Wonderful Old Man.

Benjamin Riddle of Elmsville, Franklin County, Ky., has celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday. He hasn't lost a tooth, can see as good as ever and is a splendid rifle shot. He has ten children, equally divided in sex, fifty-two grandchildren, and fifty-seven great-grandchildren, making a total of 119 descendants, whose aggregate ages foot up more than 2000 years.

The city of Rochester, N. Y., taxes the theatres only $50 a year.

Served Three Monarchs.

Edward Pye, a gardener of the Great Park at Windsor, died a few days ago at the age of eighty-three. Pye must have served at least three sovereigns—George IV, William IV, and then, for close upon six decades, Queen Victoria.

The Searcher.

The searcher after truth is generally rewarded, although it is said that "Truth lies at the bottom of a well." We need something when we are afflicted with neuralgia to search out the seat of the pain, or the pain spot, and as St. Jacobs Oil's mission for good is to penetrate and search out the hidden misery, it goes through like an "X" ray, and conquers and subdues the pain. All pain trouble of a nervous nature needs careful treatment and patience. The afflicted nerves must be soothed into submission, and stimulated into healthful action, so as to restore. This is the virtue of the great remedy for pain, and it is, therefore, well known as the best. It may be called the searcher after the truth of our bodily ailments.

The ground hog failed to see his shadow, indicating that the backbone of winter is broken.

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

Florida Travel.

For the last ten days the tide of travel has turned toward Florida, Aiken, Augusta and Western North Carolina. The suberb service offered to winter travel this season by the Southern Railway has induced many to visit the charming resorts of the South so easily and quickly reached. The New York and Florida Limited leaves New York daily, except Sunday, at 12.10 noon—a magnificent Pullman vestibuled train of Dining, Sun-room and Drawing Room Compartment Sleeping, Library and Observation cars, reaching Jacksonville the following afternoon at 3.30, and St. Augustine one hour later, 4.30.

The schedules are so arranged this winter to give the Florida travel a "limited" train from the east to St. Augustine, reaching its destination before night, attached to the New York and Florida Limited, and a Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car, New York to Augusta, which arrives at latter point following morning at 11.30 after leaving New York. Connections are also made at Trenton for Aiken—a few minutes' ride. Two other fast trains are operated to Florida, Aiken, Augusta, New Orleans and the Pacific Coast, with through Sleeping Car service. For information, call on or address New York office, Southern Railway, 271 Broadway.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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.

Red, angry, sleep-destroying eruptions yield to action of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Of druggists. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe: 10c.

Now

Is a good time to put your physical system in good order by purifying your blood and building up your health in order to avoid sickness. Take

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

REVOLVER FREE. WATCH FREE
136 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer

FREE

Every person who cuts this out and sends to us, meeting express office, will be entitled to 1 automatic, double action, S. & W. model 32 or 38 cal. 7? Revolver, 1 solid nickel system wind and stem set Watch, telegraph pattern gold ?? Vest Chain, 6 triple silver plated Tea Spoons worth ??, 1 pair gold plated ?? Cuff Buttons, gold plated Watch Chain worth 50c., 1 im. diamond solid gold ?? Scarf Pin, 1 doz. Collar Buttons, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high grade Lead Pencils, 7 Lead Pencil Sharpeners, 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 same package ?? of our finest 10c. Cigars, valued at ??. Full examination allowed. Remember, you only pay ?? and express for the cigars, and the 136 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the six worth a dime what we say, don't pay 1 cent. Address WINSTON MFG. CO., Winston, N. C.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 2 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

VINEGAR BEST. Made at home for a trifle. Receipts free. H. D. BENNETT, Parkville, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. Name—6.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS. CONSUMPTION

A Colored Philanthropist.

W. C. Coleman, a wealthy colored man, of Concord, N. C., has decided to build and equip a cotton mill in Concord, N. C., for the double object of teaching and giving employment to colored people. He believes that colored people can be employed as cotton-mill operatives satisfactorily to the mill owners and greatly to the pecuniary advantage of the colored people themselves.

A man has been discovered in Texas who has sixteen wives.

Poisonous Plants.

When we take into consideration the poisonous qualities of the vegetables and plants with which we are surrounded, we are led to wonder how it is that children and heedless persons go about and escape with their lives. Little children especially, who have the habit of putting so many things into their mouths, ought to be carefully watched.

