GAVE HIS LIFE TO SAVE ANOTHER

Young Man Drowns After Resculage Companion from Death.

story of splendid heroism in routh who gave his life to save that of his friend comes from Fraserburgh. in Scotland. The hero of the story is St. John Dick Cunyngham, son of Lieutenant Colonel Dick Cunyngham, V. C., of the Second Battalion Gorden Highlanders, stationed at Aldershot Young Cunyngham and the master of Saltonn (son of Lord Saltoun) left Philorth together, and went to the sea to bathe. Evidently the lads were unacquainted with the treacherous nature of the sands at the point at which they entered the water, for they walked out at once to easy swimming depth. Suddenly both found themselves in deep water, a strong undercurrent having drawn them into one of the many or pools which constitute the 'pots' chief danger of the place.

To the lad Cunyngham the situation was not desperate, but the young master of Saltoun was quickly exhausted and was on the point of giving up the struggle when his companion, forget ful of his own danger and enger only to save his friend, devoted all his remaining strength to the work of res cue. After a desperate struggle Cun-ragham succeeded in getting his friend into shallow water, through which the latter dragged himself in a terribly exhausted condition to the beach.

Turning to thank his rescuer, the master of Saltoun was horrified to find that he had disappeared. Frantic with excitement, he ran as fast as his condition would permit to some fishermen who were working some distance sloug the beach, but although they lost no time in making search for the lad no trace of him could be found. He had given all his strength to save his friend, and the cruel sea bad sucked him back to his death.-London Mail.

No Kloudike for Me !

Thus says E. Walters, Le Raysville, Pa., who grew (sworn to) 251 bushels Salzer's corn per acre. That means 25. **280** bushels on 100 acres at 30c a bushel equals \$7,590. That is better than a prospective gold mine. Salzer pays **3400** in gold for best name for his 12-inca corn and onts prodigy. You can win.

In gold for best name for his 17-incm corn and onts prodigy. You can win. Seed potatoes \$1.10 a Bbl. SEND THE NOTICE AND 10 CENTERS STAMPS to John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis, and get free their seed catalogue, and 11 farm seed samples, including above corn and oats, surely worth \$10, to get a start. A. C. 5.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ? ... LUCAS COUNTY. PRANK J. CHENY OF TOLEDO, ? ... PRANK J. CHENY MAKes onth that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENKY & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE BUSINEED DOLLARES for each and every case of CATAREN that cannot be curred by the use of HALL'S CATAREN UTRE. Sworn to before me and subocribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, MALL A. D. 1858. A. W. GLASON, MCMY Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and set directly on the bioloid and nuircus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free, F. C. T. CHENKY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, No. Hall's raming Fills are the best.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervous-acasa after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Rostorer, Et trial bottle and treatise free Dn. H. H. KLINE, Lei., WI Arch St. Phils. Pa.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption. - Mrs. FRANK MOBER, 215 W. 224 SL. New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

A man's idea of tough luck is to play cards with a woman and win every sime, when there is nothing at stake.

Weak Stomach

Indigestion Causes Spasms Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

I have always been troubled with a weak stomach and had spasms caused by indigestion. I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not been bothered with spasms, and I advise auyone troubled with dyspepsia to take Hood's Marsaparilla." Mas. Honroy, Prattsburg. New York. Remember

An Amleted Mother,

An Afflicted Mother, From the Times, Pars Pars, Fd. Arasident of this town who has lost two hid ren during tho past six years, by vioy the abook, and seriously sick as a result of the abook, and seriously sick as a result of the object of the seriously sick as a result of the object of the seriously sick as a result of the object of the seriously sick as a result of the object of the seriously sick as a result of the object of the seriously sick as a result of the shock, and seriously sick as a result of the shock and seriously sick as a result of the shock and seriously sick as a result of the shock and seriously sick as a result of the series and the series of the shock as the series and indigestion. Thysicians are no good whatever, sho was de-ner of the series of ordinary neural site and the symptome of ordinary neural site are no series of the shock of the stores of the site of the series of the series of the series and indigestion. The series are neural site of the series and indigestion. The series of the series are series and series of the se

ting well. Finally, however, a certain well known pill was recommended (Dr. Will-iams' Piak Pills for Pale People). She supplied berself with a quantity of them and had not taken them two weeks when she noticed a marked improvement



A Constant Sufferer.

