A PICTURESQUE AND ROMANTIO POLYNESIAN RACE

Both Men and Women Neat and Attractive-Oratorical and Other Traits-A Chief's Daughter.

Harold M. Sewell, of Maine, United States Consul-Generel in Samoa, returned recently to inform the State Department at Washington of the unhappy troubles that have overtaken the Samoans, and to see if this government cannot do something to uphold the pres-tige of the American flag in the Pacific M. rewell said to a Mail and

Here as reporter: "Samoa consists of three large islands, with a population o a, 0. The Samoans are of a bright copper color. The women are beaut ful when they are They marry early and fade. They live and dress pretty much as they did a hundred years ago. Some of the men and women who have ecome thristians, use ralico in dress-Their mode of dressing is simplic They wear the tapa, a cloth de from the fibre of mulberry bark. This is their only garment. There is no distinction between the dress of males and females, except in the manner of tying the bow of the tapa. The males point the bow, or tie knot, to hang loosely in front of their bodies, and the females are careful to have the bow granefully swing ng at their sides. are so clean and careful in every way that it does not take a ruropean long to become accustomed to the signt of their attire. The men keep the rskins so well ciled that they present a one ap-They tattoo a little, but not in a profuse and grotesque manner. They do not believe in mutilating the r faces with rings through their noses or lips, but have a pride in the personal beauty of the fa e. The Samoans are strong in upholding ca te. But once a noble does not mean always a noble. Lo-s of power or layor offe compels the high muck amuck of a violage to step down and out, and become a member of the common herd. Every village has a chief. belongs to the highest caste, and governs those under him with more o ucial and autocratic assumption than a Mexican alcade. His assumption, however, is real, and carries with it life and death. The Sameans are the most polite people in the world, and in merely addressing any one of distinction they employ many metaphors and complimentary terms. They beg your pardon a thousand times, regret to trespass upon your patience, and, in fact, exhaust a catalogue of polite and entirely superfluous terms. They have trained orators, and they are called the talking men of the districts. Their oratory is not cant and noisy luss. I have seen a trained orator address a meeting, and I really think that many of our orators

cil chamber, and he stood before them

with a long staff which he leaned upon

while talking. He did not gesticulate

to his clima, and moved his audience is

times almost overwhelming.

The higher class, how-

by, is musical.

limbed. They stretch out at full length and remain in that position while 132 of whom are ladies. The attendance manure having a chance to work among "The women are more interesting than the men. A belle in those lotus-feeding islands simply wears a more finely wrought tapa, and uses more cocoanut oil on her hair and person. Many of the missionaries and foreigners marry has name women. Then they pe mit their beautiful tawny hair to grow long and at once recogni e their important station in life. But the fore guers do not marry any but the high castenatives of the village. The women are proud and are careful to see that there is no mistake about the formality of the marriage ceremeny. The chiefs of the village are not p-stygamous, but they have an arbitrary way of returning their wives to their parents. A chief will take a wife just to get rich presents from her family. For days there will be festivities in his village to the property of the surface of the sur laze in honor of the nuptials, and presents from the bride's family will be sent in and calously taken possession of by the chief. In several months or a year sends his wife back to her parents and then looks around for another rich heiress. Many of the leading chiefs have been Christianized and take a wife for A chief's daughter is called the 'tanpo' or maid of the village, and every person in the village has to honor the occupies a higher place than the governor's daughter in a civilized country, and when she marries the villagegains so many pre-ents. The man who courts the tanpo has to have the opulence to give enough presents to satisfy the village and the chief. Some of these 'tanpo' maidens have had remarkable careers, and one, a famous beauty named Faspeo, the daughter of a neted chief, Assi, has gained a wide reputation. Faapeo was one of the most accomplished of Samoan high caste women and was a great favorite, especially with the fore ga population. She often danced in public and was courted and invited to many houses. Her case is a invited to many houses. Her case is a sad one, though, and I do not like to repeat it. One day Faspeo was invited to go aboard the Adams, a i nited States man-of-man at Samon, and give a dance. Ten days after she gave the dance the Germans arrested her father, the chief and available him to Marshall Island. Assi, and exiled him to Marshall Island, two thousand miles from Samoa. It was like signing his death warrant to exile him. He was exiled because his daughter danced on an American vessel. Faspeo was threatened before she went about to give the dance, and the sub-

A man at Waynesborough, Ga., owns a cow which develops the most furious kicking propensities just on the full of the moon. At other times she is as gentle as a lamb.

