Invention of Guspowder Gunpowder was invented by Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about 1320. But some maintain that it was known earlier. Some say the Chinese and Hindoor possessed it centuries before

The annual consumption of sugar per head of the population is eighteen pounds in Germany, twenty-six in France and Switzerland, forty-four in the United States and sixty in Eng-

Shake Into Your Shoes

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollon, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of sorns and bundons. It's the greatest confort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feet casy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and but tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for Ee, to stamps. Trist package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, 25 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 001 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children eething, softens the gums, reducing inflamma-ion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c.a bottle

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure,—RALFH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1800.

S. K. Cohurn, Mgr. Clarie Scott, writes: "I nd Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Pruggists sell it, 75c.

St. Vitue Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water, Druggists sell at Sc. per bottle

Is the hasis of good health Pure steady nerves, mental, phys-Blood ical and digestive strength. and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you are weak, have no appetite and desire to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will tone your stomach, create an appetite and build you up. Get only Hood's because

Hood's Sarsa-Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Parific

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy.

Fish With Legs Found in Colorado. Much consternation and still more wonder was created in the State House yesterday morning by the discovery in the office of Mrs. Martha A. Shute, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, of an axolotl, or fish with legs, which had become metamorphosed into a salamander. All kinds of theories to account for its presence there were broached during the day. Of these theories the strangest appears to be the most tenable. This is that the evoluted axolotl was taken up by evaporation from a mountain lake near the City of Mexico, where its species is abundant, to come to earth again in Denver with Thursday afternoon's abnormally heavy rainfall. Yesterday morning, when Janitor Smith opened the windows in order to air the office against the arrival of Mrs. Shute, he beheld an object on the sill outside which caused him to spring back in horror. Squatted on the sill was a hideons, dirty-hued green and yellow reptile, about ten inches in length. with a head like that of a bulldog, ar enormous mouth, wide open, six webfooted paws and a tail that tapered to a lash and was curled at the end .-Denver Republican.

L: or Farms in Practice.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that the Salvation Army has, in Contra Costa county, not very far from Oakland, a 325-acre farm maintained for discharged convicts. Fifteen ex-convicts are now laboring on this farm, and they have plowed 125 acres, have pruned fruit trees and vines and have pisoned 10,000 squirrels. It is said in the official report that the men are working faithfully. At Cotati, in Sou-oma county, the Salvation Army is maintaining thirty men, who are chopping wood, which will be offered for sale next year, and a farm colony is about to be started. These efforts to solve the problem of the unemployed by giving permanent employment occupy a plane higher than the mere giving of temporary employment, like the boulevard work in San Francisco, commendable as that is in its way. - Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer.

Criminal Fingers and Toes. Dr. F. Penta has studied the fingers and toes of 4500 criminals, and finds a deficiency in the size or number of toes quite frequent among them, although very rare among ordinary men. He has also observed that prehensile toes, marked by a wide space between the great toe and the second toe, is a condition quite common among criminals; also a webbed condition of the toes. The little toes are rudimentary in many cases, showing a tendency toward the four-toed animal foot; but the most common of all the abnormalities was the webbed condition. - Scientific American.

In Puris and London. In Paris the houses are very high and the streets narrow. In London the houses are low and the streets The Paris cabman turns to the right and the London cabby to the left. The former sits always on the box in front of his vehicle. The latter

There is a Class of People

is often perched behind it.

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has bean placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress. and but few can tell it from

It does not cost over 1 as much, Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain=0!



In warm weather sows and pigs should be given wider range. When grass starts, the pen should be open upon a yard where fresh grass and access to fresh soil can be had an freely as the pigs desire. There is nothing like rooting, and the roots and grubs that pigs get thereby, to keep them in good health, and if well fed they will not do more rooting than is best for the soil to clear it of insect enemies to all crops, either in the orchard or in the pasture field.

