HOW THE GREAT NORTHWEST ERN WHEAT YIELD IS MOVED.

A Process Which Requires the Employment of an Army of Men and Much Heavy Machinery.

The handling of the grain crops of the Northwest is a process which employs two meters long thousands of men, millions of capital, and vast plants of heavy machinery. The Southern With the building of railroads and the development of the country the mere mechanical transferring of the grain from the producer to the consumer has grown to an enormous industry. The elevators employed in Minnesota and Dakota number about 150 , and have a combined storage capacity of 60,0 ,00 bushels according to the latest estimates availa-Through them passes practically all the wheat, corn, oats, tye, bariey and flaxseed raised in the Northwest.

The first a odern grain elevator erected | seven toes on each foot. in St. Paul was the one known as the river front near the Milwaukee freight observation encountered 2000 houses, unused and dilapidated. was some twenty years ago. About the recommend a person to do to destroy his same time what is now known as eleval eyesight in a couple of years. tor U in Minneapolis was erected. These are comparatively small fastitutions of the kind, but a fer this start had been made the elevator system gained rapidly, until to day there is not an important railroad station within the grain belt of the Northwest hat is not supplied with facility. one or more elevators or warehouses, while at the terminal cities-Minneapolis, Duluth and St. Paul - are cosmous struc tures capable of handling millions and millions of bushels of grain in their combined capacity. The nion elevator in East Minuespol s, owned by the Union Elevator Company is said to be the largest in the world, the elevator proper and its annex having a combined storage capacity of 2,5 11,0 at bushels.

Now, to see how the enormous grant

modern e evator system-without which it is evident it could not be handled safely and economically at all. The best elevators in the cities. All these are them will be found subthe others.

It is a dusty place-the elevator-but part. the dust is of a clean kind, having risen. tength of the building and convey power to the elevating machinery, but un e-s he has an experienced guide to explain things to him he will leave the institu-When the modus operandi s unfolded, however, t is found to be interesting. So here is the way of it: Several railway tracks extend through

the elevator from end to end, and the trainloads of grain find en rance upon these. Alongside the tracks are platforms r sing to about the height of a freight car door, and at intervals of a car's length in these platforms are openings extending into hopper-shaped re-ceptacles beneath the platform. These receptacles are called grain pits. When a calload of grain is received it is run in upon the track until the doorway is flush with the mouth of one of the hoppers, Then the door is opened, and by means of a wooden shovel, operated by machinery, but aided also by men's hands, the grain is scooped into the hopper. does not take long, you natice, to clean out a carload of wheat. In about ten thrown open the ar is empty. Five or of a violincello to piccolo, six hundred bushels of grain have gone A striking impro-ement into the p t and the buckets catch up once a year. the unloaded grain as they pass th ough

standing before it, his box, like all other receptacles in the elevator, is hopper bottomed, and while n it the grain is weighed and reg stration made of its weight. It is then let out through a spout into the bin for which it is des-The entire main body of the elevator is divided into bins-receiving bens and sh pping 's ns. The receiving bins are great a tua c wells, afty feet or more deep, according to the height of the building, and having a holding capacity of 000 or 4000 to 12,0 o bushels of grain. The shipp ng bins are much smaller. The grain comes into these by the caroad, as it is shipped In shipping the grain passes through the elevator a second time. goes from the receiving bins into the pit, is taken up through the leg, tos-ed over the elevator head into the scale