It is said that the prairie dogs come into Coage City, Eas., and sit around in the back door yards until the housewives shake out the table cloths.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Brea tpins grow larger. Gray is again a fashionable color. "Chrysanthemum tea" is the very White angora sets are once more in

The rule of the French toilet is un-Ilkeness. Finger rings are in greater demand

fashion.

than ever. Ribbon mashes are seen on many of the

new dresses. Ribbon sushes are noted upon dresses of all materials.

lolks dotted surah is quite the rage for underwear. Sachet powders are worn in the lining

of c oth d e-ses. Chinchilla is still the favorite fur for chi drea's wear.

i hased metal and carved wood make fash onable buttons. Large veils tied under the chin are

favored for large hats. A technical school for girls has been opened in Brusssels, Belgium,

A pretty house dress is made of thin white ca-hmere 1 ned with rose.

A real I ve Frincess keeps a millinery store on Fifth avenue. New York.

Heavy tin el cord is effectively used to edge the brims of felt hats and bonnets. lounded and belted waists divide onors with the directoire and redingote.

Flowers are now worn upon the hair with elaborate to lets, in lieu of feathers, As the winter advances large fancy buttons are a conspicuous dress garni-

Flame color and apricot is an effective color combination noted in the new shot apparent in ury. New York Sun. I r. Elizabeth Blackwell, who gradu-

ated in 1848, is said to be the first woman doctor. Velvet trains and waist of mouse gray or electric blue are in favor for elderly

Ostrich feather boas, from one to two vards in length, are utilized as hat gar-

nitures. There is no arbitrary rule for combining the materials of the present season's

Mdlie, Jeanne Charwin has passed with the highest honors in the School of Law, in Par s.

Women do the work of ushering peo ple to their places in most of the theatres in Par.s.

The latest fad among young ladies is that of collecting rare coins and stringing them.

Mrs. Parsons, the Louise Michel of could well emulate his style. His auditors were seated in the hut or coun-A woman of Huntingdon, Conn., who

is only thirty-five years old, has had nine husbands. Round, plaited skirts have ornaments

much, but began in a slow and clear of cord, either silk or metal, in a row voice. The bamoan language, by the down each plait. Gainesb rough and directoire hats of ever, speak a different dialect from the dark velvet are receiving a large share

Gradually the orator worked up of popular favor. peparate skirts are oftenest worn with a way that indicated they appreciated polonaises or wi h draperies arranged in

his eloquence and logic. As a rare they are temperate and not addicted to the polonaise effects. Beaver cloth ragians, trimmed with foreigners. Friendly in disposition, they welcome the stranger to their homes with a cordiality that is at braid and fur, are the popular winter morning wraps for young ladies.

Gimps and galloons, dull silks and in comfortable homes for a climate that moires and broad and narrow ribbons are registers 87 and .0 degrees Fahrenheit, as a rule, in the shade. Their houses in many instances are oval in shape and now the favored dress trimmings. It is in the contract with the Oueen

