

A Census of Domestic Servants.

A census recently taken of the domestic servants of the principal cities of Germany discloses that Frankfurt has more than any other town in proportion to its size...

Bagley—"Bent is a very generous man." Braze—"In what respect?" Bagley—"He never passes a beggar that he doesn't borrow a dime from me to give him."—Harlem Life.

Mrs. Fidelia Papa, who is visiting friends in Cleveland, is the widow of the famous Dario Papa, one of the founders of the new Republican party in Italy and the owner and editor of L'Italia Popolo...

Miss Trill—"I love to hear the bird sing." Jack Downright ("warily")—"So do I. They never attempt a piece beyond their ability."—Tit-Bits.

The Caretaker.

Caretaker is a word adopted into modern use and means one who takes care of, and is very generally applied to those employed to take care of things committed to their keeping...

The Carrier-Pigeon was in use by the State Department of the Ottoman Empire as early as the fourteenth century.

Oh, What Splendid Coffee. From Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "Mr. Goodmanson Salzer's German Coffee Berry coating is a great success..."

A package of this coffee and big seed and plant catalogue will be mailed to you for \$1.00...

Out of the enormous number of women in Constantinople, not more than 5000 can read or write.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County. FRANK J. CHENEY, who says that he is the sole partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio...

Sworn to before me and me my colleagues, the 6th day of December, 1891. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

The title of "Majesty" was first given to Louis XI. of France. Before that time sovereigns were usually styled "Highness."

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. Successfully used by Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home, New York...

The Queen has instructed her Commissioner at Baltimore to present all the young women on the estate with spinning-wheels.

Florida. Florida literature secured free upon application to J. J. Farnsworth, East Pass. Art. Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

To Cure A Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 36c.

In Scotland the last day of the year, or New Year's Eve, is called Hogmanay.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy.

Before he preaches a sermon Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, London, takes a cold bath.

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

The longest tunnel in the world is in Hungary. It goes under ground for over ten miles.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best. Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

A butcher in Morrisville, Vt., kills all his cattle by shooting them with a rifle.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine. F. R. Lutz, 1360 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1891.

In her own language in every six cents her English living.

Don't neglect the cuticle, but use Glenn's Sulphur Soap for scaly disorders. Hill's Hair & Shaker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Look out for colds. At this season. Keep Your blood pure and Rich and your system Toned up by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then You will be able to Resist exposure to which A debilitated system Would quickly yield.

PATENTS. Watson E. Coleman, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Patent, 501 E. Fifth St., Washington, D. C. Highest references in all parts of the country.



The Queen and the Bicycle.

It now turns out that there was no such thing as the published story about the cycling performance of the young Queen of Holland. She never bought or was presented with a bicycle. In fact, she is understood not to approve of cycling for women...

The Ripple Collar.

The newest collar is the one known as "ripple," which really does not ripple any more than those of last year. It differs from the old collar in that it is snugger to the neck, and yet has the same effect of flaring which it had...

Turkish Girls.

Turkish girls of the better class in the cities, after they are too old to attend the primary schools, are largely educated at home by governesses, many of whom come from England and France...

An Economical Princess.

Though always elegantly and perfectly dressed, the Princess of Wales by no means errs on the side of extravagance. Her Royal Highness has been known to wear a gown three successive seasons when it suited her, and remained fresh and handsome...

Fashion Notes.

Old-fashioned pink cameos are coming into vogue again, and the old-time setting is to be retained.

Huguenot caps are added to the tops of many of the short, full, puffed sleeves of evening bodies.

Collars with stole ends are worn by the woman who loves frills. They can be fashioned by any deft fingers directed by taste.

Many of the demi-trained dress skirts are cut with nine gorges, and at the back some are box-plated and others fan-plated.

The small pad bustle is now worn with the latest day costumes and evening toilets; and those of larger proportions are announced.

The new shirt waists for spring are made up in the zephyr goods, with pockets, it is said. Instead of buttons many of the prettiest shirt waists will be laced up with cords.

Cravats of white net, small or liberty or net, are made easily and may be as simple or as elegant as time, skill and purse permit. Owing to their airy daintiness they seem especially suitable for girls.

Among the handsome imported gowns seen at some recent openings, several were of black Chantilly lace, embroidered with steel or jet sequins and beads and made over black satin. It is predicted that lace costumes will be much worn in Paris next year.

Peplums, which are added to Russian blouses, jacket bodies, surplice blouses and similar garments, are shaped in various ways. Some are draped, others cut in oval tabs or shawl Vandykes, and also in circular form, with or without plaits at the back.

