Preparation, Importation, and Manufacture of Rubber.

The tree which produces rubber is known to the scientist as "Siphonia clastica," and is found in Brazil, the north and west coasts of South America, Central America, Mexico, east west coasts of Africa, and India. There are many shrubs, vines, and even trees which produce rubber, but not in merchantable quantities. Even our common milkweed would produce a very fair

The standard and most reliable rubber in quality, as well as the highest pricedthe celebrated Para bisquit-is procured from Brazil, while from the west coast of Africa comes the lowest grade. In fact, this latter for several years has been de teriorating in quality, due in fact to care lessness or fraud on the part of gatherers, though in theory the importers be lieve that this is a sure result of the advance of the missionary.

The so-called rubber plant found in many houses, and admired for its beautiful foliage, is not the tree which produces the rubber of commerce, for this tree, as found in Brazil, grows to the height of of about sixty feet, without branches except at the top, where it is crowned with rich foliage. The leaves are of a darkgreen color, thick and glossy, resembling the magnolia, and the bark is smooth and regular. On the Lower Amazon, amone the islands, rubber is collected and brought to market every month in the year; but rubber from the upper river, gathered during the dry season, only reaches market during the wet season, for the double reason of the necessity for high water to enable the river steamers to reach the higher branches of the river and the enormous distances to be sailed over by these steamers, whose trips into Peru, and to the head water and back, cover a marry his mother-in-law. distance greater than from here to Liverpool and back and consume a much longer time. Between Para—which is the great shippping port for rubber—and the Andes Mountains there are 30,000 to 40,000 miles of navigable water of the Amazon and its tributaries.

At the beginning of a season-say the latter part of May or the early part of June-the emigration of laborers to work on rubber estates is very large, the steamers from the south (mostly from the Province of Ceara) going up the Amazon loaded with rubber gatherers, most of whom return again in the autumn, when the rainy season begins. Those who re main live a most indolent life in lightly built bamboo huts perched on piling to elevate them above the rising waters. These laborers have all been previously engaged by some proprietor of a rubber estate or seringoes, as they are there called.

and the work carried on very systematically, being divided into three gangs. One gang clears paths from tree to tree constantly chopping and cutting at the wild and luxuriant vegetable growth off his neck. which would otherwise render travel impossible. A second gang follows, and with narrow hatchets cuts long V-shaped gashes in the bark of the tree. point of the V a small clay cup or saucer s placed, into which the white milky sap slowly trickles. In about four hours the milk ceases to flow and each cup has yielded about a gill. A third gang follows, gathering the contents of the cups into a large calabash, which in turn is emptied into one of these large turtle shells so much used in housekeeping in these regions. The turtle shell filled, it is returned to camp as quickly as possible, row neck. This makes a crude sort of Lucinda pull it. that rises from the fire in dense clouds.

The "maker," sitting by this chimney, from a small calabash pours a little of the shovel, always careful by proper management to distribute it evenly over the surface. Thrusting the shovel into the thick smoke of the chimney, he turns it to and fro with great rapidity, when the milk is seen to consolidate and take a grayishyellow tinge. Thus he puts on layer upon layer, until at last the caoutchouc, the South Americans term it, on both sides of the paddle has reached a depth of from one to two feet. Cutting it on one side he takes it off the shovel and suspends it in the sun to dry. The caoutehoue, from its first color of a clear silver gray, turns shortly into a yellow, and finally becomes the well-known dark brown of the rubber, such as it is when exported.

The rubber is now in the form of the strength or energy of the maker. Some weigh no more than half a pound, while I have seen them weighing 650, though about 150 to 200 pounds is the usual weight. The bisquit, when finished and cut from the paddle, contains fifty-six per cent, water, which must be wholly evapogoods. This loss is divided between the different parties who handle it. The greatest loss is between the camp and Para, where every bisquit is cut for grading of quality. This important feature is presided over by black major domos. These men become very expert judges of quality, their judgment seldom being at fault. It is final between buyer and seller, and is accepted as well by the manufacturers in the consuming markets. They are of considerable local importance. The etc., are more carelessly rolled together into scrappy balls.