Victoria's housekeeper that she will not devoid of windows. When the winds get married for at least ten years. blow they rai . he sides of their houses, It is announced that under the regime or rather roll h m up, for they are com-

of Mrs. Harr son as mistress of the White House the decollete dress must go. posed of thick matting. The wind then has full sweep of the stone floor, where Turbans are again in style, but are worn straighter upon the head. A level occupants sleep on mats with hard bamboo pillows. Their way of sleeping has a tendency to make them straightcrown is preferable to a sloping one. Corne 1 | niversity has 1174 students

is the largest in the history of the insti-The latest fad with men of wealth is

to marry for beauty alone, without car-ing whether the bride has money or 1s in

The craze for chrysanthemums has extended to the decoration of evening dresses. They are the corsage flower of the season At an English doll bazaar one of the

most interesting dolls was a strangely apparel ed little Kaffir lady made of African beads, It is estimated that there are 2500 comen in the 1 nited States who held

diplomas from medical colleges either American or foreign. The fashion au horities predict a big button season. Some of the imported buttons are as big as dollars and are in every conceivable design.

One of the neat millinery fancies of the winter is the worsted covered bonnet. White worsted is preferred, and usually

small capote shapes are chosen. The champion lady tricyclist of the country is Mrs. Johnson, of Orange, N. J. She has a record of over 1000 miles

to her credit for the last season, An Indiana woman who had a beautiful head of hair sold it, and with the pro-ceeds at once invested in a complete set

of "switches" and "front pieces. A quite new bracelet is one the chains of which are old silver, holding in place gilt crosses, each cluster being separated by a ball of bright silver. Another ball

is suspended as a charm.

The tournure continues to exist, but its proportions are greatly modified, Draperies are now made slightly wider at the back, but are still massed into as small compass as possible.

Mrs. Morton, w fe of the Vice-President-elect, says she has done nothing but keep house and raise a family since she has been married, and that her life furfils her idea of complete happiness.

Colored women in New York city have organized the Woman's Charity and Industrial Club for the help of their aisters, and have a four-story house as a "home for friendless colored girts."

The Prince of Wales was so delighted with the Hungarian national dance, the Csardas, that he has resolved to transplant it to British soil, and it will be in-troduced at fashionable balls the coming aboard to give the dance, and the subsequent action of the Germans shows
what bilter rovenge they took. Her
name during the time of a war in Samao
was known by everybody. During
battles that were fought she climbed
trees, and with wonderful military sagacity assisted her father to direct the
rights. The is now married, but pines
to see her dear old father back from a
cruel exite."

The Alaska suble is very durable, and will continue in fashion. The best quality of chinchilla will be much used for trimming, but the greatest demand is for black furs—the monkey. Persian and lynx.

A New York wedding custom of the season is that of inviting men to act as ushers. The grooms prefer to ask the services of old friends who have pre-

An interesting question to English fathers is this: If thirty-nine articles of doll's clothing, a truck and the doll itself may be bought for an English shilling, why is it necessary to pay so many shillings for the outfit of a baby us bigger than a doll?

FARM AND GARDEN.

Packing Hav in a Barn Mow. It is always a convenient way to pack hay in a mow in sections: that is, to put hay in a part of the mow say ten feet wide right across, and make the side of the heap square. When the heap has been carried up as high as may be de sired more hay can be put in alongside of this, so that when the hay is to be taken out the whole top need not be uncovered at once. It is often the case that grain or other product is put on the hay for want of room, and then it is cuit to get the hay from under it, but by putting it in sections in this way this d flicuity is avoided. I arge stacks should be put up in the same way. -- New York Times.

Remedy for Spasmodic Colle-"Spasmodic colic" or eramps of the bowls in norses may be caused by indigestion, drinking cold water when warm after driving, or a sudden chill from being exposed to cold, rain, or wind, Some horses are very sensitive to sudden changes of food and temperature, and require more care than oth rs to keep them in good health. The usual remed es for colic are laxative medicines; for a horse about four drachms of cape aloes, ad ing an anodyne, two drachms of bell-donna or one drachm of opium, to relieve the pain. Some prefer to give the anodyne fir t to check the pain, following in the course of a half hour with the laxative me seines. Give your colt soft food occasionally during the winter, carrots raw potatoes sprinkled with salt, al-o scalded outs once or twice a week. Be careful not to give whole corn at any time, as this grain is not readily digested although often fed to horses without

Renewing Old Meadows.

