HAYTI'S NORTH AND SOUTH.

A University Student Fresh from the Scene of Insurrection.

Among the bright young men who were enrolled as new students at the University of Pennsylvania three weeks ago was Sabourim Hally, a Haytien, and a son of Bishop J. T. Hally, of that Republic. The recent revolution in his country, the exile and death of Salomon, long its president, and the election of a new president on October 17 and the political turbulency of the island are all familiar subjects to him and have made him authority on the interesting subject.

In speaking of the new president of Hayti, Francois Legitime, Mr. Hally said that he is in many respects the late Salomon's counterpart, being of a massive build, more than six feet high, with coal black, clean shaven face, and eyes as sharp as an eagle's. He is 48 years old and a politician by profession, having served for many years as senator and minister of Agriculture and Education. He is a man of decided convictions, with progressive ideas and a hatred of England which nothing can allay. He is popular with the people of Port-au-Prince and the Southern part of the republic, and until elected president was well liked by the people in the North; but with these, Legitime senator and Legitime president are entirely different men.

It was said in the cabelgram sent to Mr. Preston, Haytien minister at Washington, announcing the election of the new president, that Cape Hayti, Gonavies and St. Marc have already revolted against the Government and that their ports have been closed to foreign commerce and that a naval force is before those ports to enforce the decree of the Government against all vessels endeavoring to evade it. This news is considered by Haytiens in Philadelphia recently, of a serious character. They fear a war there of almost disastrous extermination. There has been gendered an inflexible hatred between the North islanders and the people of Port-au-Prince which almost amounts to a national feud, and the assassination of General Seide a few weeks ago and the massacre of a large portion of his Northern army are bringing about, it is feared, the worst possible results. Mr. Hally said:

NOT A QUESTION OF COLOR.

"I find that the opinion prevails here that there are two opposing parties in Hayti, composed of blacks on the one side and mulattoes on the other. This is a mistaken idea. There are two opposing parties, just as there are in every country, but a man's complexion does not determine his loyalty to one party or the other. That question was dropped many years ago and now the division is almost entirely between the North and the South as to which shall have control of the government. The Port-au-Prince people have held the presidency for about twenty years and, the North being unable to overcome the majorities of the South, has grown restless and desires to gain by arms what it can not secure with the ballot. Hayti is one of the favored spots on the globe and with proper conditions it would be the richest country of its size in the world. It is immensely rich now with many things against it. The principal product of the island is sugar cane, rice and corn. Fruit, of course, grows in profusion and of great varieties. We have any amount of water power, but there is not a manufactory anywhere on the island. We have cane mills of the primitive kind and the planters cultivate their land with the hoe entirely. The plow is not used. I can give no reason for this except we are unprogressive. The people can live too easy there, for, with an exertion which would scarcely amount to play in this country, the earth is made to bring forth an abundance and life goes smoothly except when there is a revolution.

"Then everyone is astir. From one end of the island to the other the news flies. The companies fall in line and, as if by magic, the regiments form and move toward the scene of the conflict, made up of officers and men who, but an hour before, were scattered over the mountains and valleys grinding sugar cane or gathering rice. Everybody belongs to some military organization, and peace is a vexation very hard to bear.

"This is easily accounted for. There are no athletic sports in Hayti. Our young men know nothing of base ball, football, cricket or lawn tennis. We have no sparrers or wrestlers and even a bull fight could not arouse enough interest to make such an exhibition pay for the trouble. There are street cars in Port-au-Prince, small open cars, and the fare for a single ride is ten cents. There is no gas used in the city, and the electric light has not been introduced. Coal-oil is used for lights and this is retailed at $1 per gallon. There is one hotel in the city and no place of amusement. There is one bank but no insurance building. In fact there is not a building in the Republic of Hayti with an insurance on it. No reliable company can be induced to take the risk by reason of our frequent uprisings.

EDUCATION'S MARCHES.

"Education is being advanced all over the island and the people are really in a very fair state of civilization. In Port-au-Prince alone there are a half-dozen schools of a high grade and a great many of the wealthiest families send their children to Paris to finish their education. The language of the island is French and our newspapers are published in that language. There are a large number of papers published on the island and of these Port-au-Prince has about a dozen. They are all weeklies except one, which is a semi-weekly. They all sell for ten cents a copy and seem to be prosperous.

