

**Natural History Item.**  
Gardening ants collect pieces of vegetable and pile them up to rot in the dark interior of their nests until the rubbish is covered with a growth of fungus on which the ants feed.

**MR. OLDBOIE**—I am a self-made man, sir. I began life as a barefoot boy. Kennard—Indeed, Well, I wasn't born with shoes on, either.

**Deafness Cannot be Cured**  
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running ear, or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The sweet potato was brought into England in 1663.

**A Child Enjoys**  
The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constipated or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Alexander the Great, when on a campaign, ate the kernels of a common soldier.

**Dr. Kilmor's SWAMP-ROOT CURE** for Kidney and Bladder troubles, Pains and Constipation, etc.  
Laboratory Binghamton, N.Y.

Dowie, the poet said there was nothing more clever than a haunch of venison.

**Karl's Glorious Root**, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

Waco, Tex., has a cotton palace.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup** for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. A bottle Britain's flags float on 5,735 ships.

We have not been without Pizer's Cure for Consumption for 20 years. — LIZZIE FERREL Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

Central Asia makes the best bricks.

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

## Grip—Poison Ivy

A professional nurse, well known in Massachusetts, says: "After a severe cold, followed by the grip, I gave up sick and took to my bed. I employed physicians without relief and determined to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took one bottle and I was feeling much better. I continued with the second bottle and in the middle of May I started for my home, or rather summer residence, at Brewster, Cape Cod, where there I came in contact with poison ivy and my hands became very sore. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time it overcame my affliction and gave me renewed health, so that after the first of July I was able to do my work and now feel in the best of health."  
SARAH J. CHAPMAN, Brewster, Mass.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.

P. N. U. 50

## Try Them All,

Every Tom, Dick and Harry's

Buckwheat.

THEN TRY

**Heckers**

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch process, no Alkali or other chemicals or dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BAKER'S BEST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLE BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

**RHEUMATISM CURED**

Without medicine. Safe, sure scientific principle. No mor. S. T. L. and many others. Send for circular. GEO. W. ADEE, 42 Broadway, N. Y. City.

## A DIRE PEST OF RABBITS,

VAST SWARMS OF THE RODENTS OVERRUN NEW ZEALAND.

Hunted For Their Fur and Slaughtered by Millions by the Farmers, They Still Keep on Increasing.

**DESCRIBING** the rabbit pest of New Zealand, a writer in the Dry Goods Economist says: As the increase of rabbits proceeded the crops were laid under contributions by their ravenous teeth. The farms were stripped of their grain, and the fields became barren squares on the plains. The colony was besieged by a pest too numerous to be handled. The colonists saw that if the rabbits did not leave, they would have to go. They assembled together to devise relief. Their difficulties were too diversified for individual management.

Parliament was petitioned to take cognizance of the situation and introduce redress. It took cognizance and panacea was suggested. Forces were sent against the invaders, armed to the teeth, and ordered to breathe slaughter and play havoc promiscuously. Canines were engaged and traps were employed. Mounted horses were swarming over the plains achieving victories.

Although the plains were carpeted with dead and the hills covered with dying bunnies no shrinkage among the living animals was perceptible. Their powers of reappearance were equal to their disappearance. Killing had as much influence on their numbers as plasters have on flies in the summer time. Fresh arrivals took the places of those leaving by physical exits.

Rebates were offered for improvements in the process of extermination. Lead was found too slow to supply demands. Various schemes were tested. It was discovered that the most convenient channels to reach the systems of the animals would be down their throats. It was decided to communicate with their vitals through their stomachs, and to open up results among their bodies by poison. Grain well soaked with phosphorous was scattered over the hills and plains. The animals enjoyed the hospitalities of the colonists for a few minutes; then turned over on their sides and closed their accounts.

Poison was found more powerful than all hostile aggressions. It was kept well scattered over the provinces infested, and the dissolution of rabbits was greatly assisted. Hence the large increase in the exportation of rabbit skins. Rabbit hunting became a national sport in New Zealand. It is one of the popular diversions at the antipodes. It takes the place among the colonists of the fox chase in the old country. The number of animals brings the range of the sport within convenient access, and the large area infested render search for the bunnies unnecessary.

The writer, while recently exploring the islands, joined in the colonial pastime of rabbit hunting, and indulged in frequent drives after the animals. The prairies south of the province of Otago were the favorite hunting grounds, as there the rabbits were found in the largest numbers. Early morning would find our horses, guns and dogs ready for the chase. The rabbits are early risers and were rarely taken by surprise. Daybreak would find them hopping over the land in quest of breakfast. They roam in such vast legions that the earth in the neighborhood is kept denuded of vegetation, and supplies for their meals are not always handy or easy of access.

