Why a Horse Eats Dirt.

There was a block in the street up town the other day, and a crowd of people and any number of carts, street cars and carriages were generally mixed up and delayed for some time.

Directly in front of one of the cars was a cart loaded with fresh dirt from some cellar. The passengers on the car noticed that one of the car horses was interested in the load of dirt. Finally he stretched his neck out and picked up a small mouthful of the clay, which he seemed to try to dissolve in his mouth, with considerable satisfaction.

"Why, that horse is eating dirt!" said a passenger with some astonishment. "I never seen the like."

"Nor I," said another man.

"Reckon you gentlemen don't know much about horses," said a quiet man. "A hoss," he went on, "knows as much as any animal about his own stomach, and if men knew as much as animals do they wouldn't have dispepsy. A hoss in the country if he can get a bit of grass with his dirt he takes it that way, but here in the city I suppose he must be glad to get the dirt clean. That's why that hoss is eatin' that dirt.

"I don't pretend to know what they eat dirt for," the man went on, "but I know that they do eat it once in a while, and it must be for the good of their stomachs and that they know what they are doing.

"Animals is knowing things, and so is birds. A hen will eat clam-shells and crackle over them if you'll pound them up fine. A dog will hunt out certain herbs when he is sick. A cow knows when she wants salt as well as a man does, an' it's the same way with any other animal except a man."—New York Mail and Express.

Wells in the Desert.

In the year 1857 the French engineer, M. Jus, demonstrated that that portion of the Sahara Desert included within the area of French Algeria contained large underground supplies of water, and the number of wells bored since that time in the departments of Algiers, Oran and Constantine amounts to more than 13,000. These wells vary from 100 to 400 feet in depth, and the pressure of the water forces it a couple of feet above the surface of the ground. It is then led into ditches, and is carried in this way to the vineyards, date trees and wheat fields. No fewer than twelve million acres of barren land have been made fruitful in this way, an enterprise representing perhaps the most remarkable example of irrigation by means of artesian wells which can anywhere be found. Algeria owes to this method of cultivation that it is becoming a most important wine-producing country, as may be gauged from the fact that it sent to France in 1866 10,500,000 gallons.—Chambers's Journal.

A couple of drops of camphor sprinkled on a toothbrush are said to make one of the best and most refreshing of toothwashes.

Officer A. H. Braley
of the Fall River Police,
is highly gratified with Hood's Sarsaparilla. He was badly run down, had no appetite, what he did eat caused distress and he felt

Tired all the Time

A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a marvelous change. The distress in the stomach is entirely gone, he feels like a new man and can eat anything with old-time relish. For all of which he thanks and cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is very important that in the months of

March April May

The blood should be thoroughly purified and the system be given strength to withstand the debilitating effect of the changing season. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar medicinal powers and it is the

Best Spring Medicine

The following, just received, demonstrates its wonderful blood-purifying powers:

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Gentlemen: I have had **salt rheum** for a number of years, and for the past year one of my legs, from the knee down, has been **broken out very badly.** I took blood medicine for a long time with no good results, and was at one time obliged to

Walk With Crutches

I finally concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken one bottle the improvement was so marked that I continued until I had taken three bottles, and am now better than I have been in years. The inflammation has all left my leg and it is entirely healed. I have had such benefit from

Hood's Sarsaparilla

that I concluded to write this voluntary statement."
W. J. TEMPLE, Ridgeway, Mich.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT
Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not satisfied, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Crape is becoming to most women.

Light hair looks well in a fluffy state.

Handkerchiefs continue to grow smaller.

Now the hobby of the society girl is simplicity in street apparel.

Women are meeting with great success as florists in London, England.

Pink and blue are now the proper colors for weddings, for bride and bridemaids.

Light pink and blue handkerchiefs of chiffon, embroidered in white silk, are a novelty.

A Michigan milliner charged twenty cents admission to her wedding for the benefit of the church fund.

A never to be worn out quality of dress goods for schoolgirls is Scotch cloth in tweeds or mixtures.