Spring always finds the farmer with plenty to do, no matter how much he gets done in the fall, so it is a good plan to do all that can be done in the fall in order that all the time of spring may be used in crowding the work of getting in the crops and cultivating them early Those who keep the same piece of land in meadow year after year, have probably not ced that it becomes thickly matted and forms a compact sod, so that there is a meager or inferior growth of grass. Our own plan is to p ow up meadows before they get in this condition, but a writer in the Wisconsin Agricul wrist who evidently has old meadows which need renewing, advocates the following plan

He says because a meadow falls off in productiveness, is not a sign that it is wern out or exhausted as some farmers Mrs. Parsons, the Louise Michel of are wont to believe. Such meadows can be greatly bene ted and a ade to yield abundantly. It has been our practice, whenever it was found necessary, to subject them to mechanical treatment and the results have invariably been highly satisfactory. The meager growth of the grass is due to the closeness of the plants, and, therefore, all that is necessary is to "thin," or weed out the su per uous growth, which is effectively and readily accomplished by passing over them with a sharp toothed harrow. A disc harrow will answer, but "teeth" are preferable. By this operation the sod is incerated, the rendundant growth killed, and the remaining plants, in consequece, make a luxuriant growth, and a large crop is the reward. This work should be done either in the fall or in the spring, and, a the s d is, through the harrowing, rendered rough or uneven, it is well to pass over it with a heavy roller, so that the crop may be cut hear the ground when haying time

comes. A judicious application of well-rotten barn-yard man re at the same time, would greatly increase its productive-

With this last statement we most heartily agree. In lact it would be no wonder if it was not the well-rotted the roots because of the stirred-up con dition of the meadow, that produces the more abundant growth and the better quality of grass, as much as the "thin-ning process. Weil-rotted manure, any fine manure, will help any meadow. you have any time to get it out and have it, do not let any manure stay in the "heap" or barn yard through the winter; get it out now. I sually the meadow can be got upon with a team and wagon in the fall with less damage than in the spring when the ground is soft.

Feeding Heavy Draught Horses Too little care is taken by farmers generally with the feed of their horses. In all the large stables of our country as well as those of Europe, the care and feeding of horses is systematized. The horses on the street car lines have their carse feed cut and their grain ground. This is true, also, of horses used for heavy teaming. If it pays the owners of these horses to hire men to prepare food for them, why will it not pay the farmer to prepare food for his horses?

Some times the rations prepared for horses doing heavy work all the while can be used for farm horses when at heavy work. If they cannot be used they may suggest good rations that may. With this object in view, we give the ration fed to heavy draught horses in

large teaming corporations of England. The daily allowance of hay is 12 pounds: this is cut up with 2 or 3 pounds of clean out straw. If the horses are at very heavy work and pst in long hours the fodder ration is increased to 18 or 20 pounds, three-fourths of which is good

The fitting proportion of the albumi-noid materials requisite for the forma-tion of red blood and vigorous muscle in hard worked, heavy horses ranges from one to five, or six of the carbona-ceous or other food constituents. This ratio is secured by the liberal use of beans and peas, which contain weight for weight, nearly three times the amount of fiesh-formers as oats, and nearly four times that of corn. The mixture of grain given daily to each horse consists of 5.31 pounds beans, 1.65 pounds peas, 7.25 pounds corn, 4.0 oats. The grain is used cracked, but not too much crushed or bruised. No beaus should be used unless clean, sound, and weighing 10 pounds to 64 pounds per bushel. Cats are carefully pounds per bushel. Oats are carefully selected of at least 40 pounds per bushel, natural weight, and clean, sweet, dry, and hard. Every Saturday night a and hard. Every Saturday night a mash, consisting of Si pounds bran and I pound linseed, is served to each horse, and on Sunday little more than onehalf the working day allowance of corn is given. Many experienced horse owners would object to this dictary on acseason is that of inviting men to act as ushers. The grooms prefer to ask the services of old friends who have preceded them to the altar rather than to fall back upon boyish acquaintances.

