TEA CULTURE.

RAISING THE FRAGANT LEAF IN CHINA.

Preparing the Leaves for the Market—How the Chinese Make a Cup of Tea—The Universal Beverage.

Tea, or "cha," as it is called by the Chinese, is extensively cultivated in both the temperate and tropical portions of the empire. The plant is a species of Camellia, and when growing unrestrained frequently attains the proportions of a small tree. But under cultivation it is kept pruned down to the dimensions of a shrub from two and one-half to three feet apart.

The best plantations are located on hillsides, in sandy or light soil. It flowers annually, developing a small white blossom, single and odorless. The flavor of the leaf, as might be supposed, varies according to the climate and soil in which they are grown; but the varieties exported to foreign markets, and known as green or black teas, obtain their special characteristics more through the methods employed in curing and manipulating the leaf than from the soil or locality in which they are grown. That is to say, green or black tea may be produced in in any part of the country, and indiscriminately from the same leaves; but through long practice and experience it has been well ascertained which sorts can be prepared with best results in each district, and greens are now chiefly produced in the provinces of Honan and Ho Peh and in the vicinity of Canton. The best blacks—the Oolongs, Congos, and Souchongs—come principally from Amoy, Foochow, and Formosa.

The most highly esteemed qualities are obtained from the young and tender leaves picked in April. The later pickings—the second, third, and sometimes a fourth—possess more strength and pungency of flavor, but lack in delicacy of color and aroma, in the order of their growth. For home consumption the leaves are prepared by drying in the sun, or slightly firing them in baskets over hot coals. But to enable the export tea to perserve its qualities, and to guard against the possibility of sweating as the cargoes pass through the tropics on their way to Europe, the leaves are specialy prepared and throughly dried in iron pans over hot fires.

Copper pans are never employed for this purpose, as is generally believed; nor would they, if made use of, color the leaves green by such a process, for hot, dry copper does not give off verdigris or other coloring matter, and the metal, which is kept sufficiently hot to burn the leaves, were they not continually stirred by hand, could have no possible chemical effect upon them. This point does not, however, admit of discussion, for, as stated, copper pans are never used. When first introduced into the hot pans the leaves soften, whereupon they are thrown upon tables and are then throughly rolled under the hands of the operators until the oil and acrid juices are expressed. The leaves are next dried in the sun, and again in hot iron pans, where they are kept in constant motion to prevent scorching. Common black teas (such as Congos or English breakfast teas, and Oolongs) are, besides being rubbed and rolled, allowed to undergo a species of fermentation which gives them the peculiar flavor. Green teas are treated more delicately, are more carefully classified and sorted, some grades being perfumed by the admixture of strongly scented flowers, while all are colored in imitation of the pecular bloom remaining upon the finest basket-cured teas. The coloring matter employed is of powdered gypsum, slightly tinged with Prussian blue, the quantity added to the mass of leaves being as minute as to be considered quite harmless.

The Chinese drink their tea without milk or sugar. A simple infusion is prepared by placing a few leaves in a shallow cup and pouring boiling water thereon; the cup is covered by the saucer, the liquor being sipped from the cup through the space formed by slightly tilting the saucer. The teapot is a common utensil amongst the poorer classes, who cannot afford this wasteful method of preparing the beverage. Tea is consumed by all classes and at all times. In summer the benevolent, or those who can afford it, place large tubs of tea in their houses, from which the thirsty coolies or passers-by refresh themselves.

Tea should be prepared as an infusion—never as a decoction. The latter treatment extracts and dissolves the tannic-acid, the acrid oils, gums, and coloring matter of the leaf, producing a drink rank in flavor and certainly deleterious to health.

To scientifically prepare tea, a porcelain teapot, which has first been scalded with hot water, should be brought into requisition; into this throw the leaves, in the proportion of a scant teaspoonful for each large cup, not forgetting an extra dash "for the pot;" upon the leaves quickly pour boiling water—water which has not been previously boiling or simmering upon the fire, but fresh soft water brought to the boiling point for the first time; after standing (but not on the fire) three or four minutes, according to the sort of tea, the infusion is ready for drinking. This perhaps is not the customary, economical method of our housewives, but is recommended as securing the finest flavor or aroma of the leaf, and as a wholesome drink. Boiled tea is detestable and poisonous.—[Farm, Field and Stockman.

