

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A plan to connect the Siberian rivers by canals is projected by the Russian Government.

A scientist reckons up at least 172 races of men, all, however, reducible to the three fundamental black, yellow and white stems.

A reliable storage battery is fast becoming a necessity for use on board ship, to drive motors to be used instead of the smaller steam engines.

An ingenious apparatus has been devised for the purpose of vaporizing solid medicaments, and it has already rendered great service in connection with throat troubles.

Great strength and durability are claimed to characterize the furniture made in Austria, of the bent wood, the preparation of which, for this purpose, is almost a fine art.

A new company has been started in Paris, having for its objects the working in France and abroad of a system of telephonic additions by means of an automatic apparatus.

A Paris stationer has just announced a discovery, which will probably make his fortune. It is that of an ink warranted to fade off the paper in a week, without leaving the slightest trace.

From Australia comes a report that a mineral which has been discovered in New South Wales, contains all the properties of the very finest silica and that it is in every way suitable for painting, staining, dyeing and ink.

Professor Elton Thompson has devised an electric welding car, which makes continuous rails of the track over which it passes. In this welding the rails, it is proposed to have a break at every 100 feet, to allow for expansion.

Different classes of substances have been found to affect the organs of taste in the following order: Bitters, acids, saline substances, sweets and alkalies. The taste nerves are nearly 2000 times as sensitive to quinine as to sugar.

It is announced that M. Courton, a chemist, produced recently at the sitting of the French Academy of Sciences a sealed envelope containing a description of an apparatus by means of which objects may be seen at vast distances, the vibrations of light being transmitted through a wire.

Of the 4200 kinds of flowers growing in Europe, only 420 are odoriferous. Less than one-fifth of the white kinds— which number 1194—are fragrant, 77 of the 961 yellow kinds, 84 of the 823 red kinds, 31 of the 594 blue kinds, 13 of the 308 violet blue kinds, and 28 of the 240 kinds with combined colors.

Expecting to be Decapitated.

I once let a professional swordsman cut my head and on a white I held them on my head and on the palm of my hand, and I'll never do it again, says S. M. Lowerie in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The experience is too thrilling for the plain citizen who is not military in his tastes. I was with a show when the regular assistant of the swordsman went on a strike, and the swordsman was in a dreadful fume as he thought of disappointing the crowd of spectators that night. He came behind the scenes at rehearsal and called for a volunteer.

"I'll give \$25 to the man who'll hold the apple for me," said he. No one volunteered, and I daringly put in my oar.

"I'll do it if you give me a rehearsal," "No rehearsal," said he emphatically. "It will shatter your nerves so that you'll tremble like an aspen leaf when you come out at the performance."

So I went out when night came, the upper part of my body covered with a thin silk vest. It was cold, anyway, and I trembled abominably. He saw it, but said nothing to me. I held the apple on my extended hand, and it shook. I could feel it shaking and felt ashamed, but I couldn't control the nervousness. I turned away my head; he made a few rapid feints, and I knew by the applause that the apple had fallen.

I didn't feel the blade at all as it cut through. Then I knelt down, and he put another apple on my neck. I knew this was really dangerous, for if his hand slipped he might decapitate me. I shut my eyes. In a second, which seemed an hour to me, I felt a thin cold line touch my neck, and there was more applause. In that instant I thought of M. Roland and the guillotine, and came near fainting. He told me to get up and I followed him, feeling rather dazed, to the dressing room. I thought I must be cut, the touch of the steel had been so plainly felt, but the looking-glass showed me that there was not a mark on me. But I was awfully pale. The next night we got a regular man to hold the apples.

Chinese Floating Gardens.