An interesting question to English fathers is this: If thirty-nine articles of favoring imperfect mastication and in-salivation, with consequent indigestion; while, moreover, it interferes with con-dition and endurance.—National Harse

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 Holema Vice Presidents-Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. W. J. Roberts. Recording Sec'y-Mrs. L. A. Howe,

Wos unto him that giveth his neighbordrink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.—Hab. II, 15, The wicked worketh a deceitful work: but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a true reward.—Rev. 11, 18.

The Death of Clear Thought.

Cor. Sec. and Treas.-Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

"Some of the old poets thought the drink ing cup was a cup of poetry and eloquence but that delusion has dedunder the accumuing cup was a cup of postry and sloquenes, but that delusion has ded under the accumisating witnesses if a l times. Each glass of spirituous drink is the death of clear and beautiful thought. The tongue thickens, the words lose their sharp outline, the eye its flash under even the best of wince. When God made man He declared a partnership between temperance and inspiration and made a cup of water the emblem of all clear thought. It is a singular moident that while Anacreen and Horace drank wine heavily they made Helicon send forth only streams of pure water for their nine muses to drunk. There were many of these fountains: Helicon, Findus, Paranssus, which could lend inspiration to the gool or the

from the series of these foundaries the icon, Findia, Farnassus, which could lend inspiration to the god or the mortal who should taste their crystal drops. These fabled springs were located by men who knew that the wine cup was an eclipse of the intellect, a stup r net to be endured by a god. What a wonderful logic was that which planned Pierian Springs for all highborn beings and which gaye Anacroon a flagon of wine! What a wisdom still is that by which our scholars send the nine muses to a spring of pure water for securing a new afflatus, and then seek their own inspiration in a barrel of whicky. What is so good for the muses ought to be good for man. All inboxicating drinks take away that soil which relates man to the Creator. Wine is the paralysis of thought."—Prof. David Sufang.

Death Due to the Use of Liquor. The following testimony from W. Wynn Wescott, M. D. Deputy Coroner for Central Middlesex, lately appeared in the London

Lancet:
"Trompted by my friend, Dr. Norman Kerr, I have made an analysis of 1200 consecutive inquests held by me in London, and I cannot retrain from making the results public. I am not, and never have been, a total abstainer, or an advocate of that cause, so there need be no fear that the figures are exaggerated. Of 1200 cases of death, including death from volumes, surface deaths, recording death from volumes. exaggerated. Of 1300 cases of death, including death from violence, sudden deaths, persons found dead and death with regard to which no medical certificate is forthcoming, 450 were infants, children and persons telow the age of sixteen years. These may be presumably removed from the deaths from alcoholic excess. Of the romaining 750 deaths, no less than 143 re recorded as being the result of chronic alcoholic disease, acute alcoholism, delirium tremens, suicides caused by drink or of accidents arising because of incapacity when intoxicated: that is, one death in every 5.24. Of these 143 cases, 21 were suicidal, 3 accidental, and 90 the result, more or less stadd a, of syncope, are poplexy, etc., due to sudden, of syncope, acceptexy, etc., due to disease of the heart, liver and kidneys, stated in sworn evidence as due to alcoholic excess. Of the 143 cases. 9 died suffocated during the stupor of alcohol, 3 died of syncope due to degenerative cardiac muscular tissue, and three were run over by vehicles in the streets. Only 9 of the cases, were of recross under Only 9 of the cases were of persons under thirty years of age, but 21 cases were of persons over sixty years of age.

