

# August Flower

Hon. J. W. Fennimore is the Sheriff of Kent Co., Del., and lives in the County Seat and Capers. He is fifty-nine years of age, and this is what he says: "I have used your August Flower for several years in my family and for my business, and found it does me good than any other remedy. I have been troubled with what is called Sick Headache. A pain comes over the back part of my head first, and then over the forehead, and I become sick and vomit. At times, too, I have a fullness in the pit of the stomach, and when eating, a pressure after eating in my throat and mouth. When I take your August Flower it relieves me, and is the best remedy I have ever taken for it. For this reason I take it and recommend it to my family as a great remedy for Dyspepsia, &c."

W. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

## Curious Derivations.

In order to increase his revenues the monarch granted certain privileges to monopolies, and among these was the manufacture of paper. At that time all English paper bore the name of the monarch. The parliament under Cromwell made sport of this in every possible manner, and in order to the memory of which it was ordered that the royal coat of arms should be removed from the paper and the fool's cap and bells should be substituted. When the Rump Parliament was prorogued these were removed, but paper of the size of parliamentary journals, which is printed about seventeen by fourteen, still bears the name of "Cromwell's paper."

## Use of Shark's Teeth.

Some of the Pacific Islanders have provided with neither iron nor any stone harder than the teeth of which the spears they use are composed, would seem to be a good material for the purpose. Indeed, for material of which to make spears or weapons were it not for their very necessity had bred an iron less ingenious than effect. This is nothing less than the teeth of the shark which give a cutting edge to their wooden knives and swords. The shark's teeth contain 300 times as much iron as any other substance, and are broken or lost another takes their place. The teeth are not only hard and keen-edged, but are finely and regularly serrated, so that the cutting power is greatly increased. In some great a faculty have these teeth of wounding that the implements upon which they are used have to be handled with great care. The Kingbird Islanders make spears and swords of shark's teeth.

## An Incident.

—You are late, what is the matter?

—The messenger—O, just a little delay.

—You should never have trusted a messenger. But this little delay weighed just nice and one-half.

—Express Gazette.

## Re-greening of Vegetables

It may be a superfluous task to paint the lily or to gild the refined gold, but the re-greening of vegetables has assumed the proportions of a gigantic industry, which has its headquarters in France, gives employment to 20,000 persons, and represents a business of \$40,000,000 a year.

Nine tenths at least of the green preserved vegetables sold in France abroad are said to be re-greened with sulphate of copper to give them the appearance of freshness.

According to the British Medical Journal the Glasgow health committee has decided that, as the French Government have annulled their re-greening prohibition, it remains for consumers to take care of themselves.

"A foolish British public," says the Glasgow report, "expects to get green peas at Christmas such as it gets from the market gardens in summer. The French manufacturer makes them to suit his whim. The consequence is that it eats stale peas greened with sulphate of copper all the year round."

A curious fact is said that the largest sale of preserved peas takes place in that period of the year when fresh peas are in season.

## In tant light

To obtain a light instantly, without the use of matches and without the danger of setting things on fire is an easy matter. Take a long vial of the clearest glass put into it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea. Upon this pour olive oil heated to the boiling point, the bottle to be one-third full; then cork tightly. To use the light remove the cork, allow the air to enter and then recork. The whole empty space in the bottle will become luminous and the light obtained will be a good one. As soon as the light becomes dim its power can be increased by opening the bottle and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In very cold weather it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil, and one bottle will last all winter. This ingenious contrivance may be carried in the pocket and is used by watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosives or inflammable materials are stored.—Saturday Evening Post.