In the month of April a bamboo raft, ten to twelve feet long and about half as broad, is prepared, says the China Review. The poles are lashed together with interstices of an inch between each. Over this a layer of straw an inch thick is spread, and there is a coating two inches thick of adhesive mud, taken from the bottom of a canal or pond, which receives the seed. The raft is moored to the bank in still water, and requires no further attention. The straw soon gives way and the soil also, the roots drawing support from the water alone. In about twenty days the raft becomes covered with the creeper (ipomoea reptans), and its stems and roots are gathered for cooking. In autumn its small white petals and yellow stamens, nestling among the round leaves, present a very pretty appearance. In some places marshy land is profitably cultivated in this manner. Besides these floating vegetable gardens there are also floating rice fields. Upon rafts constructed as above weeds and adherent mud are placed as a flooring, and when the rice shoots were ready for transplanting they were placed in the floating soil, which, being adhesive and held in place by weed roots, the plants were maintained in position throughout the season. The rafts are cabled to the shore, floating on lakes, pools or sluggish streams. These floating fields served to avert famines, whether by drought or flood. When other fields were submerged and their crops spoiled or rotten, these floated and flourished, and when a drought prevailed they subsided with the falling water and while the soil around was arid advanced to maturity. Agricultural treatises contain plates representing rows of extensive rice fields moored to sturdy trees on the banks of rivers or lakes which existed formerly in the lacustrine regions of the lower Yangtze and Yellow River.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A HEATED HAY MOW. When the mow is to be heating some recommend making deep holes near together in the mow by thrusting a sharp-edged pole from the top downward and putting a few handfuls of salt into each cavity. The safest method, however, is to remove the hay to some scaffold, which will bring it to the air, and the sooner it is done the better. If there is not barn room to put it on a scaffold pitch it into the rack and stack it out doors a few days if the weather is dry. If the stack is well made and the top is covered with hay caps it will stand heavy rain storms with but little injury. After remaining in the stack a few days it can be returned to the mow again when the sun is shining, and will give no further trouble.—Stockman.

PROTECTION FOR YOUNG PLANTS. A very cheap and effective protector for young plants may be made of the collar for pipe tiles, which can be bought at nearly all factories of drain tiles. The collars are in sections, about the same in length as ordinary pipe tile, with grooves partly separating the individual collars. When broken apart the collars are each about four inches long and two or three inches in diameter. One of these is set around each plant and pressed slightly into the ground, so as to exclude cold winds, cutworms, bugs and other enemies. The collars are practically indestructible, and with reasonable care a supply will last for years. Where they cannot be obtained a very good substitute is made by melting the bottoms from the tin can in which vegetables and fruit are sold, and using the can in the manner as above.—American Agriculturist.

EARTHING UP CELERY. Several kinds of vegetables are not eatable without undergoing the process of bleaching, which takes away an astringent taste that plants exposed to the full sun and air have. Some plants, like the cabbage and lettuce, in the formation of the heads perform this part without any aid from the grower. Even the cauliflower, by its leaves bending over the flower part, performs the same duty, which, however, the grower will often aid by bending back and half-breaking the leaf, which is for the same purpose. The sea kale and cardoons are also used for the table without this process of bleaching; but as neither are cultivated to any extent in this country, they are of no moment to the horticulturist. This process of bleaching renders the plant more susceptible of injury—more tender than when growing in its natural state; hence the bleaching is done just before the plant is to be used for the table or market. In the hot summer months, when growth is rapid, bleaching is very quickly performed if the plant is deprived of light, whereas, toward fall, it takes double the time. In the depth of winter, with soil little above freezing, the process is slower, yet takes all the winter, sometimes, to thoroughly bleach. At this time of the year, a couple of weeks will be sufficient; in the fall the same result will take a month. Once bleached, it is best marketed or used, if possible, as the danger of rust is considerable, but that thoroughly bleached. This is the reason why gardeners do not care to go beyond sufficient to keep the stalks from spreading, until two or three weeks beyond wintered.

As celery is now grown mostly in a few places, and shipped all over the country, every means is used to cheapen the cost of production, and the plow and horse does, to a considerable extent, what used to be done by the spade and hand. Ten to twenty cents a dozen is now the common price of celery, where formerly it was twenty to forty cents.—Prairie Farmer.

FALL PIGS.

Many find it profitable to let the sow have two litter of pigs, one in the spring, reasonably early, so that by pushing along they can be ready for market early in the fall, and those farrowed in the fall can be kept growing during the winter and fattened after clover gets high enough to furnish good feed, says a writer in the Republic. After the weather gets cool in the fall, and after settled weather begins in the spring, and when grass has made a good start to grow, are the best times for fattening hogs, as it is possible the breeding should be timed so that the sows will farrow in the right season. Pigs in the fall should come early enough to give them time to make a good start to grow before cold, freezing weather sets in. Your pigs are easily stunted, and a little exposure to severe cold will often stop their growing. In order to be profitable hogs must make a good growth from birth to maturity.