The Victims of the Saloon

Speaking of the Similay saloon, Andrew Paxton, agent of the Citizens' Lengue, Chicago, said a few days ago:
"It is the wife and mother who has to suffer from the Sunday saloon. It is the undeserving and he pless who are made its victims." I remember one case of that kind, It was ov in the Desplaines street police court. A good looking young man was in the dock charged with drunkennes and disorderly conduct. His wife appeared against him, a young woman with a baby in her arms. 'A better husband and a kinder father and a more interest and a more interest and a more interest. dustrious and capable workman never lived than my husband when the liquor is out of him. All through the week we live happily, and he is sober tecause he is busy. But when Sunday comes he has time and money, and when he gets drunk he abuses me and the children till he is that stupid he falls askeep. I dread to have Sunday come. He nume is dread to have Sunday come.' Her name is lary Rogers. Think of it! In a land called Mary Rogers. Think of it! In a land called Christian the laws for the protection of the people are ignored, and the Christian Sabbath that most pe ple look to are day of rest and comfort, a day of re ording, is made a dreadful thing and a terror to the helpless. And there are ten thousand such winner as

Mary Rogers in Chicago.

The Danger of Cider.

It is a great temptation for tarmers' beys to have coler to which they can have continual access in the ceilar. Many a drunkard began his slavery to strong drink by going to the cider barrel in the ceilar of the old farm-house. A cider-drunkard is said to be the croscost kind of a drunkard. Fernaps you farmers can taxe a glass of cider now and then, and stop there; but you may have men in your employ, or boys growing up, who will take more than they ought to. The strong must put no barriers in the way of the weak. If you put cider in your ceilars keep it for vinegar, and you will always have a pure article on band to put up your pickles with, and use for your pork and beans. The Danger of Cider.

The Country's Liquor Supply.

Apart from the 10,000,000 gallons of whisky this country consumed nearly 25,000,00 barrels of beer during the past year. This is two barrels for every adult male, which, added to the five gallons of whisky, makes a tolerably fair supply and quite an abundant one with the wineign, rum and brandy mails at home or imported from abroad added. It is safe to remark however, that there is more intoxication in five gallons of whisky than in two barrels of beer, and that the whisky has not yet been displaced as the national heverage.—Brooklyn Cilisen. The Country's Liquor Supply.

Temperance News and Notes. The W. C. T. U., of Tennessee, is actively ngaged in work for the colored population. More than 30,000 children of school age in the city of Chicago are said to be addicted to the use of strong drink.

A children's organization, composed of about ten thousand members, is connected with the Norwegian Total Abstinence So-

Thomas Jefferson said: "To the use of arient spirits is to be attributed much evil legislation. If I were again placed in a position to do so, my first question to a candidate for affice would be: "Do you drink ardent

"When you feel a course is wrong,
And conscience tells you so;
Though a friend should bid you err,
Be firm, and answer No!
Thus, in every step of life,
A good example show,
Nor fear to speak that little word—
No! No! No!

There are thirty rum shops to every school throughout Western Siber a and thirty-five rum-shops to every school throughout Eastern Siberia, and in a country where there exists such a disproportion between the facilities for education and the facilities for intoxication, one cannot reasonably expect to find clean, orderly or prosperous villages, says George Kennan in Ceatury.

anys George Kennan in Ceatury.

At a recent meeting of the Scottish Temperance League, Mrs. Mair, who has been engaged in mission work in Africa, told how she remonstrated with a chief for accepting a present of rum and giving it his people. The chief replied by asking her a question to which she had no answer. He said: "Don't the rum come from the same country that God's Word from that country, why cannot we drink God's rum to make us feel good?"

A striking commentary on why the salesy

we drink God's rum to make us feel good?"

A striking commentary on why the salconden't go is furnished by an incident which occurred at Blackburn, England. A house was built for a beer shop at an exponse of a thousand pounds. A wealthy man living near the intended public house objected to a licenes being granted. The magistrates reliesed the incense as long as this man lived there, but when he left, although a petition signed by aworal hundred persons was presented, the working people objecting to the demoralizing influence for their children, yet the license was immediately granted.

Eighty-five per cent, of the whole number

Eighty-five per cent, of the whole number of courches is the State of New York, now use unformented wine, an advance of fifteen per cent, over last year.

The House-Fly.

