing it is, I can't quite see the harm. Such small quantities couldn't hurt any one." on, and they make much better stowage. They cannot be packed too closely, but it is not well to put them more than three or four tiers deep. (over them now with straw, and upon that put an inch or two of earth. The pile should be highest in the centre, and some of the straw should be allowed to come above the soil at the

hurt any one."
"You can't be sure of this, Bell, and we

"You can't be sure of this, Bell, and we who are lighting the demon of drink are not in the mood for compromises with the gigantic evil. I think it is a mistake to use liquors in food, indeed, I think it is more than a mistake, I think it is a great wrong. I've longed to speak to you on the subject, but a feeling of courtesy deterred me."

"Well. I've always called myself an advocate of temperanes," said Mrs. Wallace, but I'm not prepared to go so far as to condemn the use of liquors in food. However, I'll gladly abstain from flavoring with liquors while you are with us, I am glad I have a discovered the secret of your loss of appetite."

i am sorry to have you abstain simply out of deference to my feelings. I wish you might do so from principle," Miss Bampton realists.

might do so from principle," Miss Bampton replied,
"Somehow, you are not cooking quite as well as usual, Bell," said Mr. Wallace, a few days later. "I believe you are responsible for the desserts. I miss a nameless something; they taste insipid."

The two friends exchanged glances.
"Lu, I didn't tell Ben; he doesn't know about my new departure," said Mrs. Wallace, when alone with her friend.
"Isn't this a proof, then, of the influence of your liquor flavorings! And if their absence is thus mi-sed, is it not possible that their presence might resulting great harm to a per-

presence might result in great harm to a per-son of diseased tastes!"
"Oh. dear, I suppose so; but it seems a shame that a thing should be so good and yet

Mr. John Boyd, well known in dairy circles in the West, believes in co-operative dairying. He has made many speeches in behati of this plan, showing by facts and figures the profits accruing so bad."
"This is one of the riddles of the moral and physical world. Strong drink is a good creature rightly used, but there is such terrible danger attenting its misuse that an earnest soul may well hesitate and shrink from placing the smallest temptation in the pathway of another." Practic Farmer he states the case as The co-operative plan has proved to be the best system of managing creame-ries. The farmers form a corporation or

knack."
"Cultivate it, my dear: cultivate it! Fli give you lessons in cooking in return for ideas on temperance. This comes of having a reformer in one's family!"—Miss Backup, in National Advocate.

sunday Morning Temperance Work.

"O. H. B." of Fort Myers, Fla., writes in the National Temperance Advocate: For some years past I have made it a rule to carry with me, while traveling by rail, a quantity of temperance papers, to hand to passengers and to throw to idle men at country stations. But the best opportunity for distributing leaflets, in town or city, is early Sunday morning. There is a large class of people who have no church to go to, and who cannot dress well enough to go if they had a church. You will find them at the livery stables, or sitting on the steps of saloons, or wandering aimlessly along the streets, glad to take and read anything that may be given them. Here in this little but beautiful town I gave out on last Sunday morning lifty copies of "A Woman's Cry," by Elizabeth Cleveland: and every one was rejoiced to have something to read from the President's sister. Talmage's sermons on temperance are always acceptable. The Wa'er-Lile and the Youk's Temperance Banner, for children, should never be forgotten. And while you are listening to your minister preaching his Sunday morning sermon, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that, through these instrumentalities, you me preaching to scores of immortal souls, many or whom never attend church. Don't send a boy out with them, but go yourself: and you will be learning grand lessons while you are distributing words of fruth to others. Lay in a supply. It will cost but a few cents, and give an hour's time to this work next Eundry morning, and you will ever be thankful for the experience.

An intoxicated man staggered into Justice. Sunday Morning Temperance Work.

He Signed the Pledge.

An intexicated man staggered into Justice O'Neal's office yesterday. He had, from all appearances, been out in the rain and snow for several hours and was scaking wet.

"I want to take the piedge," he muttered.

"What for "asked the justice.

"To keep sober, of course," he answered.

"You had better go home," said the justice, "and come back when you are sober."

"Then I won't sign the piedge," said the drunken man. "I only sign it when I am drunk. I am drunk now, and know it, and if I sign the piedge I won't take another drink. I own a house now, and if I take the piedge to-day I'll keep it, but if I don't away will go the house."

"How long do you want to take the piedge for saked the justice.

"One year," he replied.