At the start one of the most important items with fall pigs is to provide them with a dry, warm, comfortable shelter. To attempt to keep them warm by feeding corn will increase the cost so as to leave little if any margin of profit. With stock of all kinds animal heat can be maintained much more economically by providing shelter than by feeding corn. Some corn will be necessary, unless the shelter provided is considerably above the average. Corn is one of the very best materials that can be used to good advantage all winter. At the same time it should not be depended upon entirely.

The pigs will make a better growth at a less cost and keep in better health if a good variety of food is furnished. Wheat bran, ground oats, and barley will add to the value of the ration and are much better for the development of bone and muscle than corn, and this is often quite an item. It is possible to feed too much corn, keeping even the growing pigs so fat they will not make as good a growth as they should. The development of bone and muscle is fully as important as fat. Clover hay should be relished by the growing pigs as well by the breeding stock. Artichokes and small, unmarketable potatoes will add to the variety. A sufficient quantity should be supplied to keep them in a good, thrifty condition. No reliable rules as to quantity can be given. The best plan is to be guided by the condition of the hogs. After cool weather sets in corn can be made the principal food, using the other materials to make up a good variety. Let them run out whenever the condition of the weather will admit, but they should have access to shelter all the time. Growing pigs need plenty of opportunity to exercise, and will thrive better if water and while the soil around was arid advanced to maturity. Agricultural treatises contain plates representing rows of extensive rice fields moored to sturdy trees on the banks of rivers or lakes which existed formerly in the lacustrine regions of the lower Yangtze and Yellow River.

Professor Robertson, a well-known dairy authority, says it pays to give from two to three pounds of bran to each cow daily, even where pasture is abundant. The best way of giving it is in the shape of a drink. Place it in a bucket of water and stir well. If given a half hour before milking a marked increase of milk will be observed.

Owing to adulteration of manufactured lard by unscrupulous dealers, some of our families now purchase it in the least, just as it is cut from the hog. As the usual price for lard is the same as that for tallow, the farmer selling it gets full rates for what if he tried it out himself would be left as scraps fit only for soap or to feed to the fowls.

ATTENDANCE WEEDS.

Many an otherwise good cultivator, says A. B. Allen, in the New York Tribune, is very careless as to destruction of autumn weeds, thinking his crops are well grown that letting them alone can do no particular harm. But if we consider that the heads are rapidly ripening seeds by the million, to be blown over the land in every direction, to germinate the following spring, we would undoubtedly be more careful in not permitting them to stand. One need not necessarily take time to root the weeds out during the busy season; he has only to resort to the much quicker and lighter task of clipping the seed-heads from their stalks. This should be done before or just as they begin to blossom, for if cut in full flower many seeds will form and ripen from the nutrient they derive from the cut stalks. One man will easily pass over several acres a day with sickle or scythe, cutting close up to the blossom-heads on the stalk, all of which will rot well during winter and act as beneficial mulch to the soil and as fertilizer to the crops the following spring and summer. All annual weeds may be thus treated, but the perennial must be extirpated by pulling or plowing out their roots. In doing this care should be taken to secure even the smallest fibres, as these enlarge rapidly, some even during winter, and make flourishing plants not easily extirpated the coming spring. Sheep may be beneficially turned on various parts of the land, especially among corn, when the ears grow so high they cannot reach them, and will be content by nibbling the weeds so close to the ground as to effectually destroy them.

SOME POINTS ABOUT FERTILIZERS. A complete fertilizer is one that contains in proper proportions nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. When intended for special crops manufacturers vary the proportions somewhat to correspond in some degree with what analysis has shown the different plants require. Thus there is a great difference in the amount of potash required by different plants. As stated by the Kentucky Experiment Station, an acre of wheat yielding twenty bushels requires about twenty-eight pounds of potash, while an average crop of potatoes requires 100 pounds of potash per acre, and an acre of tobacco yielding 3800 pounds of leaves and stalks require over 200 pounds. Generally a worn out soil requires all three of these elements to be combined in a fertilizer in order that it may be useful; hence it is far safer to buy such than to presume upon any one of them being sufficient. Owing to the wide differences in soils no rule can be given by which to tell what fertilizer is the best for any particular crop, and this question must be decided by actual trial.