## Proof of the Death's Motion.

Take a good sized bowl, fill it nearly full of water and place it upon the floor of the room which is not exposed to shaking or jarring from the street. Sprinkle over the surface of the water a coating of lycopodium powder—a white substance which is sometimes used by ladies in making their toilets, and which can be purchased of any druggist. Next, upon the surface of this coating of white powder make with powdered charcoal, a straight black line, say an inch or two in length. Having made this little black mark on the surface of the contents of the bowl lay down on the floor close to the bowl a stick or some other straight object, so that it will lie exactly parallel with the charcoal mark. If the line happens to be parallel with a crack in the floor, or with any stationary object in the room, this will serve as well. Leave the bowl undisturbed for a few hours and then observe the position from East to West—that is to say, in that direction opposite to that of the movement of the earth upon its axis. The earth, in simply revolving, has carried the water and everything else in the bowl around with it but the powder upon the surface has been left behind a little. The line will always be found to have been moved from East to West which is perfectly good proof that everything else contained in the bowl has moved the other way.—St. Louis Republic.

## Marriage in Sumatra.

Among Kubus of Sumatra the tender passion is most prosaically dealt with. It would seem that delicate susceptibilities have such slight chances of development among so untidy, so thriftless a people. Their lives are seldom marked by progress; they seem content to go on their ways exactly as their forefathers and foremothers have traveled.

Very simply indeed is the marriage ceremony, says Harper's Bazar. A Kubu youth, having settled in his own mind his choice, interviews the parents of the maiden, mentioning what he can offer in return. If late bargains of the itinerant trader have been gratifying, he may have in hand a knife, a spear, or some strips of gay cloth—possibly money, if he has acted as guide or burden bearer to travelers; there may also be dammar and beeswax, rare fruits and favorite animals for food (a dainty snake or nimble lizard) all most acceptable in the eyes of the father and householder. Should this queer endowment fund be satisfactorily large, neighbors are called together, who are seated with due forgetfulness under a tree. The father of the maiden then publicly announces his consent to the betrothal, shows the presents received from the young man, and expresses his pleasure.

## YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

### TORIES FOR THE CHILDREN. THE INTELLIGENCE OF DOG FETCH. ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS. INTELLIGENT MONKEYS. AND OTHER STORIES.

#### Fetch Bringing up the Cows.

Old "Fetch" was a shepherd dog, and lived in the highlands of the Hindoo. His master kept nearly a dozen cows, and they ranged at will among the hills during the day. When the sun was low in the west his master would say to Fetch, "Bring the cows home," and it was because the dog did his task so well that he was called "Fetch."

One sultry day he departed as usual on his evening task. From scattered shady and grassy nooks he at last gathered all the cattle into the mountain road leading into the barnyard. A part of the road ran through a low, moist spot, bordered by a thicket of black alder, and into this one of the cows pushed her way and stood quietly. The others passed on, followed some distance in the rear by Fetch.

As the cows approached the barnyard gate, he quickened his pace, and hurried forward as if to say, "I'm here, attending to business." But his complacency was disturbed as the cows fled through the gate. He whined a little, and growled, a little, attracting his master's attention. Then he went to the high fence surrounding the yard, and standing on his hind feet peered between two of the rails. After looking at the herd carefully for a time, he started off down the road again on a full run. His master now observed that one of the cows was missing, and he sat down on a rock to see what Fetch was going to do about it.

Before long he heard the furious tinkling of a bell, and soon Fetch appeared bringing in the perverse cow at a rapid pace. The gate was thrown open, and the cow went through it. Fetch then lay down quietly to cool off in time for supper.

#### How the Months Were Named.

January is of Latin origin, from the word *Januarius*, named by the ancient Romans in honor of their so-called "god" Janus, to whom the season of the year was sacred.

February comes from the Latin word *Februarius*, derived from *februm*, which, in the Saxon language, means "purging," hence comes the noun *Februa*, which signified the Roman festival of lustration and expiation.

March is named in honor of Mars, the Roman god of war.

April derived its name from the Latin *Aprilis*, and then from *Aperis*, which means to open.

May is a name which comes from the Romans, in honor of Maia, the mother of Mercury and daughter of Atlas.

June is the name that all will readily think of when they read the history of the goddess Juno. In this month, she seemed, from accounts, to be greatly worshipped.