Tailors will again make a stand in favor of short skirts that escape the ground for all walking dresses.

Silver lace pins are larger than ever and more artistic and novel in design. Natural leaf sprays take the lead.

The hair is worn down more than ever and it should cover the ears. If worn in long braids the ends should be curled.

Cuffs of lace, velvet or passementerie that reach from the knuckles to the elbow are worn on jackets and house dresses.

Mrs. Miller, twenty years of age, is a courageous Deputy Marshal in the Indian Territory. She shrinks from no fatigue or danger.

Undressed kid gloves may be cleansed by washing them in naphtha. Wash on on the hands and hang them out in the air to dry.

Annie Besant, the English authoress, devotes her spare time to collecting parcels of warm clothing for the working women's clubs.

Spanish women are distinguished by their fine, rich skin, which is olive in color, but so clear that it really appears lighter than it is.

A movement is on foot in Boston, Mass., to coin the word "femiculture," as embracing all things pertaining to the culture of women.

Silks of pale shade shot with white seem in favor with those unable to wear pure white, which is fashionable for young and old alike.

Mrs. Tel Sono, said to be Japan's first woman lawyer, is in this country lecturing in behalf of a Christian school for high caste Japanese girls.

All collars are cut as high in the back as it is possible for a woman to wear with comfort. The flaring style is preferred to the straight military band.

A petition signed by 3000 women of Greece, asking that public schools of art and industry be established for women, has been presented to the Government.

Mrs. Robert Garrett gave a reception in Baltimore, Md., recently at which birds were seen flitting about among the palms and other plants used in decoration.

Mrs. Heber Newton, of New York City, has the reputation of being one of the few women who would never consent to have a photograph taken or a portrait painted.

Broad-brimmed hats for evening receptions, dinners, etc., are more fashionable than the tiny dress toques. The brims are heaped with flowers and feathers.

Queen Victoria, of England, has shown her interest in the London Hospital by sending a present of 110 pounds of cast linen for use in the wards of that institution.

Lady Florence Dixie in a recent article on the "Horrors of Sport," declares: "I will never in life again raise a gun or rifle to destroy the glorious animal life of creation."

Women's success in literature is shown by the fact that Marietta Holley, Maria Parton, Mrs. Southworth and Mary J. Holmes have all made respectable fortunes with their pens.

The Woman's Charity Club, of Boston, Mass., has a membership of 350. It was started in 1889, supports a staff of free nurses and doctors and does much good among the sick poor of the city.

In these days of elaborate bodices and fancy sleeves many of the bodices show three and four different materials. Combinations of woolen goods with velvet of a darker tint are always popular.

Martha Washington's Bible has just been sold by a New York firm to a Mr. Gunther, of Chicago, for $4000. The firm paid $1000 for it at the Washingtoniana sale in Philadelphia last year.

A new Irish celebrity is Miss Maud Gonne, who has recently been lecturing in France on the "Wrongs of Ireland." She is an ardent Home-Ruler, twenty-six years old, tall, beautiful and eloquent.

To Lady Brooke, the noted English beauty, is due the founding of a school of needlework for poor girls near Easton, in the midst of a poor agricultural district. The school has been very successful.

In 1867 the Empress of Brazil gave Queen Victoria a dress woven entirely of spider webs. It is so fine and beautiful that it surpasses the most splendid silk. The Queen has it among her priceless possessions.

India has sent a missionary to England, Miss Soonderbai Powar, a native high-caste Hindoo, who comes to point out the evils of the opium traffic. She wears an Oriental costume, but speaks English fluently. Her oratory is simple and direct, and she excites the sympathy of her hearers.

Grasshopper Traps.

It is singular that those who, in the West, suffer so much from grasshoppers do not give more attention to a method of capture which has been in use for many ages in the grasshopper stricken regions of the Old World. As is well known, the grasshoppers can easily be driven like sheep in front of anyone driving them, and by extending long lines of rather closely woven fishing net the grasshoppers may be driven into to those nets and easily captured.—St. Louis Republic.