Filial Piety.

A remarkable manifestion of filial piety is displayed in the most recent issue of the Imperial Pekin Gazette, which contains a letter from the governor of Chinese Turkestan, in which he tenders his resignation of his office, not on the ground of any disagreement with headquarters, or failure in administration, but solely because he is anxious to stay at home and devote his entire time to nursing his aged grandmother. This, however, is more than matched by the emperor of Japan, who has just caused six of the leading journalists of his capital to be sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to four years for having maligned his ancestor, the Emperor Iimmu, who reigned some 600 years before the birth of Christ.

No Bank Failures in China.

It is nine hundred years since there was a bank failure in China. At that time, just after a bank was compelled to stop payment, an edict was issued by the Emperor Hi Hung, to the effect that thereafter when any bank failed, the heads of the president, cashier, and directors should be added to the assets. This edict is still in force, and has so terrified the officers of banks that they are very careful in their management.

Dangerous $100 counterfeit bills are in circulation.

WARRIORS OF NEW GUINEA.

The Awful Man-Catcher Used by a People Who Live in Trees.

One of the most noticeable characteristics of the warriors of New Guinea is their treacherous mode of attack. One may enter a village and be welcomed by a crowd of unarmed men who will show every sign of friendship; but once they see their opportunity—once the party is dispersed, arms laid down or some asleep—then in a second the natives are around and rush to the attack.

Extreme vigilance must at all times be observed. Then, again, while marching along the tracks through the bush country, natives will readily mark the approach of the Europeans. They will watch their opportunity again, keep some distance ahead of the advancing troops or move along parallel tracks in the scrub, and make the most of any opportunity of sudden attack, such as during a halt or when the party has become somewhat dispersed.

The general method of attack in most parts of New Guinea seems to be that of charging up toward the enemy, and, when within, say twenty to thirty yards, throwing their long spears. Some of them are wonderfully good shots and can send their spears through a dog running away thirty yards from them. But spears are not the only arms.

In the west of British New Guinea bows and arrows are much used, and are, of course, far more formidable than the spears, as their range is much greater and the aim much more accurate; the natives practise by shooting at cocoanuts in the trees. It is probable that neither spears nor arrows are ever poisoned in New Guinea.

Another primitive weapon of offence which is sometimes used, especially at the East End, is the sling. A few stones are carried, often nearly as big as one's fist, and these are hurled with a twist of the arm very similar to the action of ordinary throwing (without twirling the sling round over the head as is done elsewhere). The natives seem to vary a great deal in their ability to throw stones, some being marvellously good, both in accuracy of aim and in great distance, perhaps 200 to 300 yards; while, on the other hand, many others are very feeble in their efforts.

The natives of certain districts possess a most curious instrument, used more for the capture and slaughter of an already vanquished foe than for actual attack. It consists of a stick three feet long, on the end of which is a piece of cane bent round like the iron of a landing net, and of such a size as to easily slip over a man's head. On the end of the stick is fixed a sharp stake, the point of which comes nearly to the centre of the cane ring. In chasing a fleeing enemy the warrior holds out his "man catcher" and puts the cane ring over the unfortunate fugitive's head, when a sudden pull back causes the latter to stop short and fall backward upon the sharp stake, which runs into his neck just at the base of the skull, and he is instantly killed.

One of the many curiosities to be met with in New Guinea are the tree houses. They are used as lookout towers, and also for defence. Many villages have a house built in one of the biggest trees in the village, connected by a ladder with the ground.

On the approach of an enemy the inhabitants retire to this refuge, and are then not only out of harm's way—being above the range of a spear—but also spears and stones, of which a store is kept, can be hurled down upon their enemies from above. These tree houses are used around the palisades as galleries to protect them.

The natives, as a rule, are very quick at distributing news. There are many means of signaling and making known various facts. The tom-tom is a favorite instrument, as in all uncivilized places. Generally it is played when the men are assembling for a warlike purpose, but not always. It is occasionally used on other occasions. Trumpeting on large shells has a more significant meaning.