"Everything that is imported comes high. Flour is $14 a barrel when times are good, and when times are bad we often pay from $18 to $20 for a barrel of flour of a common grade. The Government does all in its power to encourage home industry, and when two years ago a soap factory was started by a Haytien the Government made duty on imported soap so high that none of the foreign articles could be sold there. Our factory enjoyed a monopoly and did a thriving business until it was burned down during the late insurrection.

"It is a fact that voodooism is practiced in Hayti, but it is done without human sacrifice. There is no cannibalism known on the island, report to the contrary notwithstanding, and nothing of the kind has been proved since 1863. The voodooists are a remarkably learned people in the science of botany, and they can do things which would seem uncreditable to those who never saw them performing their strange rites. They profess to be able to give a charm to the life of a warrior and they can render the human body impregnable to the thrust of the sharpest sword. This is done by bathing the body in a vegetable solution. They are a strange people and their influence on the island is considerable. Voodooism does not appear to be losing ground in spite of our educational advancement, but, as I said before, I do not believe that in observing the rites, there is any human sacrifice."

Lice on Cattle.

An effective remedy for lice on cattle is said to be a decoction in the proportion of half a pound of tobacco to one gallon of water. Wash with this infusion, warm, being careful that the hair is fully saturated down to the skin. In five or six days repeat the operation, if necessary, to get rid of the young lice that may possibly have been hatched from the nits. Also feed daily about one pound of linseed meal, giving it in the food.

FARM NOTES.

BLISTERING HORSES.—In cases of blistering much needless suffering is almost universally caused. Before applying a blister, the edges all around the surface to be treated should be carefully coated over with raw suet for a space of one inch; this prevents the blister from running and saves much distress. The best blistering mediums are, in light cases, tincture of cantharides, and for severe use oil of cantharides; the best absorbing blister is tincture of iodine; creosote ointment is a gentle irritant. As soon as a blister has risen, cut with blunt-pointed scissors, the blades of which are very sharp, a lateral opening at the base of each separate sack. Let the water run off, and be careful not to wound the cuticle, which will readily again adhere and protect the new skin; oil the entire surface with olive or almond oil, using a soft feather, which should be burnt when once used; if a brush is used it must be of camel's hair and should be washed with soap in warm water after each and every time of use. During the entire time that a blister is rising and while it is running and afterwards healing, the horse must be carefully watched, lest he blemish himself. Still the power of motion must be allowed; only in cases when such motion retards recovery can restraint be judicious.

IT IS a mistake to suppose that a pure bred animal is incapable of further improvement. Intelligent and enterprising breeders are all the time applying the well understood laws of heredity to still further perfect develop in profitable directions the best specimens of pure bred stock, and at no time in history has such rapid improvement been made as at the present. To develop and fix profitable qualities, and at the same time to increase the vigor and constitution of the produce, with due attention to the beauty, attractiveness and selling qualities is the aim of the really scientific breeder, and there has certainly been found, thus far, no limit to development in the direction of a perfect type.

The German chamomile (*Matricaria Chamomilla*) has always been considered an excellent remedy for colic, especially in Germany. It is not the same plant as the common chamomile (*Anthemis nobilis*). Besides its use in the form described above, the flowers may be used as mentioned by the following correspondent. *Spongia usta*, or burnt sponge, was formerly considerably used in medicine, its value being chiefly dependent upon the iodides and bromides which remained if the sponge was not overburnt. Since these salts have been generally employed the crude drug has passed nearly out of use except in the form of homœpathic preparations.

A TUBEROSE bulb blooms but once. After that it will throw up leaves and produce offsets, but it will not bloom. Occasionally a bulb is double, inclosing the germ of a second flower-scape within its concetric layers. In that case two flower-stalks will develop, sometimes in successive seasons.

POOR stock and poor feed make poor manure, and good stock well fed will give us a rich manure. It costs no more to handle the one than the other; the stock that is well fed and properly cared for will return the best profit and give a better quality of manure to add to the fertility of the soil.

IT will be a sign of progressive farming when the owner of swine saves clover for his hogs in winter, or goes further and preserves in a silo sweet corn with which to winter and help his hogs. The possibilities of hog rearing with the right kind of ensilage are beyond reckoning.

PASTURES should be grazed down, and no tall grass or weeds should remain. Not only is it injurious to allow the weeds and grass to remain, but stock will be inconvenienced in wet seasons unless the frosts come early. Dry pastures should be preferred in rainy weather. Tall grass is very injurious to sheep, getting them wet and causing distemper.

