A SCOURGE OF INDIA.

THE LARGEST, STRONGEST AND MOST FEROCIOUS OF BEASTS.

Tigers and Their Mode of Attack—Their Preference for Human Flesh—Many People Killed by Them Annually.

In his article in the Nineteenth Century, on the number of human lives destroyed by animals, Mr. J. Fayrer says: The animal first in size, strength and ferocity is the tiger. It is confined entirely to Asia, and is most common in India. Its muscular development is enormous. The tiger cannot only strike down a cow with a blow of its forearm and hold it with its fangs, but can raise it from the ground and drag or carry it to his lair, where it is devoured at leisure.

The tiger attains its greatest size in the jungles of India. Blyth says truly that the largest tiger exceeds in size the largest lion. The statements as to length are conflicting and sometimes exaggerated, errors arising from measurements of the skin being taken after it has been removed from the body and undergone stretching. The animal should be measured from the nose along the spine as he lies dead where he fell. One that is ten feet by this measurement is large, and the full-grown males seldom exceed this, though it is certain that they do occasionally attain to a greater length. I have been present at the death of tigers ten feet eight inches and ten feet six inches, accurately measured where they fell, and there are examples on record where the length exceeded twelve feet; so that, while fully agreeing with Jerdon and others that the average size of the male tiger is from nine feet to nine and one-half feet or ten, I am able to assert, from indisputable evidence, that they do sometimes attain the length of eleven or twelve feet, or even two or three inches more. The tigress seldom exceeds nine feet, the average being between eight feet and eight and one-half feet, or occasionally nine feet, and perhaps in exceptional cases even up to ten feet.

The tigress is smaller; the head, neck, and body are finer and lighter; she is more active, and, especially when accompanied by her young, more aggressive than the tiger. The geographical distribution is confined to Asia, from Ararat and Caucasus on the west, it extends to Saghalien on the east; and from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas; as high as 6,000 feet or 8,000 feet. In some places it is becoming rare, though the number are still sufficient to cause serious loss of life. It is also found among the hills and rocky country of Central and Southern India, and localities remote from population and cultivation are most frequented; but when pressed by hunger the tiger visits cleared and cultivated places, and becomes the villigers' dread, who are in constant fear for their own or their cattle's lives. During the cold and wet seasons he is restless, wandering from place to place with no fixed abode, though keeping within a certain range of country. In the months of March, April, and May he is more restricted in his movements, the grass jungle having been burned to a great extent and the water dried up, leaving only swamps and pools. The shelter becomes less extensive, and with the increasing heat, he becomes less inclined for exertion; he now seeks the patches of grass or other shelter on the edges of the forest and in the swamps, where, lying at rest during the heat of the day, he steals out at night in search of prey, and it is during these months that he is often hunted and destroyed, either from elephants, machans, or on foot.

It has been said that when a tiger has tasted human flesh he prefers it to other food. I cannot say how this may be, but there is no doubt that when he has overcome the national dread of the human form he readily kills men, and becomes the terror of a whole district. At Nyneetal a tiger prowled within a circle of twenty miles, and for three years killed, on an average, eighty men per annum. It sometimes happens that a road is closed for weeks by a single tiger; not only pedestrians, but even those traveling in bullock carts, are attacked and carried off; and yet it is remarkable with what apathy the danger is sometimes regarded, for natives will carry on their usual vocations as herdsmen or woodcutters close to the cover in which the tiger is concealed. On the other hand, they will often not pass along a certain road or path without toms-toms or torches to scare the tiger away, while in other cases the beaters will readily go on foot and beat him out, though should he break back he is pretty certain to strike some one down, inflicting a dangerous, often a mortal wound, but is less likely to do this if unwounded. I have repeatedly seen herdsmen who were willing to accompany you on foot to the jungle in which the tiger was lying, but who could not be persuaded to mount an elephant for that purpose.

