death-dealing qualities so sure, that it is a terror even to an Apache Indian, and if there is one thing that is worse than a rattlesnake in the opinion of plansmen and settlers it is an Apache Indian. The and settlers it is an Apache Indian. The Piutes, although a more cowardly gang than the Apaches, hold this rattlesnake in less horror, but they give it plenty of room. The Piutes draw on the snake for their poison after the reptile is dead. The Apaches, in spite of their fear of the snake, make it contribute its venom to them while it is alive.

them while it is alive.
"The rattlesnake of the Staked Plains grows to a length of six feet, and attains a girth of ten inches at the thickest part. They have tremendous sets of rattle saw one once that was over five feet long and had twenty-three rattles in it, and I sacs at the base of these fangs are as big as a hazel nut. The snake is a bright yellow in color, and is distinguished by wellow in color, and is distinguished by much the same markings that characterize the rattlesnake of this State and Pennsylvania. The Staked Plains rattlesnake is a dreadful enough customer any day in the year, but during August takes on the fulness of its frightfulness, both in appearance and in conduct. About the middle of August, when the weather is insufferably hot, this snake becomes in appearance and in conduct. About the middle of August, when the weather is insufferably hot, this snake becomes bloated from some cause until it is a third larger than its normal size. Its appearance is as if the snake had been blown up like a bladder, or charged with gas like a balloon. This rattler is always sluggish and slow in its movements, and, like all of its kind, usually makes an effort to get of its kind, usually makes an effort to get out of the way of intruders, but in August it simply lies still in bloated re-pulsiveness, and it will not move for anything, being ready at all times to strike at everything that comes near it. As near as you can get at it, this rattle-snake at this time of the year is simply a swollen reservoir of venom, and its bite will then send even an Apache Indian to the happy hunting grounds, and quickly

"A Plute Indian who wants to lay in a The Indian who wants to lay in a stock of poison for his arrows kills, at this time of year, enough of these rattle-snakes for his purpose. He cuts off their heads and takes them to his lodge. He places in one of the rude earthen vessels that are among the Plute household efter the control of the river trade.

The woman is Mrs. Callie L. French, and the many poison of the river trade. that are among the Plute household effects ten or a dozen of these snake heads. To them he adds perhaps a pint of tarantula killers, as the big Texan or Mexican wasp is called, or, rather, he puts the abdomen of the wasp in with the snake heads. This wasp has a sting that injects a poison subtle enough almost instantly to kill a tarantula, which is itself about as poisonous a member of the anima kingdom as one would care to meet with. The poison of the tarantula killer is in the lower abdomen of the insect, and it is this the Piute brave mixes with his rattlesnake heads. He then pours in a pint of water, seals the lid of the vessel on with moist clay, and places the vessel in a pit where he has made a bed of red-hot coals, and, besides that, builds a blazing fire on top of it. This fire is kept burning fiercely for several hours, when it is swept away, and the Indian digs his vessel out of the coals. With a long pole he knocks the lid off, and does not venture near the pot until the steam that off entirely ceases to appear. The Piutes say that to inhale the smallest quantity of that steam would be instant death. Whether that is true or not I am arises from it as soon as the lid is taken death. Whether that is true or not I am not able to say, as I never saw it put to the test. After the fiery ordeal to which the snake heads are put is over, a brown-ish residuum remains in the bottom of the kettle. That is certainly the double ready and scrapes the poisoned blood off dry. If it was permitted to reach the wound it would be all up with the Piute. The arrows are dipped into this poison and the Indian feels that whatever such an arrow hits had much better not have been born.
"The Apache Indian collects his poison

in a much simpler way. Dreading the Staked Plain rattlesnakes as he does, he nevertheless makes it his business to go among them at the very time they are the most deadly, lying in bloated hideourness all through that dreadful country to gather this yearm for his arrows. the most deadly, lying in bloated nideourness all through that dreadful country, to gather this venom for his arrows.
He does this by placing the liver or
heart of a deer, freshly torn from a victim sometimes not yet dead, in front of
a snake, within easy striking distance.
The snake protests against the presence
of the object, and quickly sinks its fangs
into it again and again. In a few seconds
the heart, or liver, will take on a purplish black nue, so quickly does this
poison affect it. When the Indian thinks
the receptacle has drawn all the venom
from the snake's head, it is removed and
nung up in the sun. Iz we left there
until it is almost ready to drop to pieces until it is almost ready to drop to pieces | just sold it.