MANURE of every kind made on the farm should never be kept to leach in the open barn-yard, or be piled in heaps behind the stables, rotting the sides and sills and receiving the drips of the eaves. Enough of the elements of fertility may be lost in a few years to double the productive capacity of a farm. The present is a good time to prepare a covered pit in a convenient place.

As food is indispensable for the production of rich milk, there only remains to adjust the ration to the ability of the cow to digest it and turn it to profit. This ability varies with the cow, and must be learned by the owner. No standard ration has an iron clad limit; it is a standard to be used as a starting point, to be lessened or increased as each case may warrant.

MILK is altered both in taste and appearance by the character of the food supplied to the cows. It is colored by madder and saffron, scented by plants of the onion tribe, and changed in taste by such articles as turnips. Certain food may give it medecinal properties, and milk thus medicated is proposed as a method of treating disease.

SOUTHERN cow peas, so valued in the southern states as a renovator of the soil, while they will not ripen their seeds in the northern states, will make a heavy crop of vines of great value for turning under as a green manure.

PROCURING new seed often for most farm crops, and preferably such as has grown further north than where planted, has frequently been advised, and so eminent an authority as H. E. Alvord asserts that the advantages of doing so have been recognized by most men of experience.

THE annual value of the dairy product of the State of Illinois equals the value of the gold production of the United States. Who says the cow is not the best friend of the farmer?

ANY one who has a few acres of land whether used as a truck patch or a fruit farm, ought to keep a few dozen fowls, not only for the direct income they will bring, but also for the large amount of valuable fertilizer they will furnish him.

A PROMINENT stockman says that while he thinks he is raising very fine calves for fattening and breeding purposes by letting them suck their dams, he thinks that dairymen raise better ones for their purpose on skim milk and nitrogenous grains.

Mons. Cornevin places the time of the first appearance of the horse as a domestic animal in the bronze age contemporaneous with the bronze bit. Mons. Pietrement and Mons Pictet proved that the horse had been utilized in Asia while Europe was in the stene age, and Mons. Cornevin's concludes with the remark that, while the bronze bit is good proof of the domestication of the horse, the latter may have been tamed long before the bronze was known. Whichever view may be the correct one it is certain that man has enjoyed the services of the horse a pretty long period.

Fact or Fiction.

We are puzzled to know whether the following scene from the *N. Y. Weekly* is fact or fancy. Can any of our readers tell?

A young man has just asked a young lady a most important question, as follows:

"Will you be my wife?"

"Your wife, Fred! Of all things, no! No, indeed, nor any one else's."

"Lizzie, what do you mean?"

"Just what I say, Fred; I've two married sisters"

"Certainly! and Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Skinner have very good husbands, I believe."

"So people say; but I wouldn't like to stand in either May's or Nell's shoes; that's all."

"Lizzie, you astonish me."

"Look here, Fred; I've had over twenty-five sleigh-rides this winter, thanks to you and my other gentlemen friends."

Fred winced a little here, whether at the remembrance of that unpaid livery bill, or at the idea of Lizzie's sleighing with her other gentlemen friends, I cannot positively answer.

"How many do you think my sisters have had? Not the sign of one, either of them. Such pretty girls as May and Nellie were, too, and so much attention as they used to have!"

"Now, Lizzie—"

"I am fond of going to the theatre occasionally, as well as to a lecture or concert sometimes, and I shouldn't like it if I proposed attending any such entertainment to be invariably told that times were hard and my husband couldn't afford it, and then to have him sneak off alone."

"Lizzie, Lizzie—"

"And if once in a dog's age he did condescend to go with me anywhere in the evening, I shouldn't like to be left to pick my way along the slippery places, at the risk of breaking my neck, he walking along unconsciously by my side. I'm of a dependent, clinging nature, and I need the protection of a strong arm."

"Lizzie, this is all nonsense."

"I am the youngest in our family, and perhaps I've been spoiled. At all events, I know it would break my heart to have my husband vent all the ill-temper which he conceals from the rest of the world on my defenseless head."

"But, Lizzie, I promise you that I—"

"Oh, yes, Fred; I know what you are going to say—that you will be different; but May and Nell have told me time and again that no better husbands than theirs ever lived, and I'm half inclined to believe them. No, no, Fred; as a lover, you are just perfect, and I shall hate awfully to give you up. Still if you are bent on marrying, there are plenty of girls who have not married sisters, or who are not wise enough to profit by their example, if they have. And don't fret about me, for I've no doubt I can find some one to fill your place—"

But before Lizzie had concluded Fred made for the door, muttering something "unmentionable to ears polite."