It is a popular belief, not confined to the ignorant, that the wounds inflicted by a tiger are of a poisonous character. It is possible that the teeth and claws may be contaminated by septic matter, but this is the exception rather than the rule. The real fact is that the wounds are dangerous because they are deep-punctured and lacerated; otherwise they have no peculiarity, and often heal rapidly, though they sometimes suppurate and induce blood-poisoning. I have seen severe injuries recovered from rapidly, while others have caused such suppuration and destruction of tissue as ultimately to prove fatal.

The tiger does not roar like the lion, though he can do so occasionally. There is a peculiar grunting, bark, or growl when he is disturbed or frightened, and this is repeated loudly when he charges. When calling to each other at night, tigers make a prolonged wailing howl, which is very imposing and makes the hearer glad to feel the protection of a camp about him. A wounded tiger, with his ears laid back, his eyes glaring, his fangs displayed, and his hair erect as he charges with repeated angry growls, is a most trying ordeal and very difficult to meet unmoved.

The tiger generally seizes his prey at night; he watches the cattle or whatever it may be until he creeps within reach, and then with a rush or bound he grips it by the throat, drags or strikes it to the ground, twisting it so as sometimes to dislocate or break the neck; the fangs are driven in so as to hold the struggling creature until dead, when it is dragged off to the jungle to be eaten at leisure. His lair is near, and from this he proceeds, as appetite prompts him, to the "kill," until it is eaten and even the bones gnawed, by which time, owing to the heat of the weather, it is far advanced in decomposition. The place is revealed by the vultures, kites, crows, and adjudants soaring over it or settling on the branches around about it, and by prowling jackals. The vultures sit with a gorged or sleepy aspect on the trees or on the ground near the "kill." They endeavor to make a meal when the tiger has left it for a time, and even try to snatch a morsel while he is feeding, a temerity for which they often pay with their lives. The tiger is frequently found and slain near the "kill."

It appears that during the eight years 1880-87 inclusive, 7,301 human beings, or a yearly average of 912 persons, and 158,845 cattle, or a yearly average of 19,855 head, have been killed by tigers. In the case of human beings the figures do not vary much; they were 872 in 1880, 831 in 1884, 928 in 1886, and 1,063 in 1887, showing, at all events, there was no diminution; even eleven years previously, in 1876, 917 persons were killed. In the case of cattle the variation was considerable, from 15,339 in 1880, 14,496 in 1881, gradually increasing to 27,517 in 1887. In 1876 the cattle destroyed were 12,116, which shows a great increase for 1887, if the returns can be relied on.

The number of tigers destroyed during the year 1887 was 1,408, and the total amount of rewards paid for them was 40,096 rupees, or an average of about 28 rupees for each.

A WOMAN COBBLER.

A Daughter of St. Crispin Working at the Bench.

Can you tell me where Mrs. Gill lives, little girl?" was the question a New York Press reporter asked yesterday of a flaxen-haired urchin in Mulberry street, after he had spent a fruitless hour in search for that lady.

"You mean Mrs. Gill, the shoemaker, do you?" replied the urchin, and when the reporter said that was the very personage he was looking for, the child pointed down the street, indicating where the only woman shoemaker in New York was to be found.

The reporter had little difficulty in reaching Mrs. Gill's little cobbler's shop in one of the tenements in the rear of old St. Patrick's Cathedral. There was little to distinguish it from the ordinary cobbler's stall, except, perhaps, an unwonted tidiness and a pretty ornament here and there that at once bespoke a woman's taste. Mrs. Gill herself rose from her cobbler's bench, where she was busily engaged in mending a pair of child's shoes, to greet the reporter, and when he said he only dropped in to have a quiet chat with her she wiped a stool with the corner of her apron and asked him to be seated.

He saw in this one brief moment that Mrs. Gill was a woman that might be possibly 50 years of age, gray-haired and pleasant-faced. She was evidently quite ready for a chat, and began by saying that she had been told she was the only woman shoemaker of the old school in New York, or perhaps, the whole United States. She said she wouldn't vouch for this being absolutely true, but, however, she had never heard of any other woman following the trade at the bench.