Negligent Cultivation and Weeds. Negligent cultivation returns to the defaulting farmer a high per cent. of the product of his land in the shape of worthless weeds. With the present improved farm machinery, there is a great improvement in the cultivation of farms; and yet, in the face of this, there is much very imperfectly done, much of which could be, with a will and an effort, even with only ordinary machinery, much better done. Take a corn-field, for instance, that has been poorly plowed and harrowed, then planted, and as is often the case wet weather or neglect gives opportunity for weeds and grass to get a vigorous start, it then becomes a great task to rid the field of them; and should wet weather follow, the work would hardly justify the labor bestowed. There are few farmers who, having thus finished a hard job at plowing and hoeing would be at all willing to turn about and go over all again, but this must be done in such cases to rid the field of the grass and weeds.

The proper and better way, then, is to begin cultivation as soon after planting as practicable, doing more work with the cultivator and less with the hoe. However, work that needs be done with the hoe, were better not done immediately after the cultivator, and likewise, it is better not hastily repeat the work of the cultivator, give time for the uprooted weeds either to die or to take root-hold again. Then, after two or three days of sun, if the cultivator be run again the effect against the weeds will be more efficacious. Let this method be followed, which is much easier than hoeing, and soon every green thing between the be destroyed. Then go rows will through and with hand and hoe rid the hill of all weeds left in them, casting them between the rows, where, if they take root-hold, they will be torn up by the cultivator when it follows. Such hoeing may be done any time when not too wet for stirring the soil; for, of course, hoeing when the soil is wet or fresh stirred, weeds are apt to take a new start, so let a few days of sunshine intervene if practicable. If gallons of water and apply at once with the hand hoe be used at all in the field, it should be to kill weeds rather advises Board Bulletin No. 2, Maine. than to cultivate the soil. The horseboe and cultivator can do this better

and in much less time. But if farmers would break and cultivate their fields better before planting, and then begin cultivating so soon as the plants are up, but few weeds would get a start, and these so small that the cultivator would quite effectu-

ally cover up. idjusted to suit wide or narrow rows, and to turn the soil to or from the hill, may be safely run as soon as the plants are up, or even before; and it may be ran through continuously, if however, on account of trees and stumps, this kind of cultivator can not be used; here the hand-hoe will have to be accepted.—James I. Baird, of Kentucky, in The Epitomist.

An Old Garden.

Time and again we get letters from people who are fond of their gardens productiveness.

The soil seems very rich and black, and they put on the stable manure heavily, but while there is a great growth there is not the productiveness take hold now. Heed the lesson, and formerly was. Peas that the cataogues put down as dwarf grow to a farm.-Epitomist, tall stature, but fail utterly to give the crop that is to be expected. radishes run to large tops and the squashes to vines, and they want to know what to do to remedy this state of affairs and get better crops out of of the London Chamber of Commerce,

they take a pride in having fine vegetable gardens. They know nothing about the chemistry of the soil and of ertilizers, not near as much as the inelligent farmers of to-day have earned, and they imagine that the only way is to pile on more manure, and they ask how much more should ley put on to make the crops.

These same people would not be at all surprised if a person who persistently ate nothing but sweetments should get the dyspepsia from the illpalanced ration he was feeding upon. Even some farmers, who can talk intheir fertilization, are just as badly at sea when it comes to the garden.

better adapted for certain crops, and months without a gun being fired." insisted that a fairly complete manure piricism the practice getting into vogue \$15,000

of offering different kinds of fertilizer

mixtures for different crops.

But Mr. Henderson lived long enough to outgrow his notions in regard to the advisability of the use of artificial fertilizers in the market garden, and was one of the first practical gardeners who advocated their use, but it took him a long time to outgrov the idea that we must look at the food requirements of the various crops themselves in making fertilizer mix-tures for them. -W. F. Massey, of the North Carolina Experiment Station.

Farm and Garden Notes. Don't let sprouts grow around the

A lick in time saves nine-in the

Trees should not be trimmed with an ax; a fine saw makes a smooth cut which heals over quickly.

After pouring water around newly set plants cover the wet places with some dry earth to prevent baking. A sprinkle of air-slaked lime and tobacco dust on melon and cucumber

hills is said to keep the striped beetle away. If a young tree is leaned by the wind get it back in line at once, for never again will it be so easily done. Stake,

It is a pleasure to visit some people's hen-roosts - with their permission -while a neighbor's roost is an eyesore and nose-sore as well.

if necessary.