Velvet is in high favor for smart gowns this season. Corduroy is seen in Paris, the ribs being wide apart. Some of the swiftest carriage and evening wraps have bishop sleeves, quite wide, and the width equal from the shoulder to the narrow bands at the wrists.

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AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Selling Off Poor Stock. As winter approaches every farmer should look over his farm stock and consider what of it will pay best for keeping through until spring. If all that does not come up to the standard is sold to the butcher or otherwise disposed of, the money for it and the hay or grain required for its winter sustenance will leave the farmer richer in the spring than if he fed it. Don't try to get high prices for the poor stock. There is less loss in disposing of it than in keeping it. The farmer's profit, in these days, depends more on the kind of stock he keeps than on any other factor.

Halting Fall Calves. There is a great unwillingness on the part of most dairymen to allow calves dropped in the fall to mature naturally. It is really the greatest objection to the extension of winter dairying. That in all cases takes the best cows, as no one would think of keeping poor milkers through the winter, with all the extra trouble that winter dairying involves. But if all the calves of these winter cows are sent to the butcher it must mean a great deterioration of average dairy stock. No one should begin winter dairying unless he has a warm barn, which frost will not enter, in which to keep his cows, and succulent feed of some kind to feed them. These are just the conditions for successfully rearing fall farrowed calves.

The Apple Maggot. The furrows which you see in apples are due to the presence of a worm in the apple, which is the product of an egg laid very early in the growth of the apple by the apple maggot. As the mature insect does not eat the apple, but only stings it to deposit her egg beneath the skin, it is not likely that the maggot can be killed by a poisonous insecticide. Some success has been had by using an emulsion which is applied before the tree is leaved out. The maggot hatches early in spring and waits without eating until her work in reproducing her species is done. The orchard should be kept as a hog pasture wherever this pest becomes numerous. There are many of these pests in the fallen fruit, and a good lot of hogs will eat this fruit as fast as it falls to the ground. The increase of the pest may thus be prevented if it cannot be exterminated.—Boston Cultivator.

Successful Grape Grafting. J. I. Porter, of Ohio, writes: An old Clinton vine stood at the corner of the woodhouse which was so vigorous that its branches spread over everything within reach, but bore no fruit. In April, 1891, I cut both branches off close to the ground and grafted a Delaware grape onto an Iona into the other. I used no wax; simply wrapped carefully with string of cloth, pasted a little mud over the wound and covered all with earth except the top buds of the grafts. Those grafts made a wonderful growth the first season, owing to the far-reaching roots of the Clinton vine. At close of the first season the Iona vine was about 18 feet long and the Delaware about 12. This season, with the vines one year old, the Delaware branch bore twenty-four as fine bunches of Delaware grapes as I ever saw. The bunches and berries were slightly larger than the Delaware generally grows, and so compact on the stems that they could not be picked off easily without beginning at the end of the stem.

The Iona branch bore about forty bunches of Iona grapes of the finest quality. This is a quick way of getting a grapevine into bearing. I tried the same experiment on a wild grapevine down in the pasture. It grew just as vigorously, but an inquisitive Jersey cow spoiled the experiment.

Women Centennarians. It is an acknowledged fact that a great age is attained by women often in England. One of the most famous female centenarians was the Countess of Desmond, who lived to be 145 years old, and died in the reign of James I. from the effects of an accident. This wonderful woman found herself, at the age 100, so lively and strong as to be able to take part in a dance; and when she was 140 she traveled from Bristol to London—no trifling journey in those days—in order to attend personally to some business affairs.

Lady Desmond is, however, quite thrown in the shade by a French woman, Marie Prion, who died in St. Columbe, it is said, at the age of 150. Toward the end of life she lived exclusively on goat's milk and cheese. Although her body was so shrunk that she weighed only forty-six pounds, she retained all her mental faculties to the last.

It is an extraordinary but incontestable fact that some women at the age when most people die undergo a sort of natural process of rejuvenation—hair and teeth grow again, the wrinkles disappear from the skin, and sight and hearing reacquire their former sharpness.

A Marquise de Mirabeau is an example of this rare and remarkable phenomenon. She died at the age of eighty-six, but a few years before her death she became in appearance quite young again. The same change happened to a nun of the name of Marguerite Verdun, who, at the age of sixty-two, lost her wrinkles, regained her sight and grew several new teeth. When she died, ten years later, her appearance was almost that of a young girl.—New York Ledger.

Whiskers For a Pillow. That history repeats itself has just received another proof. Some years ago the men of a Bavarian regiment, of which Prince Maximilian was chief, in order that they might show their devotion to him, cut off their mustaches and sent them to the princess, who had just become a mother, that she might use them as a pillow. Something very like a repetition of this has just taken place at Rappistweiler, in Alsatia. The chief of the fire brigade was a few days ago presented with his first child, a boy. The firemen thereupon called a meeting, at which it was decided to make the baby boy an honorary member of the corps, and the men subsequently cut off their mustaches and heads to form a pillow for the baby's use.—Chicago Chronicle.