In Ecuador the sap is fleated on water and congulated by sprinkling with sches, sometimes in goodly quantities, as it increases weight. In Nicaragua the sap is drawn in thin dishes and coagulated by mixing with the bruised leaves of a plant growing in the vicinity. In India and Africa rubber is obtained by allowing the sap from the gash to flow down the side of the tree into a kind of basin scooped smearing the sap on their naked bodies, branch which seems to belong to be

The rubber, as it arrives in this countey, contains a large percentage of impurities, and the first of the general process is to eradicate these impurities. This is done by passing the gum a number of Interesting Facts About the Growth, This machine consists of two corrugated or grooved rolls, over which a continuous stream of water is running. These rolls tear or pull the piece from its original form to that of a long, narrow sheet, full of irregular incisions. This permits the water to thoroughly wash and cleanse it from all impurities. After it is thoroughly dried the gum is next taken to the mixing or grinding machine. Here it is mashed into fine pulp having the consist ency of stiff dough. Next the calender either runs the compound into sheets, to be cut into various articles, or spreads it on a piece of cloth, or, perhaps, by means of friction between the surface of the olls, thoroughly forces or rubs the comsound into the fibre of the cloth. After being made into the required

ape the various articles are taken to the vulcanizer" and there cured or baked and their forms made permanent. This latter process is a very important one. Rubber in its crude state becomes soft when subjected to heat and very hard when subjected to severe cold, but by the vulcanizing processs it is rendered uni formly elastic when exposed to the mos intense cold or to any degree of cold. From three to ten per cent. of sulphur, according to the degree of elasticity de sired, is incorporated with the rubber; is is then for several hours subjected to heat from 250 degrees to 300 degrees of temperature, and rubber can thus be made as ard as iron, with a beautiful polish almost equal to glass, or it can be made as dastic as the native rubber .- New York

#### SELECT SIFTINGS..

Tea-smoking has become a craze, The number of churches burned last car was 182.

In Georgia it is unlawful for a man to

During the flood they caught carp in the streets of Washington. Up to the time of Pliny lemons were considered a deadly poison.

A military pigeon station has been established in Switzerland. Anonymous donations seem to be com-

ing into fashion again in England. Garlie, salt, bread and steak are first at in the cradle of a new-born child in

Smoking during service is said to be customary in some of the rural churches

The smallest baby in the West was born ecently at Woodsdale, Kan. Its weight was one pound.

A good woman in Brooklyn committed uicide when she heard that her husband had been arrested for stealing.

A Frenchman in Paris advertises that Some of the seringoes are very exten-sive, in which many men are employed novel and original way of committing

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, paid a Paris doctor \$5000 for three minutes' work in cutting a wart

An inn at Grantham is said to be subject to a rent charge of \$10 a year, originally left by a Mr. Solomon, for an annual sermon against drunkenness.

A company is being formed to recover the \$300,000 worth of specie that was on board the French warship L'Orient when Nelson sank her at the battle of the Nile, ninety years ago.

There is said to be a stream near Tue son, Arizona, which petrifies very soft substance put into it. A biscuit dropped into the crystal water is alleged to have turned to stone within a few minutes.

as the milk soon begins to congeal. It as the milk soon begins to congeal. It is now given to the "makers," each of town. Ind., the other day. Joshua should be ripe when cut. Oats may be shown sits by a fire made of dry palm. Mullen ran away with Lucinda True. Cut a little green, but if afterward left in the rain, they had better be riper. All muts, over which has been placed an Joshua had a wagon but no horse. He earthen jar without bottom and with nar- took a seat in the wagon and made grain should be threshed as soon as pos-

chimney, which gathers the white smoke | A fisherman at Winthrop, Me., says he caught a pickerel in Lake Maranocook and found in its stomach a roll of undigested bank bills, amounting to \$300. He milk on a sort of light wooden paddle or thinks that the money was lost by a sporting man whose boat was upset on the lake more than a year ago.

A Chicago supply company has hit upon novelides to attract attention to its delivery wagons. It is simply the misspelling of the word economy. On one side it is painted "ecomey," on the other is painted "ecomey," on the other "econemey." People look at it, laugh and imagine the business manager of the company is a first-class fool, but he isn't, all the same.