The justice then made out the piedge. The drunken man signed it, and swore that he would not touch another drop for a year. After the man hall gone the justice explained that this was not the first time that the man take that the man that the man take that the man that the man take that the man take the time the man that the man take the man that the man that the man that the man take the piedge.

would not touch another drop for a year. After the man had gone the justice explained that this was not the first time that the man had taken the pledge. He always takes it when he is intoxicated. He usually takes the pledge home to his wife, and when he is shown the pledge the next morning he is sober enough to understand it, and is man enough to keep it.— Washington Star.

Shocking Results of Inebriety. Fully 1000 infants are suffocated in bed by their parents every year in London. The great majority of these deaths occur on Saturday night, when the parents are too drunk to know or care whether they are lying on their children or not. Yet, because it is so common, little or nothing is said about it. We suppose it will be said that the jubicans must live, or to compensated if this is to be put a stop to.—Giasyow Exformer.

V. C. T. U. COLUMN, NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Wool laces, though still used, are worn Tennyson calls Mary Anderson a "liv-

ing, breathing poem. Bracelets in various designs of braided sliver are in high favor.

Butterflies of gold fillagree are popular ornaments for the hair. Stylish umbrellas are made with handles of petrified wood.

are seen on stylish costumes. The only woman lawyer in Philadelphia is Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore. The latest winter fancy prescribes monkey and ostrich-feather boas.

Flounces, both gathered and pointed,

Rev. Sophia Gibbs is pastor of the Universalist Church at Decatur, Ill. The bridemaid of 1889 will be attired in a garb highly ornate and Frenchified.

Big buttons are again in style and will be worn profusely throughout the sea-Miss Strong, the young American ri-val of Rosa Bonheur, is a native of San

Francisco. Bend-dotted tulles and plain tulles still hold their own as material for danc-

ing-gowns. Fashionable costumes of cloth are severe in outline and entirely without ornamentation.

The waistcoats are of brocade, the figure representing very small but very bright knots of flowers.

gown have made both big and little buttons very fashionable. Mrs. R. Riddle of Savannah was made

Grand Worthy Vice Templar of the Good Templars of Georgia. Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, the

English physician, exacts as large fees as the highest priced practitioner. The Rev. Elizabeth W. Greenwood says there are in this country 14,465 commercial travelers who are women,

Mrs. Frank Leslie is responsible for the declaration that the reign of Paris as the mistrees of fashions is at an end. The esthetic style has quite disap-

peared and is replaced by the tight coat of satin, with pearl and silver buttons. The Empress of Austria contemplates a voyage in the West Indies, to be fol-lowed by a tour through the United

States. Two pretty Santa Cruz (Cal.) girls make a pretty fund of pin money, catchng frogs around a spring on Escalona

Mrs. Robert Williams, of Preston County, W. Va., although but fifty-two years old, is the mother of twenty-two children.

The Princess of Wales is more than ever discarding laces, satins and furbelows in public places. She dresses with studied simplicity. The Chicago Society for the Promo-

tion of Physical Culture and Correct Dress was organized last May and now has a membership of 150. Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes presided over the Convention of the Women's

Home Missionary Society of the Method-ist I piscopal Church in Boston. Payard Taylor's mother is still living at Cedarhurst, near Kenneth Square, Penn. Mrs. Taylor is a handsome old lady, and a remarkable linguist.

Mrs. Frances E. Willard, President of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is spoken of as a model presiding officer, dignified, quick-minded and vigorous."

Miss Amanda Delmas, a Creele who was brought up to a life of indolence, and was then thrown upon her own resources, is one of the most successful sugar planters in Louisiana.

Long, flat bows, butterfly and cockade bows, are all worn on the shoulders at the top of the full sleeves of many in-door gowns. Such bows give a very dressy effect to an otherwise plain toilet.

There are as many as four different

"How dend in earnest you are, Lu! Let me tell you for your comfort that you have accomplished this much. I never again shall be able, with a peaceful conscience, to ose liquors in flavoring. Ben will have to put up with insipid desserts in future."

"I let sure that your action was more 'from want of beart,' and this proves it. I shall realiy en joy your exquisite little dishes now, and I wish for Ralph's sake I had your happy knack."

"Oblition of the pathway of the pathway of the same as many as four different types of blondes in Philadelphia—the ash, the chataigne or chestnut, the blondes dorees or golden blondes, and the "strawberry," the latter, by the way, quite numerous.