In regard to the manner of applying fertilizers, it is generally best to sow broadcast or drill and work well into the soil before planting. When a small quantity is applied to each hill or row at planting time it acts mainly as a stimulant to produce an early and vigorous growth, which is considered necessary for the tobacco crop, but often renders it more sensitive to drought. Care should be taken to mix the fertilizer with the soil so that it will not come in immediate contact with the seed or tender plants.—New York World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Which pays most per cent. for the capital invested, a hen or a cow? Add everything to the compost heap that can be converted into a good manure.

The quality of hardness should rank next to productiveness in determining the value of apple trees.

The surest way of getting rid of thistles is to keep them cut down as close to the ground as possible.

Clover never ought to be allowed to get too dry before hauling up; there is always much waste.

If trees are to be set out in the fall, the order should be given, the place plowed and properly manured.

To build a good corn crib make it vermin proof underneath, water tight on top, and with good ventilation at the sides.

Water the young celery plants with a solution of a pound of saltpetre in twenty gallons of water. Thin them out if too thick, and use only the strong and stocky plants.

A liberal feeding of pure wheat with the morning ration tends to benefit egg production. The sweepings about the granary can be used in this way very profitably.

Eggs are very nourishing, and contain much brain food. They agree with the most delicate stomach. Being in a concentrated form, a pound of eggs contain more nutriment than a pound and three-quarters of beef.

The proper size of a sitting box for a Cochis or other equally large bird, is fourteen or fifteen inches square—others in proportion. The hen must have ample room and will then be much less likely to break the eggs when stepping in.

The most intelligent and successful farmer is the one who looks far ahead. He so arranges his farm as to be economically worked and then plans his crops several years ahead. Such a man is almost sure to make good crops and at the lowest cost.

An excellent way to make a strange cow feel "wonted" or contented as possible—and there is money in this to the dairyman—is a daily use of the card and brush. Such use promotes her comfort, and very quickly causes her to feel contented with her new master and home.

Minors are certainly wonderful layers; in them Leghorns have a rival that may keep them guessing if they do not watch. They are also fine for table purposes, dressing very well, and usually fat and inviting. They are beautiful fowls in appearance, and altogether they please all who have tried them.

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The Queen of Greece is a blonde, with brown hair, regular features and a beautiful neck and shoulders. She dresses very simply, except on State occasions, and often goes about Athens without even a maid to attend her.

Very handsome wool gowns, those with a crepe-like surface particularly, are worn at autumn dinners and teas, and also soft carnivals in Empire style at evening concerts. These appear in all the new art shades of the season.

Dressy equestriennes now vary the extreme simplicity of the riding habit with white pique vests, which show at the throat, where the basque is turned away in tiny lapels, and also below the waistline, where it is slightly cut away.

Corday and Marie Antoinette fashions, picturesque collars, Ursuline capes and Spanish berthas of lace or silk muslin, Spanish shawl capes, French scarfs and numberless other charming accessories are noted as features of the new autumn tolets.

An amber hairpin is shown in the jewellers' windows with its curved top set about with tiny emeralds or jet-needle. In the center of each little flower sparkles a diamond. Long sprays of forget-me-nots with diamond centers are set in pins.

The Empress Frederick is one of the wealthiest widows in the world. Besides the generous provision made for her by her late husband and the annuity of \$200,000 a year she receives as Queen-Dowager of Prussia, she has recently been left \$1,000,000 by the Duchess of Gailois.

Facts and imaginations are not related any more than angels can be embraced.

JEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Rich, delicate fancy jewelry is again in high fashion.

Table frames of blackened iron are sold for the reception of lovers' photographs.

The degrees list of the Victoria University, England, in this year headed by a woman.

Miss Agnes Longfellow, a daughter of the celebrated poet, is a skilled photographer.

After a deal of persuasion, Mme. Carnot, mother of the French President, has ascended the Eiffel Tower.

Only one woman in France has this year taken out a license for shooting. Last season there were five.

Miss Jeannette Halford, daughter of the President's private secretary, is an expert player on the banjo.

Mrs. Fanny Vertum claims to hold title deeds for the whole of Minneapolis, and has begun suit for possession.

Cloth dresses are seldom made with f-l sleeves, as they cannot be worn under a cloth jacket or fitted coat.