# The Dog and the Apes.

Rather an interesting occurrence is told by a correspondent in the Field (England) of his experiences with the apes on the Rock of Gibraltar: "A few days ago I was climbing on a hill here, the sides of which are precipitous in places, with "fine Para bisquit" as imported. These bisquits vary in size, I suppose, with the saw a troop of ares at a distance of about saw a troop of apes at a distance of about fifty or sixty yards from us. My two fox terriers set off in full chase. The older of the two dogs (a fourteen pound dog, two years old) seized and killed three young spes, about the size of cats, in about ten seconds, taking them across the loins and killing them instantly, rated before it is ready to be put into While at the third, or immediately afterward (I was not quite close enough to see, owing to bushes), one of the apes, about four feet six inches high, seized the dog and threw her over the cliff precipies The ape picked her up in both hands and deliberately threw her over, without previously biting or damaging her in any way. This was seen by several men at work. With much difficulty I managed to keep the other dog in. We afterward found the body of the dog, quite dead, sweepings of the camp, the dripping of and 150 feet. The spes above were chattering, and apparently much excited.' may be interesting to note that the Rock is the only place in Europe where these spes run wild. So much are they thought of that a special law was passed for their protection. This particular ape showed commonnable reason in using his strength instead of his teeth, in which case he might have fared badly.

# Vegetable Twins.

A pair of vegetable Siamese twins have out in the soil. It is then gathered with been discovered in a forest some three the loose bark and dirt into bundles for miles from Weathersfield, Windsor Counshipment. In sections of Africa the native base a method of gathering by about four feet apart are united by a cross coming into camp veritable living rubber and on being whittled in the middle This, and even more uncleanly trickled down saydrawn from either side softly as stinctive and oderiferous stench strip of bark along a line running from Sam's enemorsasing to a stranger if on- both trees toward the center of the connecting link.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

STONE PRUITS. It is the seed that exhausts in fruit production. This is especially true of large seeds inclosed in stones. The proportion of seed to the fruit is proportionately greater in the cherry, plum and peach than in the apple or pear. In the development of seeds, potash is very essential. Trees that over-bear have the growth of their fruit checked at just the point where seed development ought to egin. In the grapevine the exhaustion from over-bearing causes the vine to mildew and refuse to ripen either fruit or wood. Thinning the bunches early and applying a liberal dose of potash salts are the best preventives of this diseased condition of the vine .- Boston Cultivator.

THE POTATO CROP. One of the most valuable of farm crops

s potatoes. It may easily realize \$50 p acre for feeding stock alone at the rate of twenty-five cents per bushel, at which price it can be most profitably used. A belated crop can never make up for lost time. A forward crop escapes the later dangers. So that now this crop should be pushed ahead by frequent cultivation and whatever fertilizing can be afforded. The ground should be thoroughly loosened between the rows at once, and no other implement is better for this work than the common "bull-tongue" plow, which, when run in the middle of the rows, mellows and opens the soil for the spread of This cannot be done later. the roots. After this the use of a light harrow in the rows, with a dressing of gypsum, will help the crop very much .- New York

GATHERING AND DRYING HERBS.

Herbs that are to be preserved should be collected as soon as they begin to flower and on a dry day after the dew and moisture deposited on them have evaporated. It is better to dry them in the shade in a situation where they are in a current of dry air rather than in a heated room or by direct exposure to the rays of the sun. In the latter case they will lose much of their green color, which will affect them unfavorably if intended for sale, and while they should be dried quickly to preserve their aromatic qualities it should be done in such a way as to retain their color as well. The same rule will apply to roots, which should be thor; oughly washed before drying. As soon as properly dried both plants and roots should be packed away in boxes or otherwise so as to exclude them from the air and preserve their valuable properties whether aromatic or medicinal. For home use the cheap paper bags now so common answer the purpose well. These should be marked with the name of the variety and hung up or laid away in a dry place until wanted. Quite a number of plants that might be named are found growing in fields and along roadsides, of which some should be gathered and preserved for their medicinal qualities against a time of need. This is something that should not be neglected, otherwise they will quite often be wanted at a season when they cannot be gathered, and besides this they are better for use when dried than when green. The leaves of the well-known savory herbs can be usually sold to butchers and grocers so as to pay quite well for raising and curing them.—New York World,

HARVESTING AND THRESHING GRAIN.

Nine twine bound bundles are enough to put in a shock. Set up four, then break joints with four more and cap with one bundle. A shock thus set up will dry out evenly and will not mold. will stand as well as a large shock, and have but a small quantity of grain exposed to bleach. Cut no grain when it the rain, they had better be riper. sible after it is dry. The flint varieties of wheat may be threshed while damper than the soft varieties. Barley and oats will not hold in bulk as readily as wheat, but no grain should be threshed wet.

