

Man-Eating Snakes.

"The existence of man-eating snakes has been doubted by naturalists, but I can prove the facts from my own experience," says Charles E. Michaels, who has just returned from the Philippine Islands. "In 1887 I was living then at Ti-ranilo. One of our servants was a short, broad-shouldered Japanese named Picul. He was a cattle herder and frequently in the woods. Several times he told us of the existence of a monster python fifty feet long, not a mile from the plantation. I gave him a gun and buckshot to kill it, but it never materialized, and we became incredulous.

"One day Picul was missing. His gun and hat were found in the woods and brought in. One of the native hunters examined the ground and gave his opinion. Picul must have been caught by a snake, as no blood had been shed, but there had evidently been a struggle. The next Sunday, in company with an Englishman named Mason and their native trackers, I took to the woods to look for our lost servant. The natives led us to the edge of a track of submerged land, covered with long grass. The water was about three inches deep. Here in the mud was the track of a big snake. The depression made by the body in the mud was quite eighteen inches wide. Suddenly one of the men called out: 'Look! Look!' Three hundred yards away the water was agitated into waves, and gliding toward us was a yellow snake that looked 100 feet long. The head was as large as a bucket. It was a bright yellow, striped with black. To watch it gliding toward us was trying on the nerves, but we waited and at forty yards gave it two loads of buckshot in the head. It reared ten feet out of the water and lashed about, but finally sank and the natives hauled it on the bank with a rope. It was just thirty-eight feet long—our fears had added the other sixty. To keep it from the white ants it was at once cut open and skinned. Inside was the lower jaw of a human being and a leg and thigh bone, while a loin cloth was rolled into a perfect knot, no bigger than a man's fist, and this Picul's sisters identified, so the poor fellow had fallen a victim to this horrid reptile."—New York Telegram.

Moki Sand Painting.

Who ever heard of painting in sand? The Moki Indians understand that species of art. Two paintings of this kind, copied accurately from the originals, have been newly placed on exhibition at the National Museum. Perhaps they might better be called mosaics, being done in sand of six different colors on a flat, horizontal surface. The colors are yellow, green, white, black and a mixture. Such pictures are made by Moki priests and priestesses on the floors of their subterranean chambers. The six colors stand for the cardinal points. Yellow is the north, green is the west, red is the south, white is the east, black is the region above and all colors signify the region below. One of the two sand paintings is a copy of the kind of picture made for the annual ceremonial of the Moki women's festival to the germ god, which takes place in September. The work of art is executed during the progress of the secret rites. It represents two figures in an elaborate frame of different colors. On the left is a likeness of Lakon-na-na, the patroness of the affair. She is clad in a white blanket. On the right is a portrait of one of the twin gods of war, who carries a zigzag of lightning in his hands. The other picture is a fac-simile of the one made by the chief of the fraternity of antelopes at the festival of the snake dance. It is highly conventional in its character. Rain clouds are represented by semi-circles. Parallel lines show the rain falling. Four odd-looking zigzag figures stand for the lightning snakes, which are respectively red, green, white, yellow. The green and white snakes are female, and the yellow and red snakes are male. Around the sides of the antelope performed the weird rites of the snake priests, who sang songs embodying the mythological drama of the "Snake Hero."—Washington Star.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
I, LEONARD J. CHESNEY, do hereby certify that FRANK J. CHESNEY holds that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHESNEY & CO., doing business at Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm is the owner of the right and title to the PATENT RIGHTS in and to the invention of the "HOLLANDER" for each and every State of the United States, and that said patent rights are now being sold by the firm of F. J. CHESNEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Witness my hand and the seal of my office, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1888.
L. J. CHESNEY, Notary Public.
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I was taken ill with spinal meningitis and rheumatism. I went home and was confined to my bed for 22 months. After years of misery a consultation physician advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I got a bottle and could quickly note a change for the better. After taking a bottle I was well and able to do my usual work. I was troubled with my old complaint, and was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now well and strong. Write for free circular, Hood's Sarsaparilla, 71 West Broadway, N. Y. Price \$1.00 per bottle, 60c per box.

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FARM AND GARDEN

AN EGG-LAYING TEST. In an egg-laying test at the Louisiana Station, involving hens of ten common breeds and continued 240 days, brown leghorns made the best record, the hens of this breed laying an average of seventy-two eggs. Light brahmas came next with an average of fifty-eight, then langshans with forty-nine, buff cochin and Plymouth rocks with forty-six each, and minors with forty-five. The American breeds averaged thirty-three eggs a hen, Assatie forty-five, and European forty-four.—New York World.