"There!" exclaimed Lizzie, as the door closed with a bang. "I knew he was no better than the rest. That's precisely the way John and Aleck swear and slam doors when things don't go just right. He'd make a perfect bear of a husband; but I'm sorry he came to the point so soon, for he was just a splendid beau."

The Potato Crop of The United States.

The following estimate of the potato crop of the United States for 1888, appeared in the *Farmers' Review*:

There is no longer room for doubt that the potato crop of the present season is the largest ever grown in the United States. From statistics furnished by correspondents of the *Farmers' Review*, based on actual harvest returns, we make the following estimate:

Ohio—Acreage, 156,063; average yield, 96 bushels; total, 15,005,448 bushels. Indiana—Acreage, 99,875; average yield, 68 bushels; total, 6,791,500 bushels. Illinois—Acreage, 146,317; average yield, 82 bushels; total 11,997,994 bushels. Iowa—Acreage, 150,276; average yield, 118 bushels; total, 17,732,568 bushels. Kansas—Acreage, 120,016; average yield, 57 bushels; total, 6,892,212 bushels. Nebraska—Acreage, 66,538; average yield 84 bushels; total, 5,589,192 bushels. Michigan—Acreage, 158,468; average yield, 96 bushels; total, 15,212,928 bushels. Wisconsin—Acreage, 112,254; average yield, 109 bushels; total 12,228,486 bushels. Minnesota—Acreage, 67,000; average yield, 108 bushels; total, 7,336,000 bushels. Dakota—Acreage, 65,707; average yield, 90 bushels; total, 5,913,030 bushels. Missouri—Acreage, 88,316; average yield, 89 bushels; total, 7,593 124 bushels. Kentucky—Acreage, 52,072; average yield, 75 bushels; total, 4,005,544 bushels. Total for the 11 States and Dakota, 116,373,916 bushels. In the 33 other States and Territories we assume that the average yield will be equal to that of 1884, viz.: 85.8 bushels per acre, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, which, allowing for increase in acreage, would make a total of 100,272,145 bushels, or a grand total of 216,646,049 bushels, against 208,164,425 bushels in 1883; 190,682,000 bushels in 1884; 175,029,000 bushels in 1885; 148,051,000 bushels in 1886, and 134,000,000 bushels in 1887.

New York's Chinese Laundrymen.

The Chinese tailors make the laundrymen their blouses and short petticoats, to save them from what they wou'd consider the misery of wearing the tight fitting American trousers that prevent ventilation. The doctors bring their cases of Chi-Mayo, Neu Teah fa, Sin goopeh, and countless other herbs, to prevent the washees from having the gout, dyspepsia, spiz and other kindred diseases that are co-existent with western civilization, and that were unknown to Chinamen until they began to feed like Christians. Yet, notwithstanding the merits of Chinese drugs, the Chinamen kept getting more funereal in face and qualmish in stomach, and continued to turn yellower in skin, until Mr. Wa Kee, an enterprising Hong Kong merchant, imported a cargo of all manner of curious canned, dried and preserved fruit from the far off "land of many flowers." Then the New York Chinamen began to revive, as the plants of an Egyptian desert brighten up after a refreshing shower.

Soapstone incorporated with oil, after the manner of a paint, is said to be superior to any kind of paint as a preservative.

Many devices are suggested by plumbers for guarding against the danger of house-traps being emptied by evaporation or siphonage while the houses are closed for the summer, and thus allowing the escape of noxious gases into the dwelling. Some go so far as to say that there is no safety short of disconnecting the fixtures and securely closing the ends of the pipes. Others recommend shutting the water off and filling the closets and traps with oil or glycerine, while still others favor an adjustment of the valves, so that there will be a continuous dripping of water. One of the most sensible suggestions we have seen is made by the *American Artisan*, which is that where a house is to remain closed for some time the best plan is to arrange for some one to go into the house once a week or so, let the water circulate through the house, and take a look around to see that all is right.

LOG CABINS, lacking elegance, were yet comfortable homes. Health and happiness were found in them. The best of the simple remedies used are given to the world in Warner's Log Cabin Remedies made by Warner of Safe Cure fame. Regulate the Regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla.

HOUSEHOLD.