They have discovered that it is the early animals which "get the worms," and they are astir by dawn. So accustomed are they to the hunter's raids that many have never enjoyed a good night's rest. The activity used to keep from the clutches of pursuers reduces their flesh and decreases their weight; as a result, many of the animals are lean and not in immediate demand for the table. After being housed and fed for some days after capture they are in good condition and fit for market. But their flesh is so common in New Zealand that it is in but little demand for diet. The most pronounced devotees to animal flesh soon tire of rabbits as an article of food, and wish a change.

The decimation of the animals by the chase forms a small proportion of the destruction otherwise accomplished. If their decrease was left to most of the hunters the grain farms of South Island would be a desert. The favorite method of catching the animals is by the use of wire screens. The screens are stretched over the prairie for miles like the prongs of a compass. The barricades extend upon like the front of a pen, but recede into a point in the rear; the narrow inclosure contracts into a lane, and finally leads into an open pen through a gate.

The hunters surrounds the rabbits, and from strategic points charge on the bunnies. A liberal supply of noise from the dogs, reports from the guns and yells from the horsemen produce a panic among the rabbits; they take to their heels in disastrous rout, and in the wild stampede the riders direct their canines with such skill that the rabbits are headed toward the wire screens. The herds are driven into the open jaws of the amusements and hurried by tens of thousands down the narrow lane. The arrivals are not permitted to pause or retreat, and to scatter is then impossible. They are kept in motion until they pass through the gate into the open pen awaiting their advent. The gate is then closed and the animals are prisoners of war. To escape is not possible, as the wires of the pen extend six inches into the earth, and burrowing underneath is thereby prevented. Acres on acres of dense

masses of rabbits are then inclosed by wires. The work of killing the animals is the next and the larger undertaking. Mallets, clubs and flails are used to put the creatures out of existence. One blow of a club or mallet on the skull of a rabbit generally stretches him on his side. But well-directed flails descending on the backs of the animals lay out hundreds more. The skinning is the next action. Many of the large ranches employ a private force of hands to attend to the rabbits. Some of the land companies engage 200 men to look after the aggressions and interests of the animals.

The hunters who following rabbit-killing as a business make \$3 and \$1 per day skinning the animals. Quite a number of people daily and yearly engage in this industry, and it is found more remunerative and certain to parties with small means than the cultivation of crops.

## SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Poisons are sometimes developed in the systems of sick people.

Aluminum has been substituted for steel in the manufacture of nails and heel plates for the shoes of German soldiers.

It is estimated by gardeners that in the course of a season a frog or a toad will devour fifty-seven times its weight in insects.

Oil meal has twenty-eight per cent. of protein or muscle forming food and is an excellent addition to the feed of young, growing animals.

Scientific research shows that meats, fish, milk and other animal foods cost three times more than flour and other staple vegetable foods to get the same nutritious result.

Zinc is being extracted in Sweden by a new process, after the electrolytic manner, by which ores hitherto considered worthless are made equal to the best. Pure metallic zinc has not been produced in Sweden for thirty years.

The well known attraction which light has for fish has induced ingenious fishermen to utilize the electric light as a bait, and it is said that this never fails to bring together large shoals of fish, which swim round the illuminated globe, and are easily caught.

Scientists of Berlin think it will be possible to foretell the weather by means of photographs of the sun far more accurately than by the barometer. Circular and elliptical halos indicate violent storms, especially if they are dark in tone and of large size.

## IN OLD OCEAN'S DEPTHS.

WONDERS AND MYSTERIES OF LIFE BENEATH THE WAVES.

Where Fishes Carry Lanterns—An Almost Unknown World Blazing With Moving Lights.

**I**F the ocean bed, which is popularly supposed to occupy three-fourths of the world's surface, should suddenly be laid bare we should in the main find a duplicate of terrestrial conditions. The bed of the present ocean has at some time been dry land; has been cut by wind and weather, washed into river beds by streams; thrown up by volcanic action into mountains, or elevated and depressed by oscillations of the crust. It has undergone all the changes of the land with which we are familiar, and in a measure resembles it.

To make the ocean bed a reality I will ask the reader to imagine that he is equipped with a diver's armor capable of resisting pressure and accompany me into the deep sea.

