Strikes in 1329.

Strikes occurred centuries ago, and their outcome was just as disastrous as is that of the present day work struggles. In the year 1329 a strike of brass workers was initiated in Breslau, Silesia, which lasted a year. —Boston Globe.

There are about seventeen million cows in this country, or one to every four inhabitants. The annual value of the dairy products of the United States is estimated to exceed $400,000,000.

Florida.

The West Coast of Florida, the finest semi-tropical country in the world. Illustrated descriptive book sent upon receipt four cents postage. J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Pass. Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. Patterson, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

Tried

And true is the verdict of the people regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla. Catarrh, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous troubles yield to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

Hydrophobia.

A few years ago many reputable physicians taught and believed that there was no such disease as hydrophobia, and that the bite of a mad dog was not fatal to human beings, except as their imaginations were excited to a fatal strain on their nervous systems. In simpler language they held that such victims were actually scared to death. There was, and is yet, much force in that contention, for there can be no doubt that many people not really poisoned by the bite, die of fear and mental strain; but that hydrophobia exists, and is a fatal disease, is now well established.—Atlanta Journal.

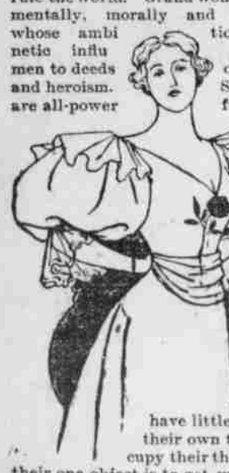
The results of the census of Germany taken in 1895 give a population of 52,244,503, an increase since 1890 of 2,816,027, or 1.14 per cent. increase per year.

WOMAN'S POWER.

IT SHAPES THE DESTINIES OF MEN AND NATIONS.

Where Men Are at a Disadvantage, and "Only a Woman Can Understand a Woman's Ills."

Woman's beauty, love and devotion, rule the world. Grand women; strong mentally, morally and physically, whose ambition and magnetic influence urge men to deeds of grandeur and heroism. Such women are all-powerful. Weakly, sickly, ailing women have little ambition; their own troubles occupy their thoughts, and their one object is to get well.



They have no confidence in themselves, and only too often lose faith in their physicians.

All irregularities, whites, bearing-down pains, nervousness, headache, backache, "blues," distaste for society, sounds in ears, palpitation, emaciation, heavy eyes, "all gone" feeling, dread of impending evil, sleeplessness, etc., should at once be removed and vigorous health assured.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has for twenty years saved women from all this. Hear this woman speak:—

"I wish to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done for me. I had falling of the womb and leucorrhœa, and they have cured me of both. I am a well woman. I suffered dreadfully with such dragging pains in the lower part of the back and extending around the body, irritation of the bladder, pain when walking and painful menstruation; I weakened terribly. I had been treated by three doctors without much help, and it only took five bottles of your Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash to cure me. I can recommend them to all women suffering with complaints like these."—Mrs. Vannatta, 3827 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKENNESS** Cured in 10 to 30 Days. No Pay Till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

To Establish Model Farms.

At least two railroad companies, one operating in the far West and one in the South, are about starting model farms with a view to demonstrating the capabilities of the lands through which their lines run, and thus attracting settlers, who, in turn will make business for the railroads.

Deposits of marl, which are said to be as valuable for fertilizing material as the phosphate beds of Florida, have been found near Hamburg, Ark.

Badly Hipped.

It is hardly a compliment to say that anyone is "hipped," but anyone is pretty badly hipped who suffers with sciatica. It is in the hip that the excruciating pain takes hold and tortures. It is just there where St. Jacobs Oil, with its soothing penetration, has done some of its most remarkable work of cure. Those who suffer thus, therefore, need not despair of cure when this great remedy for pain can be had so readily, and as it is known as a sure cure, be sure to get it and insure speedy and perfect riddance of the intense misery. There are cases of confirmed crippling from this malady which this great remedy has effectually cured and restored the sufferer to a sound condition.

Seven persons were killed by asphyxiation in Boston, Mass, during forty-eight hours.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

The longest electric railway in the world is in Jasper County, Missouri.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A healthful clearness is acquired by the sallow skin washed with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

Ostrich Hunting.

