

Strong Hood's Sarsaparilla

Muscles, steady nerves, good appetite, refreshing sleep come with blood made pure by Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills.

Spider-Crabs of Japan.

The crab spider inhabits the ocean bed, terrifying the submarine world. It is hideous in appearance and habits. It is the most formidable and repulsive creature in the seas.

More than one daring pearl diver and coral hunter has battled with this hairy monster and been driven to seek the safety of a boat's deck.

Though frequently found in cool waters, the great spider-crab flourishes and attains his greatest size in the waters of the Japan seas.

Though often encountered by coral and pearl hunters, the monster is seldom trapped, and so only four specimens of full-grown spider-crabs are to be found in this country.

A fine specimen is in Rutgers' College Museum of Natural History. Two are in the collections of the Leland Stanford and Cornell Universities. The fourth specimen is in a private collection in Philadelphia.

While the largest and most ferocious of deep-sea crustaceans, the spider-crab is the most defenseless. Nature has not provided it with a single weapon of defense against its many enemies.

Still, the appearance of the spider-crab is his best defense, and he is master of the sealed and finned things that live in the ocean's depths.

The spider-crab is so named because of its strong resemblance to the familiar spinning insect. Its habits are, however, those of the crab family.

The long legs, which often exceed forty feet in length, are thickly covered with coarse black hair. The body, often fifteen feet in circumference, is also covered with hair, in which barnacles, seaweed and tiny shellfish make their home.

The spider-crab when attacked exudes an overpowering odor, which permeates the water around it, while it lashes its long, hairy, fearsome arms until the water seethes.

The food of the spider-crab is for the most part decayed animal matter. The creature is abnormally indolent. It will fasten on a clump of coral and remain there immovable for many hours.

The Japanese pearl divers assert that the touch of the spider-crab is as fatal as the sting of a cobra's fang; but the usual fighting method of the monster is to embrace its enemy, fish or human, in its huge, hairy tentacles, where death by smothering comes slow but sure.

The spider-crab's human victims are not numerous, though just how many coral and pearl hunters have been suffocated in its terrible arms no one will ever know.

Shaving.

Man is said to be the only creature that shaves. But this is not so. A South American bird called the "motmot" actually begins shaving on arriving at maturity. Naturally adorned with long blue tail feathers, it is not satisfied with them in their natural state, but with its beak nips off the web on each side for a space of about two inches, leaving a neat little oval tuft at the end of each.

OH! WHAT A RELIEF.

"I suffered with terrible pains in my left ovary and womb. My back ached all the time.

"I had kidney trouble badly. Doctors prescribed for me, and I followed their advice, but found no relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Oh! what a relief it is, not to have that tired feeling day after day, in the morning as much as at night after a hard day's work, and to be free from all pains caused by Ovarian and Womb troubles. I cannot express my gratitude. I hope and pray that other suffering women will realize the truth and importance of my statement, and accept the relief that is sure to attend the use of the Pinkham Medicine."

Mrs. JAMES PARRISH, 2501 Marshall St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

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F N U S S

WIZARD AT WORK.

The Wonderful Collection in Edison's Laboratory.

Method of Invention Pursued by the Great Electrician.

The storerooms of Edison's laboratory contain what is perhaps the most wonderful collection of substances that has ever been brought together in the world, and incidentally gives an insight of the methods which the great electrician pursues in the course of invention.

Here on the shelves and in drawers may be found almost every substance known to the organic and inorganic kingdom. As examples of the heterogeneity of the collection, in one section of drawers are a score or more complete fur skins, including seal, martin, grey fox, sable, cat skins, dog skins, etc.; in another section are drawers containing albatross bones, rhinoceros horn, sea horse teeth, sharks' teeth, rhinoceros skin, fish bladders and innumerable other animal substances. Among the vegetable substances are even aloe, tonka and other beans, whose connection with invention it is difficult to surmise.

It is in chemicals, however, that the richness of the stores is most apparent. There are literally thousands of bottles and packages in the storeroom in one of the adjoining buildings (the chemical laboratory), and lining the sides of various rooms in the main building. In the former two places the chemicals are classified according to their nature; in one department nothing but extracts are seen, in another all of the acids are arranged together, while again the various compounds of an element will be found collected in groups, as for example, all of the bromines, iodines, etc.