HOW GOOD COWS ARE TESTED. Many good cows are practically ruined by being kept apart from the herd. Their isolation is due usually to a whim to make a pet of an individual cow. When all children are mainly responsible for this form of foolishness which should never be indulged by the careful dairyman. Cattle are in their way exceedingly social creatures, and absence from their associates affects them unfavorably. They are nervous and uneasy when separated from them, and in the case of cows lose flesh and fall off in milk. Sometimes it causes them to abort, but this rarely happens, enough mischief being accomplished without. Foolish men sometimes tie a cow up to punish her, with the result that the milk is punished in the udder and the yield caused by the separation from the herd.—American Dairyman.

EXHAUSTED LAND. We are suffering here in New England from land exhaustion. That is one of the questions that Massachusetts, New England, confronts Massachusetts. If these lands were highly productive, they would be occupied and used. One of the prime reasons for the abandonment of these lands is because they no longer have plant food. Now, how have they become exhausted? I think largely by raising the grains. That is what the New England farmer primarily did. He raised corn and oats, wheat and barley, and sold them, and thus impoverished these lands. The farms of New England have been sold more from the land than we have restored to it. The question then for the farmer is, How shall I restore, how shall I build up my farm? How shall I wisely do it? I believe the wise way to do it is to buy grain. I think it is the cheapest way to do it, because when you raise a crop of grain on your land you diminish the fertility of that land.

When you raise a crop of anything except the leguminous plants, except the peas and the clover and the bean, and crop of that nature, and draw it off the land, you have taken something out of mother earth. When you buy grain you buy something which has a large manurial value. When a man buys a ton of bran for \$20 I say it is a good investment. Why? Because he buys in that \$20 worth of nutrition \$12 worth of manurial value. The man who buys a ton of cottonseed meal for \$28 buys \$24 worth of manurial value.—New England Farmer.

PICKING GESE. In answer to the query, "How often in one season ought geese to be picked?" a farmer with fourteen years' experience answers. In the Philadelphia Farm Journal, that it depends entirely on the feed and run and explains the whole situation as follows: "They feather out more quickly when they are permitted to run on green pasture and have abundance of good water to drink. Every ten weeks should find them, under such treatment, with a good coat of feathers. Do not pick until laying is over. Geese cannot be artificially moulted and producing eggs at the same time. Never pick them in cold weather. When ready to pick, which the experienced picker can tell by the color of the plumage if ready they will be no yellowish tinge on the white feathers, but to be sure pick a few from the breast of the goose, and the feathers come easily and are dry at the quill end. If not ripe, they are soft and bloody. And this is one of the reasons why store-bought feathers sometimes have such a disagreeable odor. The best guide, experience, tells us to take only a small pinch of feathers in the fingers at a time, and with a quick downward jerk, from tail to neck, dip the first coat of feathers with only a very little of the second coat, the down. Do not pick the bolsters, those large feathers under the wings. If you do, the poor creatures' wings will droop continually. When the geese die, we can strip these off for filling pillows for home use. But never take them from the geese while living."

HILLING CORN. Hilling corn is not as common as it once was, though in some sections it still followed to quite an extent. Except in very wet land it is worse than no manure. In wet fields it answers the purpose of keeping part of the roots of the plant out of water. This is a desirable thing to accomplish, but to attempt it by building up hills for the corn is to adopt a temporary and a very imperfect substitute for draining. Sometimes, however, this must be done or the planting of the field deferred till another season. On reasonably dry land the case is different. Here it is important to get the roots of the corn under ground rather than above it.

