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Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Waters.

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Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured BY ANCHINETHANOL DR. HAINES' GABER SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the person taking it; it is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is in a moderate or advanced stage of the disease. IT NEVER FAILS. WE GUARANTEE a complete cure in every instance. See page 10 of our FREE Address in conditions.

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KITCHEN TRAINING
A WORK WHICH HAS HELPED MANY POOR AND RICH FAMILIES.

What "Kitchen Garden Training" Means, How It Was Started and by Whom. Miss Huntington's Great Work for Her Less Fortunate Sisters in a Big City.

"There is so much to find fault with and so much to wish for in such a great big, dirty city as ours that sometimes the good, sweet, modest facts connected with our charitable institutions are overlooked," said a visitor to the Wilson Industrial school and mission as she came away from there the other day. The building at 125 St. Mark's place was turned, nearly forty years ago, from a factory into the pleasant school house which it now is. This school, which was the first institution of the kind in America, is not endowed and is maintained entirely by voluntary contribution. Mrs. Jonathan Sturges is the first director, and many familiar names are on the list of managers.

The matron of the school is Miss Emily Huntington, the originator of the system of kitchen garden training, a branch of work now carried on not only at the Wilson school and elsewhere in this city, but in other American cities and in Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland and France. Miss Huntington has made the mission house her home, and here she watches day by day the results of the methods which she has established.

It is with a fascinating interest that one listens to the tale of how by the merest chance Miss Huntington, at eighteen, just out of school and ready to be ushered into fashion's pleasures, chanced to be taken by a friend to visit a "ragged school," and how the only daughter of fond parents put society and the usual amusements of youth aside, and not in the same manner, but with the same motive as her cousin, Father Huntington, set herself about mission school work.

Nobody could work with Miss Huntington's energy and her capacity for organizing without developing new ideas which should bring forth more complete work, so as time passed on and she gained experience, not only among the poor, but with her own class, she made various discoveries. One was that the leisure of some of the young girls of her acquaintance might readily be put to good account, and another that kitchen gardening might with profit be adapted to the rich as well as the poor.

She obtained the co-operation of some of the mothers and the interest of the girls, so that a meeting was called for the purpose of developing a plan of movement. Fifty girls met at the house of one of the elder women. This was in 1867. It was proved that most of them, no matter how well versed they were in Latin and geometry, knew absolutely nothing about domestic science, so arrangements were made for forming a normal class which should be divided into companies, these companies to go to the mission for regular days of teaching.

These young women, as their paths divided, removed to Boston, Chicago and elsewhere and set up kitchen gardens of their own, with the result that the system has spread everywhere. It might even be said with truth that the other thought, that of the Working Girls' clubs, emanated from this mission, for Miss Grace H. Dodge was one of the fifty young women who joined in the work there, and it was no doubt because of the experience she gained at this time her idea was conceived and developed.

The girls became kitchen gardeners themselves, and afterward, when marriage had placed some of them in homes of their own, they wrote to the founder of the system, "You have no idea how kitchen garden help me with my servants and my housekeeping," and to others it gave the means of livelihood when unforeseen reverses of fortune made them dependent upon their own resources.

It must be confessed that "kitchen garden" is a rather misleading name, for it suggests to many a place where vegetables are grown for kitchen use. When Miss Huntington was asked about the name, she said: "It means a system by which all the intricacies of domestic science are taught—sweeping, dusting, washing, ironing, waiting at table, etc. I thought a little of changing the name at one time because it was confounded with the term vegetable garden, but I found nothing that quite took its place, and I soon discovered that the fact that the name had to be explained gave it additional importance."

The school hours are the same here as elsewhere—from 9 to 3. There are about 200 girls, ranging in age from five to ten, and there are the usual lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic, which come under the head of study. The training in the kitchen garden branches is little else than a systematized form of play, and this takes up a proportionate part of the school day.—New York Tribune.

Nickel Armored Ships Can't Go North.