EVENING OCCUPATIONS. — During the winter season, when the evenings are long, it is well to have some pleasant home occupation to amuse the young folk. There is such a variety of pretty things made nowadays, in so many kinds of what we call fancy work and the materials are so cheap and the necessity for them in making our homes pretty and cheerful seems so great, that the girls need never be at a loss what to do. There are pretty devices for saving every scrap of silk or ribbon, every bit of pretty worsted, and making them into charming things of usefulness—besides the many kinds of embroidery, lace work and crocheting which almost every miss knows how to do. A scroll saw in the house is source of delight, as well frequently of profit, for both the boys and girls. I have in my mind a young miss of sixteen who, in the few weeks preceding the holidays, sold some three dollars' worth of small palettes and easels made of holly, to the young ladies of the school on which to paint pictures for gifts to friends on Christmas. She sawed and smoothed them herself in her leisure moments, and used the money to pay for materials for a mantle lambrequin, which she embroidered exquisitely, and gave her mother for Christmas. This was all done in the evenings. A pleasant and profitable way of spending part of an evening, and one in which the whole family can join, is to have a spelling school. Then there are puzzles, and conundrums, and so many harmless games, with which to pass an hour away. But these should always be secondary, and introduced only as dessert to the more substantial meal.

HOME-MADE FANCY CHAIRS. — A neatly ornamental chair for a sitting room can be made by taking a small wooden backed rocker with a woven rattan seat and painting it white or light blue, pink or yellow, and then dressing it up with a slumber pillow and a thin square curtain to match. Sometimes the cushion is made long enough to hang down in front nearly to the floor, but it is usually simply a square cushion covered and decorated like the pillow. These dainty affairs are very popular. One white chair which we saw had a pillow and cover, made of very coarse figured wool lace over yellow silk, with the figures in the lace pattern drawn out by half solid work in yellow.

A KNITTED DISHCLOTH.—Use medium sized wooden needles and a ball of common candle wicking. Cast on twenty-five or thirty stitches and knit back and forth in plain garter stitch till you have a piece as long as it is wide; bind off loosely. If preferred, soft, loosely woven cloth, torn in strips an inch or more in width, may be used instead of candle wicking with very good results. These dishcloths are soft, convenient and easily cleaned, and are favorites with all who have tried them. Having material and needles handy, they are nice to pick up for a few moments' knitting at times when it would be impossible to work on anything requiring thought—an important item to an industrious, hurried housekeeper.

NO INSECT which crawls can live under the application of hot alum water. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, bed bugs and all the myriads of crawling pests, which infest our houses during the heated term. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water, let it stand on the stove until the alum is all melted, then apply it with a brush while nearly boiling hot to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves and the like, brush the cracks in the floor and the crevices in the skirting or mopboard if you suspect that they harbor vermin.

LEMONS AS A MEDICINE.—Lemons may often be used as a good household medicine. They are undoubtedly very excellent for biliousness. Lemons, however, should not be taken in their pure state, as their acidity will injure the teeth and the lining of the stomach. The proper way is to take the juice of one lemon in a cup of water, without sugar. The best time to take such a dose is before breakfast or just before retiring. Lemonade is an excellent drink in summer, and can be used with benefit by every one.

FUMIGATE A SICK ROOM.—The following will be found to be a cheap and pleasant fumigator for sick rooms, and diffusing a healthful, agreeable, and highly penetrating disinfectant odor in close apartments or wherever the air is deteriorated. Pour common vinegar on powdered chalk until effervescence ceases, leave the whole to settle, and pour off the liquid. Dry the sediment and place it in a shallow earthen or glass dish, and pour onto it sulphuric acid until white fumes commence arising. This vapor quickly spreads, is very agreeably pungent, and acts as a powerful purifier of vitiated air.

FOR spiced grapes take the pulp from the fruit, preserving the skins. Boil the pulp and run through a celander to get out the seeds, then add the skins to the strained pulp and boil with the sugar, vinegar and juices. To every seven pounds of grapes use four and one half pounds of sugar and one pint of good vinegar. Spice quite highly with ground cloves, and a little cinnamon.

NEVER put away food on tin plates. Fully one half the cases of poison from the use of canned goods is because the article was left or put back into the tin can after using. China, earthenware or glass are the only safe receptacles for "left-overs."

COUGH MIXTURE. — An excellent cough mixture is made of one ounce of pressed mullein, half ounce hoarhound, one quart soft water, boil until thin as molasses, strain thin, one pint of New Orleans molasses, boil a few moments. Dose, one tablespoonful four times a day or after every coughing spell.

WARTS.—Oil of cinnamon will cause the disappearance of warts, however hard, large or dense they may be. The application gives rise to neither pain or suppuration.