"Of course," she glibly taked on, with very little prompting, "there are hundreds of women working in the modern shoe factories, but any of them would be insulted if they were called shoemakers. Now, I glory in being a member of St. Crispin's 'gentle craft,' and, though the shoemaker of the olden time has long since been pushed to the wall by modern inventions, I propose to stick to the bench to the end."

"Were you regularly apprenticed to the trade?" ventured the reporter.

"I was born to it," proudly replied the old woman. "My father was a shoemaker of Northampton, England, when it was the great shoe emporium of the old country, and I learned the trade as naturally as a duck takes to the water. I watched my father by the hour, and when he saw what a taste I had for leather he fostered it more to humor me than in any hope that I would ever master the craft. But I did, and before I was 14 years of age I made a pair of shoes for my mother that I don't think I could better now. When I was old enough I went to work in a factory in Northampton at shoe fitting, and I worked in Massachusetts factories after my father came to this country in 1868. I have been working here nearly ten years and have all that I can do, as you may see,," and the old woman swept the little shop with a wave of her sturdy arm.

"My work is the ordinary run of work done in any cobbler's shop. I repair men's women's and children's shoes, and may say I have the entire mending of the neighborhood to do. Sometimes, perhaps from curiousity, I have a call from a fine lady to mend her own or her children's fine shoes, and I have never had any one to find fault with my work."

How the Young Coreans Dress.

In describing the dress of Corean children, a writer in the Washington Star says: The best holiday dress of a little boy consists of a very gaudy coat, the body of which is made of light green silk faced with blue, with sleeves made in bands of nine bright shades of silk, and the "folding articles" or trousers, which are a baggy garment of pongee silk lined with white cotton. Queer little socks, with turned up toes, projecting heels and tying tapes half way up the back, are called po-syon. The haing-tjon, or leggins, tie on above the stockings and are of red cotton. A curious robe of red cotton with blue sleeves is thrown over the coat, and a short-sleeved waist of blue silk, lined with red cotton, goes on over the robe. Across the back of this is a stripe of silk, brocaded, on which are printed in gilt characters that signify such proverbs and admonitions as "Have consideration for others," "Be just." "Be moderate in your desires," &c. Over all this goes a loose-sleeved outer garmeet of blue brocaded silk, with little slashes up the sides, and at the back a long slash extending to the cross-band between the armholes. On this band are hung three little bags, embroidered and dressed with tassels, which are worn in honor of three good spirits that are supposed by the Coreans to come into the world with every child. Another article of child's dress is the hair ribbon of purple grenadine, folded to form a point at the top and sewed together part of the way down. On this are characters in gilt signifying "Long life, riches be bequeathed." A circular device contains seven dots representing the seven stars of the "dipper." They are supposed to insure the wearer's having many children. The ribbon is made fast to the end of the plait into which the hair is done up. A sort of head dress is worn over the head and sides of the face, tied down under the chin. This is very fanciful, being made of bands of various colored silks and ornamented with embroidery and other ornamentation. The shoes are made of red leather, bound with green and gold.

A BANK abounding in codfish of excellent size and quality has been discovered about eight miles off the Oregon coast and sixty-five miles south of the Columbia River. Heretofore the true cod has not been found in the Pacific south of Alaskan shores.

AN INDIGO FACTORY.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT INDIGO-MAKING.

Visit to the Beating-Vats—Natives Waist-Deep in Liquid Indigo—A Curious Experiment.

In relating some of his experiences during a fourteen-hundred-mile bicycle ride from Lahore to Calcutta, India, Thomas Stevens, in Youth's Companion, says: "One morning I arrived at a great indigo factory situated near the road. Not far from the factory was the commodious bungalow of the planter, an English gentleman, Mr. T——, who had had many years' experience as an indigo-planter. As I dismounted Mr. T—— came out and promptly invited me to remain with him as long as I saw fit. The heat was terrific, and as I was curious to see something of indigo-making, I readily accepted his hospitality for the day. We first visited the beating-vats, in each of which about twenty naked natives stood waist-deep in the liquid indigo. These were the beaters. Each man was armed with a long wooden spade, and they were flinging into the air streams of indigo, which dashed overhead, and splashed about the vat and over the beaters in showers of foam and spray. This brings about a chemical transformation. The fluid, as it comes from the stalks and leaves of the plant, is of a greenish color. The wild work of the beaters changes the tint into a beautiful deep blue by oxygenation. At the same time that it changes in color the dye stuff held in solution granulates and settles to the bottom of the vats. When the beaters have thoroughly performed their work they climb out of the vat and allow the contents to settle.