> which tooks like a little house built upon the top of the main building—is above all the plus. One object in having a cupola is to gan height, so that the spouls extended from the elevator heads and scale hoppers may be placed at an angle which will perm to the grain to now freely into the bins. Here, as on the receiving floor, there is a per ect forest of spants, supporters and beams. You will see in any elevator you visit a machine for cleaning wheat and other grains. This machine, by a process of suction and lifting, takes out all light foreign substances, such as grass seed, wild buckwheat, bits of straw, blighted wheat and other odds and ends that will get into the wheat crop. The machine will not, however, take out cockle. That is usually separated from the wheat after it has reached the flour mill. Not all the wheat that comes into an elevator at a a terminal point a put through the cleaning process, for some of it has already been cleaned in the country. A portion of the refuse from the grain which does go through the machine is used under the slevator bollers for fuel, and there of cleaning and mixing that collect frequently given and be of greatly going without the addition of other fires. the large elevators have what is called an annex. This is merely a warehouse. Where it is desirable to keep wheat in store for a long time it is cheaper to hold it in the samex than in the bins of the clovator proper. Besides it leaves the

HANDLING A GREAT CROP. elevator free for current business. grain is usually spouted to the annex from the elevator, and when the time comes for shipment is spouted out again. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

The cotton plant has been proposed as a substitute for jute.

A torpedo boat for Spain is twenty two meters long and can stay under

The Southern Pacific Pailroad pays from \$5 to \$10 per ton for coal. The concern is now experimenting with petroleum. From skeletons found in South Caro-

lina it is certain that there used to be a race of men in this country who stood from eight to eleven feet high An Inglish scientific man has preserved a re ord of a family or many-toed

members of the family have as many as A New York oculist who traveled Davidson elevator, which stands on the about the city for a week on a tour of That | who were doing exactly what he

cats down to the tenth generation. Some

It is difficult sometimes to loosen s rusty screw. If you cannot withdraw such a one, heat an iron rod to a white heat and hold it for two or three minutes against the screwhead, after which the screw will come out with

A Maine genius has d scovered that spruce sawdast is an excellent ubstitute for sand in making common mortar for plastering houses. He has used it in plastering houses. He has used it in making a house in Greenville, and other mas as in the State are experimenting with it.

The chigh Valley (Penn.) Railroad now has twelve trains equipped with telegraphic instruments for transmitting messages along the road while the trains crop of the Northwest's handled by the modern c evator system—without which wrecking trains on the road.

The concensus of opinion now points way to do the is to visit one of the great to the fact that the auditory organs of insects are located in different insects in operated upon the same principle, and in different parts of the body, and, moreover, in the same animal, there is a son stantially all there is to be seen in any of to believe, that the sens tiveness to sounds is not necessarily confined to one

How and when an ecl's eggs from the grain in process of transfer and hatched has always been, and still is, a then settled back upon every board and mystery. All that is known definitely is joist in the building. Really, there is not mich to see. The finds himself in October, and that in the spring swarms of perfect forest of beams and wooden of young ones, the size of a darningspouts and hears the quiet hum of the needle and about two inches long, as that blogs, which extend the entire cend the rivers,

Dr. 1 e la Rue has reached the conclu sion, after numerous experiments, that the most brilliant displays of the cora borealis occur at an elevation of not more than thirty-eight miles while a pale glow may possibly be produced as high as eigh y-two miles, but that no auroral atscharge is possible at a height of 1:4 miles.

Not long ago a fireman remained half an hour in a dense -moke, protected by means of the coeb respirator and eye p otecting and elastic-rimmed spectacles. With this respirator on, the air can be inhaled very easily, the exhalations pass-ing out through a valvular arrangement. So suc essful has the appliance been that the German mayy has adopted it,

Dr. Esseumann, of Berlin, has inrented a pomo which, by the aid of electro-magnetism, can su-tain, increase, and dominish sound. This has been attempted by other experts, notably Boeim, the inventor of the metal flute. Another novelty will be that, by moving out a carload of wheat. In about ten the electro-magnets, the timber of the minutes from the time the car door is tone is changed; for example, from that

A striking impro-ement in clocks was Into the pit. As fast as it has passed exhibited and described to the British In however, it has been taken out again. Association for the Advancement of Scicarried to the top of the ouiding and care by 5.7. W. H. Bouglass. The new deposited in a bin. The machinery by which this operation is conducted conpendium which, with lever and escapesists of an endless belt, attached to ment, may be applied to ordinary works, which are long, narrow tin scoops or and by its slow rate of vibration makes minutes. buckets. The belt, inclosed in a long at pacticable to convert an eight day wooden spout called a leg, extends down check into one requiring winding only

n examining a block of ice which belt in a high elevator will take formed part of a large quantity stored over the pulleys.