On the approach of danger, the weird sounds of these horns can be heard for miles around as they are taken up from village to village. Another elaborate system of signaling is by watch fires. Sometimes these are lighted in rows of two or three, and many of the hills have their beacons alight at night. Even the smoke in daytime is said to convey its meaning to those on the lookout.

Doctoring at the Drug Stores.

"There is a new way of doctoring in the city," write a pharmaceutist. "I don't mean that there are new remedies and treatments. There are young doctors whose business is not such as warrants an office, and they go about like doctors in the olden times, from pillar to post. Take it in this store, for example. I know of four young doctors who come in here at different hours and meet patients. Then the doctors go from here to other drug stores, so that by the time the day is over they have traveled a good many miles. The patients they see do not pay much, individually; they can't afford it. But they are sick and must be healed, and they are not the sort of people who go to hospitals. It is a good thing for the sick who can't afford to have doctors come to the house; it is a good thing for young doctors who are not able to pay office rent, and it is a good thing for the drug stores, for they almost invariably get to sell the medicines that are prescribed."—[New York Mercury.

Action Over an Aerolite.

The Minnesota State University has been defeated in its replevin suit to recover possession of the celebrated aerolite that fell on Goddard's property, near Forest City, Iowa, recently. The defendant has appealed to the Supreme Court of the State. Goddard is the owner of the property on which the aerolite fell. His tenant, who occupied the land, sold the acrolite to H. V. Winchell, as the University's representative, and it had been delivered when Goddard replevined it. The broad and interesting question of the right of the tenant and owner was, therefore, involved, and the still more interesting conundrum as to the ownership of a heavenly body that falls on mundane property. The price of the original seventy pounds of rock of which the aerolite consisted was $1,000.—[New York Star.

A Broken Neck Mended.

Physicians connected with the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, are highly elated over the fact of their having successfully mended a broken neck. The patient, Harry Reigel, aged fourteen years, fell from an elevator, landing on his head and dislocating his neck, on May 8. When brought to the hospital the case was considered hopeless, but by experiments with extending weights attached to the patient's head and feet the neck was evidently set and kept in place by means of a plaster of Paris jacket. The displaced bones are now set, and the patient has full power of the neck.—[Scientific American.

Sending Grapes to Market.

Long processions of fruit wagons can be seen during the grape season in Marlborough, Highland, Milton, New-Paltz, and other Southern Ulster villages in New York on their way to steamboat landings and railroad stations. They are loaded with grapes, and many tons of that luscious fruit are shipped daily. The grapes are cut in the vineyards in the forenoon. They are collected together, and then comes the packing and preparing for market. The fruit is placed in wooden baskets, which are said to hold five, six, eight, ten and fifteen pounds each. When the fruit is packed the cluster is denuded of every green and dried berry, and no one but an expert packer can put in a basket the number of pounds of grapes which the package calls for, and even they do not always succeed, as the grape baskets are not unlike berry cups in the matter of deception as to size.

Some of the fruit baskets are made in Ulster county, but the best packages come from Western manufacturers, who seem to employ the toughest wood, and the packer is put to no loss by the breakage of handlers, etc. The baskets are sold to growers at $38 per 1,000, and 14,000 empty packages can be placed in one freight car. The handles are not put on when the packages are made, so that they fit into one another and can thus be put into a small space. The labor-saving devices save much work in preparing the fruit for market.

Those growers who invested money in spraying machines are in good spirits and see no great piles of rotten grapes in their vineyards, as was the case last year. Some of these spraying machines cost the growers $50. They consist of a barrel mounted on wheels, to which is attached a powerful force pump. The driver sits in the rear of the barrel and uses one hand to work the pump. There are two sprays on each side as the horse is driven up and down through the vineyard, and much work can be accomplished in a short time.—[New York Times.

Eucalyptus Trees are Anti-Malarial.

The planting of eucalyptus trees for the purpose of draining the soil in the malarial districts is one which has met with some success. The Trefontane convent at Rome had become positively uninhabitable, owing to the malaria which attacked—in many instances with fatel results—its inmates. Senator Torelli presented a bill proposing that the estate annexed to the convent should be planted with eucalyptus as an experiment against malaria. The bill was passed and the Trappist monks planted thousands of eucalyptus plants of all species on the estate. But still the malaria raged, and several monks suffered severely. It was, however, remarked that it was only monks who had their cells looking on the central cloister who fell victims to the malaria. This suggested the idea of planting four eucalyptus trees at the four corners of the cloister. The plants, sheltered from the winds, soon grew to a great height. The immediate result was the complete draining of the soil in the cloister and the disappearance of malarial fever from the convent.