It will surprise many persons to be told that old potatoes which have sprouted contain a definitely recognized poison known as solanine. New potatoes, which are so eagerly sought after early in the season, would be poisonous if eaten raw. The heat of cooking destroys their toxic qualities. The root of the common kidney bean is a most powerful narcotic. The jimson weed is dangerous to life. The bark of the common elder is a deadly poison, which fact was never suspected until five boys near Tarrytown, N. Y., chewed the stalks, supposing they was sassafras. They all died within a few hours. The bulb of the narcissus is deadly poison. A small bit chewed may cause death, while to chew the leaves is to put oneself in danger of the most violent attack of vomiting. Yewberries are deadly; peach pits and cherry kernels contain prussic acid, and any quantity of them eaten may prove fatal. Wild parsnip has many ills laid at its door, although families claim that they have saved the seeds of the wild parsnip and cultivated therefrom roots that were used as food without any injurious effects. It would be well for the Agricultural Department to publish a bulletin containing the names and description of injurious plants, and scatter copies of it broadcast through the country. Who knows how many children die of diseases induced by eating some familiar plant!—New York Ledger.

Gum-Chewer's Tongue.

It is admitted by all sensible people that every pleasure has its attendant pain, and that for every indulgence we must pay a penalty more or less heavy.

It is a new idea, however, that the gum-chewer is in danger of a disease that unless checked may be the direct cause of a serious malady that will in a short time prove fatal. It is in addition a most painful ill, and one which will at first prove an unsolvable problem to the inexperienced practitioner.

The symptoms are a sensation as though the tongue had been burned by a scalding drink. This is followed by red spots, and inflammation along the sides of the tongue near the root. The back of the tongue becomes irritated, and round, red, raw-looking patches appear.

It would be interesting to study these indications and learn just how widespread this disease is. Certainly those who have suffered from it are fully alive to its unpleasant possibilities, and as it seems to have escaped the notice of most medical men, or the conditions having been attributed to other causes, a thorough investigation would be of great service to humanity and of much interest to science.—New York Ledger.

Big Betsy and the Ball.

Mrs. Betsy Mullins, of Walden's Ridge, Tenn., has been invited to a ball, which she wishes to attend. Betsy weighs 580 pounds, and has grown so big she cannot get through the door of her cabin, and she has remained in her house with a jug in easy reach from which she dispensed moonshine whisky to her customers. She wants to attend a dance to be given by one of her customers next Wednesday, and her friends have undertaken the job of building a tramway down the mountain, and if a platform car can be made to work the end of Betsy's house will be removed, and she will be loaded on the car and sent to the "flat woods." She will be the guest of honor at the ball.—New Orleans Picayune.

Highest Peaks in North America.

For many years prior to 1890 Mount St. Elias, with its sky-piercing altitude of 19,500 feet, enjoyed the distinction of being the highest peak on the North American continent. The second highest peak was thought to be Mount Popocatepetl, the great smoky mountain of Mexico, its altitude being 17,600 feet. Within the last few years, however, a peak has been discovered in Canada, several miles northwest of Mount St. Elias, which is claimed to be several hundred feet taller than the former mountain. Also a volcano has been discovered in Mexico 600 feet taller than Mount Popocatepetl.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

INCUBATORS.

From the bulletin on poultry recently issued by the Department of Agriculture has already been published several selections. Below is another from the section on incubators:

It is advisable, before investing extensively in any make of incubator, to thoroughly understand the machine. If good results are obtained, then additional machines of the same kind should be purchased. Failures are recorded simply because the individual fails to thoroughly understand the machine he is trying to operate, or, in other words, fails to learn how to operate that particular machine to the best advantage. A successful poultryman must necessarily pay close attention to petty details. Not only is this necessary in caring for little chickens and mature fowls, but also in the care and management of incubators and brooders. The whole business is one of details. While incubators may vary considerably one from another, yet there are certain points to which all should conform. Some of these points are summed up in the following:

1. They should be well made of well-seasoned lumber. The efforts of manufacturers to meet a popular demand for cheap machines has placed on the market incubators that are not only cheaply made, but made of cheap and not thoroughly seasoned material.

2. The incubator should be easy of operation. All its adjustments should be easily made and so arranged that the more delicate machinery is in plain view of the operator. The machine should be automatic in operation. When supplied with the necessary heat it should control perfectly within certain limits the temperature of the egg chamber. This result is accomplished in various ways. The regulating force, whatever it may be, should be placed within the egg chamber so that the regulator may vary as the temperature in the egg chamber varies, irrespective of changes of temperature of the room in which the incubator is placed. The regulator must be sensitive.