The leg terminates at the top in a box called the head of the elevator, and as each bucket passes over the pulley in this box and starts on its downward journey it deposits its contents into a hopp r leading into a large square box constructed of scantling and with a scale standing before it. his box, like all er undescribed.

Causes and Treatment of Diphtheria.

The Chicago Norse, in an article on diphtheria, says "The best method of checking the spread of the disease would ne to see that the house drains are in proper condition. In many cases drain regulation will not be fea-ible. In these cases, as well as in those where it is feasible, disinfection of all sewer outlets and inlects by chlorinated time or solu-tions of chlorinated soda will be an excellent means of preventing the entrance of a diphtheritic element or preventing the depressing effects of sewer gas, which, while not itself causing the di-ease, so weakens the heart that the chief elects of diphtheria are localized there. The hopper, weighed, spouted into the shipping bins, and from the shipping bins it
is spoured into the cars. That's the way
an clevator is run.

The cupola of the elevator—that part
those slike a little house built

A stinguishable from those of an ordinary
sore throat indeed, the constitutional
symptoms of the latter often exceed
them in severity. In the event of sore
throat occurring in a child in a neighborhood where diphtheria is prevalent, the earliest symptoms of the disease are inchild's throat should be carefully exam-ined, and if a whitish gray patch be ob-served on the tonsils or palate or else-where, this should be touched with a pinch of sulphur, or where this is not feasible a few drops of tine ure of iodine should be poured on a handkerchief and held before the mouth to inhale the apor while the physician is sent for The child's strength should be kept u with milk, or, preferably, kumyss, fre-quently given. Strong coffee is also of great value in sustaining the heart. The child should be isolated from all other children. \isitors should, if possible, not be allowed and should be prevented from kissing it. The Princess Alice lost

her life by kissing a diphtheritic child. Cats, dogs, fowls, and rabbits should be kept out of the room, since these frequently convey the disease. There should be a small quantity of sulphur burned from time to time in the sick chamber. Everything which comes from the child should be disinfected. It would be well also to fumigate the The seedy portion is usually sold for isolating for a short time in a room by chicken feed or for fattening sheep. It iself each child which suffers from a brings from 83 to \$10 a ton. Several of sore throat during a diphtheria epidemic.

FARM AND GARDEN,

Good By, Old Cow, Good-by, old cow, you've got to go, Of course 'tis hard to tell you so, For your forefathers and my own For ages this old farm have known,

You're lank and flabby-to be brief, You're fit for neither milk nor beef; You yield but little at your best, And then go dry six months to rest.

Your horns are long, your bones the same, Too little mest for such a frame, With stomach large and miders small, The different parts don't match at all.

I looked at you with sad regret And mourned to think we ever met, For every wrinkle in your horn Frociaims of wasted bay and corn.

My neighbor farmers live with ease, While I wear patches on my knees; The reason simp e, plain and true— They've kept good stock, while I kept you.

Such common scrubs no more I'll feed, Henceforth I'l try a bester breed; I plainly see my error now-You've got to go -good-by, old cow! - New York World.