An ostrich chase is very attractive sport; or rather the sale of booty is so great as to attract hunters. The Arabs give themselves to it with a real passion. Mounted on their fine little horses they try as much as possible to fatigue the ostrich, for as it is eight feet high and has very strong legs it possesses a quickness of movement which the best horse cannot attain. It has great endurance. Overtaken by the hunter, it seeks to defend itself with its feet and wings, but more often it still strives to escape by flight, uttering a plaintive cry. In fact, the ostrich is deprived of the power of flight by reason of its great size. The muscular force with which nature has endowed it is not equal to lifting such a weight. It peculiar organization has made it the courier of the desert, where it is able to quickly traverse the almost limitless expanse. The Arab knows very well that it is the habit of the ostrich to make great detours about its nest in a circle. He chases it then without ceasing until it is almost there, when, worn out, it succumbs, concealing its head in the sand in order not to see its enemy, or instinctively hoping to escape a danger which it cannot see any more. This chase requires eight or ten hours, but it offers large rewards. The plumes are worth a considerable sum, the skin makes good leather and the Arabs are very fond of the flesh. Besides, in spite of the fact that it reproduces its species rapidly, the ostrich is all the time becoming rarer, and it is hunted for export and domestication in other countries. It is one of Africa's great resources and may become a new source of prosperity to Algerians if they are willing to make the effort. The truth of the saying, "the stomach of an ostrich," has been confirmed recently by an autopsy on one, doubtless for a time captive, when the following was found in its stomach: A parasol handle, two keys, two great pieces of coal, a glove, a handkerchief, a pair of eyeglasses, a ring, a comb, three large rocks, the necks of two beer bottles, the sole of a shoe, a bell and a little harmonica. —Paris Univers Illustre.

A Clock of Bread Crumbs.

There exists at Milan, Italy, a clock made of bread crumbs. It was made 150 years ago by a man who had not the means to buy the metal necessary for the construction of the works. This workman hit upon the ingenious idea of taking his bread crumbs from day to day and solidifying them by means of a strong addition of salts. Thus he managed to obtain a very hard matter, which could not be dissolved in water, with which he constructed the clock in question, which is of one the curiosities of the capital of Lombardy.

Sweetness and Light.

Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physic, as they did their religion,—by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physic—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the gospel of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

SUBSOILING.

Subsoiling is sometimes beneficial, and sometimes useless, and may be injurious. Spring subsoiling is not to be recommended. Whenever there is a dry, hard subsoil, it will pay to loosen it up. Whenever there is a subsoil inclined to run together and become compacted, deep and thorough loosening is just what is required. In porous, gravelly subsoils the process is useless and often injurious. Subsoil plowing does not produce moisture; it simply puts the ground in good condition to receive and retain moisture from precipitation. The capacity of a porous soil to retain moisture is well illustrated by this bit of experience: Early last spring the writer had several loads of coarse sand and gravel hauled and deposited in piles of about one cubic yard each. This was removed about the end of the protracted drouth. Six inches below the surface it was wet enough for any purpose of plant growth. About the same time post holes dug in the black, still soil near by showed it to be apparently perfectly dry as deep as the augur went, eighteen inches to two feet. Subsoiling should never be done when the soil is very wet, for this leaves the ground in a worse condition than before. Subsoiling should be done in fall or winter, so that repeated rains may settle it and fill it to saturation. After this a shallow stirring of the surface will retain the moisture, with but little subsequent rain.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

DEEP PLOWING.

A friend asks if it is any benefit to plow run-down land deeply that has only been skimmed over before. Well, I cannot answer positively in your case. We have been bringing up a farm that was run down and never had been plowed deeply, and we know that a gradual deepening of the soil, by plowing a little deeper each time we break up a sod, has been of great benefit to us. I believe that generally this will be true. We expose more soil to the action of frost and air and sun. We get more loosened up so we can pulverize it and stir it around. Thus we liberate more plant food, or make it available for our crops. But now, there are exceptions to this rule. So test the matter carefully for yourself. Increase depth of plowing very gradually. The probabilities are that you will see results that will cause you to keep on. Your soil and subsoil has considerable of clay in it, as has nearly all of ours. On light, sandy land it would be different, of course.