Temperance News and Notes. The man who drinks champagne at night generally feels real pain in the morning. A match may start a conflagration and a temperance beer altogether. The question would be much nearer a solution than it is at present.

The following lines appear in an auctioneer's notice of a property sale in the city of Liverpool: "A good, fully furnished public house, with the slaughter house adjoining, at present licensed as a public drinking house."

A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

Trust in God—Beer and Dyspepsia— Medical Expert Shows the Appalling Physical and Mental Effects of Beer Drinking—Supreme Duty of the Hour.

But thou thy trust in God, and He will lead Thy faltering footsteps through temptation's maze to better, brighter days. And guide thee on to better, brighter days.

Weak from the constant battle with the world, Saddened with thoughts of resolutions vain, Again would'st thou the shafts of sin be hurled, And in the struggle e'en thy will be slain.

But God is ever-merciful, and He knows The longing of thy tired heart for strength His grace can reach thee through surrounding fog.

And find thee safely through them all, At length.

So put thy trust in God; His loving care Will be a shield to thee like an arm of steel, His presence will be with thee everywhere, And thou shalt walk unscathed of any wrong.

Beer and Dyspepsia. Dr. Norman Kerr says that malt liquors are one of the main sources of the indigestion so common in our midst. The continued irritation of the delicate lining membrane of the stomach by the alcohol in even the mildest beers results in for a lengthened period, is extremely apt to give rise to a train of dyspeptic symptoms, which leads to a most miserable and unhappy life miserable.

I am persuaded, have I been afflicted severely in many cases in which beer has never been taken to excess. I have frequently observed considerable improvement in persons noted for their very moderate but constant drinking, who seemed the picture of health while alive, but whose sudden and unexpected death constituted a most portentous inquiry.

In nursing, stouts and beers are especially pernicious. Their use has wrought untold mischief to many mothers, and undetermined the tender constitution of a vast multitude of helpless and innocent infants.

I have said nothing whatever of the damage resulting from beer-drinking to excess, or of the appalling extent of mental and normal evil inseparable from the general use of beer. My warnings are on purely scientific and hygienic grounds, against steady, limited indulgence in such liquors as are weakening to the system, nervous, gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia and other unhealthy bodily conditions.

There is no call for us to drink beer, however moderately. We can enjoy better health without indulging in such drinks with them. Our Creator neither implanted a longing for them, nor provided a supply of them for our use. They are, in the true sense of the word, a food, but though they can do us little, if any good, they may do us much harm. Many are killed by them, both for time and for eternity, and even their moderate use tends in the direction of loss of health, lessening of strength and shortening of life.

Let us all, who desire to avoid gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia, shun ale, beer, porter, stout and all other kinds of fermented and distilled liquors.

The Supreme Duty of the Hour. Our readers must have observed how continuously in our editorials we have urged upon temperance workers the importance of assailing the fortress of moderate drinking and overthrowing that stronghold as being the key to the situation. We are glad to see that Miss Willard, in her address as President at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, at Buffalo, called attention to this point in the battle against alcohol. She said:

"The supreme duty of the hour is to convince the moderate drinker that he is doing himself harm. If only the moderate general, men would soon become a law unto themselves to such a degree that statutory enactments would be but the outward expression of an inward conviction, and a disgrace instead of an amiable peculiarity, as it was 100 years ago; or a pardonable peccadillo, as it was in the memory of the oldest inhabitant; or a necessary evil as it was a generation back. The forces that have worked to this end are precisely the same that must now be directed against the so-called 'moderation.' We must stoutly maintain the position that there is no moderation in the use of what is harmful. Happily in taking this position we have 'great allies' of which the greatest is the dictum of the modern sciences."

Greatest Cause of Poverty. Trade unions, technical schools and benevolent societies have done much to elevate the condition of the laboring population in England. It is still much lower than in the United States, and in many places descends to degradation. John Burns, the English labor reformer, was asked what was the greatest cause of poverty in his country.

"Drink," was his laconic reply. "What is the greatest obstacle to the advancement of the working classes?" "Drink," he said again.

"What is the reason that the working classes of Great Britain are less intelligent, less tidy and less ambitious than those of the United States?" "Drink," he again repeated.

"What is the greatest incentive to crime and vice among the working people?" "Drink," he said.

"Is there any hope for the elevation of the working classes of your country to the same standard as those in the United States?" was asked.

