That belief the Chinese have in the remedial qualities of substances forming a part of the human body seems to be irradicable. Thinking that Europeans still entertained the same silly idear, led as much as anything else to the Tien-Tsin massacres of twenty-five years ago. Prehistorie man drank from a human skull, believing that the uncauny goblet had a certain potency. Not so long ago, the skull of a suicide was used in Caithness as a drinking cup for the cure of epilepsy. Even cases have been cited when su perstitions people, within the last thirty years, have dug up bedies so as to possess themselves of skulls for the same purpose. As late as 1678, in the official pharmacopoeia of the London College of Physicians, mention is made "of the skull of a man who had died a violent death." For centuries in the past, for the manufacture of certain quack nostrums, notably anointment, ground skulls were used. The medical books of Nuremberg of 200 years ago always cite mummia-or the embalmed flesh of mummiesas a sovereign cure for certain dis-The Egyptian mummy was a specific for one malady, the Teneriffe mummy for another. Excluding all other strange substances employed in early medicine, there is a trace of caunibalism in the use of those mummied substances. It has been shown that cannibalism does not arise in all cases from hunger, but that to eat human flesh is a religious rite, and favored by the gods. In some remote manner, it has something to do with sacrifice. Describing superstitions, the fact is cited that to-day Irish peasants use skulls to hold water in, under the belief that the water thus becomes curative. - New York Press.

Blondin and His Rope.

The baggage of Blondin, the famous French tight rope walker, when on tour consists of the following: A main rope of 800 feet; circumference 61 inches; weight, 800 pounds; twentyeight straining ropes, fifty guide ropes, eighty tying bars—the average weight, not including poles, being five and a half tons. The freight of his fixings -including, we suppose, a huge traveling tent, which can encompass 14,000 people—amounted to \$5000 between Southampton and Melbourne. About three days are consumed in making his preparations, with the aid of a dozen assistants. The due adjustment of his rope is his principal care, and he superintends every detail.

In a fragment of autobiography written some years ago, Blondin tells us that the rope he generally used was formed with a flexible core of steel wire covered with the best Manila hemp, about an inch or three-quarters of an inch in diameter, several hun-dred yards in length, and costing about \$500. A large windlass at either end of the rope served to make it taut, while it was supported by two high poles. His balancing poles, of ash wood, vary in length, and are in three sections, and weigh from thirty-seven to forty-seven pounds. He is indifferent as to the height at which he is to perform. Blondin has never confessed to any nervousness on the rope, and while walking he generally looks eighteen or twenty feet ahead and whistles or hums some snatch of a song. The time kept by a musical band has frequently aided him in preserving his balance. Blondin is some thing of both carpenter and blacksmith, and is able to make his own models and fit up his own apparatus. ... Chambers's Journal.

Icebergs in the Atlantic sometimes last for 200 years.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y. It is estimated that electric cars have al-ready displaced 1,500,000 horses,

Tobacco Destroys Vitality Nervous system paralyzed by nicotine means lost manhood, weak eyes, and a general all gone look and feeling that robs life of its pleasure. Tobacco is the root of many an impotent symptom, and No-To-Bac a guaranteed cure that will make you strong, a guaranteed cure that will make you strong, vigorous and happy in more ways than one. No-To-Bae guaranteed and sold by Drug-glats everywhere. Book, titled "Don't To-baeco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away." Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

To Cleause the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awakon the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weatening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of

Worse Than Hum. Indigestion spotts more lives than rum. But you think you have "malaria" or "arip," or something worse. The trouble is all in the digestive tract. Ripans Tabules bring a sort of Millennium with them. One gives relief, and their habitual use keeps the whole system in tone. Get them of your druggist.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Maunfactured by F. J. CHEKEY & Co., Toledo, O. Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syruptor children selling, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-

tion, allays pain, cures wind colle. 25c, a bottle Piec's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medic no. - P. M. Annorr, 343 Sequena Street, Buffalo, N. Y. May 9, 1894.