HEADACHE. — Turpentine, in doses of twenty or thirty minims, will not only remove the headache, but produce in a wonderful manner, a soothing influence.

SCROFULOUS DIFFICULTIES. — Tea made of ripe or dried whortleberries, and drank in the place of water, is a speedy cure for many forms of scrofulous difficulties.

SLEEPLESSNESS.—Drachm doses of fluid extract of conium allay and often cure sleeplessness, and are useful in chorea, spasm of paralyzed limbs and general irritation.

The material known as Woodite, devised by Mrs. Wood, a clever Englishwoman, promises to become a very useful substance. Its chief ingredient is caoutchouc. According to Sir Edward Reed, M. P., it has been produced in divers forms, such as fine sheets and ribbons for water-proof articles, dense blocks for resisting the blows of shot and shell, and particularly satisfactory rings for engine packing. One process converts it into an elastic, sponge-like substance, and another in which it is mixed with whalebone cuttings, gives it a rough or frictional quality suitable for mats. Some curious naval applications have been worked out. It is made into armour plates, which, on being penetrated by a shot, close so tight that no water is admitted, and it is also formed into light and convenient cylinders for carrying compressed air to drive lifeboats, torpedo boats and scout boats.

Porcelain shot are now made in Munich, designed for cleaning wine and medicine bottles. The advantage over lead shot, often used for this purpose, is that porcelain is entirely free from contamination and is not acted upon by either acids or alkalies.

Dangerous Tendencies

Characterize that very common complaint catarrh. The foul matter dropping from the head into the bronchial tubes or lungs, may bring on bronchitis or consumption, which reaps an immense harvest of deaths annually. Hence the necessity of giving catarrh immediate attention. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying and enriching the blood, restoring and toning the diseased organs. Try the peculiar medicine.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of catarrh, soreness of the bronchial tubes, and terrible headache." H. GIBBONS, Hamilton, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A South African Republic and Its President.

Pretoria, the most picturesque town in South Africa, even when compared with beautiful villages like George and Somerset East, nestling beneath the hills in a bower of vegetation, looks the last place in the world to be the home of political intrigue and race animosity. The growth of its young neighbor, Johannisberg, it is to be feared, will injure the peaceful aspect of the little capital. Until lately the only discordant objects were the Dutch church and the gallows, but from a distance the church tower looks almost imposing, while the gallows, nearly as conspicuous, have a quaint rather than an offensive appearance among the green trees of an old walled garden. The prosperity of the gold fields has already produced a hideous postoffice of the London suburban school of architecture, and on the other side of the chief square the clusters of trees and the thatched roof of the Volksraadzaal are said to be doomed. In a rural street shaded with leaves President Kruger may be found any afternoon sitting on his stoop, smoking his pipe and drinking tea Ou Paul, as the Europeans call their chief, has not in his person borrowed much of the picturesqueness of the place. He has long ago discarded the hat and jacket of the Doppers, to which sect he belongs, for loose-fitting clothes of presumably European shape, and a tall hat. Nor is his manner exactly sympathetic; but, when once his uncouthness is got ten over, his conversation on matters connected with his country is remarkable for its ability and grasp of detail. The room into which he takes his guests who come to talk to him is a curious combination of an Afrikander-Dutch interior and of Tottenham Court road vulgarity, and its chief æsthetic adornment is a portrait of himself in his green Presidential scarf, which is like a Forester's sash or the ribbon of the Thistle.

If a lump of pure granulated chloride of ammonia be carefully introduced into a solution of nitrate of lead, best in a wide-mouthed bottle, there will soon appear pillars of crystals, resembling in some respects the amorphocrystalline appearance of commercial starch, or, more accurate, angular snowbanks. The result is very beautiful, but, besides, affords an excellent opportunity to notice the mode of formation. The minute crystals of chloride of lead will be seen to rise from all sides, at the base of the forming pillars, and, ascending in parallel lines, they will describe an inward curve, and fall on top. The process being continued the pillars will rise rapidly. This is interesting as bearing on the causes of crystalline form. If commercial fibrous chlorides of ammonium be used instead of that described, the result is extremely remarkable from an artistic point of view, but does not show the currents so distinctly.

The scientist Leuwenhock says: "I have often compared the size of the thread spun by full-grown spiders with the hair of my beard. For this purpose I placed the thickest part of the hair before the microscope, and from accurate judgement I could form, more than a hundred of such threads placed side by side could not equal the diameter of one such hair. If, then, we suppose such a hair to be of round form, it follows that 10,000 of the threads spun by the full-grown spider, when taken together will not be equal in substance to the size of a single hair.