It will help "level land" to tile drain it, where water has to evaporate from the surface, where there is not natural underdrainage, so it can readily soak down, and the same of rolling land, too. "Why were you so afraid of rain after sowing your wheat? I should think it needed rain to start the seed. Is it best to make soil so fine?" It certainly is best for the young plants to make a fine, firm seed bed. It cannot be made too fine and firm for the good of the wheat. The plants cannot start and grow as well in roughly prepared ground. The little roots cannot get food as well. I was not afraid of rain, but of heavy rain that would pack and run together this dustlike soil, and wash much down the hillside on our rolling land. I have had every bit of wheat, along with the soil, taken right out of the drill rows on a hillside by a heavy rain after drilling. There would not be so much risk on roughly prepared land. But that is not as good for the wheat. So we make it fine and take the risk. Now don't you see?—T. B. Terry, in Practical Farmer.

WHAT TO FEED HENS.

Green bones are not used as extensively as they should be, because grain can be obtained with less difficulty and at low cost; but as egg-producing material, the bone is far superior to grain—nor does the bone really cost more than grain in some sections. The cutting of the bone into available sizes is now rendered an easy matter, as the bone cutter is within the reach of all. Bones fresh from the butcher have more or less meat adhering, and the more of such meat the better, as it will cost no more per pound than the bone, while the combination of both meat and bone is almost a perfect food from which to produce eggs.

If the farmer can get two extra eggs per week from each hen in winter, he will make a large profit. We may add that if the product of each hen can be increased one egg per week only in winter, that one egg will pay for all the food she can possibly consume, and it therefore pays to feed the substances that will induce the hens to lay. If the hens are consuming food, and yet are producing no eggs, they will cause a loss to their owner; and this happens every winter on a large number of farms. The hens receive plenty of food, but not of the proper kind.

A pound of cut green bone is sufficient for sixteen hens one day, which means that one cent will pay for that number of fowls. If one quart of grain be fed at night to sixteen hens, and one pound of bone in the morning, it should be ample for each day (and the majority of fanciers do) we find in winter. In summer only the bone need be given. Such a diet provides fat, starch, nitrogen, phosphates, lime, and all the substances required to enable the hens to lay eggs. As an egg is worth about three cents in winter, it is plain that it is cheaper to feed bone than grain, as the greater number of eggs not only reduces the total cost, but increases the profits as well.

The bone cutter is as necessary to the poultryman as his feed mill. It enables him to use an excellent and cheap food, and gives him a profit where he might otherwise be compelled to suffer a loss. It is claimed that the bone cutter pays for itself in eggs, and really costs nothing. Bones are now one of the staple articles of food for poultry, and no rations should have them omitted. They are food, grit and lime, all combined in one, and the hens will leave all other foods to receive the cut bone. If cut fine, even chicks and ducklings will relish such excellent food, while turkeys will grow rapidly on it. To meet with success requires the use of the best materials, and green bone beats all other substances as food for poultry. There is quite a difference between the green, fresh bone, rich in its juices as it comes from the butchers, and the hard, dry bone which has lost its succulence. The value of all foods depends largely upon their digestibility, and the more this is provided for the greater the saving of food and the more economical the production of eggs.—Poultry Keeper.

TREE FARMING.

The importance of tree farming in the lands which, either from lack of food material in them or from location, as on steep hillsides, are fit for nothing else, and the money to be made in it, is being quietly proved in hundreds of localities in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. People find no difficulty in understanding where the money is in it. But that other reason for tree planting, namely, to prevent the loss of fertility and the loss of moisture, is rarely appreciated even by those whose farms are washed away by every driving rain.

The bulletin from the Department at Washington upon "Washed Soils" says the forest covering protects the soil in the following ways:

(a) By preventing rain from falling directly upon the soil, the foliage of the tree crowns intercepting and breaking its force, the water reaching the soil more gently from the leaves along the branches and trunks of the trees.

(b) By interposing a loose cover, a mulch of litter, formed by the fall on branches and leaves, which breaks the direct force of the raindrops, and keeps the soil from being compacted or puddled by their blows.

(c) The deeply penetrating roots and holes left from decayed stumps and roots of trees assist in this underground drainage.