A Constant Sufferer. In her condition. She continued taking the pills until seven or eight boxes had been consumed and she considered herself entirely cured. She can now eat all kinds of food, which is something she has not been able to do for years. She is not trou-bled in the least with nervousness as she was during the time of her stomach troubles. She is now well and all because of Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People a com-plete cure has been made. If any one would like to hear more of the details of her suffering and relief gained by the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People they may be obtained prob-ably, by writing the lady direct. She is one of our well known residents, Mrs. Ellen A. Oderkirk, Faw Paw, Ill.

Immigration from Europe.

That we live in an age of wonder is proved by the bare statement of figures with regard to the immigration from Europe to this country during the pres ent century. Statistics previous to 1820 were not kept, but it is estimated that between 1789 and the last named year the immigration from Europe to the United States did not exceed 250. 000. In 1820 the Government began a systematic collection of data with regard to immigration, and from that time to the close of 1896 17,544,692 people came from Europe and were welcomed on our shores. These figures do not include the immigration to British America, to Mexico, Central or South America, but solely to the United States. The smallest number of immigrants during recent years was 177,820 in 1879, the largest 623,084 in 1892; in 1896 the immigration was 343,207. No such movement of population has ever been known in history. The migration of the German nations over the territory of the Roman empire did not comprise more than 4,000,000 of people and covered 400 years; the exodus of the Jews from Egypt was with 600,000 able-bodied men, or counting five to each family, about 3,000,000 of people Compared with the exodus from Europe the depopulation of Goshen was a trifle.

Outwitted the Laird.

In the absence of a family, says Spare Moments, the private grounds of a certain Scottish lord were often used by the natives of the two neighboring villages, as thereby a saving of fully a mile was effected.

Occasionally, too, when his lordship was at home, attempts were made to "run the blockade," for, whenever any trespasser was caught by his lordship he had to obey the command to "go back the way he had come."

local ha - 4 wker, wh

The Question.

road by which he had come."

TOLD OF THE ALLIGATOR.

HIS FRUGAL FARE AND LONG SLEEP IN WINTER QUARTERS.

Another Hibernator That Gets Along Without Breathing - Ability of the Saurians to Go Without Food Their Most Valuerable Points,

Commenting on an article in the New York Sun concerning hibernating animals, an old South Carolina hunter, and consequently a close student of natural history, remarked that the naturalist who was quoted had omitted the greatest hibernator of them all-the alligator.

"The alligator," he said, "is certainly one of the most remarkable of all hibernators, in fact, perhaps the most remarkable. It is the only amphibious animal I recall belonging to that class, and if it is a fact, as stated by the naturalist in the Sun, that all the animals he mentions begin their long winter's sleep on empty stomachs, the alligator is the exception to the rule. With the first black frost thousands of these hideous creatures, from the twelve-inch yellow and black yearlings of the previous spring's hatching to the sixteen-foot monsters that can pull down a horse, retire for the winter. Alligators abound in salt and fresh water rivers as far up as tide water extends, and in the ad jacent inlaud swamps from North Carolina to the Gulf. While they may wander many miles during the summer from the spot of high land where in the spring the huge nest of the female was made and the bushel of eggs laid for the sun to hatch, in the fall the alligators return thither. Near their nest is their hole.

"These holes are sometimes, if the saurian is an inhabitant of an inland swamp, dug like a well in some wood. but more often the month of the hole is beneath the surface of the water. the excavation extending under the bank. With his powerful feet and claws the alligator digs almost straight bank. lown from eight to twelve feet; he then makes a horizontal passage for some distance and finally takes an upward turn, coming to within a short distance of the surface of the earth and above the level of water in the wamp or marsh where he may be, He now prepares a place sufficiently large for him to lie at full length out of the water. Here it is that he takes his long winter's sleep, and as no air an penetrate to that point, he must lo without breathing.