More fruit and less grease should be the order of living on many farms. The health of the Nation would average much better if more fruit were con-

Many a lost tree might have been aved by mulching, thus keeping the roots cool and moist, whereas, without it they became hot and dry, and the young tree died.

The spray pump is just the thing to whitewash with. Strain the whitewash first, so as not to clog up the spray pump. All cracks and crevices should receive an extra squirt, Burning sulphur will kill everything that breathes. Sulphur candles can be

purchased at nearly every drug store, or the loose sulphur can be poured on a shovelful of live coals. There are farmers who grow much fine fruit and sell their surplus at a good profit to neighboring farmers,

whose opportunities for fruit-growing are quite as good as their own. A word to the wise -. If the leaf-roller appears on the strawberry plants mix one ounce fresh pulverized white hellebore in three

It is especially necessary to keep the roost clean and sweet during warm veather, or disease will follow. The droppings should be removed at least once a week-daily is better-and every month give the inside a good

coat of whitewash. During dry weather an excellent dust bath can be provided by digging A good horse-hoe, one than can be roost. The fowls enjoy this moist, djusted to suit wide or narrow rows, fresh earth, and will be able to keep the body lice down if they have access to such a bath daily.

The garden was, of course, well predesired, until every sprig of grass or woods be destroyed. On many farms, with frequent light-stirring of the soil, being particular to run over it as soon after showers as the surface becomes dry; this method will save moisture for the use of the crop, instead of permitting it to be stolen by wind and weeds.

Some men think they can not afford to "putter" with "garden-sass" and small fruits, because they are not to be sold for each like corn and hogs. and who write that for some reason or Well, it is in the bringing up, largely; other the garden is losing its former farmers enjoy these things as well as other people, they know they save cash and preserve the health of the family, but some were not properly taught when young and it is hard to n vegetables of many sorts that there | teach the boys and girls to take an interest in the "small things" of the

England's Food Supply. An address on "The Food Supply in Case of War," was delivered recently which was held at Botolph House, Most of these people are engaged in Eastcheap, says the London Times, in ther work and are not farmers, but which he stated that "in 1856 the acreage under cultivation of wheat in the United Kingdom was 4,213,651 acres, capable of producing in an average season nearly 16,000,000 quarters, or four-fifths of the total consumption of the country at that time. The acreage decreased in 1866 to 3.649,584, in 1876 to 3,114,555, in 1886 to 2,356,451, while last year only 1,693,957 acres were under cultivation for wheat, which might be expected to produce between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 quarters, or less than a quarter of what was now consumed.

"If this country were at war with telligently about their farm crops and France and Russia, one of the first acts of the enemy would be to declare coal and wheat contraband of war. It took a long time for the market Estimating our consumption of wheat gas leners about the great cities to to be nearly 600,000 quarters a week, learn that some need rotation of man, and allowing for existing stocks, we ures as well as rotation of crops. The late Peter Henderson tells of the way carry us over the time between now in which he and other gardeners looked and the ingathering of the next haraskance at the use of commercial fer- vest. In the event of the United States tilizers in the growing of garden and Russia joining hands against this crops, and assumed that the closely- country we should be confronted by cropped gardens near the city could be the two powers who between them run only with stable manure, and that controlled 75 per cent. of the total corn the man who attempted to get along supplies required by importing counwithout stable manure was ignorant of tries throughout the civilized world; the first principle of the gardeners' and in the event of these powers jointly prohibiting the export of wheat, he did We remember, too, how Mr. Hend- not hesitate to say that starvation erson in his off-hand way ridiculed the would compel this country to sue for iden that special formulas would be an unconditional peace within three

was as good for one crop as another. To start an ostrich farm in Cali-He was disposed to denounce as em-formia one needs a capital of at least

A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

Affect Man's Physical Nature Alene, But Destroys Self-Respect and All Sense of Personal Honor-Drink's Slave

Johnson, the drunkard, is dying to-day, With traces of sin on his face; Ho'll be missed at the club, at the bar, at

the play, Wanted a boy in his place, Simmonds, the gamble, was killed in a fight, He died without pardon or grace; ome one must train for his burden and

Wanted a boy in his place. The scoffer, the convict, the idler, the thief, Are lost, and without any noise, Make it known, that there come to my in-stant relief. Some thousand or more of the boys.