To Remove Warts From Cows' Teats. These troublesome outgrowths from the teats are unquestionably contagious, and a milker who has warts on his hands has been known to communicate the disease to the cows, and it is a common experience that the disease quickly spreads from one cow to another unless care is exercised to prevent it. To grease the hands with carbolated vaseline will prevent the contagion, and this preparation has been found effective as a cure for the warts. A wart is an excrescence formed by enla gements of the vascular pands of the sain and a thickening of the epidermis over them. The scales which fail from the warts seem to cause the d sease in other spots to which they become at ached just as the spores of a fuagus, or the scales of such sk n dis-eases as ringworm produce the disease in new places on the skin. When the covby rupture of the blood capillaries of the papille. There are several effective remees, ail of which are causties or fungides, as salphur ointment, lunar caustic, netate of silvers blues one sulphate of opper and ca omel, (chior de cury), or corrosive sublimate, bichtoride of mercury. These are applied to the surface of the warts in solution or in ointment, -New York Times,

Poultry for Market.

An ordinance in force in New York City prohibits the sale of turkeys or chickens unless their crops are free from food or other substance and shrunken close to the body. This law makes it imperative that poultry dressers should keep their poultry from food long enough before killing to insure the crops being entirely empty. According to a well-known commission firm, it is best to keep poultry designated for market from food twenty-rour hours previous to killing to insure the crops being entirely empty, tho gh in some cases tweive hours has been found su acient. Kill all kinds by cutting through the roof of the mouth to the brain with a sharp-pointed knife. Leave the head and legs on, and never "draw" the entrails. Pin-feathery young turkeys, ducks or geese should not be killed, but kept until full-fledged. Poultry should be sat before killing. The usual quality sells best scalded. The legs a d news of turkeys and chickens should be dry picked immediately after killing; this will keep them from discoloring when exp sed to the air. The water for scalding should be boiling hot. Immerse the bird, holding it by the legs, and lift up and down in the water three or tour times. Imme nately after scalding chickens and turkeys, remove the feathers, pin-feathers and all, cleanly and without breaking the skin. After scalding ducks and geese, wrap them is a cloth about ten minutes; then the down will roll off with the feathers,

very fat and handsome chickens and turkeys generally sell a little higher when dry picked, and from far distant points they carry better. Poultry looks much lemer when dry picked than when scaided and "plumped;" therefore only very fat stock should be dry picked. Ducks and geese are preferred scalded. Carefully avoid cutting or bruising the flesh or breaking the bones. —New York World.

The Winter Dairy.

Any enterprise out of the common, but well managed, and having for its ob ect some product in staple demand, is certain to be profitable. I caring early lambs for spring sales is such an enterprise; forcing strawberries, the cutting of watercress, and many other special products, have all realized satisfactory, profits. But the winter dairy is an industry in which a staple product is pro-duced at a season when it is scarce and duced at a season when it is scarce and rarely of good quality, and when every part of the accessory farm work can be done more easily and cheaply than at any other time. Cows have to be fed in winter anyhow; the dairy calls for much indoor work; it is easier to keep the milk warm in this season than to cool it in summer; there is leisure from field work, which presses in the summer; good butter brings a double price in winter; and the cows that are yielding but-ter at this season are at their vacation in the summer, when they can be turned to pasture and require no care that will in-terfere with the cultivation of the crops. A winter dairy and the culture of valuable market crops go nicely together, and

the market crops go neerly together, and furnish regular and easy employment through the whole year.

The patient housewife gives undivided attention to her house and garden and he pet poultry; worries over no sour milk, nor frets in the stifting heat over the churn, with all its summer difficulties; but only as the garden and t.es; but enjoys the genial season and prepares with comfort for the much easier management of the dairy, when no other employments interfere with it. The convenient modern improvements of the dairy are well adapted for winter use, and the cheap and simple ordinary milkpans are all that can be desired at the season when the cheaper fuel can be used for warmth easier than the dearer ice for the purpose of cooling. For feeding cows in a winter dairy there is no better food than clover hay, well cured corn fedder and corn meal and bran. There is too much risk in feeding slage or sacrificing the quality of the butter. The stable must be warm, light, airy, and arranged so as to secure perfect cleanliness. Pure water from a well and never to be given cooler than fifty degrees, is indepensable. Some succulent food is desirable. Pumpkins are specially useful in a winter dairy, and mangels are the best roots. Turnips are not admissible. To warm the water is waste of labor when a good deep well is available; good feeding and robust health will keep the cows warm enough, but the stable should never be so cold The stable must be warm, light, but the stable should never be so cold that the manure will freeze in it. Carding the cattle keeps the skin in good condition, and helps to maintain the vital warmth.—New York Tribuse.