As we descend into the blue depths we realize that we have entered another world, where to all intents and purposes the water is the atmosphere. If we entered the ocean on the Pacific coast from the beach we would gradually walk down an easy descent for many miles; and the same is true of the Atlantic. Almost immediately the light fades, so that when at a depth of 500 feet it is comparatively dark and intensely cold. Deeper we descend, the sunlight gradually failing, until at a depth of a quarter of a mile the darkness is intense so far as the sun is concerned.

In shallow water we have passed through the region of abundant life. Along the shore are schools of porpoises, immense whales that occasionally venture far below the surface, and a number of air-breathing, fish-like animals that are kept near the surface by their structure and requirements. Here are schools of fish—salmon and sardines; and passing is a migrating herd of seals. Deeper we pass and leave them behind, descending to a depth of 1500 feet in darkness profound. An electric light would show a singular change. Many of the fish are of gay colors, and could we whisk one to the surface its eyes would be popping from its head when it arrived, from the sudden change.

Strange animals inhabit this region, and the deeper we go the more remarkable they appear, and finally, at a mile or so, they fairly compel our admiration. Here are scorpion crabs; crabs on still-like legs; others that are blind; more that carry their own lights, for long ago we saw living stars, moons and comets in this abyssal region that serve a variety of purposes in the economy of nature. Everywhere there is life.

Descending into deeper depths we still find life. Many of the fishes are blind; nearly all have phosphorescent lights, and their shapes and forms are strange and uncanny. Sunlight does not reach below 1000 fathoms; beyond this no plant life exists, and the various forms of life prey upon one another. Among the deep-sea fishes especially there is constant warfare.

Assuming that we are walking on the ocean bottom at the depth of over a mile, we move cautiously along in water icy cold, and suddenly are confronted with a blaze of light, and find ourselves in a field of lightgivers. Imagine a cornfield with stalks from two to four feet in height, the tips gleaming with light and waving gently to and fro. Such an appearance the fields of umbrellaria present. Off St. Vincent the Challenger dredged in a field of light-giving gorgonias with stems about two feet long. The trawl came up choked with them from a region a mile below the surface, each one emitting a vivid lilac-colored light.

Above this forest of living lights strange and weird fishes are passing, which we recognize as forms that have been dredged from great depths by the Albatross, Challenger and others. One, the Chiasmodon, dashes by, emitting a light from its own body; and, wonder of wonders; we see it seize a fish five times its own bulk and draw itself over it like a glove. Its jaws, by a special arrangement, separate, and the mouth is a cavern of indurated rubber-like possibilities. A similar fish, Malacosteus, is of a rich black velvet hue, and as it poises we see upon its head two large lights. One emits a golden light, the other throws out fitful green rays, which have some hidden meaning in the economy of nature. Some of the fishes seem to be literal mouths. Such is the Curyporphyrus or pelican fish. The mouth is enormous, the bones of the jaw being attached to the skull by movable joints, so that it has enormous powers of distension.

A curious black fish called Echiosoma has its lanterns arranged about its head; two are just below the eyes, while there are several others at various portions of the head. At the depth of two miles we find the fish Bythites, and at three miles we shall find others more remarkable. A hideous snake-like creature is Stomias, with pointed teeth and a row of lights along its ventral surface like the lights that are seen in a dark night in the car window as the train dashes along. This fish has been taken from a mile and a quarter beneath the surface by an English dredger.

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## How It May Happen.

"Tommy crickets, she's got the rickets," whispered one bean to another in the company of a very pretty girl. Truly she was very beautiful, but there was a twitching about the nerves of the face which showed a faint, "No," said the other, "It's neuralgia and it's a martyr to it." St. Jacobs Oil was suggested as the world-renowned cure for it. Did she try it? Yes, and was cured by it—and married "one of the fellows" afterwards. The use of the great remedy for pain will not bring about a marriage, but in its cure of pain it will bring about conditions of health to make life more enjoyable. No man or woman ought to marry who is a sufferer from chronic pain. We should not wed woe to win only wretchedness.

The manufactured products of Great Britain amount to about \$4,100,000,000 a year.

The Bethlehemls are worth \$2,000,000,000.

**A Bright Eye**  
is a sign of good health and if the stomach is in the best of conditions the eyes will show bright and clear. India rubber used for erasing pencil marks was known in England as early as 1770. A cube of it half an inch square cost 3 shillings.

**Different Then.**  
India rubber used for erasing pencil marks was known in England as early as 1770. A cube of it half an inch square cost 3 shillings.

**THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.**  
Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made to do ten horse-power work something is going to break. Very often the hard-worked man coming from the field or the office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then, too, many foods are about as useful in the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach refuses to do its work without the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not get the nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill-used brain is morbidly wide awake when the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the treatment of the stomach and the whole system brings to the busy man the full enjoyment of life and healthy digestion which he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to relieve a bilious stomach or after a too hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are tiny sugar-coated pills made of highly concentrated vegetable ingredients which relieve the stomach of all offending matters easily and thoroughly. They need only be taken for a short time to cure the biliousness, constipation and slothfulness, or torpor, of the liver; then the "Medical Discovery" should be taken in teaspoonful doses to increase the blood and enrich it. It has a peculiar effect upon the living membranes of the stomach and bowels, toning up and strengthening them for all time. The whole system feels the effect of the pure blood coursing through the body and the nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not deadened, or put to sleep, as the so-called celery compound and nerve mixtures do—but refreshed and fed on the food they need for health. If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any of the ills which come from impure blood and disordered stomach, you can cure yourself with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which can be obtained at any drug store in the country.

**SELECT SIFTINGS.**  
Pious Russians do not eat pigeons. A street in London has been named after Grimaldi, the famous clown. It is generally agreed that there is no good winter apple among the Russians.

The total amount of deposits in the savings banks of the country in 1892 was \$1,785,159,795.

Hawaii is not the only place where prisoners have been known to be hired out for domestic service.

In England and Scotland only geldings are seen at work, the mares being on the farms raising colts.

A ship chandler in Front street, Brooklyn, N. Y., bears the high sounding name of Mr. Westminster Abbey.

Bavarian radishes are a new fad. They grow like large cucumbers, and are served cold, cut in large, thin slices.

The humble but fruitful cotton plant of the South grows to be a tree in Peru, and sometimes bears for fifty years.

Several live frogs and toads and a great many small, round pebbles fell during the great hail storm which recently visited Prussia.

An apple tree owned by a Baltimore (Md.) fruit grower produces apples every one of which is sweet on one side and sour on the other.

Phillis Wheatly, a colored woman in Boston wrote a volume of poetry before the Revolution. It was published in London, and was commended by Washington.

Mrs. William S. Jones, of Waverly, Ohio, has in her possession a gold-lined silk velvet coat worn by Lafayette on his last visit to America. It is profusely decorated.

Several years ago a West Virginia colored man was made totally blind by a lightning flash. Recently he received a shock from an electric battery, when his sight was restored.

George Williams is said to have founded the Young Men's Christian Association with eighty of his associates, in a London dry goods store in which he was then a low salaried clerk.

In the court yard of the custom house at St. Petersburg, Russia, a number of skeletons with manacles attached to their leg and arm bones have been unearthed a short distance from the surface of the ground.

Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, states that he made small cannon even as a boy. While firing a musket during the American Civil War he was knocked down by the recoil, and this gave him indirectly the idea for his invention.

There is one office in Michigan which is a good deal of a secure. It is that of the Probate Judge of Manistowic County. The present judge has held the office for six years and during all that time had but one case before him. His salary is \$2000 per year.

At Nadus, near Pressburg, in Hungary, is a beautiful little castle surrounded by a park of old chestnut trees. The castle is shunned by the villagers because two young wives of the proprietor died there and their deaths were attributed to a curse resting upon it. The other day while passing through the courtyard, the belle of the village fell suddenly to the ground with a scream and died shortly afterward.

## The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

**KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.**

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.

Got this Letter day before yesterday.

Penn Yan, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1894.

Your Discovery has done so much for me I am only too glad to tell everybody about my case.

When I began taking it, one year ago last July, I had DYSPEPSIA in its worst form. I was constipated, so much so as to always use injections, and I had a constant PAIN in my STOMACH and LEFT SIDE. My knees were stiff, and I could not sit down on a stool or get down to fix anything on the floor. But now I can sit, or get down on my knees, or do anything in my garden. I feel like a new person. You must know I was discouraged, as I have lost two sisters and an older brother with STOMACH TROUBLE. But I truly believe if they had known of your remedies they would be well, as I am. You can fix up my letter to suit yourself, only do publish it, that women may know what the Discovery has done for me.

Yours truly,  
Mrs. MARY C. AYRES.

Send a postal card for Dr. Kennedy's Book.

## Well People

do not need medicine.

Certainly not. But sometimes they have a headache or feel bilious---perhaps a little dizzy. This is the

**Warning.**

Ripans tabules, taken at such times, will keep people well.

## EASTMAN