TEMPERANCE.

HOME AT LAST.

A little child! fair-haired, with wondering eyes,
Passed through an open door into the street.
She wandered on, lost in a land of sighs,
And wept, "Is there no rest for weary feet?"
Deep in the dark—a door stood open wide,
A light streamed from it brighter than the day;
A mother's voice kept calling: "Here abide,
Come home, my little one; you've lost your way."
Come home?

A wretched man, forlorn, with matted hair,
Stood in a crowd of sots, more beasts than men;
Deep curses rent the air, and dull despair
Supremely reigned in that accursed den.
But high above it revels rang one sound,
Clearer than sea-birds over roaring sea—
The voice of wife and woman! "Lost but found!
Come home, my husband! Come, oh, follow me!
Come home!"

A poor lost soul, cast down with wretchedness:
Pale death was ringing out his fatal knell;
No one to pity; no one there to bless
The parting hour of one who loved too well.
Then suddenly a voice, "Oh, which is best?
To live or die? Ever to sing or sigh?"
This voice eternal whispered: "Come and rest!
Come home, sad soul, and rest eternally!
Come home!"
—Clement Scott.

A BIG DRINK BILL.

The best estimates of the drink bill of the people of the United States for the year 1891 place the amount at $1,200,000,000. The total expenses of the United States Government for the fiscal year 1891, including War, Navy, Postoffice, Interior, Agricultural and State Departments, Indian and Pension Bureaus, interest on the public debt, salaries of officials at home and broad, Congress, public buildings etc., were $437,113,333.44.

INSPIRATION TO TEMPERANCE WORK.

Lady Henry Somerset told a Chicago audience how she had first been drawn into temperance work. She had seen two children, a boy and a girl, sip wine at their father's table, and heard the guests laugh at the precocious little ones. She had seen the boy go to a drunkard's grave when twenty-years old. "But what became of the girl?" she went on. "The girl was happily married and became the mother of lovely children. The fatal seed had been sown, however. The young mother became a slave to strong drink. I prayed with her and wept with her. She asked me one day if I would be a total abstainer if she renounced strong drink forever. The proposition was a strange one and I asked twenty-four hours for consideration. When I saw her again she said it was too late. I felt that if I had given her promptly the answer she should have received she might have been saved. To-day her home is shattered, but I resolved then to do in the future all that I could for God and humanity."

THE GREATEST PRODUCER OF CRIME.

In a recent address by Judge Kimball, of Washington, on crime, speaking as the result of his experiences as a police judge in the National Capital, he said: "There is nothing that produces so much crime as liquor." He stated that during the year ended December 31, 1891, there were over 18,000 cases in the police court, something over 12,000 in his own court. He added: "The only way to stamp out this curse will be very earnest and aggressive Christian work among the people." He cited a number of pitiful cases of misery and degradation brought about by the use of liquor, and said: "The jails are full all the time with men who are inebriates." He spoke of the need of an inebriate asylum, a bill for which has been introduced in Congress. If the drink shops are to be continued in Washington, by all means there should be an inebriate asylum; but we suggest that it would be wiser to close up the drink shops, and therefore to a large extent avoid the necessity for an asylum for their victims.

DRUNKENNESS.

The physical consequences of drunkenness are more terrible than can be described. Dr. Richardson, in his Diseases of Modern Life, says that the heart, which beats 106 times when in its natural condition, beats 131 times after six ounces of fluid alcohol has been taken. When this increased excitement becomes permanent, because of the continued use of intoxicants, the constant distention of the blood vessels under this increased pressure causes the flushed face and red eyes. The various membranes in which the brains, muscles and other organs are enclosed, which furnish to each part the food appropriate to it for building up the body, become thickened, shrunk and inactive. The changes which follow produce gross and enfeebled bodies, diseases of the heart, lungs and other organs, and a constant waste of physical powers. The appetite which is thus created is itself a disease. A morbid craving is awakened, which is often the beginning of madness. Then follow weakened nerves, disordered functions, blurred vision, the victim continually seeking a remedy in that which causes the disease.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.