"But the alligator does not go to bed on an empty stomach. Nature requires something to be in his stomach, but nothing in the way of ordinary food-not even the leg of a horse or a whole hound would last for many lays. So for the sake of comfort his gatorship swallows a piece of wood. Almost anything of suitable size will answer the purpose, but the most palatable tid-bit in this section seems to be a lightwood knot. Alligators have been killed in the early spring with remains of one of these knots in their stomachs beautifully polished. The animal probably takes in this hard substance just to stay his stomach, for it can probably live longer without food, even in its active state, than any other creature. There are stories, some of them authenticated, going to show his remarkable powers in this direction. A hunter catching a small one in the woods while the alligator was making his way from one pond to another, cut a slit in the tail, and passing a rope through it

effective. If the 'gator is out of the water, sunning himself on a bank or tussock, as is his delight on hot summer days, with mouth wide open to eatch flies on his tongue, a load of heavy shot just behind the shoulder will reach the heart and lungs, producing instant death. If a shot pierces his lungs, the creature will

turkey shot at close range would be

SOME BEAUTY RULES.

not remain under water."

Modern Recipes for Attaining Good Looks Various Kinds,

To Get Thin-Eat a great deal of chopped ment without any potato in it. Drink little fluid of any kind except strong tea. Exercise a great deal with out drinking and do not eat bread, but ter, or candy. Lemonade, acid drinks of all kinds, and saline mineral waters are excellent. Drink a glass of cool water before breakfast.

To Get Fat-Eat vegetables and sleep after each meal. Go to bed at 9 o'clock and lie in bed half an hour after you wake up. Laugh a great deal. Drink water by the pint or the quart if you can. Drink weak and sweet tea with plenty of milk in it. Take cod liver oil and sweet oils as much as you can. Eat until you feel as if you would burst at the table Put plenty of butter on your bread. This will guarantee a gain of five pounds a month, and, if you can sleep great deal, of double that amount. To Have a White Skin-Eat no meat at all. Become a vegetarian; they always have beautiful skin. Once in six weeks or so eat a meal of fresh meat. This does away with the tendency to seurvy-that curse of the vegetarian. Drink as much water as you can, eat little grease, and touch no tea or coffee. Your breakfast may be oatmeal and oranges; your dinner fruit, nuts, fruit tea — preferably quince tea—graham muffins, cauli flower croquettes, marmalade, and dishes of stewed vegetables. The diet is not so bad when you get used to it. In large towns you will find one or two restaurants catering to such as

you To Become Very Muscular-Walk a great deal, carrying so sething always in the hands. This develops the arms. To roll a hoop might be good if one were brave enough to do so in public. Practice lifting a little every day. Never strain or tire yourself. Eatmeat, drink milk, and practice bending backward, forward, and sideways every day. At night rub about a tablespoon of brandy or rum into your skin on the under and tender part of the arms.

To Have Plump Hands-Rub them with sweet oil night and morning. Exercise them by rubbing together. Never wear tight sleeves or snug gloves,

To Keep One's Feet Small-This is difficult. The first sign that one has passed youth is the tendency to wear a larger pair of shoes—and this is necessary. The feet spread and really grow. To remedy this wear shoes as long as can be managed, but not as wide as seem necessary. Never wear old slippers around the house, unless they are snug in the width, and be careful of corns. These are never necessary while the chiropodist exists. careful of corns. To Have a Fine Color-Wash the face with the juice of preserved straw-

berries in the winter, and in summer rab a ripe berry on the face. For a smooth, White Skin, With-out Dieting—Bathe the face daily with buttermilk. A preparation of tincture of benzoin and rose water is excellent for whitening purposes. There are very good prepared creams, but these ry. Some go so far as to discard its are never cheap. Do not go under a use altogether, but whether this is dollar for them if you want them com- wise or not, we will not here consider. d of fine and pure materials. To Have One's Garments Sweet-Scented-Make sachet bags and slip them in the linings of dresses. They will, if good at first, keep their scent for a year or more. Fold the bodices of the scented gowns and lay them away in air-tight boxes. This fills them with scent.-Philadelphia Times.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

All the land above sea level would not fill up more than one-third of the Atlantic ocean.