Boys from the fireside, boys from the farm, Boys from the home and the school, Come, leave your misgiving, there can be

Where "drink and be merry" is the rule. Wanted, for every lost servant of mine, Some one to live without grace, Some one to die without pardon divine, Will you be the boy for the place?

Consequences of Intoxication. Did the rulnous effects of intemperance pertain only to the physical nature it would be sufficiently sad, but the blighting powers stop not here. To trust, to revere, to pray, to aspire to be patriotic, benevolent, chivalrie, to love home and children and felvalid, to love home and children and fel-low men—all these pureand noble emotions are movements of the soul. And there is not one of them which the lust of intemper-ance does not war against. Maddening liquor devours the citizen's patriotism. The stars and the stripes signify nothing to him; the National songs cease to stir his spirits. Intoxication destroys all sense of truthfulness. No relignes to placed on the truthfulness. No reliance is placed on the word of an intexicated individual. Pre-

word of an intexiented individual. Pre-varientien, pretence, all falsehood, net-only in reference to the appetite which en-chains, but for the sake of its gratification—who has not seen much of this? Kindly instincts are blunted, sensibilities of sympa-thy and affection will dry up, and the suf-ferings of others, even the family's destitu-tion will make no controlling impression. Whatever benevolence of native disposi-tion may have been enthroned becomes en-erusted, overlaid, buried. Appearance, Whatever benevolence of native disposition may have been enthroned becomes encrusted, overlaid, buried. Appearances
and appeals which otherwise could have
reached the heart meet no response. This
ruling passion destroys self-respect and all
sense of personal honor, driving the being
whithersoever it will, bringing him to the
lowest practices and sinking him to the
lowest condition.

Intoxication obliterates, or at least puts
aside, family affection and slays the innermost citaded of nature, until there is a ceasing of tenderness and considerateness as a
helpmeet, or kindness or affectionateness
or dutifulness as a child.
Only too frequent are the cases where the
want, the sickness and suffering of an intemperate man's family make not the slightest impression on his callous heart. That
part of his nature seems deadened.
Shakespeare describes drunkenness, a
devil put in the mouth. It inflames all
other passions, stirs up strife and anger, ex-

devil put in the mouth. It inflames all other passions, stirs up strife and anger, excites pugnacity, breeds fights and brawls, and it is the direct occasion of many a homicide. Profanity seems to go naturally with it, even though in sober intervals the poor drunkard is not given to swearing. How easily, too, it links on with obscene speech, and with the practices of impurity. But even though all this brood of vice should not follow every instance, the practice is sure to foster a readiness for low and wicked associations.

associations.

Drunkenness hardens the individual against the appeals and claims of the Gospei.—Sacred Heart Review.

One of Drink's Slaves.

One of Drink's Slaves.

The fact that "things are not always what they seem," is well illustrated by the false freedom which many assert in refusing to bind themselves to a course of action, however noble or praiseworthy, which would limit their own desires or passions. The following true incident is to the point: Joel B. was at one time one of the most prominent and respected citizens of a town in New York State. He had been eminently successful in business and was financially interested in the leading industries of his community. He had, however, become addicted to the use of liquors to excess, and when on a "spree" would spend large sums of money recklessly. This continued until his resources were so diminished that he was obliced to recover. until his resources were so diminished that he was obliged to appeal to a brother for assistance. This was promised on the condition that he sign the pledge.

A few days later he was talking of his affairs to another man.

"Sign the pledge?" he exclaimed. "Egad, I'll not do it. I'll be a free man."

I'll not do it. I'll be a free man."

Some time later one of the friends of his earlier days chanced to drive into a neighboring town. As he stopped at the hotel the hostler came forward with tottering steps to take his team. He could scarcely believes his eyes, for that poor wretch was none other than Joel B.

In a few years he had ruined not only himself, but his family, and died a poor, degraded sot—one of that vast army of 80,000 souls which annually goes down to the

000 souls which annually goes down to the

drunkard's grave.