The change of temperature, which is necessary for the complete working of the regulator ought not to be more than one degree; that is one degree above or below the desired temperature. It is better if the range of temperature can be reduced to one-half of one degree, thus making a total variation of one degree instead of two degrees. It should not be inferred that a much wider variation than this will not give excellent results under otherwise favorable conditions, but, other things being equal, those machines which are most nearly automatic are to be preferred.

In addition to the foregoing requisites a convenient appliance for turning the eggs, positive in its action, should accompany each incubator. This may be an extra tray that is to be placed bottom side up over the tray of eggs and held firmly in this position while both trays are turned, thus completely transferring the eggs from one tray to another without jar. The different machines have very different appliances for accomplishing this result.

WINTERING HORSES.

It is now the critical season in giving the domestic animals proper attention. The horse at work usually has a fair share of care, but those not in use are too frequently neglected.

The horse at work is not always properly shod. It is often required to go at a rapid gait, or to draw heavy loads over the frozen or icy ground when the shoes are not properly sharpened. In fact, too often the poor creature is expected to do full service without shoes at all. It is out of the question in winter to expect the animal to do fair work without having front shoes at least. It is unfortunate, often, that the horse does not have a man who understands his work to adjust the shoes. Setting and fitting properly is a real art which far too few ever master. It is very desirable to avoid contracting the hoof in the least. Great care should be exercised that the nails are driven towards the edge of the hoof, rather than in the inward direction. The latter plan of nailing often causes great suffering as well as serious permanent injury.

Feeding the horses in moderate weather demands that they should have a good variety and foods that have a cooling tendency upon the digestive apparatus are to be sought. With right management, the perishable foods in mild weather and, to some extent, in the coldest weather, can be given to the stock with great advantage to the animals themselves, as well as in the interest of furnishing a cheap ration.

The horse is considered the cheapest animal on the farm at present, and there is too much of the feeling that anything is good enough for it. They who exercise foresight must recognize that the brood mares, as well as the youngsters, should constitute as good a permanent investment as anything else in the way of live stock. If only the owner is careful to preserve strong and healthful animals, it is only a brief time until they are sure to bring satisfactory returns.

If an animal is worth feeding through the winter, it pays to feed it well. By this we do not mean that high feeding should be practiced. The creatures that are in poor flesh, to start in with, should have that flesh steadily increased, and the stock that is in good condition should by all means be maintained in that condition, if not slightly improved. Plenty of good sound food, and plenty of exercise in the open air, usually brings the horses through until the middle of February in good, thrifty condition. From that time on it is good policy to begin gradually hardening the teams for spring work. It is well, at this time as a rule, to increase the ration of grain. Care must be employed continually in feeding the damaged oats, and a combination of this with dusty provender must be guarded against.

The young colt must not be forgotten, and especially its extra care is to be remembered. The best and soundest food properly ground or cut for it, as well as exercise in the sunshine and open air, is in order. Provide shelter every night from the wind, and if possible, from the clouds. The colts that are past eight months old should have as much handling in the way of haltering and leading as well as harnessing, hitching and driving, as the spare time will allow. It pays, in fact, to spare on an average to each colt a half a day per month during January, February and March. The colt cannot learn everything it should know in two weeks previous to becoming four years old. The horse will be much more valuable because of the incidental training during several months of its growth.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The sheep is an animal that must be kindly treated.

All combs that are built by bees naturally contain too much drone comb.

Keep the brood in the centre of the hive if possible, and the honey on the outside.

Foul brood is very contagious, and will spread with great rapidity over an apiary.

Never allow a swarm of bees to remain long after settling; hive them as soon as possible.

Nothing but the very best sheep should be kept. The best are profitless enough now.

It is strange that no more interest is paid to the breeding of fancy pigeons. Perhaps because the craze has not secured a foothold. In many places it is an extensive and profitable business.

Curing honey simply means a proper evaporation of the water it contains. This is accomplished in the hive by a high degree of temperature, and can be done outside by maintaining the same conditions.

Hens are beginning to lay now, after a resting spell. They should rush the machinery while the sun shines. Is your house tight and warm? If not, don't expect the hens to lay in cold weather. Better look to it at once.

Colonies that lack stores for the winter should be fed the required quantity in the fall, and September is the best time to do it. It should be done while it is yet warm enough to allow the bees to seal the stores over.

