Becomeny Leads to Riches, but "True momy Is Misapprehended"-Good Health Essential to Success-A Safe Plan-Ambition, Politeness, Integrity.

The road to wealth is, as Dr. Franklin truly says, "as plain as the road to mill." It consists simply in expending less than we carn. Many may say, "We understand this; this is economy, and we know economy is wealth; we know we can't eat our cake and keep it also." Yet, perhaps, more failures arise from mistakes on this point than almost any other. True economy is misapprehended, and people go through life without properly compreending what that principle is. There are many who think that economy consists in saving cheese parings and candle ends, in cutting off twopence from the laundress' bill, and doing all sorts of

little mean things. Economy is not meanness. This false economy may frequently be seen in men of business, and in those instances it often runs to writing paper. You find good business men who save all the old envelopes and scraps, and would not tear a new sheet of paper, if they could avoid it, for the world. That is all very well; they may in this way save \$5 or \$10 a year, but being so economical (only in note paper), they think they can afford to waste time. to have expensive parties and to drive their carriages. True economy consists in always making the income exceed the outgo. It needs no prophet to tell us that those who live fully up to their means, without any thought of a reverse in this life, can never attain independence.

THE LAWS OF HEALTH. The foundation of success in life is good health; that is the substratum of fortune. Then, how important it is to study the laws of health, which is but another name for the laws of nature. The closer we keep to the laws of nature the nearer we are to good health. Tobacco and rum should be shunned. To make money requires a clear brain. No matter how bountifully a man may be blessed with ntelligence, if the brain is muddled and his judgment warped by drink, it is impossible for him to carry on business suc-

The safest plan, and the one most sure of success for the young man starting in life, is to select the vocation which is most congenial to his tastes. There is as much diversity in our brains as in our countenances. Some men are born mechanics, while some have a great aversion to machinery. Unless a man enters upon a vocation intended for him by nature, and best suited to his peculiar genius, he cannot succeed. After securing the right vocation, you must be careful to select the proper location, and not begin business where there are already enough to meet all demands in the same occupation.

No man has a right to expect to succeed and nobody can understand his business thoroughly unless he learns it by personal application and experience. You must sercise caution in laying your plans, but be bold in carrying them out. A man who is all caution will never dare to take hold and be successful, and a man who in all boldness is merely reckless and must eventually fail.

There is no such thing in the world as luck. If a man adopts proper methods to be successful, "luck" will not prevent him. If he does not succeed there are reasons for it, although, perhaps, he may not be able to see them.

Money is good for nothing unless you know the value of it by experience. Give a boy \$20,000 and put him in business. and the chances are that he will loose every dollar of it before he is a year older. Nine out of ten of the rich men of our country today started out in life as poor boys, with determined wills, industry, perseverance, economy, and good habits. EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

The great ambition should be to excel all others engaged in the same occupation. Whenever you find the best doctor, best clergyman, best shoemaker or anything else, that man is most sought for, and always has enough to do. Every boy should learn some trade or profession. Engage in one kind of business only and stick to it faithfully until you succeed, or until your experience shows that you should abandon it. A constant hammering on one nail will generally drive it home at last, so that it can be clinched. There is good sense in the old caution about having too many irons in the fire at once. Beware of "outside operations."

Read the newspapers, and keep thoroughly posted in regard to the transactions of the world.

Be careful to advertise in some shape or other, because it is evident that if a man has ever so good an article for sale, and nobody knows it, it will bring him no return. The whole philosophy of life is, first sow, then reap. This principle applies to all kinds of business, and to nothing more eminently than to advertising. If a man has a really good article, there is no way in which he can reap more advantageously than by "sowing' to the public in this way.

Politeness and civility are the best capital ever invested in business. Large stores, gilt signs, flaming advertisements will all prove unavailing if you or your employes treat your patrons abruptly. The more kind and liberal a man is, the more generous will be the patronage bestowed upon him.

Preserve your integrity; it is more precious than diamonds or rubies. The most difficult thing in life is to make money dishonestly. Our prisons are full of men who attempted to follow this course. No man can be dishonest without soon being found out, and when his lack of principle is discovered, nearly every avenue to success is closed against him forever. Strict honesty not only lies at the foundation of all success in life financially, but in every other respect .-P. T. Barnum in New York Sun.

MAKING AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

What It Costs-The Method Usually Em ployed-Pay for Contributions. "How much does it cost to produce an encyclopædia?" was asked of an expert, and he said:

"That depends upon the method pursued in making it. The American Cyclopedia cost \$500,000 before a penny was realized. The maps and engravings in the work cost about \$115,000. The best hithographers were employed and many of the pictures cost hundreds of dollars."