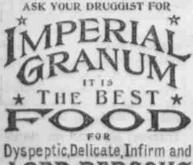
If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isane Thomason's Eye-water. Urusyists sell at the per partie

If You are Tired

All the time, without special exertion, as tired in the morning as when you retire at night, you may depend upon it, your blood why it does not supply strength to nervee and muscles. You need

Hood's Sarsaparilla To purify and enrich your blood. A few bot ties of this great medicine will give you strongth and vitality because it will make

Hood's Pills them. Promis cents



AGED PERSONS



DEPRAVED APPETITE IN COWS.

When any animal eats wood other coarse stuff, it indicates indigestion. The remedy is to give a pint of raw linseed oil, and, after it has operated, feed bran and linseed with one dram of gentian root, powdered, in it. Sometimes this appetite is due to a want of salt, which

MAKING ROADS.

The best time for road work is after the spring work has been completed, because the ground is then neither too wet nor too dry, and when dry weather sets in there is no use trying to work roads. Road work in the fall is just as impracticable, because the track will be muddy until the freeze-up occurs and the following spring will be full of mud holes. For this reason divide townships into road districts so that the main portion of the labor can be done after the crops are in. Every crew of men preparing roads must have an overseer with them all the time. He must understand his business, and one superintendent cannot properly oversee more than one crew of men.-New England Homestead.

THE PROPAGATION OF ORCHIDS.

A marked peculiarity of orchids is from a single flower; but while they are continually grown from seed, it means long years of waiting before the flower appears. After the blossom fades, it requires a year for the seed only by proper manuring. to ripen, a second year classes after the seed is planted before it germi-nates, while the resulting plant sel-dom flowers under five, and frequently not until after eight or ten, years nitrogen. This is supplied by a heavy of growth. Consequently, orchids dressing of stable manure. The exof growth. Consequently, orchids are propagated chiefly by a division of the root-clusters into individual plants; while many are grown from slips and cuttings. Most orchids re-quire hotheuse cultivation; but there are two in particular which may be termed hardy, and which can be suc-cessfully grown in window gardens, They should have some phosphoric with the care ordinarily given to house-plants. - Demorest's Magazine.

PRACTICAL POULTRY BAISING.

Fifteen years ago I tried fancy poul-try raising, and, like all beginners, I wanted too many kinds and kept adding to my stock until I had twelve varieties, and almost made a failure, as I did not then understand, writes "Sid." Conger, Some kind and ex-perienced friend said to me: "Quit all but two kinds; give them all the attention you have given the twelve and scatter them. Have the small ones in lots to themselves and the old ones away from the young. Feed comed by the them separate, make them roost in Agriculturist. separate places, have all roosting places movable, and once a week turn the roosts over and coal oil them; clean up the houses and boxes once a week the year through. Give a variety of food-corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and table crumbs; also not do as well as less. fresh gravel, crushed bone and green feed the year through; good clover bills and legs, Aylesbury, fleshhay once a week in the houses in the colored, winter. Quit the soft, fancy feeding, and give them sensible care, and make a success of the business."

The poultry business is the largest industry on earth. It supports more people, more people are engaged in it. more papers and journals are devoted to its exclusive interest, than any other in the whole world. All this we can prove if any one should be so rash as to doubt it. Hard times will come now and then, as we all know; then the poultry industry flourishes, as people turn to that to make a living and improve their stock. Pay close attenimprove their stock. Pay close attention to the details, and find, instead do if you wish to own a successful of a lagging monotony, as some sup-pose, that it is the largest and best business in the whole world. -Breeders' Gazette.