Sin comes to a young man and says: "Take this glass, it won't hurt you. It has a very fine flavor. Take a glass in the morning; it will be an appetizer. Take a glass at noon; it will aid digestion. Take a glass at night; it will make you sleep well." You are in a glow, while others are chilly. How bright it makes the eye, how elastic it makes the step! One day you meet him and you say: "What are you doing here at noon? I thought you were at business." "Oh, I lost my place." "Lost your place?" God have mercy upon the young man when, through misdemeanor, he loses his place. Every temptation takes after him. Hoppled and hamstrung at thirty years of age by evil habits! Save that young man; he is on the express train that stops not till it tumbles over the embankment of perdition. "The way of transgressors is hard." Sin comes to a young man and says: "Take a dollar out of your employer's drawer; he won't miss it; you can put it back after awhile. Take another! Take another! Don't you see how easy it is? Hundreds of dollars added to your salary in a year!" One day the police knock at the door and say: "I want you." "What?" "I want you." Discovery has come; disgrace, imprisonment, loss of the soul. "The way of transgressors is hard."—Rev. Dr Talmage in New York Observer.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

German military papers show that drunkenness in the German army is greatly increasing.

Sake drinking is one of the great curses of Japan. In 1879 the amount of rice converted into sake amounted to 15,000,000 bushels.

A return has been published which shows that the total number of public houses in England and Wales licensed for the sale of beer, or beer and wine, to be consumed on the premises, is 32,497.

A writer in the Fortnightly Review, an English traveler, says: "The very air of Africa reeks with rum and gin, imported from England; every hut is redolent of its fumes. Over large areas drink is almost the sole currency and in many parts the year's wages of the Negro factory worker are paid altogether in spirits."

Chicago has a woman's baking company that has been incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000. The company is composed of Christian Temperance Union women, and it is said they expect not only to run the concern on strict business principles, but also to use only the purest materials and to have the work done entirely by women.

"The hands of a man who works around a bar," continued the barkeeper, "are another source of trouble. Always in and out of water, the skin cracks open and the poison of whisky and beer enters. Several men have lost their arms from blood-poisoning contracted in this way. Nothing has ever been discovered to prevent this."

Cardinal Manning was quite abstemious in his habits. When a guest at the most splendid banquets he would dine off a potato, a bit of meat and a glass of water. Wine he never drank. He was greatly interested in the temperance cause, and said spirits did more to destroy the homes of the poorer classes than all else combined. "The Englishman drinks from brutality, the Irishman from joviality, and it is much easier to reform an Irish drunkard than an English," said the Cardinal.

A SARATOGA CO. MIRACLE.

HELPLESS FOR YEARS AND EXCLUDED FROM HOSPITALS AS INCURABLE.

THE REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF CHAS. QUANT AS INVESTIGATED BY AN ALBANY (N. Y.) JOURNAL REPORTER—A STORY OF SURPASSING INTEREST.

Albany, N. Y. Journal, March 12th.