Every colony should have twenty-five or thirty pounds of good sealed stores to bring them through to the first of May, with good winter protection besides. It is far better to have a little too much stores than too little.

Dead branches should be cut from trees as soon as noticed. If left on more dead ones appear each year until the tree is wholly dead. If they are cut off as soon as discovered the tree will keep its vigor, and fruit a few years longer.

Young stock fed on an exclusive diet will not develop fully, either in feathers or bones. If you want to feed but one kind of grain to young, or old stock, let it be wheat, as that combines all the necessary properties for development, and for egg production.

Strong colonies of bees sometimes become suddenly depleted in number, with not enough left to keep up the necessary warmth to hatch the eggs. This is because no young bees have been hatched, and the old ones, superannuated, left the hive in search of food and were not able to return.

Cows average 124 pounds of butter in a year, and the average price is sixteen cents a pound. Ten cows would produce $198.40. One hundred ewes can be kept on the same feed that will keep ten cows. The ewes will each produce a lamb worth $2.50. They will yield each seven pounds of wool at fourteen cents a pound. Seven hundred pounds of wool is worth $98, making an income from the sheep of $348.

WISE WORDS.

Why don't the women try the faith cure on bad husbands?

If you have sense, be comforted with the reflection that nobody has.

There is only one sure cure for getting too big around the waist, and that is starvation.

When women say that another woman is refined looking, they really mean that she is very thin.

We never doubt the sincerity of a woman's religion after we have seen her at church with old clothes on.

A man who has dissipated by overworking, is as pitiful a wreck as a man who has dissipated drinking whisky.

Every man who lives to be sixty years of age has at least one occasion to ask the newspapers to suppress something.

When a woman meets a woman who has the same kind of a palm as she has in her parlor, they become dear friends.

When you see two people together you can safely bet that one is doing the talking, and the other is trying to get away.

Newspapers are beginning to publish lists of presents suitable for men. There are no presents suitable for men. A man knows just what kind of suspenders and socks he wants, and likes to select his own.—Atchison Globe.

Inscription on Milwaukee's Bell.

Milwaukee has had a huge bell cast for the tower of the new City Hall. The local newspapers take it for granted that the following lines, inscribed upon the bell, are addressed to the politicians who will infest the building:

When I sound the time of day
From this grand and lofty steeple,
Deem it a reminder, pray,
To be honest with the people.

TEMPERANCE.

TAKE HENCE THE BOWL.

Take hence the bowl, though smiling
It radiant face appears,
The balmy drop beguiling
Too often ends in tears,
Take hence those brimming glasses,
They have no charm for me,
Their boasted joy soon passes
To end in sorrow's sea.

Take hence the bright decanter,
Which some unwisely drain;
I've known the gay enchanter
To wither heart and brain;
To scatter woes wherever
'Tis welcome and caress'd;
Then touch it, taste it, never,
'Tis safest, wisest, best.

Love not the joys and laughter
That circle round the bowl
Lest you may weep hereafter
With sick and saddened soul,
And curse the bliss you covet
Mid youthful mirth and glee;
Ah! shun the bowl, nor love it,
If happy days you'd see.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN RAILROAD ACCIDENTS AND DRINK.

The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety says: "Recently, a great railroad corporation gathered all the facts concerning the men and the conditions of every accident which had occurred on its lines for five years. When tabulated, it appeared that forty per cent. of all accidents were due altogether, or in part, to the failures of men who were drinking; that in eighteen per cent. there was strong suspicion of similar causes, yet no clear proof. In one year over a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by the failures of beer-drinking engineers and switchmen. The company's rules requiring temperate men for all positions are more and more rigorously enforced. Engineers find that practically they are unable to do good work while using spirits even in small doses. The coolness and presence of mind so essential in their work is broken up by alcohol in any form.

"Trainmen, men exposed to the weather, reach the same conclusion, if they are practical men. The startling mortality of brakemen is referable in many cases to the use of alcohol to drive out the cold, or keep awake in long hours of service. Each year the duties and responsibilities of railroad men increase, and men more temperate, accurate, prompt and careful in their work are required. Only absolutely temperate men can do this work for any length of time; all others fail and are dangerous in their weakness.

"A Western road permitted an inebriate, who was really an able man, to continue as a claim agent adjusting accounts against the company. His drinking was supposed to be an aid in the settlement of claims with other drinking men. After his death a temperate man who filled his place saved several thousand dollars a year by doing the same work, repeating the common experience that inebriates are always more or less incompetent."