SORGHUM. Sorghum is usually planted in hills three feet apart, leaving the stalks at the last thinning about four to aix inches apart in the row. If the crop is to be used for sugar or syrup, the stalks should be about six inches spart in the drill, or about five stalks in the hill. Six or seven stalks could be left in the hill where the crop is to be used for forage. About two quarts of seed of the ordinary varieties are required per sere when planted in hills, and somewhat more than this amount when sown in drills. Early Orange or Early Amber or some of the other fruits and see which kinds do best in early varieties would probably be your location, or like places. If you most sure to give a profitable crop, do this thoroughly it will save you On land specially adapted to corn or much disappointment. varieties might be grown, as they yield much heavier crops; but it any of the crop is to be cut so early as August that the weight of 100 cubit feet of the later varieties will not do. The natural gas may be set down at 4287 crop needs considerably more atten-tion at the start than corn, but per-of hydrogen and 3215 pounds of carhaps less after it is a foot or more bon; requires for its perfect combusthe first few inches, but very rapid at ing 74,561 pounds; it makes in the close of the season. The outer ing 9648 pounds of steam and 11,788 glaze on the stalk is harder than on pounds of carbonic acid, and produces muize, and the stalks should prefer- 94,593 heat units when the steam is ably be fed whole rather than cut into | not condensed. -New York Advertiser. short pieces, to avoid risk of cutting the animals about the mouth. The cane when mature will stand for a long time without much deterioration in quality, even after a severe frost, pro- a witness had a dramatic effect on vided warm weather does not follow the frest, or atternating periods of warm and cold occur. Sorghum can he made into ensilage, but will not ble spirit of justice and gallantry, make as good ensilage as mature corp, being usually quite sour. Some growers have reported keeping sorwish it to be said that I alone have the mature of the said that I alone have t ghum for many weeks cut and set in large bunches in the field .- Country Gentleman.

EALAMAROO CELERY,

dens are situated on peaty marshes that were once swamps, says J. Blank. The soil on these marshes is black and rich, and has that soft and spongy feeling to the hand which indicates humus, and there seems to be some element or quality in the Kalamazoo murshes that makes them peculiarly appetite is due to a want of salt, which should be given with regularity to all domestic animals, as it is an aid to the digestion of food.—New York great deal to do with this culture. For we know that the celery plant loves a cool, moist bed; it is stunted by heat and drouth. In dry seasons, even in favorable localities, growers elsewhere are obliged to water their

The Kalamazoo growers raise three and even four crops of celery per year from the same ground. For the first crop the seed is sown in hotbeds early in February. As soon as the weather is warm enough, usually about May 1, the plants are set out. They are planted from four to six inches apart in trenches six inches deep, and part-ly filled with manure. The trenches are from four to five feet apart. Meanwhile the second sowing of seed has been made in a seedbed outdoors. and then the plants are set out some time in June for the second crop, between the first rows. After the first crop comes off, about the middle of July, the rows are filled with plants for the third crop. Few plants require more constant and careful cultivation than celery. The soil must be brought the immense number of seed produced to the highest stage of fertility, and then cropped heavily and successively. The chief object in celery culture is to get as many salable stalks or heads as possible, and this can be done

> The most successful growers are those who use constantly the largest amounts of manure. The celery plant is a strong feeder and requires much pense of buying stable manure is a big item in raising celery. The own-er of one of the best celery gardens in Kalomazoo, when asked how he raised such big crops, said to me: "I found that the celery plants needed acid, and especially potash. Most growers do not know that a considerable amount of nitrogen is lost when stable manure lies in heaps exposed to the air for any length of time. Now this loss can be prevented by spreading asinit over the manure. The cost is slight, while the saving of nitrogen is great. I have also found that potash stimulates a good growth of the plants, especially in making fine stalks or heads. This is important with celery growers, for an acre contains 16,000 plants, but as a rule only 12,-000 or 13,000 heads will be salable. So any fertilizer that will help the growth and quality should be welcomed by the growers."---American

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Coal oil and kerosene are the same thing.

More than 100 hens to the acre will Pekin ducks have cream-colored

When a cockerel is a year old he becomes a cock; a pullet a hen at the

same age. In an incubator ducks' eggs require the same temperature as hens' eggs,

103 degrees. Taking one year with anothera dol-

lar net profit per hen may be considered a good average. Surface cultivation is the great drouth slayer. Learn how best to do

it; it will pay you well. Use the pruning knife carefully and

orchard. Did you ever live without fruit, subsisting mainly on meat? If you did you need not be told of the

necessity of a part fruit diet. Sometimes hens are found dead under the perches, while seemingly about three feet apart each way, or if that and in good condition. Often the the ground is not too weedy, in drills, trouble is that they are too fat and die of apoplexy.

> Every one who keeps hens knows of one or two or more which are per-sistent isyers. These should be bred from as they will transmit their good qualities to their progeny.

> During the close, hot days, see that the supply of clean, fresh water is constant. If you have any sentiment in you it will do you good to see the hens enjoy the drink.