The Italians are making some very pretty buttous and sending them to this country. They are made by hand in Venice, and are of shell, of a shrimp pink color, the lining of a large conch shell called the "strawberry," the latter, by the way, quite numerous. Venice, and are of shell, of a shrimp pink color, the lining of a large conch shell called the "King"

catled the "King." Philadelphia is generally rackoned as a somewhat slow town, but it is away ahead in the matter of lady editors. Besides numerous ladies employed by the daily papers, the city has five successful magazines, all edited by women.

A generous patron was a lady who contributed to a fair held the other day. She brought a large number of useful and fancy articles to assist in the adornment of the tables, and after they had been accepted purchased them all her-

Miss Amelie Rives-Chanler wears shoes that are made like gloves, with a pouch for each toe. The majority of women, however, cannot wear such shoes, for their big toes lie on top of the other toes and cannot be trained over

Long, rich fringes of sewing silk cloth with spiked ends or beads with headings of rich raised passementeric and velvet bands worked in applique satin stitch are quite the newest as they are the handsomest trimmings of the

Brakemen's Slang.

The brakeman gives the prevailing one to the "society" of despatchers' obbies and other lounging places which he fre uents. He originates whatever slang may be deemed necessary to give spice to the talk of the caboose and roundhouse. He calls a gravel train a "dust express," and refers to the pump for compressing air for the power-brakes as a "wind-jammer." The fireman's prosaic labors are lightened by being poetically mentioned as the handling of black diamonds, and the mortification of being called into the Superintendent's office to explain some dereliction of duty is discussed by referring to the episode as "dan on the carpet "- Serioner.

From Republican Headquarters From Republican Headquarters.

Moravia, N. Y., May 5, 182.—O. F. Woonward: I have been using Kemp's Balsam and I find it very effectual in relieving a cough with which I have been afflicted of late. Our druggists tell me they sell more of this than any other cough remedy. I can cheerfully recommend it. Yours Truly, J. J. Prass. Editor Republican. At all druggists'. Large bottles, 500 and \$1.

THE Japanese army is now 150,000 strong. It will be 600,000 before long. Lung Traubles and Wasting
Discases can be cured, if properly treated in
time, as shown by the following statement
from D. C. Friemans, Sydner: "Having been
a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and
gradually wasting away for the past two years,
it affords me pleasure to testify that Scott's
EMILISION of Cod Liver Oil with Lines and
Soda has given me great relief, and I choerfully recommend it to all suffering in, a similar
way to myself. In addition, I would say that
it is very pleasant to take."

Branchitie is covered by freezents amaly described

Brenchitis is oured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Eruption of the Skin Cared

BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA, December 2, 1586, I have used Brandreth's Pills for the pas fifteen years, and think them the best cathartic and anti-billous remedy known. For some five years I suffered with an cruption of the skin that gave me great pain and annoyance. I tried different blood remedies, but, although gaining strength, the liching was unrelieved. I finally concluded to take a thorough course of BRAN-DRETES PILLS. I took six each night for four nights, then five, four, three, two, lessening each time by one, and then for one month took one every night, with the happy result that now my skin is perfectly clear and has been so ever

since. Ep. VENNEY.

AUSTRALIA is building a fence of wire netting 800 infles long to keep jack rabbits out of
Queensland.

"Pargatory Bulleta."

An excited Irishman lately rushed into a Boston drug store, having a "broken-up" anipastance generally. "Be jabbers!" he yelled. "I'm all wrong entolrely. I want some sthuff to straighten me out. Some o' thim "lurgatory Bulleta" will fix me, I'm thinkin. What dy cax for thim? "What do you mean?" asked the clerk. "Purgatory Bulleta, ser, or somethin! loike that, they call thim," replied the man. "Shure, I'm in purgatory already, with headache, and liver complaint, and had altomach, and the divil knows what all." The clerk passed out a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and Pat went off contented. These little Pellets cure all derangements of liver, atomach and bowels. Sugar-coated, little larger than mustard seeds, and pleasant to take. Druggists.

IMPORTANT success has been obtained in best

IMPORTANT success has been obtained in been ultivation in Siberia.

Shall Women Be Allowed to Vote?

The question of female suffrage has agitated the tongues and pens of reformers for many years, and good arguments have been adduced for and against it. Many of the softer sex could vote intelligently, and many would vote as their husbands did, and give no thought to the merite of a political issue. They would all vote for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for they know it is a boom to their sex. It is un equaled for the cure of leucorrhea, abnormal discharges, morning sickness, and the countless lils to which women are subject. It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesse and aliments, soid by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on wrapper around bottle.

OKLAHOMA is in the middle of the Indian Shall Women Be Allowed to Vote? The directoire coat and the directoire

OKLAHOMA is in the middle of the Indian

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