KIND FRIENDS DID IT.

It was in a cell of the Tombs where we sat—the condemned cell where we found one who had formerly been a church member waiting the hour of his execution for the murder of his wife. He was a drunkard. Who made him so? Did his enemies hate him, and as the most cruel revenge they could take make him a drunkard? No, he never had an enemy in his life. He was genial and kindhearted, a friend to everybody; even the saloonist who sold him the drink loved him as much as they could love anybody. Kind friends who loved him made him a drunkard. His mother gave it to him when a baby. His father in kindness (?) taught him to drink a health. His sisters, and the very wife he loved, yet murdered, often passed and pledged the cup with him. His father's friend must drink with the son of their old friend. His companions, every one of whom would have risked their lives to save his, pressed him to the party, the song and the bowl. At weddings and dinners kind friends passed to him the glass. They even laughed at him when first intoxicated, and invited him to drink again. Oh, he had many friends. But while he could have been saved kindness restrained the warning voice. He leaned on friends at every step until he lost his all, and died a drunkard and a murderer.

Kind friends did it.—National Temperance Advocate.

MORE MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

The Lancet Memorial, signed by 911 British medical practitioners, was as follows:

"We, the undersigned, being members of the medical profession, beg to record our strong persuasion, that the facilities for obtaining spirits, wines, stout, and ale in bottles, which are provided by the grocers' licenses, have a most injurious tendency. We believe women, servants, and children of respectable households, who could not or would not procure intoxicating drinks at public houses, are encouraged to purchase and use these liquors by the opportunities offered when visiting the grocer's shop for other purposes. Female domestic servants are often enabled to obtain bottles of spirits, wine, and beer at a small cost, or credit, or as commission on the household bills. We therefore protest against the continuance of the licenses."

The British Medical Association adopted the following resolution, proposed by Dr. Drysdale; seconded by Dr. Gray: "This meeting is of opinion that grocers' licenses to sell intoxicating liquors are highly detrimental to the health of the community, and earnestly requests the Government to discontinue them."

HER TALE OF WOE HAD A GOOD EFFECT.

James Holt, near Branchville, Ind., while intoxicated, went home last Saturday night and kicked the stove over, burning down the little one-room log shanty which sheltered his family, after first blackening his wife's eyes and otherwise disfiguring her face. The next day Mrs. Holt appeared at the little church where the family occasionally worshipped, and requested permission to address the congregation, and then she followed with a pathetic talk on the evils of strong drink, making many allusions to her own battered features in proof of what she was saying. In the audience was "Bud" Robertson, the only whisky dealer in the township. After she had concluded, Mr. Robertson approached Mrs. Holt and tendered $10 toward re-establishing her in a home, and he vowed that he would never again sell another drop. That evening he emptied the contents of his several casks on the ground, despite the pleadings of a dozen thirsty friends, to whom he refused a drink.—Indianapolis News.

WHAT A DRUNKARD WILL DO.

A drunkard will sleep anywhere—on a bundle of rags thrown in the corner of an unfurnished room. He will be content with any sort of food, will allow his family to go about in rags and will be reduced to such an abject state that he will work on any terms, will accept less than the market rate, will undersell his fellow workers and supplies the cheapest labor that is to be got.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

The brewer's horse is kept fat by food taken from the poor man's child, says Ram's Horn.

"That man has evidently had an eye-opener this morning." "I should say it was an eye-shutter from the looks of his battered face."

"I can leave off when I please,"
Were the words that he said,
And to prove it, stopped drinking
The day he was dead.

Dr. J. Rosenthal, Professor of Physiology and Hygine in Erlangen, says: "So long as alcohol remains in the stomach, digestion is suspended. In that case the food remains undigested for hours."

Francis Murphy says: "If you want a drink take it alone, and don't ask some other fellow who can't resist."

As long ago as 1847 Dr. Turner declared the inebriate had suffered a compound fracture from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, so great is the assault made by alcohol on the human system.

General Rawlings once dined with a man who partook of wine rather freely. Finally the latter said, speaking of somebody, "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!" "Your enemy," said Rawlings, pointing to the bottle, "doesn't write books."

Two gentlemen were complimenting each other on their habits of temperance. "Did you ever, neighbor," said one, "see me with more than I could carry?" "No, indeed," was the reply, "not I. But I have seen you when I thought you had better gone twice after it."

Bad for the Eyes.