Study the different varieties of fruits and see which kinds do best in

Statistics About Natural Gas. The growth is rather slow for tion 969 3-10 cubic feet of air, weigh-

Beauty in Court,

In a recent trial at Siena, Italy, the beauty of a servant girl summoned as judge, jury and counsel. While undergoing examination she stood facing the Magistrate, who, in a commendaprivilege of admiring your beauty." -Chicago Record.

The heaviest of the foreign woods The famous Kalamasoo celery gar-vitm, and the lightest is cork. HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

THE ANNUAL WARFARE, A bulletin on household pests issued by the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station is full of useful informs tion for housekeepers in their annual warfare against these destroyers. The ouffalo beetle or carpet bug eats feathers, furs, leather and perhaps other things, but the accounts which have been given from time to time of its destruction of silk do not seem well founded. Professor Fernald remarks as to this:

"The opinion that it injures cotton or silk goods, lace curtains, etc., must be erroneous, for I have repeatedly put the larve or young of this beetle into bottles with various substances for them to feed supon, and when furnished with cotton and wool mixed goods, they invariably ate the woolen filters, leaving the cotton intact; but when I gave them only cotton, silk, or pieces of newspaper, they as invariably died without eating any of these sub stances. The injuries reported to have been done to silk, lace curtains, etc., must have been done by some other insect." Very possibly the other insect may be in some cases the pitchy carpet beetle.

With proper care and perseverance the buffulo beetle can be driven out and kept out. Of course if carpets fastened to the floor were not used, but only rugs laid down and often shaken, there would be far less danger of injury from the ravages of the beetles, but if carpets are fastened down, a thorough lining with paper will prevent many of the larve, which hide in cracks and crevices, from getting at it. Tarred paper next the floor covered with some cleaner sort to prevent injury to the car-pet would undoubtedly be most use-ful, but the odor is a serious objection. An excellent remedy is corrosive sublimate sixty grains, dissolved in a pint of alcohol or water and brushed over the floor at the edges before the carpet is laid, and also over the underside of the carpet. This soon destroys any insect which attempts to eat the carpet, but children must not play upon a carpet so treated. A still simpler method which is said to be effective, is that of laying a damp cloth on the carpet at the edge where it is most likely to be infested, and then placing a hot iron on it. The steam thus produced penetrates the carpet and destroys any insects which may be within the range of its ac-

Insect powders are not of any value in this case. The remedies named are as valuable in the care of clothing and other articles as they are for carpets. Small articles in boxes and drawers may be effectually freed from insect pests by the use of benzine or bisul-phide of carbon. Better than any other method, and the simplest as well, when the size of the object likely to be infested is not too great, is wrapping the material in smooth. whole paper or putting it into a paper bag and scaling the opening with paste. If this is done before the beetles have had a chance to deposit eggs upon the article, or larvæ to get at it, there is no danger that the insect will be able to reach it.-New England Homestead.

German Potatoes-Peel and grate six very large potatos, drain off the the potato flour, add a saltspoon of salt or more, beat up two or three eggs, mix thoroughly with grated po-tato, and bake in a moderate oven until nicely browned, care being taken that they do not bake too quick.

Cauliflower with Milk-Break a cauliflower in bits and, after cleaning tie up in white netting, and boil till tender in water to which half as much milk has been added. This improves the taste and appearance. Salt just before taking up, and hang up to drain. Arrange the pieces in a dish and pour over it the following:

Savory Omelet--Four eggs, three ounces of butter, salt, pepper and chopped parsley. Beat the eggs lightly together, sprinkle in the pars-ley, pepper and salt. Have the butter quite hot in the pan, stir in the eggs and shake the pan to keep the mixture from burning. As soon as the edges are set, fold over, cook lightly for a moment, turn on a hot dish and serve A little grated ham may be added if

Compote of Oranges--Peel six oranges, remove as much of the white pith as possible and divide them into small pieces. Make a sirup of threequarters of a pound of sugar, one pint of water, adding the rind of the orange cut in thin strips. When the strup is well boiled and skimmed clear out in the oranges and simmer five minutes. Arrange them on a glass dish, pour the sirap over them and

Oatmeal Biscuits-Five ounces of flour, seven ounces of oatmeal, three ounces of sugar, four ounces of lard or butter, half a teaspoonful of baking soda and one egg. Melt the lard or butter, mix the flour, oatmeal, sugar and sods, then stir in the melted lard, break the eggs, with a little water, into a teacup, beat slightly and mix with the other ingredients till it becomes a paste, turn it out on a board and roll thin. Cut with a cutter and bake on a greased tin twenty minutes.