Every farmer wants his threshing donas early as possible; he wants a quick job and his grain saved. If he would no complish this he must be ready when the machine is. The requirements are, the best of fuel, plenty of hands, plenty of sacks, plenty of tools, and arrangement must be such as to have the work go or steadily and without interruption, with no rushing but with a will. When meah are ready the men must go at once, for i is important to keep on the right side of the cook. Arrange so that as many may eat together as possible, and let those ear first who are wanted first. Two persom at least should stay with the machineone of the owners and some one inter ested in the job of threshing. It is always safest.

The handling of grain is the next con sideration. It is best to put only one bushel in a sack. It is more easily handled, can be loaded and unleaded more rap-idly; is less liable to be wasted; is much easier on the sacks and saves tying and

Straw may be stacked with a view of forming a shelter for stock. Sheds are formed by placing posts twelve feet high at proper intervals for strength. On these lace a strong ridge pole. The shed should be the full length of the stack; preferably in the center, though it may e put on either side or end. Let good id poles or timbers extend from the ridge pole to the ground, four feet apart and leaning at an angle of forty-five grees. Commence at the top, and nail on 1sth half way down, leaving the bottom open. Then build the stack upon the frame thus made. Such a shed is self-supporting and stock cannot waste the straw. If there is more straw than can be stacked on the shed frame, do not allow it to be thrown to one side and remain in a loose pile. Leave no loose straw around the stack. Clean all up and haul to the bara for bedding.

To owners of machines I would say: Keep the machines in good order, overhauling every day. Oil is cheaper than machinery. Castor oil and beeswax are the best materials to put on belts. Keep the cylinder on the exact divide and i will thresh clean out of the head, and avoid cutting. Allow the cylinder little end play. Always set at right angles with the direction of the wind. gives a clean side to measure on, keeps straw and chaff out of the threshed grain nd helps the straw hands. Keep the boilers clean. Never ran a machine when it is empty. Never belt bind the ma-chinery. Run it level as nearly as possible. Keep the belts from the dew and wet, and always use the best grades of lubricating oil .- American Agriculturist. | thing over \$13,000,000.

STICSET, PROS. MARRIES.

Is it beneficial to mares suckling colts to give them flax seed in any shape, or oil meal, and are they safe to give mares before foaling? Flax seed is safe and beneficial to any class of animals, in any condition, when fed to them in proper quantities, and properly prepared. If the raw flax seed is used, it should be boiled to a jelly in six or eight times its quantity of water. Then a pint daily of this flax seed jelly can be fed profitably to mares before and after foaling, and to colts as soon as they will cat. In all cases the jelly must be fed mixed with a full feed of oats, bran, cut clover or shorts, Corn is not the best for mares or colts. The oil meal, either of the old or new patent, can also be profitably used, but in all cases moderately, with liberal quantities of other food. But with oil meal it is not necessary to boil it. One pound of oil meal is a full feed, with other food, per day, for a mature animal.-Lowa State Register.

REMEDY FOR CARRAGE WORMS. The green cabbage worm is a trouble ome pest almost everywhere that cabbages are grown. It is the caterpillar of a small, white butterfly with black spots on its wings. These may be seen flying over the cabbage field, in great numbers all through the summer, depositing their eggs on every plant. To keep the worms at all in check requires the almost continuous application of some strong in-secticide. The trouble may be greatly lessened by poisoning as many of the butterflies as possible. To do this, attach artificial flowers securely to the top of sticks eighteen to twenty inches long, and cover the flowers with arsenic mixed with sugar, or with a sweet paste of any sort. Put these sticks into the ground a frequent intervals throughout the field: the butterflies will be attracted to the flowers, and will get enough of the soison to give them an effectual quietus. Besides the saving of labor, this is a much better method than to risk the too

begun to head .- American Agriculturist. FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Plant plenty of peas. Clean your oats before sowing, Get your onions in as early as possible. To have tender lettuce don't sow thick. Use hemp twine this season if you can

frequent application of strong insecticides

to the plants. Arsenical poisons should

never be applied after the plants have

'Red raspherry honey is pronounced delicious.

A loose, slack-looking apiary is unpardonable. Keep fowls constantly supplied with

pure, tresh water. Our best and most successful men have

een reared on the farm. It is a time for farmers and dairymen o pick up breeding stock.