The remarkable discovery of the effect of temperature on the density of nickel steel is likely to have an important bearing on its use in the construction of war vessels. After this variety of steel has been frozen it is readily magnetized, and, moreover, its density is permanently reduced fully 2 per cent. by the exposure to the cold. It is stated that a ship of war built in the temperate climate of ordinary steel and clad with say 3,000 tons of nickel steel armor would be destroyed by a visit to the arctic regions, owing to the contraction of the steel by the extreme low temperature.—New York Journal.

A Leading Question.

Mr. Smallbrain (fondling his fuzzy upper lip)—Ah, Miss Belle, I've been, ah, letting my mustache grow, don't you know, for a week.

Miss Belle (significantly)—For a week what, Mr. Smallbrain?—Detroit Free Press.

Two Singular Mayors.

A former mayor of Concord, Fla., lately died in Cabarrus poorhouse. The town of Concord has only contributed two white males to the poorhouse, and the other one was also an ex-mayor.—Marion Free Lance.

The Army and the Church.

The Austrian war minister has issued an order to encourage religious feeling in the army. He finds that Austrian soldiers do not attend divine service according to the regulations. Inasmuch as the encouragement of religious feeling is regarded as of great service to the military, the army must henceforth go to church at least once a month. Likewise, young officers in command at church must conduct themselves in a more reverential spirit than has been observed lately.—Berlin Letter.

Silkworms.

Some genius in Syria, named Mousa Rhouri, has discovered the secret by which the silkworm makes silk. He can make the silk by machinery without the aid of the silkworm. In this way the cost of making silk can be reduced one-half. A manufactory is to be started in Georgia soon by a Syrian colony. To manufacture silk in this way a large tract of land has been secured on which to plant mulberries, and the emigrants expect soon to make their fortunes.—Meehan's Monthly.

A Floating Fire Engine.

The floating fire engine, propelled by steam, which has been lately built for the service of the prefecture of the port, made a short trial trip in the Marmara recently. It steams twelve to thirteen miles an hour.—Livan Herald.

Miss Bonnie W. Harris, daughter of a musk dealer in Troy, N. Y., broke a guitar which her father had given her some time ago. It was a peculiar looking but fine toned instrument, which had belonged to her dead grandfather, and no one knows how it came into his possession. Mr. Harris, in examining the pieces today, found the following strange inscription written on the wood: "March 6, 1880.—This guitar is put together today by a man who has been in prison eleven years under a sentence of life, a prisoner who is a victim of circumstances and today is held as a criminal. To carry out revenge the plan was so laid that Chamberlain is into it yet unbeknown to himself. In time this guitar may be broken and these words read by some one, and whoever it may be I ask them to know and publish this fact.

"A man may be a state prisoner for years and yet get square with his enemies. I have enjoyed many pleasant moments even in this prison, for it is a pleasure to believe that there are those who fear me as a man. Chamberlain stood with his hand on his revolver, Christmas, 1879. Oh, how contemptible he looked, the poor cur. Yes, he is a cur of the mongrel breed. Rete of Neb., cripple nine years, caused by neglect of prison officials."

Read backward the signature forms the name "Ben Foster."—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Mr. Inverarity, a member of the Bombay bar, says: "So large an animal as a lion coming at full speed against you of course knocks you off your legs. The claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt so much as you would think. The only really painful part of the business is the squeeze given by the jaws on the bone. I felt none of the dreary stupor Livingstone describes, but on the contrary felt as usual. I adopted the course of lying quite still, which I believe is the best thing one can do, as you are quite helpless with a heavy animal on you, and they are inclined to make grabs at everything that moves, and the fewer bites you can get off with the better.

"All the wounds are centers of inflammation and blood poisoning, and the more you get the less chance you have. The power of the lion's jaws may be inferred from the fact that the lion that seized me, although it had broken jaw, scored deep grooves in the barrels of my rifle with her teeth. The claw wounds were mere scratches, which I attribute to the fact that the clutch at the surface of your coat, though it is all solid underneath, and it reaches the flesh pretty late. In fact, my coat was torn in some places without any corresponding wound beneath.

"I never felt the slightest shock. Ticks and panthers, as a rule, immediately leave any one they seize in a charge, but this lioness, having left me, went a few yards to roar at my men, returned, and stood over me growling, and then bit my arm. I got no bite the first go, as she was occupied in biting the rifle."—London Times.