Orange Pudding-Five juley oranges are aliced crosswise and sweet ened, and as many glass sauce-dishes are half-filled with the sliced oranges. Corn starch is cooked in the usual manner in a farina boiler, and when it has boiled the beaten yolks of two eggs are added to the corn starch, and when thoroughly mixed the hot corn starch is poured into the glass dishes. The whites of the two eggs, beaten stiff and sweetened with two table spoonfuls of sugar, are spread on the corn starch. This is eaten cold.

The "Greek Slave,"

The original "Greek Slave," the celebrated statue by Hiram Powers, is in the gallery of the Duke of Cleveland. It was never brought to Amer ica. It was finished in 1843. In 1849 a replica was brought to New York, and is now in the Corcoran gallery at Washington. A third copy was bought by the Earl of Dudley, and a fourth, purchased for \$4000 by Prince Demi-doff, was afterward sold to A. T. Stewart, of New York, for 822,000 .-Boston Transcript.

TEMPERANCE,

The following graphic portrayal of the evils wrought by alcohol was drawn by the Rev. Lawrence Murphy, of Canada, in a temperance address delivered by him. "Alcohol, said Father Murphy, "is the stumbling-block of youth, the wreak of manhood, the despair of old age. It crowds the prisons populates the asylums and poorhouses and fills the untimely grave. It silvets promaturely the hairs of fathers and mothers, breaks the hearts of loving wives, cruelly outrages the innocence of childhood, while it banishes God and the angels from the sacred precincts of the soul. Show me poverty, show me crime, show me anguish of soul and body and I will show you that three-fourths of it comes directly or indirect-THE WORK OF INTEMPERANCE.

erty, show me crime, show me auguish of soul and body and I will show you that three-fourths of it comes directly out of the whisky bottle.

"It is the cause of three-fourths of our spiritual ailments and physical diseases. It keeps the doctor busy in his office, the priest weary in the confessional. It is darkness in the home, a cloud in the church and night in the heart of man. It blights the sevest roses of charity, withers the adorable blossoms of love, darkens the sublime radiance of the intellect, chases every sambsam of happiness from the human heart, extinguishes every lamp of holiness in the lighthouse of the human connecence and makes of the soul a sovereign in prison, Napoleou looking out on the sad and solemn sea. It is the giant evil of all cvils, the greatest force out of hell, the greatest enemy of humanity, the greatest descrator of goddiness and of tied. It wastes God's gifts to man."

Surely, as Father Murphy said at the conclusion of his address, it behoves the entire community to do all it possibly can to lessen the organization of the address, it behoves the entire community to do all it possibly can to lessen the organization of the address of an areney capable of generating such deep and widespread avils.

ALCOHOL AS MEDICINE.

Decided change of opinion has taken place of late years regarding the medicinal properties of alcohol. Says Doctor James II. Nichols on this subject:

"As regards the medicinal value of any of the spirituous lipuors which are known in commerce, very much may be said. If all the brandies, whiskys, wines and malt liquors which now exist were suddenly destroyed, and there could be no further production, no class but dipsomaniacs would suffer any pain or distress for a single hour.

"In all cases of disease where an alcoholic seems to be indicated, science presents non-alcoholics that may serve an equally useful purpose. The alcohol question as related to medicine may be summed up in a few words. In no instances of disease of any form is it a medicine which might not be dispensed with, and other agents substituted.

"This view of the chemical and thera-peutical needs and uses of alcohol, as related to the human family, is not presented from the standpoint of the temperance crator, but from that of the scientific investigator."

A SENSIBLE PLEDGE.

There is in Danville, Conn., a society of young women, numbering already four hundred, who have individually piedged themselves not to marry drinking men. It is a very sousible piedge. There are some men who can use liquor in moderation without any danger of becoming drunkards, but with most men the danger is very great, and many a man who is quite sure of himself is in fact on the verge of ruin.