Straight, full skirts should never have the placket-hole opening in the front or back, but always at the left side.

Mrs. Oscar Wilde is one of the most popular "platform ladies" in England. She is earnest, graceful and easy.

Amelia B. Edwards, the English novelist, will deliver sixty lectures in America selected from 300 publications.

Fifty carriage trucks are required to transport Queen Victoria's stable and its attendants from Osborne to Windsor.

Mrs. Harrison recently remarked that if a woman loves the society of her husband she should never encourage him to be a public man.

Three American women received medals from the jury of fine arts in the Paris Exposition—Miss Elizabeth Gardner, Miss Klumpke and Miss Rosin.

Edison green is an electric shade copied from the electric lights thrown on fountains, and is especially effective in outdoor tips and other small features.

Women have often successfully hid valuables in their hair, and a young French lady recently found a note equal to \$200 in her deceased mother's chignon.

Exquisite trimmings for evening gowns are made of white silver braid, with gold cord edges, with a few of the opal beads known as "angels' tears" outside the cord.

The drowning of girl babies by their parents has at last been made penal in China. The punishment of sixty blows of the bamboo will be enforced every time.

Gilt and steel and silver and steel are set close together in fine soutache for dress garnitures, the braid being set on edge in solid crescent and pointed patterns.

Very handsome trimmings for cloth dresses are made of open diamond-shaped bands of tan kid, which form a wide galloon, on which are set squares of dark velvet.

The new Industrial Home for Women who have renounced polygamy has been opened at Salt Lake City. Its support is provided for by the United States Government.

Black trimmings are still used on colored materials, and where other colors are added black is used as a foundation, either for one or several colors in combination.

Some very dainty walking gowns of striped zephyr gingham are seen, made with close-fitting basque, over double waistcoat effects of white over striped gingham.

Among the recent addition to the standard cloth shades are amaranth, russet, with a deep orange tinge, red gold, peach color, the dahlia reds, oak heart and linden green.

Long coats and polonaises are very much worn, but basques and round waists with straight skirts slightly draped upon the foundation come in numbers from the best houses.

Embroideries done in silk in the lightest colors, in vine, leaf and flower patterns, are shown and are intended to be applied upon silks and velvets for light evening tolets.

Beige-colored and mignonette-green dresses of Venetian cashmere, bordered with gold and silver galloons, are made with double skirts, both equally long, the upper one open up the left side to the waist.

The favorite designs in the new passementeries of all kinds are wandyke points and Gothic arches, coming up slenderly from a straight edge, and all patterns are open, instead of being closely massed as heretofore.

Mrs. Anna Hughes, of Janesville, Wis., successfully carries on the business of a dairy farm. She keeps 120 head of cattle, has from six to eight men in her employ, and sells from 600 to 800 quarts of milk a day.

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Are Your Hens Moulting?

Many people have learned by experience that Sheridan's Condition Powder given occasionally, in the food, will supply the needed material to strengthen and invigorate sick chickens or moulting hens and get them to laying earlier than anything else on earth. Mrs. Edwin Brown, East Greenwich, R. I., says: "I could not but wonder Sheridan's Condition Powder when hens are moulting. I use it for gapes and diarrhoea, for when chickens are small they often drop and die. To a pint of clabbered milk I add a teaspoonful of the powder, mix well, and let the chicks eat all they will once a day; it does seem to be just what they need, they soon become so vigorous. People laughed at me when I began to use Sheridan's Powder, and I had no idea I should win a premium. They laugh best who laugh last, however. I got more eggs than any of my neighbors, and some of them had over 100 hens." For 50 cts. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send two 25 cent packs, five packs for \$1.00, or for \$1.50, one large 25 cent can of Powder, post paid; six cans for \$5, express prepaid. For letters a copy of the best Poultry paper sent post paid.

Eastern Beggars. Beggary throughout the East is a thriving profession. There are guilds of beggars, besides the numerous communities of dervishes who are semi-religious mendicants. Many families have been beggars for generations, and are mendicants from choice. Some of these professional beggars are actually wealthy.