A Much Dreaded Fly.

The man eating fly of Central America inhabits the low lying coast regions, and is much dreaded by the natives for the fearful results which follow its sting. Naturalists call it *Lucilia hominivora*. The average specimen is about a third of an inch long. It has a big head, with the eyes on top. Its cheeks are a golden yellow, its abdomen dark blue with purple bands, its legs black, its wings unusually big, and they produce a continuous and loud buzzing when in motion.

The person bitten by this fly gets a disease called myiasis. It generally begins with an itching of the nose, then that organ swells and bleeds; next it becomes ulcerated, and in these ulcers may be found the larvae of the fly. The whole face becomes swollen, erysipelas sets in, followed by meningitis and death. One man I knew shot himself after he had been bitten rather than face the tortures he knew were certain. Cure is difficult. Subcutaneous injections of chloroform sometimes do good, but as often fail. One man I heard of was cured by lemon juice injected into his blood.—Interview in New York Tribune.

The Tautograph.

Speaking of Gray's tautograph an electrician well acquainted with the promoters of the Writing Telegraph company said: "It is current gossip with the electrical fraternity that the tautograph is to be handled in connection with the Bell telephones. That is, a general company controls the device. It will form local companies in the usual manner, and in working with the Bell telephones people place tautographs with telephones. Thus a man will be able to talk or write as he may see fit. If his "hello" is out he can leave a note. Signatures and legal documents can be transmitted, and you gentlemen of the press can call up your city editor, tell him what you have, receive his orders as to space and write out your copy, which will be instantly reproduced in your editorial rooms. It's a great scheme and will work nicely harnessed to the telephone.—Chicago News.

Tigers' Bones.

Consul Denby, of Peking, China, reports that in 1889 from one port, Ichang, there were exported 13,000 pounds of tigers' bones. For use as fertilizers—the only use intelligent people seem to have for dead tigers—these bones might be worth \$150, yet they were entered at a value of \$3,000. They are to be used as a medicine. From them will be made a "tonic" which the Chinese invalid believes will impart to him some of the tiger's strength and fierceness. For the same "medicinal" reasons 9,000 pounds of "old deers' horns" were valued at \$1,700.

Many of us who are filled with disgust at the folly of such absurd beliefs are now keeping up old customs and habits that are almost as absurd and expensive, in the light of modern progress, as this tiger bone tonic.—Rural New Yorker.

Regarded It as a Real Body.

Two old country dames, whom we came across in the churchyard of an ancient country town, were curiously regarding a monumental stone, surmounted by the recumbent figure of a woman several sizes larger than life.

"And so they brought the poor young woman here and laid her a-top of that there stone! Well, now, who would ever ha' thought it?" said one, laying a half-shrinking hand on the cold, hard image, which she undoubtedly believed to be the veritable body of the long deceased lady, which had been committed to the earth generations ago. By what process she imagined it to have been petrified and enlarged to such a shape it would be curious to discover.—London Tit-Bits.

Live Stock in the West.

West of Missouri and exclusive of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, the number of cattle is 16,248,667 and their value is estimated at \$213,987,569; the number of horses and mules 4,536,080, value \$244,775,053; number of sheep and hogs 23,382,782, value \$84,594,980; making the aggregate value of horses and live stock \$543,357,602. The total product of horses and mules of all the other states is 9,354,030 and their value is estimated at \$719,836,065.—Edward Rosewater's Omaha Address.

Scars Are Deemed Marks of Beauty.

In New Holland the women cut themselves with shells, and, keeping the wounds open a long time, form deep scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. Another singular mutilation is made among them, when in infancy they take off the little finger of the left hand at the second joint.—Yankee Blade.

A Question and an Answer.

A correspondent in an Alabama town sends a "poem," on the margin of which he asks the following question: "Do you Think I will Ever make a Ritur?"

You may. But you are liable to have a bad spell of it.—Atlanta Constitution.

It is Often Carried on the Upper Decks of Steamships to Keep it Cool.