The latest remedy for snake bites is a wash of carbolic acid solution. There are not so many cases now as when it was fashionable to administer spirits frumenti by the quart.

A Valuable Remedy.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS purify the Blood, stimulate the Liver, strengthen the Kidneys, regulate the Bowels. They were introduced in the United States in 1835. Since that time over fifty millions of boxes of BRANDRETH'S PILLS have been consumed. This, together with thousands of convincing testimonials from all parts of the world, is positive evidence of their value.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless, and safe to take at any time.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar coated.

INFORMATION. — Teacher — Yes, children, the hairs of our head are all numbered.

Smart boy (pulling out a hair and presenting it)—Well, what's the number of this hair?

"Number one, Johnny, and (pulling out several more) these are numbers two, three, four, five and six. Anything else you want to know?"

"N-no, sir."

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

A recent lecture by Professor Bonney on the "Foundation Stones of the Earth's Crust," before the British Association, was illustrated by real sections of rock, so thin as to be partially transparent, which were projected on the screen. The conclusion at which the lecturer finally arrived was that gneisses and schists are the oldest minerals known to us, and are, therefore, to be regarded as the foundation stones of the earth's crust.

NO OPIUM in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

It is said that a small bag of sulphur kept in a drawer or closet that is infested with red ants will quickly disperse them. This is easily tested.

If You Are Sick

With Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague, Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Prostration, use Paine's Celery Compound and be cured. In each of these the cause is mental or physical overwork, anxiety, exposure or malaria, the effect of which is to weaken the nervous system, resulting in one of these diseases. Remove the CAUSE with that great Nerve Tonic, and the RESULT will disappear.

Paine's Celery Compound

JAS. L. BOWEN, Springfield, Mass., writes:—"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be excelled as a Nerve Tonic. In my case a single bottle wrought a great change. My nervousness entirely disappeared, and with it the resulting affection of the stomach, heart and liver, and the whole tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated. I tell my friends, if sick as I have been, Paine's Celery Compound

Will Cure You!

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated.

Warranted to color more goods than any other dye ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond*, and take no other.

A Dress Dyed
A Coat Colored
Garments Renewed
FOR 10 CENTS.

A Child can use them!

Unequalled for all Fancy and Art Work. At druggists and Merchants. Dye Book free. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

"I think the Slicker I purchased from Tower five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels clammy and sticky as badly taken in, but also leaks if its does not leak exactly like Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER, does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 25 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

A WET HEN

We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called "POMMELS" FISH BRAND SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker," and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have them, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 25 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

TOO LATE. — Emigration Commissioner—What could have tempted you to leave home in such destitute circumstances?

Emigrant—Phwy, they tould me in the old country that Oi could foind goold in the sthrates of Ameriky.

"You're too late, my man. Gould sailed for Europe in the last steamer."

Wonderful Popularity.

The fact that the sale of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets exceed that of any other pill in the market, be it great or small, is on account of the fact that they are tiny, little, sugar-coated granules, and that in most cases one little "Pellet" is sufficient for a dose; that they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, and for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, they are absolutely a specific. A gentle laxative or active cathartic, according to size of dose.

With scarcely an exception every report on ensilage is favorable. The silo will cut a big figure in future farming.

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Puget sound fir is taking the place of walnut, ash and mahogany for fine car work.

A Madman at Large!

He is a well-known citizen, and his nearest and dearest friends do not suspect his insanity. How do we happen to know about it? Listen; his appetite is gone, he is low-spirited, he don't sleep well, he has night-sweats, he is annoyed by a hacking cough. These symptoms are the forerunners of consumption and death, and yet he knows them. Is it any wonder that we call him a madman? If you are his friend tell him to get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery without delay. It will cure him if he takes it in time. It will not miraculously create new lungs when the old ones are nearly gone, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy condition. Tell him about it, and warn him that in his case delay means death.

During the last three months nearly 2500 foreign Jews have left Odessa under the expulsion law, enacted in the spring.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition.

Over 2,000,000 pounds of maple sugar are produced in Pennsylvania every year.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

—Guy failed to break his record of 2.12¾ at Cleveland recently. His time was 2.18¼.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cam's Kidney Cure. Office, 811 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

—James Murphy says that he has not engaged to train for J. B. Haggin; as reported.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

THE STING REMOVED.—He put on his hat, started slowly for the door, came back, sighed deeply, and took the lily white hand in his own and pressed it to his lips.