Iron From Sea Sand.

Among the numerous magnetic separators which have lately been put before the public one of the most remarkable is that for the extraction of iron from sea sand. It is stated that ordinary sea sand contains from five to seven per cent. of iron, enough, in fact, to give a large excess over cost of extraction. The machine is very simple, consisting of a cylinder, whose surface is composed of electro-magnets, revolving on the inside of an endless canvas belt. The sand is fed to the belt, and a spray of water separates the particles, the iron being retained by the powerful electro-magnets, and carried off on the belt to a receptacle at the other end, while the sand falls into the trough below. It is claimed that the iron can thus be extracted for about one-eighth of its value.

A Fine Tree.

The grandest sycamore tree in New England, perhaps, is at Newton, in Connecticut. It is 85 feet high, 21 feet in circumference, and the crown casts a shade 100 feet in diameter. The foliage is so dense it is impossible to discern a ray of light falling through it, and twilight reigns all the summer beneath it. The leaves are five inches long, about four inches wide, and are of a beautiful glossy hue. When the wind rustles the leaves the sound they make is like that of falling rain. The blossoms are large and like silk floss, and, falling, cover the ground inches deep with an elastic robe that is like a wonderful snow-white silken carpet. The giant tree is a landmark in all the region, and is visible to a person on the hilltops miles away, a vast dark pillar overtopping all other trees.—[New York Sun.

Harbingers of Ruin.

Several country districts of Transylvania and eastern Hungary, says Dr. Felix L. Oswald, have been visited by large swarms of the Asiatic rose-starling, a bird somewhat resembling our Southern blackbird, but rarely seen west of the Bosphorus. To a casual observer a flock of those winged travelers is a decidedly attractive phenomenon. The birds are restlessly active, playful, and constantly utter their melodious, flute-like call-note. The farmers of eastern Europe, however, have learned to dread these pretty wanderers as harbingers of the Asiatic locust. They accompany or follow locust swarms in all their wanderings and snap up the stragglers of the vanguard by tens of thousands, but are often left behind by the countless myriads of the main host.

Autographs in Iron.

An invention by which writing can be transferred from paper to iron is the work of a Boston man, who has invented a hard ink with which he writes (backward) upon ordinary paper. That paper is placed in a mold, melted iron is poured in, and when the hardened iron is removed it is found that while the heat burned away the paper, it did not affect the ink, but left the impression of the writing molded in the iron. This discovery was made by noticing one day that the printing on an ordinary hand bill that by accident had fallen into the mold was faintly transferred in this way.—[Boston Manufacturers' Gazette.

Coin for Beggars.

Nearly $30,000 worth of half-franc (tencent) pieces were found in the personal estate of M. Durand, a rich solicitor, who died recently at his residence in Paris. It is said that this was M. Durand's stock of small coin, from which he daily gave large sums to beggars in the streets.

A WONDERFUL SPRING.

The Virginia Arsenic Bromine and Lithia Water—Many Cures Made Through Its Use—Success of the Company Owning the Spring.

Virginia Water, as it is briefly called, will soon be known the world over. It is rapidly gaining fame by means of its undoubted and wonderful curative powers, and it will eventually be in general use throughout the entire country. In addition to the cases of scrofula and other diseases cured, recently reported in the World's columns, the writer has met with many persons who were perfectly relieved of divers blood diseases, previously considered incurable, in a manner that seemed almost miraculous.

As already stated in the World's columns, this water rushes boldly from the base of a steep mountain, and its temperature is never less than 70 degrees, even on the coldest day in winter. As far back as the oldest people in this section can remember the spring, then called the Crockett Warm Spring, had a wide local reputation for its wonderful curative powers. Last year the Arsenic Bromine and Lithia Springs Company took hold of it. This Company is now shipping the water to all parts of the United States and Canada, and new territory is every day being added.

Those who are afflicted with diseases pronounced incurable will receive with delight the news that most of the cures effected by the use of this water had long been considered hopeless cases by many eminent doctors.