These vast collections give a clue to the method of invention, if such it may be called, pursued by Edison, though with an inventor of his remarkable originality any method must play a very subsidiary part. Another illustration, and one more definite, was furnished at the time of the invention of the incandescence lamp, when an exhaustive collection of vegetable fibres was made in order to determine by a process of elimination, the best material for a filament. Many thousand specimens were obtained and tested, special expeditions being sent to several out-of-the-way parts of the world for this purpose. No less than 1,200 varieties of bamboo were examined, and filaments from 300 of these made and tested. More recently the same system was pursued in investigations with the Roentgen rays. Vacuum tubes of the different kinds of glasses and of different thicknesses, were systematically tested, the services of a photographer were procured to make every known kind of sensitive plate, and later every chemical possessing fluorescent properties, some scores in number, was in turn thoroughly tested in order that no shadow of a doubt should exist that the one thus fixed upon—tungstate of calcium—was the best. When one considers inventions, in which such a process of elimination would seem to have had no part, the magnitude of the collections is the more remarkable.

—American Electrician.

Eighty Thousand Pianos a Year.

About 80,000 pianos are now being manufactured annually in America, and they are practically all for home consumption. Last year only 810 instruments were shipped abroad. Most of them went to South America, but a few were sent to Germany.

We get from Europe far fewer pianos even than we send there. There has been an effort made among fashionable folks to introduce here an English make; it is a fine instrument at home, but it won't do for America, because our climate is so much dryer than the English that the wood shrinks and warps here ruinously.

Pianos little need protective laws. In every case it is the same; changes of climate affect all makes injuriously.

One famous American firm has met the difficulty by establishing a factory in Hamburg for the German market. Germany sends some pianos to South America and to Australia, and altogether she makes as many as we do. France and England only turn out 40,000 a year. The growth of the business here has been great, for in 1860 our output was only 30,000. There are about a hundred factories in and about New York.

Pianos seem to disappear from the world almost as mysteriously as pins, perhaps, considering their size. The fact that the streets are not blocked with cast-off pianos is more curious

than that the face of the earth fails to be overlaid with pins. An experienced New York dealer says that he has known of but three that were cut up for kindling wood. Yet they often sell for a little more than so much pine would bring. One second-hand dealer says he bought six last week for \$50. It is the custom of most houses to take old instruments and allow something for them. The deduction is counted as almost dead loss, but it brings trade. The old instruments are refitted and polished up, however, and sold again. To whom? Where do they go? is still the question.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

East India's Flying Frogs.

The East India flying frog is a soarer. His toes are very long. They are connected by a thin batwing membrane. When the batracian is at rest the membranous folds are tucked snugly away between the toes. When the toes are extended and the membrane is taut, the fore part of the flying frog's legs are greater in area than the rest of his body.

One frog recently captured by a naturalist was about four inches long. The skin between the toes of the hind feet measured four and one-half inches, while the area taken up by the extended skins of all four feet exceeded twelve square inches. The ends of the toes are provided with concave discs, the peculiar construction of which permits the frog to take a firm hold of the branches. Another peculiarity of this frog is its power to inhale and store in the body a large volume of air. By this means the body is considerably distended, and its weight, compared with its bulk, reduced. This faculty and the large surface offered by the membrane between the toes enables the frog to fly short distances from branch to branch.

The back and legs are of a lustrous green color; the stomach and toes are yellow; the skin between the toes black and decorated with yellow stripes.

Ceremony of Receiving an Ambassador.

The ceremony observed in receiving a Minister is briefly this, says ex-President Harrison in the Ladies' Home Journal. On a day appointed by the President the new Minister drives with his secretaries and attaches to the State Department, and is thence escorted by the Secretary of State to the Executive Mansion and conducted to the Blue Room. The Secretary then goes to the President's office and advises him that the Minister is in waiting. The President on the arm of the Secretary, then proceeds to the Blue Room, and the Minister and his suite standing, the Secretary introduces the Minister, who, after bowing, proceeds to read his address, and at the proper time hands to the President his letters of credence, which are immediately passed to the Secretary of State. When the address of the Minister has been read the President reads his reply, and after a few moments spent in entirely informal conversation retires with the Secretary, who, returning, conducts the Minister from the Executive Mansion.

Kept His Appointment to Be Hanged.

"In the Choctaw Indian nation there is no jail in which convicted murderers are confined," said Ed. L. Craighead of Ardmore at the Metropolitan. "When I first went to the Indian territory I settled in the Choctaw nation, and hearing that a certain Indian was an excellent hand on the ranch, I hunted him up and asked him if he would work for me. 'I will work until the 20th of next month,' he said. 'Why not longer?' I inquired. 'I am to be hanged the 21st,' was his reply in an unconcerned way. I hired him, and upon inquiry learned what he said was true. But one man has ever failed to return for hanging after he has been sentenced, and my Indian did not prove an exception to the rule. On the day before the execution was to take place, he left as calmly as though going on a visit, and the hanging took place at the time appointed. Notwithstanding his approaching doom the Indian made one of the best ranches I ever saw, and I regretted to lose him."—Washington Star.