Four-and-twenty years ago the writer well remembers a case. The Chief Beggar (the title was not conferred in derision) gave his daughter in marriage to a substantial farmer. The girl's dowry consisted of two fresh loaves, the rooms of which were entirely filled with dry pieces of bread, and the sales of these begged crusts subsequently realized a considerable sum, being disposed of as food for cattle. It must be remembered that in the East there is no organized charity, that most Mussulmans are exceedingly charitable, many giving away a fifth and some even a third of their income. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the professional beggar thrives.—Good Words.

A Chinese Bank. In the course of a few weeks it is expected that a Chinese banking house will be opened in the heart of Chinatown. The originators of the project include Mr. Chu Fong, the most dresy of Chinamen and cashier of several importing firms and many other Mott street firms. The institution will be the first of its kind in this country. It is the desire of Mr. Chu Fong and his associates in the scheme to run the bank upon the basis of a savings institution. A small rate of interest is to be paid to each regular depositor, and the money is to be let out on a bigger interest to legitimate Chinese business houses in Mott street. The present rate of interest in Mott street is between ten and fifteen per cent for all small loans on good security. It is a very singular thing, and yet it is an undeniable fact, especially in this city, that the more ignorant a Chinaman is in the English language and ways the more money he has. As a rule those Chinamen who know how to talk and deal with the Americans are the poorest.—New York Telegram.

Biggest Gun in the World. A cast steel gun weighing 285 tons has just been shipped by Messrs. Krupp from Hamburg for Cronstadt. The caliber of the gun is thirteen and one-fourth inches, the barrel is forty feet in length. The range of the gun is over eleven miles, and it will fire two shots per minute, each shot costing between \$1250 and \$1600. At the trials of the gun held in the presence of Russian officers at Mennen, the range of the Essen firm, the projectile, four feet long and weighing 1800 pounds, and propelled by a charge of 700 pounds of powder, penetrated nineteen and one-half inches of armor and went 1312 yards beyond the target. The gun is the largest in existence.

The Weight of the Whale. Nilsson remarks that the weight of the great Greenland or right whale is 100 tons, or 220,000 pounds, equal to that of eighty-eight elephants or 440 bears. The whalebone in such a whale may be taken at 3260 pounds and the oil at from 140 to 170 tons. The remains of the fossil whale which have been found on the coast of Ystad, in the Baltic, and even far inland in Wangpanne, Westergothland between a whale which, although not more than between fifty and sixty feet in length, must at least have had a body twenty-seven times larger and heavier than that of the common or right whale.

Three Christian Japanese recently sailed from San Francisco to preach the Gospel among their countrymen on the Sandwich Islands, who number 8000.

A New Departure. From ordinary business methods is made by the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in guaranteeing this world-famous remedy to cure all diseases arising from derangements of the liver or stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, or from "liver complaint," or from impure blood, as boils, blotches, pimples, eruptions, scalp disease, itching or scrofulous sores, and swelling and kindred ailments. Money paid for discovery promptly returned if, on fair trial, it don't cure.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

The parasites carried in the United States cost \$10,000 annually.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops, best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Irrigator's Board, Portland, Ore.

Old smokers prefer "Tanstall's Pouch" Cigar.

A Family Outing.

Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Keap's Balsam for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, why not have a sample bottle of this glyceric tonic free by any druggist and the large size costs only 50c. and \$1.

The total weight of the great thirty-six-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory is forty tons.

All that we can say as to the merits of Dobson's Electric Soap, put into solution, because the story it will tell you itself of its own quality, and you will give it one trial, don't take limitation. There are lots of them.

A Florida paper urges the town authorities to plant pear trees along the streets.

Weak Women. Owe to themselves a duty to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, in view of the great relief it has given those who suffer from ailments peculiar to the sex. By purifying the blood, regulating important organs, strengthening the nerves and toning the whole system, it restores to health.

"I have been for years trying to get help for that terrible general debility and weakness so common to women. Within a year I have taken ten or twelve bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and the benefit derived from its use has been very great. I am now feeling like a new creature."—Mrs. P. B. Ross, Martin, Texas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar. For Sprains, Bruises, Hacks, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to disappear.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Migraine, Sciatica, and the Venereal and venereal diseases are necessary. All Internal Pains, Rheumatism, Gout, Spasms, Nausea, Eructing Spells, Nervousness, Hysteria, and all other ailments, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 40 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

Radway's Pills. An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality. Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists. N. Y. & U. S.

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