(d) The litter with the stumps and protecting roots and trunks of trees prevents the water from rapidly running over the ground and from gaining the momentum and force which is necessary in order to gully the soil, and prevents the drifting and the rapid thawing of snow, thereby insuring more even distribution of the waters, and increases the time during which it can be absorbed into the soil.

Wherever the ground in hilly country is not fit for agricultural use it should be kept and set as forest, not only to make it produce a timber crop, but to prevent the washing. The forest should occupy all hilltops, which, as a rule, have too thin a soil for profitable agricultural use; it should be kept growing on the steeper slopes where the water acquires the greatest momentum, and the loosening of the soil by the plow favors erosive action, and it should be on all rocky and uneven spots, because producing useful material even on such unfavorable situations.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Language by Mail.

By means of a novel application of the phonograph, this city has become the centre of a new industry for the study of languages. Phonographs loaded with a variety of foreign tongues are now sent out from New York to all parts of the country. The man who has adapted the phonograph to this profession is R. D. Cortina, and he has been so successful that already he has sent out over 500 machines, all loaded with his instruction and primed with his voice.

His method is simple. With each phonograph there is sent his text book, twenty loaded cylinders and twenty blank ones. Each lesson in the book is arranged in the form of questions and answers. The pupil, ready to begin, puts the cylinder of the first lesson in the machine, the tubes in his ears and starts the phonograph.

Keeping his eyes on the book, he hears the words and phases repeated, with their proper accent, just as if the professor stood at his side. There is an additional advantage that the lesson can be repeated twenty or a hundred times if necessary, until every sound is familiar to the pupil.

Then, having thoroughly learned these sentences, he puts one of the unused cylinders in the machine and repeats the lesson. In a little paper box the cylinder comes back to New York, and at his earliest opportunity Mr. Cortina pops it into his own machine.

At his side is the stenographer. As he listens to the lesson repeated back, now stopping the phonograph, now starting it going again, he dictates his criticism, where the pronunciation is wrong, what is right, what the mistakes are and where they have been made. The letter and the cylinder go back to the pupil, who reads and listens to his own voice reproduced. Then, taking up the original cylinder once more, he is able to tell just where the difference lies.—New York Journal.

Freezing Water to Blast Rocks.

There is no resisting the expansive power of freezing water. If a deep hole, or two or three of them, are drilled into the hardest rock and the outlet is securely closed, the rock will be rent in twain if the hole be first filled with water and allowed to freeze. Occasionally the plug will be blown out, but if it is made of soft wood and dry, the lower part will swell as it soaks up the water, and will be more likely to hold fast until the rock is rent.

The Kaiser's Silver Cup.

The German Emperor proposes to celebrate the sixtieth year of his grandmother's reign in a very handsome way, says the Illustrated London News. He will give a silver cup three feet high to the winner of a race of British yachts from Dover to Heligoland and will present the cup himself at Kiel.

TEMPERANCE.

IMPORTANT TO DRINKERS.

A man who drinks whisky may feel awhile frisky,
And paint the town brilliantly red;
But soon in the gutter with misery utter
He will curse and wish himself dead.

A man who drinks brandy may feel like a dandy,
As long as the smell's on his breath;
But soon in the tremens, snakes, bogies and demons
Will chase him and scare him to death.

A man who drinks wine may feel very fine,
And play funny antics and shout;
But for it he'll pay with headaches next day,
And die when he's young, from the gout.

A man who drinks gin with pleasure will grin,
And have what he calls a good time;
Till with a red nose and dirty old clothes
He, homeless, will beg for a dime.

A man who drinks beer feels good for a year,
And thinks it don't hurt him a bit;
Till, bloated and red, he goes to his bed,
Or falls on the street in a fit.

But he who drinks water, as every one oughter,
Enjoys to the utmost his life;
He's happy and healthy, respected and wealthy,
And loved by his children and wife.

—H. C. Dodge, in the Chicago Sun.

HISTORY OF FOUR DRINKS.

In an exchange we find the following testimony of a thoughtful policeman, who was inclined to look below the misery and crime which came in his way to find their cause. He says:

I was once standing in front of Tuft's saloon, when the barkeeper set down a blue bottle on the counter and said, "There are just four drinks in that." It occurred to me I'd like to trace up them four drinks—where they went and what they did.