INDIAN ARROW POISONS, RATTLESNAKE VENOM IS THEIR UNIVERSAL BASE.

The Piute Tests Its Efficacy on Himself, While the Ungallant Apache; Trees it on His Squaw.

"The rattlesnake venom that is the base of both the Apache and the Piute arrow poisoning," says Oliver H. Patton, who was for many years a ranchman on the Southwestern plains, "is provided by that most hideous and deadly of its kind, the bloating rattlesnake of the Staked Plains. It is so hideous, and its death-dealing qualities so sure, that it is a terror even to an Apache Indian, and if there is one thing that is worse than a street of the Apache feels like testing the deadly qualities of this frightful object, he runs a stick plate the visioned heart, calls his squaw, and makes her gash her arm as the Plute does his arm. As the blood runs from the wound the poisoned stick is touched to it. If evenom is active, the blood will coagulate and turn black, and change to a dry powder. The squaw has to look unt for her own safety in wiping away the poison before it reaches the wound, for the brave walks away to steep his shind, the bloating rattlesnake of the brave walks away to steep his lood. After he has jabbed his arrows in the poisoned heart as soon as he sees the venom's action on his squaw's help of the poisoned stick is touched to it. If we poison before it reaches the wound, for the brave walks away to steep his her arrows in the poisoned heart, all his squaw, and makes her gash her arm as the Piute does his arm. As the blood runs from the wound the poisoned stick is touched to it. If we poison before it reaches the wound, for the brave walks away to steep his her arm as the Piute does his arm. As the blood runs from the wound the poisoned stick is touched to it. If we poison before it reaches the wenom is active, the blood runs from the voludition of the poisoned stick is touched to it. If the venom is active, the blood runs from the venom is active, the blood runs from the venom is active, the blood runs from the venom is active, the blood runs fro

A Table Leg Puts Forth Buds and Leaves

"Two years ago," says a writer in the an Francisco Chronicle, "some altera-San tions in my grounds necessitated the cut-ting down of a large, old quince tree. It was about eight inches thick through the trunk, with three evenly grown and sym-metrical branches springing from the main trunk.

"Just the thing I wanted as a pedestal for a rustic table in the arbor," I

thought.
"I had the tree trimmed off carefully, and with my plan in view, after it had been taken up I had it sawed in two, so saw one once that was over five feet long saw one once that was over five feet long and had twenty-three rattles in it, and I heard of a snake being killed that had a string of twenty-seven rattles. The head of the Staked Plains rattler is an enormous triangular thing, often five inches long from the thin neck to the blunt nose, and three inches wide, measuring from base to base of the jawbone. This snake has fangs an inch long, and is frequently fitted with two sets. The poison sacs at the base of these fangs are as big sacs at the base of these fangs are as big and the trunk, each of these three prongs should become a leg of my table. Next a hole was dug in the center of the arbor and the inverted tree placed squarely in and the inverted tree placed squarely in it, and two feet of earth packed solidly around the blocked ends of the limbs. A

> most anything will grow if you will give it half a chance. This I know right well. But by nailing the square blocks of wood firmly upon the end of each limb before planting it I had taken even that half chance away, since by so doing I had prevented the direct contact of the absorbent partiers of the tree with the work. sorbent portion of the tree with the mois-ture in the ground, leaving only the pores in the bark to drink in what they could of the elixir of plant life. And yet the tree grew, and is growing still, in this upside-down position."

A Female Pilot.

A woman has been licensed as a pilot on the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers. She is the first one within the recollection of Captain Neeld, of the Steamboat In-

and her husband runs a circus, which he transports by water in a trim little steamer known as French's New Sensa-The circus is known by the same The license was issued to Mrs French, and she went on duty under it at once. About nine years ago," said Mrs. French, "my husband hit upon the scheme of running a boat show; that is, giving exhibitions in towns along the river and using the boat for transporting the outfit and furnishing living quarters for our people. It is much cheaper, cleaner and pleasanter than traveling by rail, and we are not obliged to remove our personal baggage. The first few years we employed a regularly licensed pilot, and my husband, who had a master's license, had charge of the boat. I then conceived the idea of learning to be pilot and thus save a big item of ex-pense. So I did, and for half a dozen years past I have held a pilot's license. I recently made application for a master's license also, at New Orleans, and I expect to get it."—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Otters Are Very Epicurean.