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

The W. C. T. U. meets the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 3 p. m. President-Mrs. Eli Holeman.

Vice Presidents-Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. Recording Sec'y-Mrs. L. A. Howe. Cor. Sec. and Treas.-Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

Wos unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, 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.

A Monkey s Temperance Lesson In my youth, save a writer in an exchange, I had a friend who had a menkey. We always took bim out on our chestnut parties. He shook alipur chestnuts for us. One day my friend stopped at a favern and gave Jack about half a glass of whisky. Jack took the glass and drank its contents, the effects of which some set him skyrome, homing and

about half a giass of whisky. Jack took the glass and drank its contents, the effects of which soon set him skipping, hopping and dancing. Jack was drunk. We agreed to come to the tavern next day and see if Jack would drink again.

I callest in the morning at my friend's house, but instead of being, as usual, on his box, Jack was not to be seen. We looked inside, and there he was crouched up in a heap. "Come," said his master. Jack came out on three legs, applying his fore-paw to his head, Jack had the headache. He was sick and couldn't go. So we put it off three days. We then met again at the tavern and provided a glass for Jack, But where was her Skulking behind chaurs. "Come here, Jack," said his moster, bolding the glass out to him.

Jack retreated, and as the sloor opened he slipped out and in a moment was en the top of the house. His master called him down, Jack retreated, and as the sloor opened he slipped out and in a moment was en the top of the house. His master got a gun and pointed it at him, Jack slipped over to the back of the bridging. He then got two guns and had one poin ed on each side of the house, when the monkey umped upon the channey and got down in one of the flues and held on by his fore paws. My friend kept that monkey tweive years afterward, but never asked him again to take whisky.—Wisconsia Agriculturiat. n again to take whisky .- Wisconsis

Responsibility of the Saloon

Responsibility of the Salicon.
The following is from an address by Hon.
Stewart 1. Wood ord, before the Law and
Order League, flos on:
"During a term of seven years as presecuting lawyer in the Federal service at New
York City, I seidom, during those seven
years, knew a case of criminal viocation of
law by violence and force of arms that was

years, knew a case of criminal ytosation of law by violence and force of arms that was not either conceived or committed or aggrevated by the use of intoxicating it uor. I have been present when the chairman of the board that examines jails and poorhenses and asyums of New York went through those places; and I know it is the simple testimony of thought ul, truthful people that is uor, in some form or other, is responsible for three-fourths of the crimes of violence, a responsible for the occurring of the pauperism of the State of New York.

"Now, to tell me that the people have not the right to regulate the traffle in linuar is to insult my common sense. To tell me that your duty is ended when you have written the law is to insult your common sense. To tell me that the liquor-dealer is responsible is to state an evident truth; but the logical corollary of that thruth is this the liquor-dealer will obey the law whenever the goof people of the State will insist that he shall, and he won't of ey the law until you do ined that he shall; and, if he does not obey the law, the fault is yours just as much as it is his."

Reformed by His Wife.

William Smith, at one time United States Senator from South Carolina, was in his youth, a wild fellow—as he himself expressed it, "wild, reckless, intemperate, rude and boisterous." Bat he had a good wife who never upbraided him, and who finally reformed him.

The evening before the session of the Court of Comman Pleas a client called upon him, with fifty notes to be put in suit. Mr. Smith was not in his office, he was on what is commonly called a "spree."

Mrs. Smith received the notes, and sat down to the work of issuing the writs and processes. She spent the night at work, while Mr. Smith was spending it in "riotous living."