"Well, usually after the method employed in compiling dictionaries. Editors are engaged for the different departments. There is the religious editor, the medical editor, the historical editor, the scientific aditor and the editor on miscellaneous subjects. The best authorities in the land are chosen to edit the work, and large salaries are paid. In the process of compilation an alphabetical rule is observed The old encyclopædias, such as Chambers' and Encyclopædia Britannica, are followed as regards the subjects they treat of. The modern encyclopædia, however, has very much of a newspaper flavor. It is based upon the principle of American journalism. It is timely and intended to hit the spirit of the age. The biographies of prominent men are made an copecial feature. The American Cyclodia is the greatest undertaking in the art of book making ever attempted in this country. Charles A. Dana, of The Sun, was and is the editor in chief. He fixes the prices paid to contributors. He knows the value of every word that is written. If an article is handed in by a specialist and another comes in from an obscure essional man in any science he choses

How much do the contributors to en-"Generally we pay magazine rates— that in, \$10 per 1,000 words. Many of

the articles, however, cost far more than that. There are some contributors who receive \$500 or \$1,000 for a short article They possess exclusive information, howon cancer and editor of The Medical ard, furnished us exclusive informa tion on that subject and on many others pecialist is paid far more than an ordi-

nary writer. Often a page costs us \$500. Then, again, we run page after page at the cost of \$20. Many of the writers are men who hold the foremost rank in literature. Consequently they demand large prices for their work." "How much money is invested in ency-

"That is a difficult question to answer. We have run into the millions on sales. should be remembered that encyclopædias are never sold in bulk. The installment plan is always adopted. Our contributors pay for each volume as it is

"In case a volume is lost, can it be du-"That depends on who the loser may be. A regular contributor, one who has buying volume after volume for years can certainly be accommodated. His name is down on our books, and we recognize him as a patron of the house. A genuine set of encyclopædias cost a great deal of money, about \$150 to \$200, consequently they are sold in installments and the purchaser is protected."-New

York Mail and Express.

A Miserly Man's Luck. Proverbially considered, the statement that it never rains but it pours and that water runs to the sen express different phases of the same truth, and this particularly irrational, inexplicable truth fate spends her time in demonstrating. For instance, take two things that have happened to one rich, solitary old man in this town within two weeks. His name is well known, though his enormous fortune is not generally estimated at its true proportions; he does not live like a rich man—is a bit of a miser, in fact—but as numbers of people know, is the possessor of numerous millions. He works hard, as his work is the only thing he takes an interest in, and his only recreation, taken at the doctor's orders, is horse-

back riding in the park. To strangers he likes to put up a poor mouth, for one thing, for the simple pleasure of seeing them fooled, and he recently told a business acquaintance that he was too poor to have a good horse; the business acquaintance was a rich Kentuckian, not rich as compared to the other, but rich for Kentucky. Touched by the old man's bad mount, a thing that seemed more tragic to him than it would to any but a Kentuckian, he presented him with a superb saddle horse, a son of Golddust, perfectly trained and worth a small fortune. A week later an old Californian, whom the old sinner had not thought of in twenty years, but whom he had known in his youth, and who had grown misanthropical with old age and hated everybody around him, dies and leaves said O. S. another enormous fortune. What is to be said for a world where such things be?

-New York Graphic.

Japan's Sacred Mountain. And back of all this, from the middle of a range of small surrounding hills, there rises to a height of over 13,000 feet the snow crowned and gracefully rounded off summit of Mount Fusiyama, the peerless mountain of the Land of the Rising Sun, without a representation of which no Japanese picture is considered perfect. yearly sent from Japan to the United States, and nine out of every ten of them will be found to contain a representation of this-to the Japanese-sacred mountain. It is a grand sight, though rising, as it does, almost to the clouds, with not a companion mountain for hundreds of miles, and we cannot blame the Japs for regarding it with a reverent superstition. It is quiet now, but from the frequency of the earthquakes with which Japan is troubled we may rest assured that the mighty giant is only slumbering, and may at any time awake in anger and repeat the terrible eruption of 1707, when it laid waste the entire country round about, and was accompanied by an earthquake which shook down the greater part of the city of

Cor. Baltimore Sun.

Yedo (now Tokio), burying thousands of

the poor inhabitants under its ruins .-

A Scientific Problem The very interesting scientific fact is given elsewhere on the authority of the 'Advancement of Science," that when people are sick above the diaphragm they are optimistic, but when they are sick below the diaphragm then they are pessimistic. It is very valuable information and a most suggestive discovery. When a man insists on being cheerful hereafter you can account for it and pity him; his disease has got the upper hand of his diaphragm, and there are only two things to to be done-either turn him over discreetly so that his diaphragm will show above his ailments, or injure him about the legs until his pessimistic virtues are aroused. It is one of the curious features of the case, going to prove the theory that gouty people are pessimists while consumptives are always happy. Science, for some strange reason, declines to define the temperament of the man who has no ailments above or below the diaphragm. Perhaps it is not acquainted with him.—Hartford Courant.