Insist on a careful straining of the milk mmediately after it is drawn.

Good tools are essential to farming, a saving in time and cost of labor.

The boy on the farm is used to more consideration than he generally gets. When setting the hen sprinkle flour of

sulphur in the nests to keep down the The working of the land just now is the all important matter for a profitable

A top dressing of ashes may with advantage be applied to corn just after coming up. Keep the harrow running lengthwise of

the corn rows until the corn is too high to admit of it. To be too flery is a fault in a horse drawing heavy loads on an uneven road.

For this work a strong and slow horse is Many people think that a cool, damp ace is the best in which to keep hone But the Michigan Former says it should

always be kept in a warm, dry place. A good article of butter or cheese really costs no more than an inferior one. The production is no more; the difference is that in the one case it is done

right and the other wrong. The draft horse derives his power from several sources—the development of those parts which constitute bulks, the energy of its muscular action, and the firmness and hardness of its organs.

Tests made by Professor Goff, of New York, appear to warrant the conclusion that potassium sulphide and hypo-sulphite of soda, applied in a spray, are both of value in preventing mildew on the gooseberry.

A horse for drawing loads, to be well formed, ought to be high in front, having high and projective withers, large chest, front legs strong and well spread apart, back and loins straight, hindquarters a little depressed, muscular, short in the flank, large sinews.

# A Shower of Wild Fowl.

On the evening of Sunday, April 28th, the citizens of San Tomas, in the Mexican State of Jalisco, were treated to a free mess of water-fowl. During a violent storm a large stock of Oregon geese probably returning from their winter roost in the tropics-came down head-long on the market-place of the little hamlet, where they flopped about in a helpless way and were collared by dozens before they could recover from the effects of their fall. The winged wanderers seem to have been caught in the whirl of a gate, which the Rev. Sam Jones will probably quote as a "memorable judgnent for traveling on the Sabbath." Drake's Magazine.

A Cumulation of George Washingtons. Said an old retired merchant of this city recently: "Nearly half a century ago George Washington Oliver, of Memphis, shipped to George Washington West, of this city, a lot of cotton by the steamer George Washington. The cotton was sold through a broker (George Washngton Sully) to George Washington Hymson, by whom it was shipped on a vessel (the George Washington) either to

# Grandeur of Our Capitol.

Orleans Times-Democrat.

New York or some foreign port."-New

The Capitol building at Washington, District of Columbia, is the largest building in the United States; Its length is 715 feet 4 inches, width 324 feet. It covers three and a balf acres of ground. The distance from the ground to the top of the dome is 307; feet; diameter of the dome, 1354 feet; ranking fifth as to size with the great domes of the world. The cost of the entire building has been someSCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL,

American yellow pine is a great favorite for wooden pavements in Berlin, The Westinghouse alternating electric

current is said to have killed twenty per-A scheme is on foot for the holding of

an international electrical exhibition next year in Edinburgh. Tea is a strong narcotic and contains

an alkaloid known as theine, which is the active principle of caffeine. Paper as tough as wood is said to be made by mixing chloride of zine with the

pulp in course of manufacture. Locomotives to be run by soda are to be introduced in Minneapolis where steam engines are forbidden for street use.

The latest railway signal indicates automatically the time that has elapsed. up to twenty minutes, since the last train

Quartz is said to be very useful as an

insulator in electrostatic apparatus, as the troublesome sulphuric acid can then be dispensed with. Maxing's gun fires 700 shots per minite. It was offered to the American

Government but was declined. Now the British Government has control of it. The English service journals state that satisfactory experiments have been made in the application of volatile hydra car-bons in place of water for producing

power. Petroleum, which has been used for ome time in connection with raising steam, is now rapidly coming into vogue for heating, melting and the working of

Every book drawn from a public library hould be disinfected when returned. If bank bills can carry and spread epi demics public books are surely unsafe un less disinfected.

An improved headlight for locomotives has been designed. It has an adjustment which makes it possible for the engineer to conveniently direct the light, as he may desire, to various points of the line.

The worst you can do to your face, next to rubbing on poison, is to have the barber shave you close. The English doctors have protested so vigorously that no English barber dares scrape the cutiele of a customer.

Zoologists will be interested in the exhibit of the principality of Monaco at the Paris Exhibition, as all the implements used by the Prince in his dredging experiments are to be shown, with numerous specimens of deep-sea fauna.