Ammonia has been carried in considerable quantities on the upper decks of steamships, but in many vessels the bottles, carboys, or tins are stowed in the between decks. In fact, they are sometimes stowed in vacant cabins of cargo vessels. The explosion of one of these receptacles awakened attention to the placing of such substances dangerously near heat. The master of the vessel on whose ship the explosion happened unscrewed the tops of all those undamaged, and thus allowed the gas to blow off.

Restrictions on carriage of dangerous goods were imposed under the merchant shipping act, 1873, section 23 of which provides that if any person sends or attempts to send by, or not being the master or owner of the vessel, carries or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods, such as aquafortis, vitriol, naphtha, gunpowder, lucifer matches, nitroglycerin, petroleum, or any other goods of a dangerous nature, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the packages containing the same, and also giving written notice of the nature of such goods and the name and address of the sender, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100; but if the person sending the goods on board is merely an agent and ignorant of its contents, the penalty is not to exceed ten pounds.

False description makes the sender liable to a penalty of £500. The master or owner of a ship may refuse to take on board a vessel any suspicious package, and may require it to be opened to ascertain its contents. Clause 26 in the act has always been looked upon as a mistake in legislation. The master of a ship is empowered to throw overboard goods of a dangerous nature which have been sent without being marked or notified of their true character, and neither the master nor the owner of the vessel shall be subject to any liability for such casting into the sea, civil or criminal, in any court.

There is no reason for denouncing the carriage of ammonia by sea, but it is of the greatest importance that each special compound should be accurately defined, and that it ought not to be exposed to heat. If everything that expanded on submission to heat were interdicted, the shipping trade would be sadly hampered. For example—yeast is shipped for conveyance, and is usually carried on deck. In hot weather the casks have been broken and hoops burst from exposure to the sun, although no material damage is done. We could name other breakages, but enough has been urged to bring home the necessity for understanding what to carry and where to stow it.—Chemical Trade Journal.

How Not to Get Into Print.

Don't have any enemies.
Don't have any friends.
Don't inherit money.
Don't lose it.
Don't sign any petitions.
Don't subscribe to any lecture courses of stock companies.
Don't recommend anything.
Don't get victimized.
Don't exhibit any public spirit.
Don't tell stories.
Don't register at a hotel.
Don't visit a friend in an adjoining township or elsewhere.
Don't allow other people to visit you.
Don't show any interest in music, art, literature, science or education.
Don't meet long lost friends or relatives.
Don't go insane.
Don't get sick.
Don't accept presents.
Don't do anything that might bring you a vote of thanks or condemnation.
Don't sue anybody.
Don't get sued.
Don't go to law at all.
Don't live to be an octogenarian.
Don't die.—Detroit Tribune.

Danger in Physical Culture.

It is beginning to be understood that physical culture should be undertaken intelligently and with moderation. A London girl went home from her first lesson, which was a violent one, and discovered a strange condition of her neck a little at one side of the throat—a mottled appearance, with settled blood beneath. The physician to whom she applied said there was no remedy; some little blood vessels had given way under the severe and unaccustomed exercise, and her naturally thin skin revealed the mishap more than would perhaps happen in another case.

The injuries are not so frequent to young girls, with supple joints and easily moved muscles and tendons, but middle aged women should begin very carefully. Many such, to rid themselves of an unbecoming tendency to corpulence, take to extraordinary acrobatic feats not attended with real danger to persons unaccustomed to violent exercise.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

The Mysterious Power of the Turquoise.

The turquoise, although not credited with either remedial or protective properties, so far as disease was concerned, was nevertheless regarded as a kind of sympathetic indicator, the intensity of its color being supposed to fluctuate with the health of the wearer.

The latter, however, by virtue of the stone he carried, could, it was said, fall from any height with impunity. The Marquis of Vilena's fool, however, was somewhat nearer the truth when he reversed the popular superstition in his assertion that the wearer of a turquoise might fall from the top of a high tower and be dashed to pieces without breaking the stone.—Queries Magazine.

A Gentle Teacher.

Agassiz taught natural history in Harvard college as no other man had taught in America before. He was "the best friend that ever student had," because the most genial and kindly. Cambridge people used to say that one had "less need of an overcoat in passing Agassiz's house" than any other in that city.—Professor David Starr Jordan in Popular Science Monthly.