Live Flees Wanted A singular advertisement attracted my attention the other day. It was a call for 10,000 live flees, to be delivered in parcels of not less than 5,000 each, at a certain address. I confess my curiosity to know what a man could want with such a vast number of these interesting little insects led me to go and make personal inquiry. I found the man was a flee trainer, and I gathered these facts: That it takes three months to teach a fice to do anything worthy of a public performance; that only one flee in a thousand can be taught anything; that a performing flee usually lives a year with great care, and that in response to his advertisement he had only received in three days one package, estimated to contain 3,000 flees, and they came from the dog pound. He paid \$25 for them and they were very good flees. -

Passes on English Railways. the English railways have to bear the onerous task in the way of furnishing free expect in addition special coaches. The visiting royalties have also been furnished free transportation, and in many instances came alo: to take up the tickets, that he ticket taken up by him on the train. Every peer and peeress and every peer and peeress in prospect, and every peer's and peeress' relative had a pass.-London Cor.

New York World. Mormonism's Complete System. There are 400 Mormon bishops in Utah 2,423 priests, 2,947 teachers and 6,854 deacons. Salt Lake City is divided into wards of eight or nine blocks each, and a bishop is put in charge of each ward. Under him there are two teachers, whose business it is to learn the employment and income of every resident of the ward and report the same to the bishop. Then the bishop collects the tenth of each man's income and turns it in to the church authorities. The same complete system ex-

ists all over the territory.-New York Tribune. Experimenting With Hair Dye. In a sketch of the early life of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, a writer in St. Nicholas says that when Thomas was quite young he saw advertised a preparation highly recon for making hair grow on hald heads. He bought a bottle and applied it liberally to an old hair trunk, whose long residence in the attic had left it very little hair. The boy watched for results long and hopefully; but, it is added, they were not satisfactory.-New

York Bun. American Purses Did It. It used to be considered beneath the dignity of a London gentleman to let his town or country house. Now the practice has become quite common. Rich AmeriTHE AMERICAN FARMER.

AND FLOWER GARDENS.

Want of Interest in the Production of the West-"Hired Men"-Employment

Farmers are often blamed because they do not have well kept lawns and flower gardens in front of their houses, ornamented walks about the premises, arbors and shaded seats. Many state that lack of taste accounts for the absence of all these things. They are common in villages, and they declare they would be common on farms if their owners had any appreciation of them. Farmers are also criticised because they do not raise a great variety of choice vegetables and small fruit for home consumption. They are often reminded that they could live much better than they do, and be at no greater expense for food, if they would only set out and cultivate fruit bearing vines and oushes, have a hot bed and raise fine regetables, such as celery, asparagus and egg plant. They are reminded that city people have fine vegetables and small fruits on their tables almost continually, while farmers rarely ever have them. They are also informed that all these things "cost money" in town, while they can be had in the country for the trouble raising them.

LUCK IN LITTLE THINGS American farmers, especially those livng in the west, are informed that farmers France, Belgium and Holland obtain the food for their families almost entirely from their gardens and poultry yards, and are thereby able to convert nearly all the product of their fields and pastures into money. It has even been shown that French farmers receive several million lollars per year for the eggs they send to England. Farmers in the prairie region are often informed of the important part the garden plays in furnishing food for the farmers in the eastern states, and they are told that the rich soil in the west is much better for producing vegetables than the hard and stony soil of New England and the central states. Still it must be acknowledged that not much progress is nade in increasing the production of fine vegetables and small fruits on western farms. The men who follow farming as a ousiness in the west and endeavor to make money by it have few lawns, but little shrubbery small plantations of fruit, malier flower gardens, and only apologies

for vegetable gardens. But for all this, and for all that, they are not deficient in good taste, and not mappreciative of the charms of beauty. and not insensible of the "joys of the ta-They like beautiful suffroundings and are fond of good living. A combine tion of unfavorable circumstances gen erally prevents them from beautifying heir farms, from "fixing up things" about the house, from raising small fruits, and from supplying their tables with choice home grown vegetables. Western tion of field crops is conducted on an extensive scale. Labor is scarcer and dearer than in most of the eastern states, and very much scarcer and dearer than in those foreign countries where so much attention is given to the productiveness of small fruits, choice vegetables and fancy coultry. Most of our "hired men" are new comers—"greenhorns"—who are in competent to do anything but the coarse and rough work on the place. They require a large amount of directing to enble them to do this properly. The farmer has too many things to look after to enable him to devote too much time to fruit raising and gardening.