No one would be a slave. So it behooves each to "stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke

Alcohol and Self-Murder.

Alcohol and Seif-Murder.

At the recent international congress of psychology Dr. Muller gave an interesting historical sketch of the chology of seif-murder, and, by means of an elaborate series of statistics, traced to alcohol the primary cause of its marked increase of late years. The author estimates the number of suicides in Europe at 50 000 a year, thus showing that the evil is increasing at a greater rate than the population. The largest number of suicides take place in June, the smallest in December. Early morning is chosen in preference to the night, while the mechanic class furnishes the largest number of subjects and the peasant the least. Dr. Muller considers brandy the most pernicious form of alcohol, and traces to its influence the blunting of those weapons which in the struggle for life are the most necessary to sustain the conflict.

A Medical Expert on Alcohol. A Medical Expert on Alcohol.

Dr. A. Baer, a royal medical counsellor and admittedly "the best informed man on alcohol," says: "Alcohol is not a food in the sense that it gives one the power of endurance or preserves strength and health." Instead of being a preventive of malaria, cholera, and other diseases, alcohol actually predisposes one to those evils. The mental and moral effects of alcoholism are beyond description terrible. "Alcohol destroys the individuality of men, paralyzes energy and makes the individual a slave of his passions".

A Drummer's Testimeny.

One of the highest-salaried traveling men making Kansas was talking with a Wichita reporter the other day of the prohibition law of Kansas, and said: "I make all the towns in eastern Kansas and western Missouri, and I want to say that all this talk of prohibition hurting business is all farce. I sell more goods and a better quality in Kansas towns than I de in Missouri, and my patrons are better pay. They need not tell me that the people of a town have to guzzie beer in order to have presperous business. When the people of a town spend their money for beer, they don't have so much to spend in my line." A Drummer's Testimony.

Temperance News and Notes, The saloon is sin's chief agent, the devil's head servant.

The licensed liquor-seller is a legalized disturber of the public peace.

The butcher kills ment for food, but the saloouist sells drink to kill man. Drink is the great curse of modern syllization. It blocks the way of every

civilization. It blocks the way of every-tibing that is good.

Saloon-accying is a leading industry. It leads its victims to the grave and to hell, and their wives and children to disgrace, poverty and miscry.

The grog-shop is the pirate of commerce, the destroyer of industry, the robber of every legitimate business, and should be opposed by every worker.

An Electric Fire Truck.

The new electric fire truck which has been made for Springfield, Mass., has been given a practical test and was in every way a success. It required one and a half minutes to load and one and a quarter minutes to unload a steamer from the truck and it is expected that this time will be improved upon.

It was in 1747 that a German chemist named Marggraf discovered that sugar could be made from beets; but the beet sugar industry did not begin till half a century later.

Summer Care of Blankets.

Summer Care of Blankets.

Blankets after the winter use are never clean, and should not be put away without being washed. Many housekeepers in view of the shrinking and discoloring caused by washing, satisfy themselves with airing and shaking their blankets, but this is a great mistake, for if the work is properly done the soft appearance and whiteness may be retained for years. The most important consideration in washing blankets is to have pienty of soft water and good soap. An inferior cheap soap is really the cause of the lajury done woolen goods in washing, as it hardens and yellows the fibre. When ready to begin the work, shake the blankets free of dust, fill a tub nearly full of soft hot water, and dissolve a third of a cake of Ivory soap in it. Put one blanket in at a time and dip up and down, genily washing with the hands. Never rub soap on blankets, or wash on the washboard. After the blankets are clean, rinse them in warm water until the deals. on the washboard. After the blankets are clean, rinse them in warm water until free of suds. Add a little bluing to the last water. Shake and squeeze rather than wring, and hang on the line until dry. Then feld and pack away in a box securely te exclude the moth. Blankets washed in this way will keep their original freshness and wear very much longer than if put away soiled year after year. Eliza B. Parren.

Just Like Wings.