Mikado's Big Mail.

The mail of the Emperor of Japan is more than ten times as great as it was before the war with China began. There is hardly a city in the civilized world from which he does not receive letters. Many of his correspondents seem to think that through him they can gain entrance to the Japanese market. The number of inventions of all kinds offered him for sale is enormous.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

BLOWN UP BY A BLAST.

Quarryman Badly Mangled by an Explosion of Powder.

John Briney, a blaster in the Schumacker & Morris limestone quarries at Williamsburg, was frightfully mangled while putting off a blast. He had charged a 16-foot hole with a keg of powder and exploded it. Fifteen minutes later he went to examine the hole when part of the powder went off, hitting him down a 30-foot ledge. His hands were blown off and his legs otherwise badly cut about the head and body. He was brought to the Altoona hospital. Briney is 36 years old and resides in Clayburg.

Arrangements are being perfected for the reunion of the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Third regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers at Butler, on August 18. Those regiments were recruited in Allegheny, Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana, Venango and Butler counties. A reception will be tendered the veterans on their arrival.

A public drinking fountain, erected at a cost of \$300 by the Young Women's Temperance Union was given to Greensburg, Pa. The fountain is located in front of the court house. Jesse E. B. Cunningham made the presentation speech, and Curtis H. Gregg responded. The young women raised the money by subscription.

Charles and Amos Ross and William Simcox, aged 18, 17 and 16 years, all of Altoona, were arrested for robbing a car. A few days ago a car was broken open and two trunks rifled. The tools used were taken from a tool car which was also broken open. The boys were committed to jail for appearance at court.

The new tile plant established near Washington by Griffith, Scott & Co., commenced operations with 100 men at work. The plant is on the McGovern plot, the building covering 200 feet square. On the ground is a reservoir holding 1,000 barrels of water supplied by artesian wells.

Charles C. Alexander, alleged to have been a member of the Greensburg club, was arrested at Altoona, Pa., charged with the murder of W. W. Clarke, who is now in jail, was arrested at Black Lick, after being hunted for several months. Alexander was Clarke's agent. He gave bail.

The Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry held its annual reunion at Greensburg, Pa. The members are principally from Washington county. Gen. Averil, one of the famous cavalry leaders of the war, commanded a brigade of which this regiment was a member.

The end of this week will see but 35 per cent of the open mines in Allegheny county in operation. One Hundred ovens were shut down Tuesday at the Oliver company's works and 100 at the Cambria Iron Company's Atlas works, at Dunbar.

An organized band of robbers is terrorizing Mt. Union. The dwellings of Charles DeFrehn, David E. Shaver, Frank DeFrehn and others were entered and each robbed of an amount of money. Nightly depredations occur in the town.

The Allee furnace at Sharpsville was blown out Monday after a successful run of over two years, throwing nearly 100 men out of employment. The mael is the only furnace now in blast.

The State Department of Internal Affairs has issued a patent to A. Glukensheimer, of Armstrong county, for eight acres and 130 perches of valuable land heretofore unowned.

W. A. Huff, cashier of the Deposit and Trust Company, at Greensburg, caught his hand in the door of the vault, and three or four fingers will have to be amputated.

The incessant rains and high waters in the Ohio river during the summer have greatly retarded the work on the new Ohio river bridge, between Rochester and Monaca.