Boston's highest tide was April 16, 1851. It rose to 15.66 feet, and was 33 over the coping of navy yard dry dock.

Sweden is about to undertake the neasurement of a degree of latitude within the Arctic circle. An expedi-tion will be sent ont in May to make a preliminary survey.

It has been recently claimed that iron ships fitted with electric plants suffer rapid deterioration of their pipes having direct connection with the sea, due to electrolytic action.

Adding peneils are being made which have a sliding register plate set in the side of the pencil case to be raised by pressing the point of the pencil against the paper or desk and register any number of points.

A Parisian opthalmologist says that the incandescent electric light is the teast harmful to the eyes of all artificial light. Next comes the light of a good kerosene lamp, after that candles, and the worst of all is ordinary gas light.

Two Englishmen have invented a pneumatic tire for wagons and bievles which will not puncture, as only a solid or cushion tire rests on the ground, two small inflatable tubes being set in the bottom of the U-shaped rim to back the outside tire.

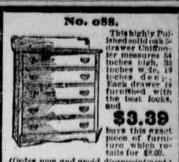
Science announces that the Austrian teamship Pola has gone to the Red ea for scientific explorations, and will this year cover the ground between Dschedda and Aden. Dr. Franz Steinlachner, the ichthyologist, has charge of the zoological work, and observa tions will also be made in physical oceanography.

Three specimens of the rare white partridge (Perdix cinerea) were reently exhibited at a meeting of the Linuman society, in London. All were shot early in October by Leonard Lush of Gloncestershire, while hunting in the Berwyn mountains, in Wales. A rema kable fact was that of a covey of nine birds scared up by the hunter all but four were albinos. the rest being of the normal color.

The first trial trips on the electric rack railway up the Corner Grat, near Zermatt, were recently carried out in the presence of the inspectors of the Swiss Railway department. The sec-tion completed has a length of 1600 meters and a gradient of twelve per cent. The tests were satisfactory, both the ascent and descent being effected without the slightest difficulty, the motors holding the locomotive perfeetly to its proper speed. Starting on the maximum gradient with a fully loaded train was also effected with great facility.

Too Much Salt.

The use of salt as a condiment is so general and so universally believed in as necessary that we rarely hear a word against its excessive use, but there are a multitude of persons who eat far too much salt; eat it on everything-on meat, fish, potatoes, melons, in butter, on tomatoes, turnips, and squashes, in bread, and on a host of foods too numerous to mention. To so great an extent is it used, that no food is relished which has not a salty taste, and this hides more or less the real, taste, which is often very delicate. Now, the amount of salt re-quired in the system is comparatively small, and if the diet has been rightly compounded, very little is necessa-What are some of



tills for \$2.0. Under now and arold disappointment.) Drop a postal for our lithographic clore our pet Catalogue which shows all colors with esset distinctions. If carpet san-ples are wanted, mait us te in stamps, Why pay your local dealer O per cent, bere than our prices when you can buy of the mill? The great household educate to main way to be the shows hold educate of Furniture, Drane risk, fielding, horize attain of the sking. Again we ask why early of the maker? Both ena-one buy of the maker? Both ena-logues cost you nothing, and we pay all postage. postage.



Land and a Living

Are best and chequest in the New South. Land El to \$5 an acre. Easy terms, Good schools and churches. No blizzards. No celd waves. New libustrated paper, "Land and a Living," 2 months for 10 cents in stamps. W. C. ittmaar-son, G. P. A., Queen & Crescent Boute, Clacionati.

The Austrian Minister of War has issued orders for dogs to be trained for service as messengers and sentinels, and also to assist in discovering the wounded on the field of battle.