July is in honor of the great Roman, Caius Julius Cæsar, who was born at this season of the year.

August was named in honor of the great Roman emperor, Augustus Cæsar.

September was the seventh month of the Roman year, as they commenced with March, and consequently derived its name from the Latin word, *septem*, meaning seven.

October being the eighth month of the year, derives its name from *octo*, meaning eight.

November from *novem*, meaning nine.

December is from the Latin word *decem*, ten it being the tenth month of the Roman year.—Chicago Ledger.

#### A Story From Stanley's Pool.

Among the most remarkable stories in Mr. Stanley's book on Africa is one told to the explorer by Emin Pasha. Here it is:

The forest of Msonywa is infested by a tribe of chimpanzees of great stature, who make almost nightly raids on the villages and little plantations of the Mava natives, carrying away their bananas and other fruits. There is nothing very remarkable about this fact, since many kinds of animals make pillaging forays upon the habitations of men; but the surprising part of Emin's narrative is the statement that in these thieving raids the chimpanzees make use of lighted torches to hunt out the fruit.

"If I had not been myself a witness of this spectacle," Mr. Stanley reports Emin as saying, "nothing would ever have made me believe that any race of monkeys possessed the art of making fire."

On one occasion, Emin says, a chimpanzee of this intelligent tribe stole a drum from the huts of his European troops and made off with it, beating it as he ran.

The monkey took the drum to the headquarters of his own "people," who were evidently much charmed with it, for the Egyptian soldiers often heard the monkeys beating it vigorously but irregularly. Sometimes in the middle of the night some sleepless chimpanzee would get up and go to beating the drum.

But what the other chimpanzees thought of this midnight musical performance will never be known positively, but from the fact that no sound of battle and slaughter among the intelligent chimpanzees ever followed, the Egyptians were forced to conclude that they liked it.

## A Possible Telephone Between Philadelphia and London

A distinguished authority on the telephone says that it is not improbable that telephonic communication may be established between Philadelphia and Liverpool in a few years. It is admitted that some obstacles are in the way, but the success of the telephone line between Paris and London has given the promoters of the inter-oceanic scheme new confidence.

The successful experiments which have been tried on the cable across the British channel are regarded as an almost certain presage of what may soon be accomplished between this city and an English port. Experiments have already been tried on the Mackey-Bennett cable with telephonic connections, and, although something of a failure, has not discouraged new adventures which are soon to be made.

The experiments will be very expensive, and may require some time in developing, but there is no doubt that both capital and the brains will be found. A movement in this direction is already afoot, and the future of the promoter's plans will be watched with intense interest by the scientific world.

New York capital and management will no doubt be united, and the first experiment will be attempted from the Newfoundland end of the transatlantic cable. Philadelphia can already talk half-way across the continent, and if this city should be the first to inaugurate a transoceanic telephone her triumph would exceed anything in recent discoveries.—Railway Register.

## The Latest Snake Story.

Snake stories are always in order, and it matters little how long a boy the story teller draws, everybody believes him. It is a rule long established that it shall be so. Now here is one that comes from an Indian:

About the middle of June, 1890, says he, a gas-well contractor, contracted for a well to be drilled in South America, on the Uruguay river, a few miles below the city of Assumption. Mr. Freeman's contract called for \$100,000 at the completion of the well, so he immediately shipped his tools and rig to San Francisco. They were then loaded on a steamer and sent to their destination. After everything was in running order for drilling, it was a great sight to see the derrick, 500 feet high, and covering three-quarters of an acre of ground.

We got along all right for a while, when at the depth of 1,900 feet the cable broke and left all the tools in the bottom of the well. We worked for several days and nights, but without any success. The cable was all broken to pieces, with the exception of about 500 feet of good cable, that was left on the shaft. We had pulled some forty or fifty feet of that over the derrick and piled it on the floor. I do not know why we did this, but it was done.