Attantorsels, on his way home from his

living."

At daybreak, on his way home from his carcusals, he saw a light in his office, and went in. To his surprise, there sat his wife, who had just completed what ought to have been his work, and who had fallen asleep with her head on the table. His entrance awake her, and she showed him her night's work. "After with and present

awoke her, and she showed him her night's work—fifty writs and processes.

This was too much for the strong man. He fell on his knees, impored her pardon, and promised never todrink another drop. He kept his word, and from that day prosperity attended him,—Chicago tigrald.

The Results of Drinking. None know better the results of al holic

None know better the results of al holic liquors upon those who drink them than liquor-sellers. In the St. Louis Gube a bartender is reported as saying:

"Frequent drinking makes a glib tongue, and matters that might be regarded as State decrets outside the pade of the lar-room are there discussed with a shocking lack of reserve.* The finany part of it is that the lar-tender is taken scroundly into the discussion, and his opinions are treated as of great respect and authority by persons who, when sober, have no companional points the maker of drinks. Think of a mini taking his basiness affairs, his family affairs, his love affairs, to be submitted to the judgment of a bartender and you have in mind what actually happens very, very often. Have a white approach man behind a whish-bar, and he becomes, it many instances, the lead-r in thought and expression of those who exchange money for drinks over two feet of warnet board that separates them. And this explaints, in a measure, the vast influence of saloons in positics."

An Enormous Traffic.

An Enormous Traffic.

From the axty-dist annual report of the New York City Mission, we learn that official statements place the number of licensed drinking so one at \$5.07, while it is supposed that there are as many as \$1,000, including those that are unlicensed. A careful estimate gives \$50,000,000 a year as the amount spent in these places for inquor. A sum of \$2.00,000 is unid into the public treasury in license fees, while the cost of police, the court and the charities clear cable to the liquor traffic reaches \$0.00 (00).

Temperance News and Notes. More men have been wrecked by whisky non-ships by water,

The Empress Victoria is using her influence in Germany in favor of temperance. A children's organization, composed of dout ten thousand members, is connected with the Norwegian Total Abstinence So-iety.

the Presbylerian Synod of T-messee has passed a resolution favoring the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquous by prohibitory laws.

George Downs, of Troy, N. Y., in a drunken rage, shot and killed James Logan, his dearest friend, for no reason whatever, except his friend upbraided him for intoxica-tion. Grange Phoades, who lives three miles from Greenville, Penn., after a drunken spree lay down in the road and remained there all night. His feet were badly frozen and had to be cut off, and he will probably

At Auckland, New Zealand, the Board of Education recently passed a resolution re-pairing a half-hour's temperance lesson to be aught each week in all the public schools of the district. This law comes into force next

April.

R. Rush Brawley was formerly a major of volunteers, an acting assistant paymaster in the mayy and a provest marshal of Washington, D. C. December 8, he was picked updying on the Bowery, New York city, a dramken tramp.

An inebriated fellow was drowned in a street gutter at Stockton Cal. He fell to the sidewalk and then rolled off into the gutter, which contained about four inches of water. He was found a few momants later, but life was extinct.

Out of ninety-nine indictments returned by

Out of ninety-nine indictments returned by the United States Grand Jury for Northern-Iowa, for this term of court, seventy-four are for selling liquor without the Government-license, and a good share of these are for "boot-leg" business.