This domestic pest, the certain accompaniment of all unclean housekeeping, an imported insect, having brought into this country from Europe at some indefinite time in the past. is common during the warmer parts of the year and hibernates as adult, or per feet fly, during the winter. In warmer regions it may be active throughout the

Packard states that it breeds in August about stables, the eggs being placed in horse dung. Other writers state that it breeds freely in other kinds of filth about houses and out-buildings, and by devouring it prevents to a great that contamination of the air that pro duces epidemies of diseases.

The eggs hatch in about twenty-four hours after they are laid: the larva sheds its skin twice, and in about a week it pupates. It lies dormant in the pup tate for six or seven days more, when

the perfect fly appears.
One of its parasites in this country is a small red mite, which fastens itself or its body, generally near the wings. In Europe it is infested by a small Chalcid It is also attacked by a fungous disease which causes it to swell and become mouldy. Flies that have died from the effects of this disease, are often found sticking to walls and window panes, surrounded by a white cottony mass, as described in a previous article. However, the best means of being free from annoyance are to keep the and surroundings as clean as possible, leave no scraps of food or other tempt ing morsels about to attract them, and remove all filth to a distance .- Prairie

Preservation of N is n's "Victory. The Englishman takes but little interest in anniversaries of British victories, and even the celebration of the Battle of Waterloo fell into desuctude after the death of the Duke of Wellington, hero of the fight. But the Britisher clings fondly to the tangible mementoes of great contests, foremost among which is the grand old ship, the Victory, which has again returned to its moorings in Portsmouth harbor, having been thoroughly repaired at a cost of \$40,000, The ancient craft is one of the main attractions to vis.tors, representing as she does a style of craft that, although now obsolete, was once England's pride and safeguard. There is a ring of thorough patriotism that might be emulated in this country in the public opinion as voiced by the London Chronic s in the following brief extract: The ship that carried Nelson into action at Trafalgar, and in whose cockpit the dying hero heard the concluding thunders and shoutings of the great sea fight, will not be a mere useless appendage to the permanent fleet at anchor at Portsmouth. Saintes will be fired from her decks, and in a cabin adoining the one occupied by our immor tal sea chief courts-martial will be held We are glad to think that the Victory is likely to last another century, conveying a silent but effective lesson to our ; of martial suggestiveness, and of duty bravely and splendidly done. - San Fran-

Capturing Elk Alive.

The Smith brothers, of Bear River, passed through town recently with a two-and-a-hait-year-old elk of 400 pounds weight, and a yearling of 1 5 pounds. They had been captured when small, and were therefore quite tame and domesticated. The party was en route to Glenwood, where the animals would be delivered to Dave Prior at \$75 per head. Cuite a crowd assembled about the wagon as it stopped in front of the postolice, where for the fir t time several persons viewed this species of Hocky Mountain wild beast. The Smith boys have gained considerable notoriety for capturing deer and cik, as not long since they delivered to a geotleman at Sedalia nine head of clk and fourteen deer, Their field of operations is on Snake River and in Egeria Park .- Newcastle (Cot.) Nonpareil.

Would You Believe The Proprietor of Kemp's Balsam give Thousands of liottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Balsam was not a perfect cure for Coughs and all Threat and Lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose, Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your home or roam for immediate or future use. Trial bottle Free at all druggists', Large Size 50c and \$1.

THE steamship Great Eastern was sold for \$250,000.

"If a woman is pretty,
To me 'lis no matter,
Be she blonde or brunette,
So she lets me look at her."
An unhealty woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull instreless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted, can be permanently cured by using Dr. Perce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of bead and heart, makes women angels of loveliness. "Favorite Prescription" is the only med cine for women, sold by druggies, under a positive quarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bettle wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

A company has been organized in London

A company has been organized in London or laying a Traus-Pacific cable from Vancou-vers, British Columbia, to Australia.

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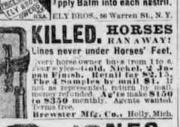
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