THE BIRTH OF LAKE TAHOE. In geographical times, not long ago, as speaks the scientist, but very long ago, as speaks the chronicler of human follies, there was a deep valley on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada in the headwaters of the Truckee River. About this valley towered granite mountains. But earthquakes came, rents were opened in the rocks, and from the fissures poured monstrous streams of lava. One of these fissures crossed the lower end of the valley, and through it poured floods of molten rocks. Stream after stream issued, to cool in solid sheets and blocks, until a wall was built across the valley 2000 or 3000 feet in height, and above it was a deep basin 500 or 600 square miles in area. The storms that fell on the granite and volcanic mountains called in rivers to fill the basin and Lake Tahoe was created.—Chicago Herald.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS. FOR AN INVALID. A delicate invalid custard is made as follows: Beat up two eggs, mix in half pint of milk, sugar to taste, and some vanilla, lemon or nutmeg flavoring; when well stirred pour the mixture into a buttered bowl, cover with buttered paper and steam in a saucepan of boiling water, which should come about half way up the sides of the bowl, for half an hour. A savory custard is made in the same way, substituting cold beef tallow for all fat, for the milk, and of course leaving out the sugar.—St. Louis Republic.

TEMPERANCE. O, cool, gray jug that touched the lips In kiss that softly cooled and clung! No Spanish wine the tippier sips, Or port the rosy, pearly, blushing. Such pure untainted sweetness yields As cool, gray jug in harvest fields. I see it now! A clover leaf Outspread upon its sweating side, As from the standing aleb The pluck and oblong, the wide Field glows with noonday heat; The winds are tangled in the wheat. The myriad crickets blithely cheer; Across the wash of ripened grain I see the burrowing rooster creep. The lurch-boy comes and once again The jug its crystal coolness yields! O, cool, gray jug in harvest fields! —Hamlin Garland, in Harper's Weekly.

FRANCE'S DRINK DEBK. In 1869 there were in the whole of France 365,878 establishments licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks; that number has now grown to over 448,000, which is at the rate of one establishment per acre of seven inhabitants. The nature of the beverages has also changed considerably for the worst, for whereas hardly anything but wine used to be drunk, now brandy, absinthe, gin, etc., are largely consumed.—British Medical Journal.

ROAST BEEF'S HEART. This is a dinner dish that always catches the appetite of all Englishmen, and here is the French style of cooking it: Get from your butcher a nice, plump, firm heart; let it stand in a pan of cold water in which a handful of salt has been dissolved for half an hour. Prepare a stuffing of grated bread crumbs one good-sized onion, a sprig of parsley, a teaspoonful of dried sage (or better yet is green sage when you can get it), a piece of butter the size of an egg, and pepper and salt. Mix these together with one well-beaten egg, fill all the holes in the heart with stuffing and boil for one hour in a small saucepan in which the heart stands upright, so that the stuffing cannot boil out. After it has boiled slowly for an hour take out of the water, cover the top of the heart with a large slice of larding pork and roast for two hours, basting frequently. Serve with currant jelly on very hot plates, and see that the slices are cut thin and lengthwise of the heart—it will be more tender. Serve some of the stuffing on each plate.—New York Tribune.

GREEN GRAPE PRESERVE. The trouble necessary to the preparation of the old fashioned preserve which I have to recommend ought not to count, writing a correspondent. We can't get something for nothing in this world, and for certain toothsome morsels we must have the patience of our grandmothers as well as their cook book.

THE VERDICT OF SCIENCE. The following is another text by which the effects of alcohol on the digestion of food may be proved. To each of two mastiffs, six months old, five ounces of cold roast mutton, cut into squares, were given, but the meat being passed into the throat without contact with the teeth. An elastic catheter was then inserted into the stomach of one of them, and an ounce and a quarter of proof spirit injected. After some hours were elapsed both animals were killed. In the case where the meat only had been given, it had altogether disappeared. In the case where the meat and the alcohol had both been given, the pieces of meat were found still existing in the stomach as singular and perfect as when they were swallowed.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Mend the torn pages of books with white tissue paper. Clean brass kettles, before using, with salt and water. Clean plaster of paris ornaments with wet starch brushed off when dry. A shovel of hot coals held over spotted varnished furniture will take out the spots. After knives have been cleaned they may be brilliantly polished with charcoal powder. It saves time and labor to have a broom brush and duster for every floor in the house. It is so convenient. Flatirons should be kept as far removed from the steam of cooking as possible, as this is what causes them to rust. Two parts of ammonia with one of turpentine makes a mixture which will soften old paint and varnish so that they can be easily scraped off. A towel rack made with several arms fastened to a half circular centre, which in turns fastens to the wall, is a convenient place for drying dish towels. To clean hard woods and oil cloths wash first with a soft sponge dipped frequently in fresh water. When the floor has dried, wash it again with a rag dipped in a mixture of hot water and skim milk. Lemon will do for the yellow white soiler what shoe polish does for the worn black one. Remove the ribbon band, and with a slice of lemon, clean the straw thoroughly. Put on a fresh band, and the hat is white and fresh. To clean white ostrich plumes dissolve four ounces of white soap in four pints of hot water. Make a lather and plunge the feathers into it, rubbing them well with the hands for five or six minutes. Wash out in clear hot water and shake until dry. Turkish towelling in pure white is now considered the most correct covering for chairs and couches in summer sitting-rooms. As it shows dirt more quickly than the ordinary holland covering, there should be two sets, so that one may be sent to the laundry whenever there is need.