Otters are perhaps the most fastidious of all animals about what they eat. They confine themselves to a fish diet chiefly usually the finest salmon or trout obtainable in the river. They reject the head quintessence of poison, if its action on human blood, or, at least, Indian blood, is any indication. The Piute always tests day, and eat nothing but the fine "flaky" is any indication. The Piute always tests this poison before trusting his arrows to it. He cuts a gash in the fleshy part of his leg and draws the blood, which he lets trickle down his leg. When the red stream has run down six or seven inches he dips a stick in the poison and touches tit to the lower end of the bloody streak.

If the veigen is all right it actually burns this point at Upsala, in Sweden, the result of which was to show that the goat, the poison is all right it actually burns the blood almost like hot iron touched to water, and rapidly runs up the trickling stream. The Indian has his knife ready and serverse the poisoned blood of 1.578 plants, the goat eats 449 and refuses 126.

0f 575 plants, the goat eats 449 and refuses 120 cm 528 sheep " 387 " 141 cow " 276 " 218 " 474 ' horse " 262 " 212 " 243 '' pig " 72 " 171 A French investigator, who experi-mented with a greater variety of plants,

came to similar conclusions.

A Violin Sold for \$10,000.

Ten thousand dollars is now the highest recorded price for a violin. The Alard Stradivarus has passed from France to England for that sum, to go into the collection of a Scotchman. It is dated 1716.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The London Zoological Society posses

white peacock.

The nationality of a person born at sea lepends on the nationality of his parents.

The taxes on 100 acres of land in samoa are only thirty-nine cents per

A correspondent says that Explorer Stanley's face is the color of a cooked olive.

Silver was first coined in what is now territory of the United States in

Germany exports 13,000 canaries to America every year and 12,000 to other

There seems to be good reasons for earing that the zebra is rapidly becoming extinct. The wolves destroyed 213 human beings in the course of the last twelve-

month in Russia.

It is said that twenty-five per cent. more eigerettes are smoked in the summer than in the winter. Philadelphia ornithologists have noted 112 species of birds in the vicinity of that

city since January 1. A considerable sum of the Russian revenue is annually spent in payment for the corpses of wolves.

In 1880 the United States had a larger percentage of foreigners than any other country in the world.

The largest perfect diamond in the world is the Imperial, owned by a syndicate in Paris. It is valued at \$1,000,-A man in Collins, Medina County,

Ohio, has a piece of pine board seven-eighths of an inch thick which had a wheat straw driven through it by the recent cyclone. Mr. Youngblood is an old gentleman

of Coffee County, Ga., who has killed 993 deer in his time. He still uses his old flint-and-steel rifle and can cut a turkey's head off at seventy-five yards. J. Edwards, of Hume, Fauquier County, Va., was playing with his brothers when one of them threw a grain of corn into his mouth, which lodged in his windpipe. Two doctors were summoned, but not in time to save his life, as he died in two hours.

in two hours. One of the relics placed in the cornerstone of the Confederate Soldiers' at Atlanta is a spur sent by General Long-street. It was made from a Union can-non captured at the first battle of Bull Run, and was worn by General Long-street throughout the war.

The heart beats sixty-nine times each minute and throws blood nine feet. Computed thus, the mileage of the blood through the body might be taken as 207 yards per minute, seven miles per hour, 168 miles per day, 61,320 miles per year, or ±,292,400 miles a lifetime of seventy

There is said to be an extensive family of the name of Grosver near Boston, Ga., who make a specialty of intermarriage. Within a radius of five miles there reside seven separate families, and each head of the family married a lady of the same name, and the kinship of none run lower than the third cousin.

The time required for a journey around the earth by a man walking day and night, without resting, would be 428 days; an express train, forty days; sound, at a medium temperature, thirty-two and one-half hours; a cannon ball, twenty one and three-quarter hours; light, a lit-tle more than one-tenth of a second; and electricity, passing over a copper wire, a little less than one-tenth of a second.

Marriage of Two Giants.