Well, a woman got the first glass. She wasn't an old woman, nor used to whisky; about thirty years old, and been pretty once, and accustomed to having a gay time, I suppose. She was on her way home from her hard day's work, tired and cold, and the whisky was a temptation. It would take the place of the dance and the fire and fun. She turned down the bystreet and stopped at the door of a snug little house.

I knew her husband, Crafts, the carpenter, a cheerful, hard-working fellow. He opened the door and her baby ran out to meet her. She struck it down to the ground with an oath. Her husband looked at her and fell back, as though he, too, had been struck. Then he picked up the child and carried it into the pretty, warm room. I saw the mother lying stretched across the hearth as though she was dead.

The second drink out of the bottle, the barkeeper told me, was given to old Stacy. He is nearly seventy and soaked with liquor; blood, stomach and brain poisoned with it. There's not a healthy atom of flesh left in his body, not a good feeling in his heart, nor manly thought in his head. This drink only helped, with all the river that he has drunk, to kill him surely inch by inch.

Buy this time I had got back to the saloon, and in a few moments I saw a young man named Waters stop for the next. He had been drinking already. I called to him. I used to know Waters, a young clerk with a good salary, had a nice little home, and pretty wife and babies. He's quarrelsome in drink, and a glass or two upsets him. "Waters," I said, "don't drink that; you have had enough." But he laughed, took his drink, and went down the street. A few minutes later I heard a row and followed him. He had picked a quarrel with one of his friends and shot him dead. Waters was sentenced to ten years; his home was broken up; his wife takes in washing to keep her children from starving.

There was one drink left in the bottle. An hour later a young lad came in, a bright-faced boy, the son of Dr. Bunker. He's about sixteen now. I've watched him grow up since he was a baby in his pretty lace dresses. I know what he is to his mother. They have but this one child. I think they never hear of a good or great man that they do not fancy Jim will be like him. He tossed off the drink and went down the street, with a red face and leering, stupid eyes. He is on the same road as Waters and old Stacy. They are a little ahead of him.

I only traced up those four drinks; but I know there is not a drop of liquor which goes out of Tuft's saloon which does not help to carry discomfort, ill-temper, misery, disease, poverty and disgrace into some wretched, unfortunate home.

THE ALCOHOL TERROR.

France, for reasons hygienic and fiscal, is struggling with the liquor-traffic problem. Reports of physicians, insane-asylum officials, and statisticians have frightened many public men and writers of France with tales of ravages caused by the abuse of alcoholic beverages, and especially by the evils effects of alcohol from wood, potatoes, and other substances which are used for adulteration. For some time a project has been under consideration to prohibit the sale of these deleterious alcohols and to restrict also the sale of wine made from the dried grape or raisins. This has already received the sanction of the President. France now proposes at least to investigate thoroughly the system of state monopoly of manufacture, rectification, and sale. In other European states decided steps have been taken in this direction. Switzerland since 1886 has exercised a monopoly of all sales of industrial alcohols, leaving free the distillers of wines and indigenous fruits. Russia is the latest to adopt the monopoly system.—The Pathfinder.

CLEAR THINGS FOR LITTLE READERS.

It is very clear that if I never drink intoxicating liquors I shall never become a drunkard.

It is very clear that if I never use intoxicating drink I shall never be guilty of helping to make others drunkards.

It is very clear that if I never go into drinking companies, I shall escape many of the temptations and snares that are laid for the young.

It is very clear that if I drink intoxicating liquor frequently, I may learn to like it, and so become a drunkard.

It is very clear that moderate drinking is the fountain from which all drunkenness flows, the school in which all drunkards are trained.

It is very clear that if there was no moderate drinking there would be no drunkenness.

It is very clear that if the drunkard would be reclaimed he must abstain from that which has made and that which keeps him a drunkard.

FOR TWO REASONS.

For two reasons every conscientious young man ought to pledge himself to total abstinence. First, for his own sake, for he doesn't know how soon he may become a tippler. Secondly, for the sake of others whom he may tempt to ruin by his example. The reform of inebriates is difficult and rare. The one time to stop drinking treacherous intoxicants is to stop before you begin.

SIMPLY APPALLING.