The Duhl Steel Company, at Sharon, have awarded the contract for the boilers for the new mill to the Oil City boiler works. They will be 3,000 horse power.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.		
Grain, Flour and Feed.		
WHEAT—No. 1 red.	50	61
No. 2 red.	50	59
COHN—No. 2 yellow ear.	34	35
No. 2 yellow shelled.	12	12 1/2
Mixed ear.	12	12
OATS—No. 1 white.	21	24
No. 2 white.	21	24
RYE—No. 1.	37	38
No. 2 western.	35	36
FLOUR—Winter patents blends.	3 50	3 70
Fancy straight winter.	3 40	3 50
Rye flour.	3 75	3 75
Hay—No. 1 timothy.	14 50	14 75
Mixed clover, No. 1.	13 00	13 00
Hay, from wagons.	17 00	18 00
FEED—No. 1 White M., ton.	12 00	12 50
Bran.	10 00	10 50
STRAW—Wheat.	6 00	6 50
Oat.	8 00	8 50
Dairy Products.		
BUTTER—Eggs Creamery.	17	18
Fancy Creamery.	14	15
Fancy Country Milk.	10	11
CHEESE—Ohio, new.	7	8
New York, new.	7	8
Fruit and Vegetables.		
APPLES—1st.	2 50	1 50
BEANS—Black, per bu.	1 25	1 40
PUMPKINS—New, in car, bu.	25	40
CABBAGE—Home grown, bbl.	1 75	2 00
ONIONS—Yellow, bu.	50	40
Poultry, Etc.		
CHICKENS—5 pair.	50	70
TURKEYS—5 pair.	9	10
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.	10	11
Miscellaneous.		
SEEDS—Clover 40 lbs.	5 00	5 10
Timothy, prime.	1 00	1 70
Blue Grass.	1 00	1 25
MAIZE—Blue, 100 lbs.	73	80
CLERK—Country, sweet, bu.	3 00	3 50
TALLOW.	4	4
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR.	2 75	3 10
WHEAT—No. 1.	42	43
RYE—No. 1.	31	32
COHN—Mixed.	22	21
OATS.	22	23
BUCKWHEAT—Ohio Creamery.	40	30
PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR.	3 10	3 35
WHEAT—No. 1.	42	43
COHN—No. 2 Mixed.	23	24
OATS—No. 2 White.	23	24
BUCKWHEAT—Country, 25 lbs.	23	24
MAIZE—Pa. 1st.	12	12
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—Patents.	3 75	3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	63	65
COHN—No. 2.	37	37
OATS—White Western.	24	25
BUTTER—Creamery.	19	19
EGGS—State and Penn.	11	12
LIVE STOCK.		
CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE.		
Prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.	4 30	4 30
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	4 15	4 30
Fair, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	4 00	4 15
Fair light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	3 00	3 00
Common, 700 to 900.	3 00	3 00
HOGS.		
Medium.	3 75	4 00
Heavy.	3 75	4 00
Roughs and Stags.	2 00	2 50
SHEEP.		
Good, 85 to 90 lbs.	3 70	3 80
Fair, 70 to 80 lbs.	3 15	3 50
Common.	2 50	3 00

Of course there is such a thing as love, or there wouldn't be so many divorces.

Old age is like the whooping cough: everybody gets it.

A Great Industry.

The Stark Bros.' Nurseries, this city and Rockport, Ill., is a veritable beehive. The propagating plants of the "Two Pines" enlarged, "Old Pike's" salesmen work from New York westward. The office force is hurrying out 200 new-style canvassing outfits, photos of fruits, trees, orchards, packing, fruit painted from nature, etc. Several departments give all their time to securing salesmen. Stark Bros. have room for energetic salesmen. With such progress, and millions of fruit trees, dull times unknown.—Louisiana Missouri Press.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, etc.

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

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

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatment and \$2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 531 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Persons do not discover until too late that wash powders not only eat up their clothes, but ruin their skin and cause rheumatism. Try Johnson's Floating-Bore Soap. Excellent for the laundry and delightful for the bath.

Lord Bute has lately been making some purchases of land in Jerusalem.

I believe Pilo's Cure for Consumption saved my life last summer. Mrs. ALICE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.



Battle Ax PLUG

The umpire now decides that "BATTLE AX" is not only decidedly bigger in size than any other 5 cent piece of tobacco, but the quality is the finest he ever saw, and the flavor delicious. You will never know just how good it is until you try it.

CUT PRICES ON PUMPS.

Everything the farmer sees is low. Who will be low to him? We have repeatedly refused to join, and therefore, defeated windmill combinations, and have, since '93, reduced the cost of wind power to one-sixth what it was. We believe in low prices, high grades and large sales. No one knows the best pump or price until he knows ours. We make short hand and long power stroke pumps, with best seamless brass tube cylinder, lower than iron ones—2 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch at 12 ft. Tell your dealer. Buy none other. Aermotor pumps and goods are always best. Through gratitude, and because we are price makers, and are safe to deal with, the world has given us more than half its windmill business. We have so branch houses—see near you. Write for beautifully illustrated circulars.

EVERY FARMER IN THE NORTH CAN MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE MIDDLE SOUTH.

He can make twice as much. He can sell his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his money down here. We sell improved farms for \$5 to \$20 an acre. Plenty of railroads—lots of them. No droughts. Neither too hot nor too cold—climate just right. Northern farmers are coming every week. If you are interested write for FREE pamphlet and ask all the questions you want to be pleased to answer them.

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