The chrotograph is a pencil manufactured in Germany for writing on the skin. It is made in various colors, and affords legible writing, which can be easily removed without the use of water, It is designed for the use of physicians, to make memorauda upon their patients.

The new powder which is now used in the German army for sifting into the shoes and stockings of the foot-soldiers consists of three parts of salicylic acid, ten of starch and eighty-seven of pulverized soapstone. The mixture keeps the feet dry, prevents chafing and rapidly heals sore spots.

The "regal red poppy" has recently been found to have the value power of binding with its roots the soil in which it grows in such a manner that it will prove most valuable in supporting embankments. Already several French engineers have undertaken the sowing of railway embankments with poppies.

Coal-tar, formerly a troublesome waste of the gas industry, affords us about six-teen distinct yellow colors, about twelve oranges, more than thirty reds, about sixteen blues, seven greens, nine violets and a number of browns and blacks, besides mixtures of compounds, producing an almost infinite number of shades and tones of color.

Farming Land Getting Scarce,

The Farm and Home says: The time when "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm" is nearing its end. Nearly every sere of desirable Government land open to settlement under the homestead act is now taken. This fact explains the extraordinary rush for Oklahoma, which, under the President's proclamation, was "opened up" April 22. The most which any settler could secure was a quartersection (160 acres), and as there are only 3,000,000 of acres in the proposed new territory, a little figuring will show that less than 13,000 quarter-sections were available. For this amount of land there was a grand scramble by at least 30,000 would-be settlers, boomers and speculators. The territory was open for settlement at noon, and within a few hours from that time the proposed city of Guthrie was laid out, a daily paper started, a postoffice opened, a bank set a-going and municipal election held. In other parts of the "promised land" similar scenes were enacted, the whole being a state of affairs peculiarly American and such as could not be paralleled in any other nation on the globe-a territory as large as Rhode Island and Delaware together settled in half a day. The new territory is a part of that formerly ceded to the Inlians, who again have to move on before the advancing tide of civilization.

This results from the craze, started nearly half a century ago, to empty the surplus population of Europe on the public lands of the United States—to give away these lands as soon as possible and leave American posterity to paddle their own canoe, and let most of them do without lands. Then there was a cruze among milroad companies and politicians to bring landlords and land kings from Europe and sell them tens of millions of acres of land. Then great cattle trusts absorbed millions of acres, and bonanza wheat farmers millions more. When their is no more land for sale, what next! Uncle Sam will soon be landless; not rich enough to give us all a farm.

# A Huge Cloud of Insects,

On a recent bright, warm day a huge cloud of insects swept down upon Sonoma, Cal. The main street and the byways, the gardens and the roofs of ouses were black with the moving mass, Horses reared and neighed, and little children wept with fear at the strange visitation. It was found that the swarm was composed of small and peculiarly tinted butterflies of a species in the valley of Sonoma. In a few moments they had cleared the town and, rising again to some distance in the air, disappeared as they had come, leaving no trace behind them. The local ento-mologists have tried their hand on the queer little bird, but thus far have rrived at no conclusion.

Jay Gould says that he made every cent of his money by hard work.

General Grant's Ring.

The following remarkable story of a gold ring shows that General Grant, before his death, had the fishing fever. The General was very fond of fishing at Greenwood Lake, and stories of his fishing exploits are still told at the Fuller House. Here is one of them: "One afternoon the General was fishing for pickerel on the lake when he hooked a The slimy creature knotted itself with the leader, and in removing it a beautiful horseshoe ring fell overboard. Banker J. Rhinelander Dillon visited the lake two weeks afterward and killed a large pickerel. The idea occurred to him that he would like to taste a fish just out of the water, so his guide cleaned it. and they were about to row to shore to cook it when the guide picked up the entrails, preparing to throw them overboard. To his surprise he discovered the very ring which General Grant had lost two weeks before."