TEACH THE CHILDREN TO SWIM. The constant repetition of the reports of accidents by drowning enforces the thought that much of this loss of life in the water could be avoided if children were taught to swim as promptly as they are taught to read and write and to properly care for themselves in respect to healthful precautions. Every child should be taught to swim before the age of twelve or fourteen years. In all the large cities swimming schools with capable instructors afford ready and inexpensive opportunities for teaching children to swim. Nothing can be more easily learned. Many children acquire the accomplishment in a single lesson of an hour, and very few boys or girls require more than a half dozen lessons in the hands of a competent instructor to learn how to swim. Singularly enough, girls learn more easily than boys, and when once acquired the accomplishment is never forgotten, as it is largely a matter of confidence in one's ability to keep afloat. Aside from the precautions of safety involved, we should consider the delightful recreation and the healthful exercise that persons, young and old, of both sexes, find in the pastime of swimming. In moderation it is one of the most healthful if not the best of all summer exercises, and can be enjoyed in the still waters of the lakes in the country and the mountain or in the rolling billows of the surf at the seashore. It is the most inexpensive of all amusements, the cheapest, the best, open to all, and the marvel is that so few young persons learn to swim. It is often observed that the children of the street who wander about the wharves and the beach become expert swimmers, apparently without instruction, while the pampered sons and daughters of wealth, who are given all the benefits of an elaborate education and who are favored with all the accomplishments of the day are seldom taught to swim, and these at the summer resorts are often put in peril of their lives in emergencies. This is not as it should be.—New York Mail and Express.

THE KIND THAT CURES. WESLEY STERRY, New York. Kidney Trouble for 12 Years, Completely Cured. DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. I have been afflicted with kidney trouble for 12 years. I have tried every remedy, but have not been cured. I have been advised to try a bottle of Dana's Sarsaparilla, and I have taken three bottles of it, and I am now completely cured. I can now do my usual work, and I feel as well as I ever did. I have been advised to try a bottle of Dana's Sarsaparilla, and I have taken three bottles of it, and I am now completely cured. I can now do my usual work, and I feel as well as I ever did. I have been advised to try a bottle of Dana's Sarsaparilla, and I have taken three bottles of it, and I am now completely cured. I can now do my usual work, and I feel as well as I ever did.

THE NEWLY WELLS CURE HEAD-ACHE. The Wells Cure Head-ache Cure is a new and powerful remedy for the relief of all kinds of head-ache, neuralgia, and other nervous affections. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe and reliable. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

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KNOWLEDGE. Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Baby's Dimensions. From measurements of 100 infants born in the Royal Maternity Hospital of Edinburgh, averages have been obtained. They are practically the same for American children, and are as follows: Average weight of male infant at birth, 7.55 pounds. Average weight of female infant at birth, 7.23 pounds. Average height of male infant at birth, 19.34 inches. Average height of female infant at birth, 18.98 inches. Each inch of the male infant corresponds to 2.66 pounds. Each inch of the female infant corresponds to 2.62 pounds. The range between the shortest and tallest male infants was ten inches; between the shortest and tallest female infants, eight inches.—St. Louis Republic.

Sheep-Shearing Machines. So many trials of sheep-shearing machines have resulted in failure that the belief has become fixed that shearing by machinery is entirely impracticable. This idea seems to be a mistaken one, as machines operated by horse power are in successful operation in England and in Australia. It is said that a flock of 200 sheep will warrant the purchase of one of these machines.—New York World.

Brooklyn pharmacists want dry goods dealers prohibited from handling their supplies. Arabic coins have a sentence from the Koran, and generally, the Caliph's name, but never an image.

For Summer Cookery. Royal Baking Powder will be found the greatest of helps. With least labor and trouble it makes bread, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing and assuredly digestible and wholesome.

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My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va.

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