SARATOGA, March 11th.—For some time past there have been reports here and elsewhere in Saratoga County of a most remarkable—indeed, so remarkable as to be miraculous—cure of a most severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, simply by the use of a popular remedy known as "Pink Pills for Pale People," prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont. The story was to the effect that Mr. Chas. A. Quant, of Galway, who for the last six or eight years has been a great sufferer from creeping paralysis and its attendant ills, and who had become utterly powerless of all self-help, had, by the use of a few boxes of the Pink Pills for Pale People, been so fully restored to health as to be able to walk about the street without the aid of crutches. The fame of this wonderful, miraculous cure was so great that the Evening Journal reporter thought it worth his while to go to Galway to call on Mr. Quant, to learn from his lips, and from the observation and testimony of his neighbors, if his alleged cure was a fact or only an unfounded rumor. And so he drove to Galway and spent a day and a night there in visiting Mr. Quant, getting his story and interviewing his neighbors and fellow-townsmen. It may be proper to say that Galway is a pretty little village of about 400 people, delightfully located near the centre of the town of Galway, in Saratoga County, and about 17 miles from Saratoga Springs. Upon inquiry the residence of Mr. Charles A. Quant was easily found, for everybody seemed to know him, speak well of him, and to be overflowing with surprise and satisfaction at his wonderful cure and restoration to the activities of enterprising citizenship, for Mr. Quant was born in Galway and had spent most of his life there. Mr. Quant was found at his pretty home, on a pleasant street nearly opposite the academy. In response to a knock at the door it was opened by a man who, in reply to an inquiry if Mr. Quant lived there and was at home, said: "I am Mr. Quant. Will you come in?" After a little general and preliminary conversation, and after he had been apprised of the object for which the Journal reporter had called upon him, he, at request, told the story of himself and of his sickness and terrible sufferings, and of the ineffectual treatment he had had, and of his final cure by the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People, and cheerfully gave assent to its use for publication. He said: "My name is Charles A. Quant. I am 37 years old. I was born in the village of Galway, and, excepting while traveling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. My wife is a native of Ontario. Up to about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds and was very strong. For twelve years I was a traveling salesman for a piano and organ company and had to do, or at least did do, a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very irregularly and slept in enough 'spare beds' in country houses to freeze any ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distressed in my stomach and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in different places, and took all the patent medicines I could hear of that claimed to be a cure for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were getting weak and my step unsteady, and then I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, pads and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and I spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear for which he paid $124.) In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp and distressing pains was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out entirely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so affected my whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to the Roosevelt hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York hospital on Fifteenth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1891, I was taken to St. Peter's hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for me and that she had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's famous skill and I remained under his treatment for nine weeks, but secured no benefit. All this time I had been growing worse. I had become entirely paralyzed from my waist down and had partly lost control of my hands. The pain was terrible; my legs felt as though they were freezing and my stomach would not retain food, and I fell away to 120 pounds. In the Albany hospital they put 17 big burns on my back one day with red hot irons, and after a few days they put 14 more burns on and treated me with electricity, but I got worse rather than better; lost control of my bowels and water, and upon advice of the doctor, who said there was no hope for me, I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this helpless and suffering condition, a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose case had been similar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People.

"In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians been pronounced incurable, and was paid the $1000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams's Pink Pills, and after taking some 15 boxes was fully restored to health.

"I thought I would try them, and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills and I took them according to the directions given on the wrapper on each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe, as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of pills I began to feel beneficial effects from them. My pains were not so bad; I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye came back again as good as ever, and now, after the use of eight boxes of the pills—at a cost of only $4.00—see!—I can, with the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained 10 pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renew my organ and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable."

Other citizens of Galway, seeing the wonderful cure of Mr. Quant by the Pink Pills for Pale People, are using them. Frederick Sexton, a sufferer from rheumatism, said he was finding great benefit from their use, and Mr. Schultz, who had suffered from chronic dysentery for years, said he had taken two boxes of the pills and was already cured.

Mr. Quant had also tried Faith cure, with experts of that treatment in Albany and Greenville, S. C., but with no beneficial results.

A number of the more prominent citizens of Galway, as Rev. C. E. Herbert, of the Presbyterian church; Prof. James E. Kelly, principal of the academy; John F. and Harvey Crouch, and Frank and Edward Willard, merchants, and many others to whom Mr. Quant and his so miraculous cure by the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People are well known, were pleased to have the opportunity of bearing testimony to the high character of Mr. Quant, and of verifying the story of his recovery from the terrible affliction from which he had for so long a time been a sufferer.

Truly, the duty of the physician is not to save life, but to heal disease.

The remarkable result from the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills in the case of Mr. Quant, induced the reporter to make further inquiries concerning them, and he ascertained that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is generally used, but a highly scientific preparation, the result of years of study and careful experiment. They have no rival as a blood builder and nerve restorer and have met with unparalleled success in the treatment of such diseases as paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus's dance, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling which affects so many, and all diseases depending upon a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves.