Probably one of the worst cases of scrofula ever seen was that of a negro who arrived at the springs in such a condition that he was obliged to live in the woods, for no human being cared to see him, not to say to take him in. He went away entirely cured, as clean as a whistle and feeling like a new man. He drank from and bathed in a stream running from the spring, but a considerable distance away from it.

Where there is no agent for this Company the water may be had through the leading druggist or by applying direct to the Arsenic Bromine and Lithia Springs Company, Roanoke, Va.—[N. Y. World.

Oriental Foot-Gear.

In Persia even persons of wealth give preference to wooden shoes; but the compensations that a full purse can secure appear in rich inlaid-work and gold cord whereby to finish these curiously fashioned foot covers. A pair of such in a collection seemed to be little raised platforms, with a strap in front, confining the toes. Definite reminders they were of the much-prized stilt, so greatly enjoyed by lads of many countries.

Another shoe attracting no little attention showed an upper of velvet covered with rare needle-work, and having sole, heel, and shank carved out of solid wood.—[Harper's Bazar.

Locomotive builders are getting all the work they can do,

Unexpected.

A traveler found himself at nightfall before the door of a rude cabin of slabs and logs. Over the door on a piece of pine board were the words, "Lodgin for Man and Beest." It was chilly and raiuing, and the traveler was still ten miles from his destination. He dismounted, therefore, and entered the cabin, while a boy led his horse to an old stable near by.

The hostelry had but two rooms, one in the rear of the other. This rear room was the guest chamber, and into it the traveler was ushered without a light soon after he had eaten his supper of "soddy biscuits" and salt pork.

He groped his way to a bed or bunk in the corner. Then, after partially disrobing, he closed the door, and tired with his journey was soon fast asleep.

Early in the morning he awakened with a start, to find the hostess standing in the middle of the room with a big tin pan in her hands, while she called out with a peculiar, clucking sound, "Chicky! chicky! chicky!"

She had thrown the outer door open, and in rushed a great flock of chickens, with a dozen or more waddling, squawking ducks and geese.

She scattered the panfull of corn all around the floorless room, while the fowls scrambled and fought for it. Seeing that her guest was looking on in open-eyed amazement, she said:

"Don't let us disturb ye, mister. I allus have to feed my chickens in here to keep the peegs from eating up the corn. I'll shoo them out in a few minutes, and you can lay as long as you please."

His Text.

Probably no class of men can compare with the clergy in providing stories for the common stock of literature. If any one doubts this, he has only to listen to a group of preachers on some social occasion.

The late Dr. Ward, of Yankton, Dak., was famous for the number of good stories he could tell. One of the last recollections which an old friend had of him was at a banquet of college men, where he related the following of a college classmate who was present:

This classmate was a rising young minister, very absent-minded, very earness and very sensitive. Hurrying to church one Sunday morning and going into the pulpit late, he was horrified to discover that he had not his carefully written sermon with him. The service had begun by the singing of the anthem, but he called up one of his neighbor's boys and gave him hurried directions about his study and the probable location of the sermon, and sent him post-haste to get it and return as fast as possible.

The service proceeded and still the boy did not appear. The young preacher was in agony. He had never preached without notes, and the perspiration stood in great beads on his forehead as he wondered what he would do if the sermon did not come.

Finally, just as the last stanza of the hymn which preceded the sermon was being sung, the boy appeared, rushed up the aisle conspicuously and handed the minister his manuscript. The clergyman took the package nervously, opened it, and during profound stillness, announced the text. Not until he had spoken it, did the meaning of it flash over him. It was this:

"Rejoice with me; for I have found the piece which I had lost!"

This was too much for the audience. The people laughed outright. But the lesson was a good one for the minister, who never forgot his sermon again while in that parish.—*Youth's Companion.*

Scrofula

Is the most ancient and most general of all diseases. Scarcely a family is entirely free from it, while thousands in every city are its suffering slaves. Hood's Sarsparilla has had remarkable success in curing every form of scrofula. The most severe and painful running sores, swellings in the neck or goitre, humor in the eyes, causing partial or total blindness, have been cured by this successful medicine. All who suffer from scrofula should give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

The Cobbler Not Extinct.