The use of intoxicating liquor brings no benefit whatever to him who uses it, said Archbishop Ireland, but how much money is constantly spent for it by the working man! I know the need he has for these dollars, and yet in the country at large the amount spent yearly is simply appalling. How many would be in comfortable circumstances but for this money spent in drink! Far better indeed did they burn the sums. The saloon-keeper is the hardest taskmaster. The moment people take the pledge they learn the value of money, and afterward learn to work for themselves and not the saloon-keeper.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Whisky that will cook an egg will cook a stomach.

Fill man with whisky, and he can give the pig points.

When women in high life give wine parties the devil examines his coal bins.

The poor drunkard, seeing double, thinks himself rich when he counts his money, but he soon discovers his poverty.

Man is said by one of our exchanges to resemble a fish in this that, like a fish, he would never get into very serious trouble if he kept his mouth shut.

The old question, "which is the mightier, the pen or the sword?" is fast becoming obsolete. The fact is neither seems to be "in it" with the whisky bottle, remarks the Index.

Uses of Old Shoes.

Old shoes are not lost by any means. In this country they are dissected and subjected to a course of manipulations by which they are converted into a kind of artificial leather, which is made to look very fine, and may be elegantly ornamented. In France they go through a less elaborate transformation. At the military prison in Montpelier the shoes, the majority of which come from Spain, are ripped apart and the nails are drawn out. The parts are softened in water, and are then cut up by a machine into vamps for children's or little girls' shoes. The soles are likewise utilized. The smallest pieces are used to make the Louis XIV. soles which were in fashion a few years ago. Pieces a little larger and thinner are made into the soles of babies' shoes. The nails of iron are separated by means of a magnet from copper nails, and the latter are sold for a higher price than the others. The manager of the prison represents that the returns from this manufacture nearly equal the cost of the old shoes.

A Curious Racing Mistake.

Among curious sporting incidents should be recorded one told by Mr. John Kent in his "Reminiscences of Goodwood," where a horse loses a race from being too far in front of the winning post. Mr. C. Greville, who was judge, was seated on an erection so far above the level of the course that Dandizette passed, unnoticed by him, two or three lengths in advance of Vitellina and Ghost, which were running on the opposite side of the course. Ghost hung so much upon Vitellina as to endanger her being driven against the rails, which so attracted Mr. Greville's attention that he did not see Dandizette; and Boyce, who rode the mare, asked Mr. Greville if he did not win, stating that, although he passed the post first by some lengths, he could have increased the lead had he felt disposed. So apparent was the error that Lord Verulam—the owner of Vitellina—offered the Duke of Richmond the stakes.

Watch and Locomotive.

The accuracy in some parts of the locomotive is ten times finer than in the watch, but for absolute measurement the accuracy in the watch is almost three times as fine as in the locomotive.

Sunnyside, formerly the home of Washington Irving, has been closed to the public.

A TALE OF FRONTIER LIFE:

RECOLLECTIONS RECALLED BY AN INDIAN EXCURSION.

What a Lowell Reporter Discovered in the Historic Town of Dunstable—Miraculous Escape From a Miserable Existence of a Descendant of One of the Pioneer Warriors of Colonial Times.—The Talk of the Neighborhood.

From the News, Lowell, Mass.

Mr. Hiram Spaulding, who was for many years the proprietor of the Massapoag House, a Boston summer resort, is undoubtedly as well known as any man in Middlesex County. Mr. Spaulding, besides having been a popular hotel man, boasts of being a lineal descendant of John Spaulding, a well known soldier who was killed in action with the Indians while serving in the command of the famous Captain John Tyng in 1804. He also is well known as the first leader of the celebrated Dunstable Cornet Band, of Dunstable, Mass., familiarly known as the "mounted band." Altogether Bandmaster Spaulding is perhaps the best known citizen in town, and respected everywhere for his uprightness and sterling character.

Mrs. Nellie A. Spaulding is the wife of this gentleman, and almost as well known as her popular husband. A recent severe illness from overwork and malaria caused grave fears among her numerous acquaintances, and the local physicians seemed powerless to aid her. Chills and fever, impaired action of heart and liver, and general wretchedness were her portion, until her attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and she began to use them. On Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 7, 1896, Mrs. Spaulding finished the first box of Pink Pills, and she informed the *News* reporter that on that day she performed one of the hardest day's work ever accomplished by her. She is still taking Pink Pills according to directions, and all traces of malarial poison seem to have vanished.