The California City Argus brings the in-ormation that Naches, the Piute Chief, is to matton that Nacres, the rule chief, is endeavoring to suppress drunkenness among the members of his tribe. He wants an indian policeman appeared to watch the ludisms and see where they get the whicky. He wants a law passed too, for the punishing of drunken Indians and compelling them to live on the reservation. Eels that Scale Precipiess

One of the most novel sights in the spring of the year, at the rocks of the Willamette Falls, is the swarms of gyrating cels. They are friakiness itself and show a low order of intelligence. If you put your hand in the water over the eels, or spit on it, instantly they are gone. But poke a stick down among the snaky things and they do not notice The sense of smell seems to be their main guard against danger. Like salthey do their level best to dart up the rocks in order to ascend the river and with good success. Says a fisher-

"I have seen as many as a hundred bushels of cels hanging on the rocks at one time by the suckers of their mouths. They would wiggle and flutter their tails, and by the momentum thus obtained, letting go with their suckers, jump up about six inches higher. I caught about forty barrels last season that I salted and sold to the Columbia fishermen for bait. I picked them off the rocks with a fish hook tied to a pole. I started at the bottom row of hanging eels, and would silently pick off barre after barrel. The upper rows hadn't sense enough to perceive the enemy. I have caught eels in the headwaters of the Santiam, in the Cascade Mountains. Suppose they had swum up from the Willamette," - Oregon City Courier.

South Africa exported last year 3, 598,-930 carsts of diamonds worth \$21,200,

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt, from Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., of a bound set of their Almanacs for 1889, making a handsome and valuable presentation volume. Be-sides various editions in English there are editions in French, Spanish, German, Portugue Swedish, Norwegian-Danish, Dutch, Foheini Swedish, Norwegian-Danish, Dutch, Bohemian, and Welsh; also, specimen pages of pamphlets issued by the firm in eleven other languages. Nothing could better illustrate the extent of the business done by the company than such a collection of its advertising issues. For our selves, we confess we should often be lost with out Ayer's Almanac, accustomed as we have long been to rely upon the accuracy of its cal-culations; and we have no doubt that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is equally trustworthy as a medicine. The familiar yellow-cover pamphlet can now be had at all drug stores.—The Endeavor.

The sword carried by Ethan Allen at Ticon-deroga is owned by a Michigan woman.

Interested People. Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for Coughs and Colds, does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle Free, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bettles are 20c and \$1. We certainly would adrise a trial. It may save you from consump-

Your Friend Committed Saic'de. You never suspected it, none of his fri-reamed of it, he did not know it himself, is exactly what he did, nevertheless. It is exactly what he did, nevertheless, De you remember his sailow complexion? Do you recolect how he used to complexion? Do you aches and constipation? "I'm getting quite billious," he said to you one day, "but I gu sait! pass off. I haven't done anything for it, because I don't believe in 'dosing.' 'Soon after that you heard of his death. It was very sudden, and every one was greatly surprised. If he had taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Peliets he would be alive and well to-day. Don't follow his example. The "Peliets" are easy to take, mild in their action, and always sure.

THE public debt of France is now over \$5,-

Edwin Forrest's Secret.

The great tragedian, Forrest, had a secret which everybody ought to learn and profit by. Said he: "I owe all my sucress to the fact that everything I have undertaken I have done theroughly. I never neglected trifles." That is the point—don't neglect that hacking cough, these night-weats, that feeb'e and capticious appetite, and the other symptems, trifling in themselves, but awful in their significance. They hould the approach of consumption. You are in danger, but you can be saved. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will restore you to health and vigor, as it has thousands of others. For all scroft one diseases, and consumption is one of them, it is as avereign remedy. Edwin Forrest's Secret. of them, it is a sovereign remedy.

We accidently overheard the following dis logue on the street yesterday:
Jones. Smith, why don't you step that disgusti g nawking and spitting?
Smith. How can I? You know I am a martyr

to catarrh.

J. Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now. Norm but I am well now.

S. What did you do for it?

J. I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.
cured me and it will cure you.

S. Pve heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.

J. Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stor
in town.

No Man's Land is the arm of Indian Ter-ritory that lies between Texas and Colorado.

The Eric Railway is constantly receiving additions to its stock of magnificent Pullman cars and other detachments.

They have just received certainly the most magnificent parior cars that have ever been delivered by that famous company.

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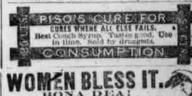
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