"Mr. T—— led the way to the farther end of the row of beating-vats and showed me one of them which had been settling for an hour.

"'Here, you see,' he said, 'now it is settled, the liquid has changed color again from blue to a smoky green. Except that it is somewhat clearer, it looks about as it did before the beaters began to work on it.'

"The foreman now came and removed a plug from a hole in the wall. The green liquid gradually ran to waste, and there was revealed at the bottom of the vat a thick, pupy sediment of blue. This was the indigo. Men now came with earthenware jars, which they filled and carried off to the boiling-room. Here the indigo was strained through wire sieves of fine mesh, to remove all impurities. After it has been strained, the soft blue mass is poured into big iron kettles and boiled for two or three hours to evaporate the moisture and further granulate the indigo. It is then dumped into presses and subjected to heavy pressure by means of lever and screw. The presses are square iron boxes, perforated like a colander and lined with press-cloths. By this process all the remaining water is forced out that can be removed by pressure. The indigo is turned out of the presses in dark blue cakes, which are of about the consistency of a bar of soap. Then it is cut up into commercial squares and impressed with the stamp of the factory. The cakes are then removed to the drying-house, a large, airy shed, provided with tiers of open shelves. Here they remain for two or three months until they are thoroughly dry, and are then packed in boxes and shipped to market. The chief Indian emporium for indigo is Calcutta, whence it is shipped to foreign markets.

"'Now come this way,' said Mr. T——, after we had visited the boiling and drying-houses. 'I want to show you something interesting.'

Saying this, the indigo-planter led the way to a set of vats similar to those we had already seen, but elevated so that the liquor could be drained from them into the beating-vats.

"'These,' he said, 'are the fermenting-vats. Now see!'

"Mr. T—— produced a match from his pocket, and lighting a stalk of dead indigo plant, he cast it, flaming, into one of the vats. The gases that were escaping from the fermenting mass of leaves and stalks ignited with a sharp report, and for an instant a bluish flame spread all over the vat. The experiment was repeated at the next vat with similar results. In these fermenting-vats the indigo-plants are packed tighly in layers, as they arrive in the bullock-gharries from the farms. Porous frames are laid on top, and the mass is pressed or weighed down. Water is then pumped in with a Persian wheel, and the plants are allowed to steep.

"Fermentation soon commences, and in a few hours the vats are bubbling and seething to the rim. This continues for twelve or fourteen hours, when the fermentation gradually subsides. The water is then run off into the beating-vats, to be manipulated in the manner I have described.

"Of late years many improvements have been introduced into the manufacture of indigo. Much of the beating is now done by machinery, which does the work more thoroughly than it can be done by men. A special kind of yeast-powder is used to stimulate and increase the fermentation, and another preparation aids in the precipitation of the indigo after beating."

The Harmonigraph.

An invention hails from New Orleans for which very remarkable powers are claimed. This device embodies mechanism by means of which music, as it is played on the piano or similar instrument, may be indicated on paper so that it may be reproduced as desired, thus enabling one improvising music to have the music written as it is played in such a manner that it may be read and translated into the characters ordinarily employed in writing music. The invention is said to consist in the combination in the harmonigraph of the markers and connecting rods arranged for engagement by the keys of the piono or other similar instrument, and by which the movement on the key may be transmitted to the marker. In the combination is also embodied a tone marker and a measure marker. Some of the finest ideas of the impromptu player on the piano appear to be the most evanescent. What composer, while abandoning himself to the flow of happy extemporization, has not longed for some means of catching the exquisite melody or the superb orchestral effect, and recording it before its form and beauty have become impaired and lost? If the harmonigraph can do this, it is truly a wonderful invention, and one which will be received with gratitude by the whole musical world.