"Katie," he murmured, "I have waited long—oh, how long!—for this opportunity. Will you, Kate, will you, darling, be mine?"

"Henry," she replied, with a look half of sorrow, half of determination, "it can never be."

"Never be! Oh, why have you permitted me to hope? Why have you encouraged me, only to stamp upon my bleeding heart at last?"

"I am sorry, Henry, but I can never be yours. I have other objects in view.

"Other objects!"

"Yes, Henry, I cannot consent to belong to any man. I intend that you shall be mine."

A WEIGHTY REMARK.—Smith (to Jones, who lives in the apartment over head)—I say, old fellow, you must have been awfully full last night. I heard you fall when you got up stairs.

Jones—I didn't fall, dear boy. That was my wife—she dropped a remark as I went in.

WIFE (to scientific husband)—What are you trying to invent now?"

"Don't bother me."

"Still working away at the perpetual motion problem, I suppose. I don't see how you can be so foolish."

"Why?"

"No such a thing is possible."

"Madam, did you ever consider your jaws?"

GIVING HER AWAY.—Snobberly—Have you ever crossed the ocean, Miss Flirty?

Miss Flirty — No, Mr. Snobberly, I have a dread of the water. I don't think I could ever be induced to embark in a ship of any kind.

"How about a court-ship, sis?" asked Johnny, Miss Flirty's younger brother.

In reply to some inquiries it may be stated that the new liquid explosives, "Panclastic," as it is called by its inventor, M. E. Turpin, consists of a mixture of carbon disulphide and and hyonitric acid. The liquids are kept separate before being used. Unconfined, the liquid burns with a soft light like that of the moon. When a little phosphorous is added to the disulphide the radiance is very brilliant. Confined in shells, torpedoes, etc., and exploded with fulminate of mercury or gunpowder, its effects are terrible, far exceeding those of dynamite or nitroglycerine. It will not be well for inexperienced persons to tamper with these liquids.

Prof. Pickering of the Harvard College Observatory makes the rat ler broad guess that the so-called "canals" of Mars are areas of vegetation, possibly immense cultivated tracts.

—A mile track is being built at the Forest City Farm.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—Mrs. D Timid (at Long Branch hotel table)—I beg pardon, but didn't you say you were presented to the queen during your tour abroad?

Prima donna—Yes, madam.

"And you spoke of other experiences of a like nature."

"I was presented to several of the crowned heads of Europe, talked with many of the great generals and noted diplomats and was granted an audience with the pope."

"Weren't you scared?"

"Not at all."

"Then if you are not afraid, I wish you would tell the head waiter that this salt box is empty."

HUSBAND—Wife, you are everlastingly reading books.

Wife—Yes, I find them very interesting.

"It's a pity I ain't a book, then you might take some interest in me."

"I wouldn't object if you were the right kind of a book,"

"What sort of a book do you think a husband ought to be?"

"An almanac, so I could get a new one every year."

LIVING at the early age that he did, Adam must have felt keenly the absence of many of our modern arts and appliances, but he "held over" us in one respect. He never had to listen to old men tell fairy tales about the number of cords of wood they used to saw before breakfast when they were boys.

YOUNG MAN (getting off street car)—Here is my fare, conductor; you forgot to ask me for it.

Passenger—Who is that young man who just got off, conductor?

Conductor—I never saw him before; some crank, I guess. It takes all sorts of people, sir, to make up the world.

AN artist strikes a country house with a picturesque man and a little boy of six or seven years of age.

"Your grandfather looks to be a very old man, my boy," he said inquiringly. "Do you know how old he is."

The boy, musingly—No, sir; but he can't be very young. I've always seen him around the house.

Would You Believe

The Proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives Thousands of Bottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Balsam was not a perfect cure for Coughs and all Throat and Lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your home or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottle Free at all druggists'. Large Size 50c and $1.

NEW YORK GIRL—So your papa is going to move to Philadelphia, Maud? Don't you think you'll find it awfully dull there?

Maud—Of course; but then the ferry boats run over to Camden in a very few minutes, you know.

If you have catarrh, you are in danger, as the disease is liable to become chronic and affect your general health, or develope into consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying and enriching the blood, and building up the system. Give it a trial.

A MEDDLESOME old woman was sneering at a young mother's awkw