But that is notall. Even if the man himself could be depended upon with safety, he could not by any possibility guarantee his sons against yielding to the temptation which would beset them from their very infancy by reason of his use of liquor. The woman who does not want to be either the wife of a drunkard or the mother of a drunkard has therefore only one way of escape from their dense.

wife of a drunkard or the mother of a drunk-ard has therefore only one way of escape from that danger, and that is to turn a deaf ear to any suitor who uses liquor at all; even if he does promise to give it up for her. If he only gives it up to get her he will proba-bly take it up again after he has gained his end.—New York Witness.

Two hundred omaha Indians, who reserved their annuity of \$25,000, went to Pender, Neb., and began drinking freely. It was not long before drunken Indians, women as well as men, were thick in the streets. Depredations of all kinds were committed. Drunken women paraded the streets, howling and acting as if bedlam had broken loves. Some threw their arms around white men's neeks and asked for a kiss. Some of the bucks, when completely overcome with liquor, fell in the road and were pleked up later by friends and carried out of town. Several wagon loads were disposed of in this manner. Knives, pistols and all sorts of deadly weapons were displayed, but no one was seriouslyinjured.

About twenty citizens held a meeting at noon, and if the word had only been said, a lynching would soon have been in progress, and the ashoon-keepers would have been the victims.—Vineland Outlook. TWO HUNDRED INDIANS DRUNK,

victims.-Vineland Outlook.

AN EMINENT JUDGE'S EVIDENCE

Lord Justice Denman, of England, has recently given this evidence against the drink: "Intemperance is the greatest curse and the most potent cause of misery from which this Nation suffers. Twenty years of judicial life, and forty-six years of constant attendance in the criminal courts as an advocate or judge are enough to enable any man to form an opinion as to the extent of the mischief caused by drunkenness. Not a day passes in the criminal courts without some evidence of it. I suppose that between 1872 and 1893 I must have tried many thousands of cases of violence and crucity—murders, manslaughters, murderous and savage woundings, kickings and assaults. Of these, I am sure, I speak well within the mark when I say that more than one-half were directly connected with excessive drinking."

The drunkard in his bed tossing and meaning, with throat that cracks with its grasping thirst, and blood that crawls like a migration of maggets along the flaceld veins, and broat that sickens and alinks and makes one look for rod crested grave worms to crawl out of lips and eyes and nostrils and burrow into the puffy checks of the endaver, sloughing visibly. * * Still the same scene, the night wears on, children sit up in bed and mock the lone, shepless watcher by crying, "Drink, mamua, drink." The lamp burns low—goes out. The darkness turns gray. The hot evening horror has belied down, and the tortured ones are still at last like flies in tar. Out of the shadow a form stoops and searches for live coals in the ashes vainly. It is the drunkard's wife. God pity her. THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

DIFFERENT NAMES. Death from drinking intoxicants is given different names, about as follows: If the unfortunate victim is worth— 200,000 Stometi complaint Speaker of the House. Overwork
Poor but respectable Alcoholic poison
Poor laborer. Deliriam tremens
Tramp. Jim-jams
—The Banner.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES Canada's annual liquor bill is \$134,785,400. The consumption of intextenting liquors in New Zealand is decreasing year by year.

The National W. C. T. U. will conduct summer meetings at Chautauqua and Mountain Lake Park.

It takes 9000 broweries to supply England with beer, and during the past year some 900 have been closed. Governor Sheakley, of Alaska, refuses to saue the necessary permits for the establish-neat of breweries in that Territory.

Mrs. Willis Davis, a bride, killed herself in Warren County, Kentucky, on seeing ber hus band under the influence of Hunor. The Duke of Connaught declares that to-tal abstinence is absolutely necessary to a ripe old age. Hismother, Queen Victoria, is

Helgium's revenue from the drink habit has grown in forty years from 4,000,000 to 33,000,000 frames, arine increasing 200 per cent, at the same time and insanity 128 per

Finland has demonstrated that spirits are not necessary in cold countries, having become practically a total abstinence country. This change has been effected under local option and woman suffrage. A new law for the better observance of Sunday in Hussia will probably close all the dram shops throughout the Empire on that day. An effort is being made to have them keep open one hour of the day. The Spanish Bull.