E. S. STAMPER, near Elmer, Ore., cut down a fir tree on his farm. He got $12 for the bark. From the lumber he built a house 14x20, eight feet high, a shed-kitchen 8 feet wide and 20 feet long, a wood-shed 14x20, and had 500 boards 6 inches wide and two feet long. He also cut 334 railroad ties and 15 cords of wood—all this from one tree.

SINGULAR VISITATION.

Winged Ants Swarm and Cover Ten Miles of a Lake's Surface.

About 5.30 o'clock on a recent afternoon fishermen on Lake Keuka began to be annoyed by hosts of minute insects, which they at first supposed were some species of black fly. The insects came upon the lake from the southern and eastern shores, and in such immense swarms that within a few minutes after their appearance the surface of the lake was covered so thickly with them that for long distances they concealed the water completely from view. The phenomenon was the more surprising because insect pests of any kind on Keuka Lake had never been known before, even the ubiquitous mosquito being comparatively rare. These winged visitors drove many fishermen from the lake, as they made it difficult to either see or breathe, so thick did they settle and fill the air.

It was soon discovered that among the myriads of the nimble insects were larger ones, less in number, but apparently of the same family, except that their bodies were brown while the others were black, and that their abdomens were swollen inordinately. The wings of both species were nearly white. Closer inspection of the insects showed that they were not flies at all, but winged ants. The bodies of the smaller kind were jet black and glistened like polished ebony. The brown ants, whose bodies were a quarter of an inch long, were found to be distended with eggs, apparently hundreds being in each ant.

As the insects struggled on the surface of the water it was noticed that they gathered in large bunches, and it was discovered that in the centre of each group was one of the large brown ants, which the small black ones seemed to be struggling to rescue or protect. In rowing through this vast collection of insects the wake of the boat would leave a line on the edges of which the ants were heaped together as a plough throws up the earth from a furrow.

From Hammondsport the lake was covered in this way by the insects from shore to shore for a distance of ten miles, and where the rays of the setting sun slanted upon them, they appeared on the lake in great patches of delicate purple forming a most remarable picture in combination with the surrounding scenery. When the insects first began to drop down upon the lake black bass were biting freely along the rocky shores and bottoms, but, as the water became alive with the struggling winged ants, no bait the fishermen tried could tempt the bass further, but the constant breaking of the water all along the shores showed plainly that this strange visitation of insect life exactly suited the epicurean palates of the fish. Now and then, where the ants had gathered in thick patches on the surface, sometimes an inch or more in depth and a rod or more in area, some immense and eager black bass would shoot from his lurking place and sweep upward and through the troubled group of insects, leaping into aggravating sight in his sweep, with his great mouth open, and leaving a wide and sharp-cut space in the mass to mark his predaceous course.

One of these writhing groups of ants brought great luck to Major Gardner of the Sunny Slope and Inglehook vineyards. He and a New York Sun reporter were bass fishing off Twomile Point, on the west shore of the lake. When the plague of ants bore down upon them to such an extent that it forced them to pull for escape from the annoyance, reeling in their lines as they fled, the Major's hook and minnow, at the end of 200 feet of line came in contact with one of the masses of ants. At the same instant a big bass shot from the bottom and struck in the midst of the ants, seeking a liberal mouthful of the apparently luscious food. He took the Major's bait and hook in the haul. After a struggle of ten minutes or more, during the excitement of which even the swarming ant pests were forgotten, the fish was landed. He weighed a plump five pounds and a half, the biggest single bass catch of the season thereabout. It may be that the skilful handling of the minnow might have called that finny prize from his lair, but the weight of probability is that he only included the minnow incidently in his grab of ants.

This singular flight of ants is reported to have extended as far south as Bath, eight miles. People driving between the two places were forced to muffle their faces at much discomfort to escape the still greater annoyance of the insects. The air was filled with the ants when the last person went to bed in Hammondsport. The next morning, with the exception of dead ones on the lake and about the shores, not one of the insects was to be seen. They had disappeared as suddenly and mysteriously as they had come.