Louis Pierre Mouillard, a French resident of Cairo, has invented a flying machine, comprising an aeroplane of concave surfaces, attached to the body of the aviator and arranged to permit movement of the planes in a horizontal direction only with reference to the body of the aviator, the apparatus depending for support solely upon wind pressure, and not upon any downward thrust upon the air, either by flapping wings or revolving propeller wheels. To a breastplate, provided with an artificial sternum, are hinged wings, each on a vertical axis, so as to be capable of forward or backward motion. the wing frames of aluminum tubing being covered with silk or other suitable fabric. When the planes are thrust forward the aerodrome rises; when they are pulled back it descends. The wings are controlled by a spring, upon which, the inventor says, "the life of the aviator depends," and which must be strong enough to hold the two wings with their edges on a straight line at a speed of twenty-two miles an hour. The aeroplane can glide upon the air by a fall from a height suf-ficient to procure a speed which shall cause the air to support the apparatus, or, by a skillful utilization of the force of the wind, which must blow at least ten miles an hour. The weight of the apparatus should not exceed fifty-five nds, and it is intended to sail with winds varying between ten and twenty five miles an hour .- Philadelphia Rec

Intricate Humanity.

The human body is an epitome in nature of all mechanics, all hydraulics, all architecture, all machinery of every kind. There are more than 310 mechanical movements known to mechanics to-day, and all of these are but modifications of those found in the human body. Here are found all the bars, levers, joints, pulleys, pumps, pipes, wheels and axles, ball socket movements, beams, girders, trusses, buffers, arches, columns, cables and supports known to science. At every point man's best mechanical work can be shown to be but adaptations of processess of the human body, a revelation of first principles used in nature.—Ladies' Home Journal,

Weapons of Offense The natives in the Bucherganj district of Bengal have been deprived of their guns, and since then they have resorted to the native bamboo in their hunt for defensive weapons. They hollow out the bamboo, load it with an ounce or two of native powder and a handful of iron slugs and touch it off in the immediate neighborhood of the offending person. Another way is to employ the bamboo as a fork with a cobra pinned to the far end. plication of the cobra is all that is necessary to the sleeping body of an

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

For the Whiskers. Mustache, and Eyebrows.

In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory. R. P. Hall, & Co., Proprietors, Nathun, N. H. Seid by all Druggists.



down whenever you're Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia, A pack-age makes 5 gallous. age makes 5 gas Sold everywhere.

A Graduate in Paint and Feathers, Seymour Foose, an old Kansan who resides in Blaine County, Oklahoma, gives the Wichita Eagle an interesting

let their hair grow long. Next they buzz of the breeze in the spokes,—become reticent, and a few months London Cycle and Motor World. puts them into blankets and leggings. The fact is the wild Indians laugh at the educated ones and shame them into returning to the savage state. Red

milion.-Kansas City Journal.

We Buy Lots of Diamonds. Since 1868 the United States has immonds, with a duty of ten per cent, The rough stones could not have cost more than one-half, and had the cut- Hill Optic. ting been done in this country 5000 men could have been employed at a yearly salary of \$1000. It may be noted that the United States is the ultimate home of from one-third to onehalf the world's product of gems.

New York policeman demanded a li-started, but the alligator was gaining, cense showed confidently a certificate of discharge from Sing Sing Prison, which he said he bought, believing it unharmed, and the alligator with a

Noise Means Trouble. Beymour Foose, an old Kansan who esides in Blaine County, Oklahoma, ives the Wichita Eagle an interesting is something of a misnomer, and that rattle or noise appears to develop in civilization stick with the Indian. A some most unaccountable fashion. It number of Cheyenne and Arapahoe cannot be too widely known that any Indians have been sent from Blaine kind of noise in a bicycle is a clear County to be educated in the white sign that something is wrong, and if man's ways, most of them to the the rectifying of the particular ailment school at Carlisle. On their return be beyond the powers of its possessor they carry all of the evidences of civ-ilization—dress in white man's clothes should be intrusted with the work. and speak English well. A few weeks' The bicycle ought, when in good contact with the tribe works wonders. order, to run as silently as a shadow, The first indication of their return to making no noise save the crunching savagery is the manner in which they of the tires upon the roadway and the

Feathered Weather Prophets.