The bulls used for fighting purpose are a specially selected, specially cared for class. They are all pedigree au-mals. Andalusia is, above all, the district of the bull. Here, at the age of one year, the young bulls are separated from the heiters, branded with the owner's name and turned out loose on the plains to graze with others of

their own age. When a year older the young bulls are gathered together, in order that their mettle and fighting qualities may be tested. One of them is separated from the herd and chased by a man on horseback, who, by the skillful use of a blunted lance overthrows the escaping bull, whereupou another rider comes in front of the animal with a sharper lance to withstand the expected attack.

If the bull on regaining his feet attacks the rider twice he is passed as a fighting animal, but if he turns tail and runs off he is set aside to be killed or to be used in agricultural work. And so with each animal until the whole herd of the two-year-olds have been tested.

Each bull that has stood the test uccessfully is then entered in the herd book, with a description of his appearance, and receives a name such as Espartero, Hamenco and the like. This process of esreful selection goes on from year to year until the bull is five years old, when, should his mettle prove true, he is ready for the arena, and flaming posters appear on the walls of Madrid or Seville, aunouncing that Esparto (or whatever his name is) will on such and such a date make his first and final appearance.

A good "warrantable" five-year-old bull for the fighting ring costs from \$350 to \$400.—Buffalo Times.

The Watchdog Exchange.

An Englishman and a German in Chicago are partners in a new business which they advertise as a Watchdog Exchange. They will be prepared soon to sell dogs trained for watching, or the dogs may be engaged by the month, week or night. The German partner has the experience, having been employed as a keeper in a simi-Isr business in Berlin, where there are several of these exchanges doing a good business .- New York Sun,

The production of sugar in the West Indies shows an annual increase of 1,-

THE GUNMAKER OF ILION.

JEFFERSON M. CLOUGH REFUSES A TEMPTING OFFER FRON THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, His Health was too Poor to Permit Atten

for Many Years But Has Now Recovered.

(From the Springfield, Mass., Union.)

There isn't a gon manufacturer in the United States who does not know Jefferson M. Clough, and why? Because he has been intimately associated all his life with the de-velopment of the two best American rifles, the Remington and Winchester. For years he was Superintendent of the E. Remingten & Sons' great factory at Hion, N. Y. After leaving there he refused a tempting offer of the Chinese Government to go to China to superintend their government factories,and accepted instead the superintendency of the Winchester-Arms Co., at New Haven, at a salary of \$7,500 a year.

It was after this long term of active labor as a business man that he found himself incapacitated for further service by the embargo which rheumatism had laid upon him and resigned his position more than two years ago, and returned to Belchertown Mass., where he now lives and owns the

years ago, and returned to Belchertown, Mass., where he now lives and owns the Phelps farm, a retired spot where he has five hundred acres of land.

Being a man of means he did not spare the cost and was treated by leading physicians and by baths at celebrated springs without receiving any benefit worth notice. During the summer of 1884 and the winter of 1884 Mr. Clough was confined to his house in Belchertown, being unable to rise from his bed without assistance, and suffering continually with acute pains and with no taste or desire for food, nor was he able to obtain sufficient sleep.

Early in the year 1894 Mr. Clough heard of Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People He began taking these pills about the first of March, 1894, and continued to do so until the first part of September following. The finst effect noticed was a better appetite and he began to note more ability to help himself off the bed and to be better generally. Last August (1894) he was able to go alone to his summer residence and farm of 163 acres on Grenadier Island, among the Thousand Islands, in the river St. Lawrence, where from the highest land of his farm he commands a view for 13 miles down the river, and 60 of the Thousand Islands can be seen.

Instead of being confined to his bed Mr. Glough is now and has been for some time able to be about the farm to direct the men employed there and he is thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for him.

These pills are manufactored by the Dr.

These pills are manufactored by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schopectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company. cine Company.

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(both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certifishows evidence of having been cultivated. If this theory proves to be of Boston. Sond postal card for book. true it will throw more light on the A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted habits of this little known people. So far as known no other evidence has when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes ever been discovered of cliff-dwellers

SIMPLE,

shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts or nowes. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Bend the label. If the stomach is foul or billous it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

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