Operations of Lightning.

All those who suffer from fright during thunder storm should regard the lot of an English woman living in a large town as peculiarly enviable, for, according to Mr. Marriott, the Secretary of the Royal Meteorological Society, these are the beings who of all are most exempt from the danger of being struck by lightning. Mr. Marriott tells us that on an average less than one person in a million is annually killed by lightning in England, while in France nearly two, in Prussia nearly four and in Russia and Switzerland more than five out of every million perish thus annually. The returns also show that of those who die in this manner in England 81 per cent. are males and only 19 per cent. females, the striking difference, no doubt, being attributed to the greater number of males engaged in outdoor occupations. Deaths from lightning are also much rarer in towns than in the country. The many lightning rods and high buildings serve to diffuse the electricity. The Eiffel Tower is said of itself to form a perfect electrical conductor, and in the case of one very black thunder cloud which passed over Paris and was observed to emit constant flashes, the lightning stopped as soon as it came within the influence of the tower, and recommenced when it had passed beyond.—[New York Star.

One Way to Catch Rats.

T. A. Wimbish, Jr., was in town Friday from La Crosse, Schley county. He said that his place was just overrun with rats, and he had tried every way to get rid of them. "A few days ago I took a ten-gallon wash pot, filled it two-thirds with water, and covered the water with cotton seed. The next morning I went there, and the cotton seeds were all on top of the water, and I had on a big disgust, and thought it best to let the rats have the place, and move off. My wife took a stick, dipped into the pot, and said, 'It's full of rats.' I took out a half bushel of great big fat fellows. The next morning it was the same way, and now I have but few rats."—[Americus (Ga.) Republican.

A DEER HUNTER'S CHAT.

Still Hunting—Why the Antlers of Bucks Disappear.

"I regard still hunting as the only fair and decent way to hunt deer," said an old Lehigh (Penn.) wood-man the other day. "The hunter pits his intelligence and skill against the sharp sight, quick hearing, keen scent and remarkable instinct of the noble deer, and, if he shoots with a single-barrelled rifle, as I have always done, the game has some chance for its life. The experienced hunter knows a great deal about the deer's habits, and, of course, the more he knows about their ways, where they like to feed and what scares them, the more game he'll get. There is a strange thing about the young of these very wild and timid animals. I have picked up many a little fawn when it was all of a tremble from fright, and, by patting it, treating it kindly and carrying it a short distance in the woods, have made it so contented that it would follow me as far as I would let it. When a hunter comes pat upon a doe with a very young fawn by her side, his sudden appearance frightens the mother deer and sends her bounding away as fast as she can go, and the tender little fawn, being unable to run as fast as its mother, is easily captured. As soon as a fawn sees that the hunter is not going to harm it, it will lick his hand and quickly get over being afraid of him. Then he can take it home if he cares to.

"Bucks and does run together for only a short time in the fall. The does flock together and house in sheltered places, while the bucks roam by themselves. I have often seen an old and a young buck keeping one another company in the woods. It made me think of a man and a boy going around together, so closely do they keep to each other through thick and thin. One hot August day I saw an old doe, her two fawns and a yearling doe standing knee deep in a pond cooling their slim legs. I watched them from the edge of the woods. By-and-by the old doe got scent of me, threw up her head, gave the alarm and started for the forest on a wild run, her fawns and the yearling doe following her. It was a fine sight.

"I have heard men declare that no one ever finds the antlers of bucks in the woods. I have found them many a time near the swamps, and once I ran across a pair in the open woods. They were within two feet of each other, and it looked as though the buck had stopped there, given his head a shake and dropped them. The bucks generally loosen their antlers by rubbing them against trees when they are ready to shed them. The reason why the horns are seldom found is because the bucks go into gloomy places when they shed their antlers. The action of the weather decays them in a season or so. I once shot at a buck just as he raised his head, and my bullet hit his left antler. It popped up from the pith, and away the buck dashed. I got the horn, but not the buck."