Among the sources of the greatest trouble to the eyesight are the excessive use of wine, spirits or beer; the indiscriminate administration of quinine; and there is even a case on record where a diminution of vision has been traced to the wearing of an artificial wreath of flowers. Another source of failing vision may be traced to impeded circulation. The wearing of tight neckwear, such as collars which are too small or shirt-bands or neckties tightly drawn, should be avoided, as they prevent the downward column of blood returning to the heart, and dilatation and development of disease is likely to follow. The same rule holds good of constriction of other parts of the body. Another most serious source of eye-strain is constant reading in railway coaches, which is the practice of nearly all business men in going to and from their offices and shops, and the injury to the eye from this cause is incalculable. Nothing gives tired eyes greater relief than a green disk or square of sufficient size, suspended on a direct line of vision at or against a wall, on which the eyes can rest; but best of all to look upon is a green grass-plot or green trees. The drop-curtain in theatres should have scenes painted on them showing green perspective. It is a rest to the eyes, after the concentrated effort made in trying to watch the facial expression or eyes of an actor, to look upon such a picture.—The Ledger.

Dazzling Birds.

A taxidermist at Nortwood, N. Y., has been making experiments as to the effect of light reflected in a bird's eyes. A glass seven or eight inches in diameter has been found most serviceable. The antics of blue jays are remarkable when the light strikes them as they sit in the shadow of an evergreen tree. They jump to another branch and try to look into the light, but they have to turn away, as the light dazzles them. They then fly around the reflection, but after practice one is able to keep the light always on them, and the birds not infrequently come within the reach of a man's hand, says the Newark Call.

A ruffed grouse gives a startled look when the light strikes it. Then up it jumps, and away it goes. Hawks, too, are usually startled or annoyed so that they fly off. Woodpeckers don't seem to mind it at all.

Rabbits blink and stare at a glass for a while; then they go around a stump and sit up again, as if waiting for the light to play tag with them.

SENT FROM SEARSPORT.

Miss S. Mollie Percy, the Well-Known Searsport Dressmaker, Gives Her Experience of Her Life-long Suffering and Cure.

From the Commercial, Bangor, Maine.

The following communication has just been received from Miss S. Mollie Percy, of Searsport, Maine, where she is well and favorably known:

"I was a sufferer from constant headache all my life, frequently accompanied with nausea and sick stomach, especially before and during severe attacks. I am now thirty years old, and as far back as I can remember I was never free from these depressing and distressing attacks, and did not know what it was to feel well, until last winter, when, having seen so much written and heard so much spoken about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I made up my mind to see if they would do me any good. I therefore bought some of them and began to take them according to directions.

"I soon began to experience relief, and have improved ever since. I am still taking them, and shall continue so to do until I am free of the slightest symptom of my old enemy. I am a firm believer in the efficacy of Pink Pills, and shall never be without them as they have done me so much good.

"I have recommended these pills to others, among them C. C. Coburn, who is ill of heart trouble.

(Signed) "S. M. PERCY."

Witness: MRS. J. E. NICHOLS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. They are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

Just before the dome fell a patriotic citizen crawled through the mass of flames and hauled down the flag. He was loudly cheered.

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.

According to the city directory for 1897 the population of Louisville, Ky., is 215,802.

Through Car Service—New York to Nashville, Tenn.

The Pennsylvania and Southern have inaugurated a through Pullman Sleeping Car Line between New York and Nashville, Tenn., via Washington, Asheville and Chattanooga. The new line passes through the scenic Western North Carolina, the "Land of the Sky," and gives the most excellent service between New York and Nashville. The through car leaves New York daily at 4.30 P. M. For further information, call on or address New York office, 271 Broadway.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIGO, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

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

THE DOCTOR—"One layer of paper is bad enough, you have three here. Baby may recover but cannot thrive."

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"You see, to start with," said a Cleveland, Ohio, compositor, my work—that of setting type at the case—allows me little chance for exercise, and is too confining for anybody who is in the least subject to indigestion or dyspepsia. That has been my trouble for years, and I attribute the recent noticeable improvement in my physical condition to the occasional use of

RIPANS Tabules

I first heard of them through a fellow-workman who, on hearing my tale of woe, one day offered me a Tabule and said he would guarantee it to act on the liver. I took it under protest, but was surprised with the result. It was gentle but effective, and since then I have gradually noted an entire change in the working of my system, and I think that Ripans Tabules are the best remedy for liver and stomach troubles this side of anywhere. They are really in my case a substitute for physical exercise."

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