It was a grotesque wedding that was celebrated the other evening in the dining-room of a boarding-house on West Sixth street that is patronized al-West Sixth street that is patronized almost exclusively by museum performers and freaks. The high (extra) contracting parties were Fred A. Shields, one of the Texas Tall Brothers, who is a hand's breadth over seven feet in height, and Mme. Anna O'Brien, nee Parsons, the German giantess, who doesn't yield an inch to her husband in height. She is the widow of the late lamented Patrick O'Brien, the Irish giant. When they faced the minister, good Dr. Henderson, of the Trinity M. E. Church, who never dreamed of claiming over five feet and a couple of inches, the sight was simply ludicrous. When he asked the needful questions he shouted upward, and their questions he shouted upward, and their responses were whispered down in the modest tones of bashful giants, making to see as if the conversation was being carried on by two big people in a second-story window and a little man down on the doorstep. Hedid not attempt to hold his hands over their heads in benediction, as no ladder was convenient, and the posture would be ungraceful. After the ceremony Nast Toomey and After the ceremony Nast Toomey and Thomas Wright signed the certificate, and the party sat down to a wedding supper, the ponderous lovers at the head of the table, serving the guests as though they were grown-up children. The giant honeymooners start out on their bridal tour with a circus .- Cincinnati Enquirer

A Wonderful Nut.

The fruit of the coco-de-mer, which General "Chinese" Gordon believed to be the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden, has been exported to Europe. The Eden, has been exported to Europe. The nut weighs twenty pounds and measures twenty-five inches across. The palm on which it grows (lodoicea sechellarum) is 100 feet in height, and is only to be found on the Seychelle Islands. Hundreds of years before the Seychelles were discovered these nuts were washed up on the Maldive Islands, and the wiseacres of these days teld the seeds that this of counteracting poisons. Hence the name—coco-de-mer. It is probable that Gorden met with ellusions to this wonderful nut in Arabic MSS., and afterward visiting Seychelles was struck by the beauti'ul and isolated group of islands and their double cocoanut.—Chicage Herald.

Story of a Greenback.

In 1864, when a Confederate camp was located on Marietta street, an incident occurred which, with its sequel, makes an interesting reminiscence of the days when the old Atlanta was more of a solwhen the old Atlanta was more of a solder's barricks than a city. The camp to which I allude, writes a contributor to the Atlanta Constitution, was a good way out on Marietta, and the site is now occupied with

the Atlanta Constitution, was a good way out on Marietta, and the site is now occupied with a number of new dwelling houses. Dr. Roy, of this city, was one of the physicians at the camp.

The late Captain Alphonse Hurtel, of the Twenty-fourth Alabama, had been placed in temporary charge of the prison, and one day a Federal prisoner gave to him a \$100 greenback bill to keep, fearing theft on the part of other prisoners. Shortly afterward the prisoner escaped. Captain Hurtel sent the money to his wife in Mobile, Ala., telling her to keep it, and if he did not send for it, and the Confederacy fell, to use it. When Mobile surrendered that \$100 was a God-send to one of the many impoverished families of the Gulf City.

And now the strange sequel:—Ten years after the close of the war, one day while Captain Hurtel was sitting in his office, a poor and ragged sailor walked in and asked:

his office, a poor and ragged sailor walked in and asked:

"Is this Captain Hurtel?"

After a quick glance at the man's features Captain Hurtel answered: "Yes, and you are the soldier who gave me the \$100 bill in Atlanta, Ga., during the

"Yes, sir, I am," the sailor replied, as the tears rolled down his cheeks," and if you will give me just \$5 of it now I will be thankful."

A check for \$100 was given him, and the man fell on his knees and wept like a child. Once again had the same money proven a God-send in an hour of bitter need.

Water Power.

Only a small portion of the world's supply of energy exists in its coal, and our industries have in reserve the power of the sunbeams, of the tides, and of the waves. Even the last might suffice for waves. Even the last might suffice for man's necessities, a rolling wave twenty feet high exerting a force of about one ton per square foot. The average force of ocean waves has been estimated to be 611 pounds per square foot during the summer, and 2086 pounds during the winter months. A force of 6983 pounds has been known during a heavy gale.—
Trenton American.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co. Phila., Pa., to any one in U.S. or Canada, post-age pald, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar. Soap for sale by all grocers JAPAN gets from New York every year 50,000 American school-books for its public schools.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says:
"Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad
case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c,

THE Bulgarian Government is about to expend \$15,000,000 upon the construction of rail-

Syrup of Figs,

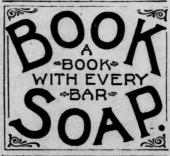
Produced from the laxative and nutrition juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

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RHEUMATISM.

The Cripple.

Lowell, Mass., July 9, 1887.

The boy Orrin Robinson, a poor cripple on crutches, who was cured by St. Jacobe Oil of rheumatism in 1881, is well; the cure has remained permanent. He is now at work every day at manual labor. GEO. C.OSGOOD, M. IJ.

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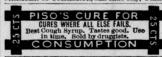
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