Dr. Williams's Pink Pills are also a specific for trouble peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they affect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Morristown, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in bulk by the hundred), at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies, or medical treatment.

Perils On the Ocean.

The Washington patent office alone contains some fifty different models of swimming belts, cork jackets, life buoys, surf boats, life boats and danger signals, and, considering the elaboration of marine charts and safety arrangements in naval architecture, it seems rather strange that the number of shipwrecks of the northern hemisphere (not including the Gulf of Persia or the China Sea) should reach the enormous average of 2400 a year, involving a loss of 6000 lives.

The fact is that new ocean perils turn up as fast as the contrivances intended for their prevention.

The very speed of first-class passenger steamers increase the fatality of such disasters, asserts Felix Oswald in the Chautauquan.

Another new element of danger has arisen from the fact that the civilization of the American continent is working its way farther and farther up north, involving the establishment of steamer lines across the drift of polar icebergs.

Ocean racers, indeed, have become as unavoidable evils as storms and sea fogs, and a plurality of passengers may continue to accept them as preferable alternatives, but considering the protests of an influential minority it seems hard to understand why their risk has not at least been modified in the way proposed by Professor Marquard, of Hamberg, and Captain de la Gardie, of the Belgian navy, viz., the use of "companion steamers." In nine out of ten cases the worst consequences of shipwreck could have been averted if more efficient help than that of frail lifeboats had been near at hand, and as the chance against the probability of both vessels being wrecked at the same time would be as a thousand to one, the popularity of the fleetest "ocean greyhound" would be eclipsed by the plan of letting passenger steamers start pairwise and keep up communication by means of signal lights and fog bells.

Cost of Keeping a Warship.

The first cost of a first class battle-ship is only a very small part of the expense which it entails upon the nation. Ships like the Chicago, Baltimore and Philadelphia carry about thirty officers, 300 enlisted men, and a marine corps of from forty to sixty men and officers. The officers of a first class ship of the line are the following: Captain, lieutenant commander, four lieutenants, one junior lieutenant, two ensigns, nine naval cadets, medical inspector, surgeon, paymaster, chief engineer, assistant engineer, chaplain, captain of the marines, gunner and carpenter. The expense of maintaining a first class modern cruiser, pay of officers and men, coal, repairs and general supplies, is estimated at $1300 per day. This is in time of peace. If fighting is to be done the expense will, of course, be greatly increased. Repairs may run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars after an engagement, while the cost of firing one broadside from a ship like the Chicago, 900 pounds of metal at one discharge from four guns, is about $600.—Picayune.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

A United States Commissioner in Chicago, Ill., having been called upon to pass judgment on a comic valentine case, found that there was no statute to cover this class of nuisance.

The organized militia of the United States consists of 101,321 men commanded by 8879 commissioned and 1248 staff officers.

Elsewhere in this issue are published the particulars of a remarkable cure that fairly outrivals the celebrated case of John Marshall, of Hamilton, which created such a sensation throughout the country. The particulars of this case are vouched for by the Albany *Evening Journal*, recognized as the leading newspaper at the New York State Capital, and one of the leading papers of the United States. There is, therefore, no room to doubt that the particulars of the case are accurately and carefully set forth, in every respect true, and must therefore prove of deepest interest to our readers; the article is commended to their careful perusal.

Belgium is the first country to make hypnotizing an offense against the law of the land.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer $100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

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Mr. J. H. Estill, President Morning News Co., Savannah, Ga., says: "A member of my family who has been a martyr to neuralgic headaches for twenty years, has found in Bradycrotine an infallible remedy for headaches."

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But Dr. Sage's Remedy *cures* it, no matter how bad the case, or of how long standing. Not only Catarrh itself, but Catarrhal Headache, Cold in the Head—everything catarrhal in its nature. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. So will yours. You may not believe it, but the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy *do.*

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