A great many people believe that the cobbler is rapidly becoming extinct. Such belief is erroneous. It is true that the improvement in machinery has made footwear so inexpensive that the man in moderate circumstances can afford to replace the old shoes with a new pair instead of seeking the cobbler as of yore. But it is a mistaken idea that the discarded boot or shoe is consigned to the rubbish heap. There are poor people who earn their daily bread by gathering up old shoes and selling them to second-hand dealers. The dealers seek out the cobblers, have the discarded shoes put into presentable shape, and find customers for them—men and women who can pay from 50c. to $1 for a pair of shoes or boots who would be compelled to "walk on their uppers" if called upon to produce twice or thrice the amount named. The cobbler may have lost prestige, but he is not nor will he be, in this generation, extinct.

His Half Son.

An old negro was scolding his son when a man who happened to be passing along said: "You don't seem to be pleased with that boy?"

"No, sah; I ain't pleased wid him er tall. Dar's er good many p'ints erbout him dat I ain't got no use fur. He ain't right bright in his jedgment, an' he's erbout the laziest human pusson I ever seed in my borned life. But I couldn't 'spect much better o' him caze he's only my ha'f son, nohow."

"Your half son?" the man exclaimed.

"Yas, sah, dat's all he is—jes' my ha'f son."

"Why, how do you make that out?"

"Easy ernuff, caze I dun been maird twiced."

"That don't make any difference."

"But I reckon it do. De chillun dat wuz borned endurin' my fust wife's lifetime is dat boy's ha'f brudders an' sisters, an' ez da is my chillun, I 'lowed dat I was his ha'f daddy. It 'peer ter me dat it take er mighty long time ter get 'er p'int through er white pusson's head, nohow."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Heavy frosts damaged crops in the West and Northwest.

Judicious Speculation.

Money invested in sums of from $1 to $5 weekly or monthly will make you a fortune. Write for information. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Quail are protected in Michigan from now till November, 1894.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

A fire at Havre, France, destroyed 80,000 carcasses of mutton.

Woman, her diseases and their treatment. 72 pages, illustrated; price 50c. Sent upon receipt of 10c., cost of mailing, etc. Address Prof. R. H. KLINE, M.D., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Boston now rates sixth in the list of cities of the United States.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Over 18,000 pupils were flogged in the Boston schools last year.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo

A contract has been signed for building the Niagara Falls Tunnel.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars

Eighty per cent. of the rich men of New York city began life penniless. U40

We've heard of a woman who said she'd walk five miles to get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription if she couldn't get it without. That woman had tried it. And it's a medicine which makes itself felt in toning up the system and correcting irregularities as soon as its use is begun.

Go to your drug store, pay a dollar, get a bottle and try it—try a second, a third if necessary. Before the third one's been taken you'll know that there's a remedy to help you. Then you'll keep on and a cure 'll come.

But if you shouldn't feel the help, should be disappointed in the results—you'll find a guarantee printed on the bottle-wrapper that'll get your money back for you.

How many women are there who'd rather have the money than health? And "Favorite Prescription" produces health. Wonder is that there's a woman willing to suffer when there's a *guaranteed* remedy in the nearest drug store.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Mild and effective.

The cholera is spreading in Spain.

Rich Farm For Sale

Two miles from the beautiful town of Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C. Fine bottoms, rich valley lands, well watered. All the fruits, delightful climate, plenty of game. Write A. E. Leigh.

The army of Panama numbers 120 men.

Are any of the new-fangled washing compounds as good as the old-fashioned soap? Dobbins's Electric Soap has been sold every day for 24 *years* and is now just as good as ever. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

Car builders are rushed with orders.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

West Virginia has 250 Alliances.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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England has 45,000 women printers.

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ONE ENJOYS

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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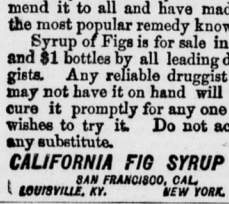

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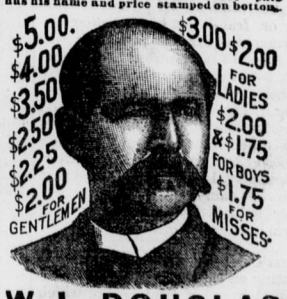

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