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An Intemperate Rule. There is a firm of glass manufacturers in Philadelphia which was established in the early part of the century, whose founders strict and consistent members of the Society of Friends, not believing in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, established a rule which has never been violated. These manufacturers have never made a whisky flask, nor any sort of decorative bottle, and their factory contains neither malt, vinous or spirituous liquors.

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A Huge Python.

A python twenty feet in length, that lived in the reptile house of the London Zoological Society last month, was the largest reptile ever confined here. There is a general impression that pythons reach a length of forty feet or more, an absurdity made manifest when the authorities assert that the female Indian python still in the gardens, and but a trifle over eighteen feet long, is the longest snake in captivity of which there is any record. General impressions as to the length of these great reptiles are due to the absurd pictures that formerly decorated geographies and other works used sometimes as text books, showing a picture of a python in the act of crushing and swallowing an Indian buffalo. That was a ridiculous picture that was the father of many of the "freak journalism" pictures of the present day. The London python, which was a real instead of a fabulous reptile, was just over twenty feet in length. It was obtained in Malacca, and was presented to the society by Dr. Hampshire on August 29, 1876, and had, therefore, lived rather more than twenty years in England. During that period it had been fed principally with ducks, of which it sometimes swallowed four or five at one meal. Its food was offered to it once a week, but it sometimes refused to eat for a month together. The specimen will be mounted for the Tring Museum.

Some Tricks of Heredity. Dr. Conklin gave many peculiar instances of family characteristics ranging through many generations. In one family it was noticed that three extremely long hairs appeared on the eyebrows of the children generation after generation, and in another family a small mark on the ear was reproduced for three generations by actual knowledge. Twins and triplets usually appeared time and again in the same family, and while the marked hereditary characteristics might be latent in one generation, they would appear in the next. He said that in Italy many hundred years ago a son was born who had six fingers and the number of his descendants who were similarly affected was countless. The facial expression, the color of the eyes, the hair, the carriage, and many little oddities appeared and reappeared. In his own family he noticed a peculiar manner of crawling on the floor in childhood was repeated in descendants, and could not be corrected.—Pittsburg Times.

What Was Not in 1797. Think of New York about one century ago! It did not contain one bathroom, or a single furnace. In summer there was no ice. There were no public stages, no matches, and there was no such thing as a latchkey. The streets were narrower than the Liberty or Wall street of to-day. They were widened. There was a State law that commanded pedestrians northward bound to get out of the way of those going south. Pigs were the city scavengers. There was scarcely any light from the miserable lamps at night, and not a man in the city limits wore a mustache.

Bad Digestion, Bad Heart.

Poor digestion of various irregularity of the heart's action. This irregularity may be mistaken for real, organic heart disease. The symptoms are much the same. There is, however, a vast difference between the two; organic heart disease is often incurable; apparent heart disease is curable if good digestion be restored. A case in point is quoted from the New York, of Greensburg, Ind. Mrs. Ellen Colson, Newport, Ind., a woman forty-three years old, had suffered for four years with distressing stomach trouble. The gases generated by the indigestion pressed on the heart and caused an irregularity of its action. She had much pain in her stomach and heart, and was subject to frequent and severe choking spells, which were most severe at night. Doctors were tried in vain; the patient became worse, despondent, and feared impending death.

A CASE OF HEART FAILURE. She was most frightened, but noticed that in intervals in which her stomach did not annoy her, her heart's action became normal. Reasoning correctly that her digestion was alone at fault, she procured the proper medicine to treat that trouble, and with immediate good results. Her appetite came back, the choking spells became less frequent and finally ceased. Her weight, which had been greatly reduced, was restored, and she now weighs more than for years. Her blood soon became pure and her cheeks rosy.

The case is of general interest because the disease is a very common one. That others may know the means of cure we give the name of the medicine used—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves.



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Ayer's Hair Vigor. Is your hair dry, harsh, and brittle? Is it fading or turning gray? Is it falling out? Does dandruff trouble you? For any or all of these conditions there is an infallible remedy in Ayer's Hair Vigor.

FOR 14 CENTS. Cures for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chills, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS. MAKE NO MISTAKES. For year life depends upon getting reliable reports and having them packed promptly. Keep away from schemers and others who know nothing about your wants. We have sold thousands of Alaska outfits, know exactly what is wanted and know how to pack by express and by mail. We are the oldest and among the most reliable firms in this business. We mail free of charge a good map showing the best route and a supply list showing cost of articles for "one man for one year." Address COOPER & LEVY, 104 & 106 First Ave., South, Dept. N, Seattle, Washington.

"A Good Tale Will Bear Telling Twice." Use Sapollo! Use SAPOLLO!

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