Graveyards in London.

A return has just been issued from the Home Office, dealing with the subject of metropolitan cemeteries. Of the twenty-three cases which have fallen within the scope of this inquiry, it appears that the City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery, Mile-end, leads off with a ghastly tenantry of some 247,000 bodies, while All Souls', Kensal Green, occupies the largest area, comprising some sixty-nine acres, and also enjoys the priority in respect of age. As regards the space allotted for each grave, some disparity is observable, nine feet by six feet six inches being the maximum limit. The common interment system is very general, it being, for instance, the practice in some districts to bury as many as eight to ten adults, or twelve children and grown up persons mixed, in a common resting place.—[London Telegraph.

To Insure Good Vinegar.

The recent law to prevent deception in the sale of vinegar is being called to the notice of dealers, and the New York State Dairy Commissioner proposes to enforce the statute.

According to the law as passed by the Legislature, no person shall manufacture, sell, or offer for sale any vinegar which shall not have an acidity equivalent to the presence of a least 4½ per cent. by weight of absolute acetic acid. No one is allowed to sell any vinegar in imitation or semblance of cider vinegar which is not cider vinegar, or vinegar containing any preparation of lead, copper, sulphuric acid, or other ingredients injurious to health. Every manufacturer is required to label kegs or barrels of vinegar with his name and place of business. A fine of $100 is the penalty for violation of the law.—[New York Times.

Salt Rheum

Often causes great agony with its intense itching and burning. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures salt rheum and all skin diseases. It thoroughly cleanses, renovates and enriches the blood. Give it a trial.

"After the failure of three skillful physicians to cure my boy of salt rheum, I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and Olive Ointment. I have now used four boxes of Ointment and one and a half bottles of Sarsaparilla, and the boy is to all appearances completely cured. He is now four years old, and has been afflicted since he was six months of age." MRS. B. SANDERSON, 56 Newhall Street, Lowell, Mass.

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 PARTY of fossil hunters are having good luck in the North Fork country of Oregon. They have found the bones of small horses, with three toes on each foot; rhinoceros skulls and other bones that show, as they think, that Oregon had a tropical climate before the glaciers came down from the north and covered the land miles deep with ice.

100 Ladies Wanted,

And 100 men to call daily on any druggist for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large-size package, 50 cents. At all druggists'.

Mrs. Langtry is reported to be with Mr. Gebhard at Aix les Bains for the benefit of her health.

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

China has just negotiated a loan in Hamburg of $40,000,000.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

The average age of the twelve English Bishops is 76 years.

Do you wish to know how to have *no steam*, and not half the usual *work* on wash-day? Ask your grocer for a bar of *Dobbins's Electric Soap*, and the directions will tell you how. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them.

The nightmare is going out. At least that is the opinion of the Bombay Surgeon-General.

Harvest Excursions.

The golden harvest time is near, and fortunately the facilities for enjoying it are ample. The CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY will sell Harvest Excursion Tickets to all points in Kansas and Nebraska (west of but not on the Missouri River), Colorado, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Dakota, Arizona, Northwestern Iowa and Southwestern Minnesota at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Dates of sale September 10th and 24th and October 8th, 1889; return limit, 30 days from date of sale, thus affording opportunities for investment or the location of farms and homes in growing sections of new country SUCH AS WERE NEVER BEFORE OFFERED, the territory to choose from being very much larger than that included in the scope of any similar previous excursion. THE SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS OF THE ROCK ISLAND are composed of elegant Day Coaches, Pullman Palace Sleepers, FREE Reclining Chair Cars and Dining Cars to and from Omaha, and via Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, the most desirable portions of Kansas and Nebraska to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, where direct communications are made with diverging lines (also at St. Paul) to all points in the States and Territories above named. For more detailed information call on or address JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The French Commander-in-Chief, in case of war, would be Gen. de Saussier, Governor of Paris.

ENDERS, PA., Feb. 18, 1889.

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