We did not have cable enough to do anything with, so we finally all sat down to talk the matter over and came to some conclusion as to what to do, when to our astonishment, we saw a monstrous snake crawling into the derrick. Mr. Steward the driller that worked on the opposite tower from me, threw the anvil at it. No sooner was this done than the huge monster started down the well. It succeeded in getting in, all but about 500 feet of its tail. We immediately took a rope, hitched it onto its tail, turned on the steam and then wound the loose cable that was laying on the floor around the shaft. Presently it began to raise the snake's tail. On, on, went the engine, pulling Mr. Snake higher and higher in the derrick, till finally the end of the tail went over the crown, within 100 feet of the shaft, when, all at once everything stopped for the belt was slipping. We doubled the cable from the snake's tail to the shaft, then put plenty of resin on the belt, slacked back a little, took a run and shoot, turned on all the steam, and presently something gave way.

We kept on pulling and winding the shaft, when at last the head of the snake made its appearance at the top of the well, but to our astonishment it had hold of the end of the tools. We tried every way possible to get it loose. We hammered it with sledge hammers, burnt it with red-hot irons, but did not succeed in getting it loose. We finally gave it up and went ahead and finished the well, using the snake for a cable. It had such a death hold on the tools that we had to burn its head off after getting the tools out of the derrick, yet it should be said that we did not get a superabundance of natural gas. The snake was shipped to America. The skeleton is now on exhibition at Noblesville, Ind., and the hide is used for a gas main in Hartford City.

## P. T. Barnum, after making his will

in 1889, summoned several prominent physicians to examine his mental condition and to make affidavits to his sanity, which they did. This was to guard against any possible contest upon the plea of incapacity.

## An Expert Opinion.

New Owner (proudly showing horse)—"Rather high bred, don't you think eh?"

Horse Expert—"Y-e-s, rather hybrid, that's a fact."

## Appreciated Devotion.

"No, George, our engagement must be broken. Father has failed, you know."

"When did your father fail? I hadn't heard of it," he said turning pale.

"He failed yesterday and is very much prostrated in consequence. My whole time must be given to him now. He needs my individual care and attention, and though it may break our hearts, George, we must part forever."

"Noble girl," thought George, as he hastily grasped his hat and with his broken heart went out into the night.—Chicago News.

## Victoria's Descendants.

Queen Victoria's family circle now numbers fifty living descendants, including sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, great grandsons and great granddaughters. Beside those she has four sons-in-law and four daughters-in-law, five grand sons-in-law and one granddaughter-in-law. The queen has lost one son, one daughter, five grandsons, one granddaughter, one great grandson and one son-in-law. If these were living her family would number seventy-four.

For the cure of a Cough or sore Throat, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy.

## What Woman Affect.

There is a remarkable show of "spiders" on Fifth avenue every morning now, observes a New York correspondent of the Chicago Herald. This does not refer to the insect, but to the peculiar variety of vehicle which New York women affect. It is something like a phaeton, with a rumble behind for the groom, and it is the smartest thing in carriages this year. Spiders are invariably driven by women, and they are usually drawn by thoroughbred little cobs with roached manes and banged tails. There is no prettier sight in the world than a handsome woman driving one of these stylish vehicles through the maze of Fifth avenue traffic. A "tiger" invariably sits behind, with his arms folded and a look of stolid immobility upon his face. No less than seven of these turnouts appeared upon the avenue between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday. Two of them were driven by ladies of the Vanderbilt family, the third by Miss Morgan, the fourth by the wife of a famous Wall street operator and the others by women more or less known in society. The fashionable hour for women to drive is between 10 and 12. They never hold the ribbons after 1 o'clock.



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## Fashion's favorite

fad, centers in that famous, fascinating game—lawn tennis.

But there are women who cannot engage in any pastime. They are delicate, feeble and easily exhausted. They are sufferers from weaknesses and disorders peculiar to females, which are accompanied by sallow complexions, expressionless eyes and haggard looks.

For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It's the only medicine for women, sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the makers, of satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. This guarantee has been faithfully carried out for years.

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