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

There is an immense garden in China that embraces an area of 50,000 squar-miles. It is all meadow land, and i filled with lakes, ponds and canals.

The Castle of Heidelburg is the argest in Germany.

Chew Star Tobacco The Best.

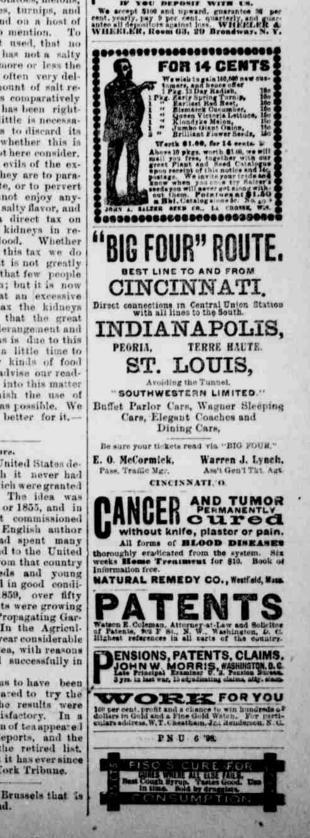
Smake Sledge Cigarettes

In Cheshire about \$1,000 tons of choose e made annually.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrap for chfid rea teething, softens the gauge, reducing inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colle, Bic, a bottle.

Parisian Lady Wears Men's Clothes Mme. Diculatoy is one of the best known women in Paris and one of the most famous archicologists in the world. She discovered the superb rulus of the Temple of Darlus, now in the Louvre, at Paris, and for this notable achievement the French gave her the decoration of the Legion of Honor and the privilege of wearing men's clothes at all times. She avails herself of this freedom, and is said to wear the most stylish trousers, coats and hats in Paris. She and her husband have the same tailor. The couple are thoroughly con genial, and have a most beautiful home and salon, where the savants assemble and many brilliant discussions take place. Mme. Diculatoy wears short hair and conducts herself like a man, though showing many little famining WBYS.

DROFITABLE SPECULATION A CERTAINTY



Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best - in fact the One True Blood Purifier

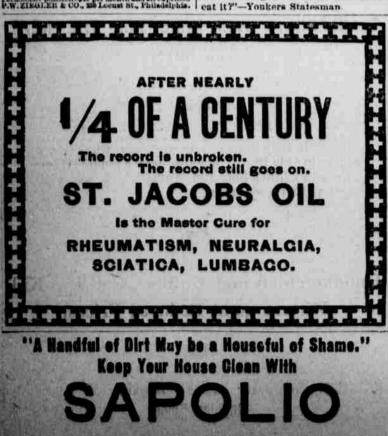
Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, 25c



worth #10 to get a ato



Ladies Wanted. Permanent position. 840 per month and all expenses P.W. ZIEGLER & CO., 20 Locust St., Philadelphia



to

pecting laird.

agrees with you."

from the ground. The captor intend-ed to return for his prize the next wheeling his barrow along the forbidday, but something interfered. Severden path one day, happened to see his al months afterward he passed that way and was astonished to find the lordship before the latter saw him, and coolly turning the barrow round sat creature still alive. down with his back to the dreaded

put the other end over a limb and

hauled the alligator up in lynching

style until his head was several feet

"In another case one summer au laird, who, coming up, gave him a sealligator about four feet long was vere reprimand and then ordered him caught near a gentleman's house and thrown into an empty barrel, where he was forgotten. The next spring, "wheel about and go back by the The wily hawker did as he was bid or eight months after, the barrel was den, thereby turning his barrow in the overturned and the 'gator brought to direction in which he wished to go, and light. He was not only alive, but had grown about six inches. He had so effectually outwitting the unsusgrown, however, in the curved shape of the bottom of the barrel. His tail "And," continued the physician, as he just reached to his mouth, and he was about to leave, "eat only what could only run in a circle, presenting

the most ludicrous spectacle. In a week or two the back became some-"But, doctor, how am I to know what less rigid, and the 'gator was set whether it agrees with me until after I at liberty.