To verify this story an Evening Sun re porter called on Mr. Dillion. This gentleman not only said the story was true but he also exhibited the ring in ques-

Said he: "I believe it was either in '74 or '75 that the affair occurred. rarely eat fish, but that particular pick-erel looked so tempting that I was seized with a strong desire to eat it. ordinary circumstances I should have given the fish away. I told the story of the find on my arrival at the Fuller House, and then learned that General Grant had lost the ring. I wrote to his son, Colonel Fred Grant, and explained how the ring came into my possession. He wrote back that if my story was true was entitled to the ring, and might keep it. I netually believe that Fred thought I was telling a fish story, or he would not have told me to keep the

Mr. Dillon now wears the ring on the little finger of his right hand .- New York

#### Head Statistics.

"That man who just went out had a head so large I hadn't a hat in the store that would fit him," said the hatter, as he put away a hat nearly as big as a coal-

"Who was he?"

"I don't know. He is connected with Police Department. I think. Did you ever notice," he went on, "what large heads these policemen have? Nearly every one of them wears a hat larger than the average. The Irish as a race have enormous heads. There are some Ger mans in town who have large heads, but their bodies are correspondingly mam moth

"What is the largest size of hat you

"A 74. There are 74 sizes made; that is what the man who just went out of here wanted, but I didn't have it. Postmaster Sackett wears a 7# hat. He has one of the largest heads in town; you might not think it, but he is a big man and well proportioned .- Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.

#### A Farm School for Street Arabs.

There is a queer little school on an sland down Boston harbor, known as the farm school, and it is truly a Bostonian institution. Over fifty years ago it was organized for "idle and morally exposed" boys, and Thompson's Island as bought. The school is not a reformatory, however, and now admits no boy objectionable from a moral standpoint Over 1600 boys have been educated there, and have gone from their watersurrounded alma mater to positions of honor and trust. Reading, spelling writing, arithmetic, geography, mar, history, drawing, instrumental and vocal music are taught. There are shops in which they become skilled in the use of tools and learn trades. A few days ago the friends and relatives of the boys went to the island on a special steamer to inspect the school and have a grand time. It was the first visit since last November New York Star.

Nose-Boring. Another case of nose-boring has recently come to light. This time the nasal appendage was the property of Charles Knapp, of Delanco, N. J., which was knocked off in a railroad accident about three years ago. A couple of skillful sur geons soon succeeded in replacing the severed member, but their substitute lacked a nostril, and breathing through it was an impossibility until after several applications of an electrical cauterizing needle, by which the obstacle was overcome. In all other respects the nose was as good as new .- Times Democrat.

Gull's Eggs. Gull's eggs are among the curiosities of the San Francisco market. They are twenty-five cents a dozen, and are brought chiefly from the Farallones in the fishing schooners. The handsome cags of the murr bird will also be introduced into the market within the next two or three weeks. The gull's eggs are said to taste a little fishy, as might be expected, but the "murr" eggs are as great a delicacy is the plover's of the Old World, which they greatly resemble.

# Make No Mistake

If you have made up your mind to buy Roed's Sarsaparillade not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative powers superior to any other article of the kind before the people

He sure to get Hood's.
"In one store the clark tried to induce me to buy
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Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar



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A Piece of Her Mind.

A Piece of Her Mind.

A lady correspondent has this to say:

"I want to give a piece of my mind to a certain class who object to advertising, when it costs them anything—this won't cost them a cent. I suffered a living death for nearly two years with headaches, backache, in pain standing or walking, was being literally dragged out of existence, my misery increased by drugging, at last, in despair, I committed the sin of trying an adve tised medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorits Prescription, and it restored me to the hiesseliness of sound health. I honor the physician who, when he knows he can cure, has the moral courage to advertise the fact." The medicine mentioned is gaszanized to cure those fellowe diseases peculiar to females. Read crinted guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

THE total consumption of rubber of all grades in the United States last year was 30,-20,000 pounds, the total value of which was \$15,000,000.

There are people using Dobbins's Electric Scap to-day who commenced its use in 1885 Would this be the care were it not the pures and most economical scap made. Ask your process for it. Look out for imitations. Dob-das's

G. W. CHILDS offers a \$50 prize to the man passing the best examination for entrance to Princeton's next freshman class.

"For seven long years I strug. led away farming, running a mill, &e., until I was forminately introduced to B. F. Johnson & Co., illehmond, Va., by my brother, and I went to work at one, and in seven months I had made not clear money than I had made in the seven years before. They took me right by the hand from the start and seemed to be very glad of the chauce to show me how to do it." This is about what a young man said a year of so ago of the above mentioned firm. Since that time he has been steadily at work for them, and is now one of the happiest men in America. If you peed cup cyment, it would be a good thing for you to follow this young man's example.

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