A wet senson is predicted by many, based on the action of the robins in Bird, a chief of the Cheyennes, is a selecting a covered or sheltered place graduate of Harvard, but he wears for building their nests. The birds blankets and paints his face with verhaue sought localities under piazzas, eaves and in buildings rather than in trees this spring, and people who have watched such things in the past assert that the birds make no mistake, and ported \$200,000,000 worth of cut dia- that every year when they have built nests in covered locations there has cen an excess of wet weather. - Pine

Dog Whips an Alligator.

That a dog may best an alligator ap pears by the experience of Hon. D. B. Stuart, of Victoria, Fla. His dog was swimming in a lake there, when Mr. Stuart, seeing a 'gator coming, called An Italian peddler from whom a to the dog to come ashore. The dog when the dog turned and seized it. Both went down, but the dog came up Incerated lower jaw.

THE HEAT PLAGUE OF AUGUST, 1896.

Mrs. Pinkham's Explanation of the Unusual Number of Deaths and Prostrations Among Women.

The great neat plague of August, 1896, was not without its lesson. One could not fail to notice in the long lists of the dead throughout this country, that so many of the victims were women in their thirties, and women between forty-five and fifty. The women who succumbed to the pro-

tracted heat were women whose energies were exhausted by sufferings peculiar to their sex; women who, taking no thought of themselves, or who, attaching no importance to first symptoms, allowed their female system to become run down. Constipation, capricious appetite, restlessness, forebodings of evil, vertigo, languor, and weak-

ness, especially in the morning, an itching sensation which suddenly attacks one at night, or whenever the blood becomes overheated, are all warnings. Don't wait too long to build up your strength, that is now a positive necessity! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has specific curative powers. You cannot do better than to commence a course of this grand / medicine. By the neglect of first symptoms you will see by the following letter what terrible suffering

came to Mrs. Craig, and how she was cured : "I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think it is the best medicine for women in the world. I was so weak and nervous that I thought I could not live from one day to the pext, I had prolapsus uteri and leucorrhoea and thought I was going into consumption. I would get so faint I thought I would die. I had dragging pains in my back, burn-

ing sensation down to my feet, and so many miserable

feelings. People said that I looked like a dead woman. Doctors tried to cure me, but failed. I had

given up when I heard of the Plakham medicine. I got a bottle. I did not have much faith in it, but the post of the would try it, and it made a new woman of the plate of the thought I would try it, and it made a new woman of me. I wish I could get every lady in the land to try it, for it did for me what

Columbia, Bicycles Fork Crown STANDARD OF THE WORLD. \$100 TO ALL ALIKE.

doctors could not do."-MRS. SALLIE CRAIG, Baker's Landing, Pa.



In the 1897 Columbia models a feature of special inportance is the double fork crown-a special construction which we have tried and found to be the strongest. The crown is encased in nickeled escutcheons, excluding dust or dirt and giving a rich distinctive finish which tells the wheel-Columbia-at a

===== 1896 Columbias, \$75 =====

Hartford Bicycles, Second only to Columbias, \$60, \$55, \$50, \$40.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn. CATALOGUE FREE FROM ANY COLUMBIA DEALER; BY MAIL FROM US FOR ONE 2-CENT STAMP.

"Where Dirt Cathers, Waste Rules." Great Saving Results From the Use of

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE MERIT. The Rocker Washer SHREWD INVENTORS | Don't



ADVERTISING PAYS NYNU-25 CONSUMPTION

CONDENSED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE, AN I

treats upon about every subject under the sun. It contains had pages, profusely illustrated, and will be sent, postpaid, for 50c. in stamps, postal note or silver. When reading you doubt-

and will be sent, postpaid, for soc. in stamps, postal note or silver. When reading you dount-less run across refmatters and things. AN ENGYGLOPEDIA which you do not
understand and which this book
will clear up for
plete index, so that it may be
is a rich mine of valuable
FOR 50C. referred to easily. This book
information, presented in an
universiting manner, and is interesting manner, and is times the small sum of FIFTY CENTS which we dok for it. A study of this book will prove of incalculable benefit to those whose education has been neglected, while the volume tare acquired. BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.