"No one was more astonished at my recovery than my husband and my neighbors, and they are not surprised," said she, "to find in me such a champion of what is destined to become a household medicine, the precious Pink Pills."

At the request of Mrs. Spaulding, the *News* reporter called on several persons in the town of Dunstable, all highly respectable ladies of prominence in the community; he found them using "Pink Pills" with good results, and after a fair trial will (so they thought) be ready to add their testimonials to that of Mrs. Spaulding as to their medicinal and curative worth, especially in chronic cases of nervousness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

In Spain street car drivers get $3 a week.

$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of $100 Cash - -	$ 400.00
20 Second " " " $100 in PIERCE SPECIAL Bicycles	2,000.00
40 Third " " " $ 25 Gold Watches	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month - -	$3,400.00
	12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,	**$40,800.00**

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside, Wrapper (top left hand corner) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

*The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, m'f'd by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamps, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Lace Saddle.

RULES. 1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows: The 1 Competitor who sends in the Largest Number of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive $100 Cash. The 6 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Pierce Special bicycle, price $100. The 20 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price $25.

2. The Competitions will Close the Last Day of Each Month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

FLORIDA VIA Savannah Line

Ocean Ss. Co. & New Eng. & Sav. Ss. Co.

FROM BOSTON DIRECT Steamers sailing every four days at 3 p.m. from Lewis Wharf. Richardson & Barnard, Agents.

FROM NEW YORK DIRECT Steamers sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 p.m. from New Pier 34, N. R.

FROM PHILADELPHIA DIRECT Steamers sailing every five days at 3 p. m. from Pier 18, So. Delaware Ave. M. C. Raymond, Agt. Close connections at Savannah for all points South. The QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, SAFEST, BEST. Unsurpassed Cabin Accommodations. Sea Spray Baths, Electric Lights, all conveniences. Send two cent stamp for copy of "Savannah Line News" and map showing light-houses and other attractions of the Atlantic Coast.

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Every person who cuts this out and sends to us, naming express office, will be entitled to 1 automatic double action, S. & W. model 32 or 38 cal. 3" Revolver, 1 solid nickel 8c stem wind and stem set Watch, elegant rolled gold $1 Vest Chain, 3 triple silver plated Tea Spoons worth $1, pair gold plated $1 Cuff Buttons, gold plated Watch Charm worth 50c., 1 fine diamond solitaire gold Scarf Pin, 1 doz. Collar Buttons, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high grade Lead Pencils, 1 Lead Pencil Sharpener, 1 Pocket Memorandum and 1 Perpetual Button Hole Bouquet. All we ask, in order to introduce our cigars, is that you allow us to send in your name as one of our finest 10c. Cigars, valued at $4.50. Full examination allowed. Remember, you only pay $4.50 and express for the cigars, and the 140 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the lot worth 3 times what we ask, don't pay 1 cent. Address WINSTON MFG. CO., Winston, N. C.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Packed Without Glass. TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

This special form of Ripans Tabules is prepared from the original prescription, but more economically put up for the purpose of meeting the universal demand for a low price.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one at meal or bed time or whenever you feel poorly. Swallow it whole, with or without a mouthful of water.

They cure all stomach troubles; banish pain; induce sleep; prolong life. An invaluable tonic. Best Spring Medicine. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. One gives relief—a cure will result if directions are followed.

The five-cent packages are not yet to be had of all druggists, although it is probable that in a short time any druggist will obtain a supply when requested by a customer to do so; but in any case a single carton, containing ten tabules, will be sent, postage paid, to any address for five cents in stamps, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Until the goods are thoroughly introduced to the trade, agents and peddlers will be supplied at a price which will allow them a fair margin of profit, viz.: 1 dozen cartons for 60 cents—by mail (6 cents), 12 dozen (144 cartons) for $4.32—by mail for $4.92, 6 gross (864 cartons) for $30.24, 12 gross (1,728 cartons) for $56.88. Cash with order in every case, and freight or express charges at the buyer's cost.

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