"While on the subject of alligators let me contradict a statement I have seen in print dozens of times. In fact, so invariably does it accompany an alligator story that I am led to doubt whether the authors have ever shot one of the creatures. The eye is If it not the only vulnerable point. was very few would ever be killed. The eye is small and presents a poor, indistinct target. It is doubtful if, with the best sporting rifle made, with the usual open sights, the finest shot on earth could hit an alligator's eye oftener than once in ten times at forty yards, offhand. The difficulty about killing alligators is that they must, if shot in the head, be hit in the brain, and the brain is exceedingly small for the size of the animal-about as large as the palm of one's hand-and high up in the head. A load of buckshot fired at an alligator, aimed to strike between the eyes, will, if the shooter is on anything like a horizontal line, glance off as from a steel plate. If one shot should strike the eye and follow up the channel it would enter the The same load delivered perpendicularly, driven by modern pow-ers, would smash through the skull. Any good rifle, from 32-calibre up, will send a bullet through the skull of Any good rifle, from 32-calibre up, will send a bullet through the skull of any alligator and smash the brain pan. But the fatal shot for a shotgun is the side of the head, behind the eye. There are no tough bones there, and

The Slamese King's Country Home, The country palace of the king of Siam is called Bang-pa-in. About forty miles north of Bangkok, on the Meinam, are two islands, separated by a narrow channel not 150 feet wide. On the smaller of these is a Buddhist temple and college, and on the other is the country residence of the king of Siam, which consists of three buildings-the official, the private and the Chinese palaces. Each is separated from the other by canals, with which the island is intersected, and which, in places, are enlarged into small arti-

ficial lakes. Sluice gates are provided between the canal and river, which serve to maintain the level of the water in the former, and also for flushing; for, although some seventytwo miles from the sea, the tide rises and falls between three and four feet. Through these pass the boats containing the ladies of the household, who, to escape public notice, are landed a few feet from their apartments.

The Ko-pra, or landing stage, is a wooden gangway, hinged at both ends, and resting on a pontoon anchored in water deep enough to allow large launches to moor along-ide. At the top of the bank is a band stand, close against a portico of classical design, which forms the entrance to the official palace, and looks down a narrow strip of walks and lawn, shaded by mango and tamarind trees. On the occasion of a grand fete, this was the site of an enormous device that was used for an electric light illumination.

Emperor William's Paper Weight.

Dr. Buchner, the African traveler, broke from the highest point on Mount

cessive use of sait? They are to paralyze the nerves of taste, or to pervert them so that they cannot enjoy anything which has not a salty flavor, and in addition, there is a direct tax on both the skin and the kidneys in re-moving it from the blood. Whether moving it from the blood. the skin is harmed by this tax we do not know. Possibly it is not greatly injured, yet we know that few people possess a healthy skin; but it is now pretty well settled that an excessive use of salt does overtax the kidneys in its removal, and that the great number of cases of derangement and disease of these organs is due to this use. It takes only a little time to learn to enjoy many kinds of food without salt, and we advise our readets and others to look into this matter and to try and diminish the use of this condiment as far as possible. We believe they will be better for it .-Journal of Hygiene.

Tea Culture.

Tea culture in the United States de serves a word, though it never had the extended trials which were granted to silk and sorghum. The idea was first broached in 1854 or 1855, and in 1857 the government commissioned Robert Fortune, the English author and botanist, who had spent many years in China, to send to the United States Patent Office from that country specimens of tea seeds and young plants. These arrived in good condition, and in August, 1859, over fifty thousand fine tea plants were growing in the United States Propagating Garden at Washington. In the Agricul-tural Report for that year considerable space was devoted to tea, with reasons why it could be raised successfully in America.

South Carolina seems to have been the only state which cared to try the tea experiment, and the results were short-lived and unsatisfactory. In a year or two no mention of tea appeared in the Agricultural Reports, and the project was added to the retired list. It is not believed that it has ever since been revived .- New York Tribune.

There is a clock in Brussels that is kept going by the wind.