OFF TO THE TOWN. Hands available for farm work appear to become scarcer every season. Ambi tious young men who are acquainted with field and garden work are anxious to obtain farms for themselves while land is cheap. Almost all who work for wages go to the large towns to seek employment The consequences are a scarcity of farm laborers, poor service and high wages. In many places men competent to raise fruit, to lay out and plant grounds, and to do work in a flower and vegetable garden cannot be obtained for the money that farmers can raise from the sale of crops, wool and meat at the prices they

must now be sold for. The general employment of machinery on farms has also exerted an unfavorable influence on small fruit culture, landcape, vegetable and flower gardening. Persons who have become accustomed to the use of machines in the field do not like to engage in doing work involving the use of hand tools. It may be very light work like preparing beds in a garden, setting out strawberry plants and pruning bushes that produce flowers and fruit -it may be a change from ordinary field labor-but they nevertheless dislike it. The substitution of machines drawn by horses or operated by steam power for tools that must be used by the exercise of human strength has had a tendency to diminish skill in most sorts of manual labor. The man who has used a gang plow, a riding cultivator, a mower, hay rake and self binding harvester for several seasons has lost the skill he once possessed in the use of the spade, the garden rake, the hand hoe and the pruning knife. He is no longer "handy" at any kind of garden work, and as a conse-

quence he neglects it.-Chicago Times. Our Hotel Haunting Aristocracy. Every season the noble army of would e aristocrats is swelled. We now have a distinct, untitled, sham aristocracy which is infinitely entertaining. Go to any of the summer hotels throughout the land, and you will find a large percentage of well bred, well dressed, handsome Jews, who interfere with no one, and never mingle outside their own race; a larger percentage of wealthy gentiles, who wear gorgeous dresses, have gorgeous turn outs, have found upon investigation that gorgeous manners, and a gorgeous disregard for grammar; a few quiet, well bred, reserved families, who lead retired transportation to prominent individuals lives and bother no one; and a small coland officials, as did the railroads in the ony of soi-dist-nt great ones, toward United States before the passage of the | whom the eyes of every one are constantly interstate commerce bill. I was told by a | turning. These people, on their arrival, railroad official the other day that all of send forth the flat that "they don't care the royalties travel free, and that they to mix outside their own circle," and rude remarks of theirs, to the effect that "there is no one in the house with whom they care to associate," are constantly in special trains. This pass system must be circulation among the guests, and leave very expensive. Coming up from Ports- some sore, some angry, some jealous, and mouth the other day, I got a seat on the a few philosophers amused. It is the se special train assigned to the members of cret desire of half the people in the hotel the house of peers. These peers had with | to be admitted into this exclusive parathem innumerable relatives, and I noticed | dise; they would do anything to be able at one of the stations where the guard to sit in the heart of that little clique, as looked very much surprised when I gave the shady side of the piazza. But rarely him one. It was apparently the only are their pains rewarded. The hollow square shows a chilling disregard of their existence, which is more crushing than deliberate insult. At the same time, however, the young female hollow squarer shows no disregard for the existence of round her belt, smiling dreamily.

such young male pariahs as may be dangling about. She absorbs them with well bred tranquillity, and hangs their scalps But these hotel haunting aristocrats are not genuine. They are only good counterfeits. Were they real they would have had cottages long ago. But they are smart, and they think that it's much better to reign in hell than serve in heaven a thousand times better to rule in a hotel than be ignored in a cottage. They are, moreover, clever managers, and have given the subject study. Every attribute is as it should be. They dress well and talk well. Their manners are good, save in the case of the lofty hauteur to which they treat their so called social inferiors, and their social inferiors are more impressed by this than they would be by the efined suavity of nature's grandes dames. Taking them all in all, they are remarksbly good shams, and as such deserve much praise. The possessor of brains is a rarity not to be sneered at, even though he use

Genius and Common Sense. It is, perhaps, as natural for some people to forget common claims and duties as it is for others to become absorbed in them. One man dwells in thought and shrinks from action, another is always acting without thinking, but, as Ruskin well tells us. "It is only by labor that that

his brains to make himself a fool.—New

York Cor. Argonaut.

thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy,

and the two cannot be separated with im-A LACK OF WELL KEPT, LAWNS punity." One is wedded to theories and despises practice; another, with executive power, scorns all theory as vaporous and impractical. One man, engrossed with scientific research, neglects to control his money matters, and involves himself and Fine Vegetables and Small Fruits in others in trouble; another, vigilant and economical, cares not a straw for the most wonderful message that science eve brought. Some are too much absorbed in lofty ideas or adventurous schemes to take proper care of their physical welfare: others, too much engaged with the claims

of the body to take thought for anything It is a very common mistake to suppose that genius must always dwell in extremes, and that to mediocrity alone beongs the power of balance and harmony. While it cannot be denied that it is some times the case, it is not by any means either a necessary condition of things or one to be desired. The man of genius most to be honored and admired is he who, while devoting himself to some one high aim or endeavor, never forgets other claims and other relations. He is not satsfied to be a grand statesman and a negectful father, an eminent philosopher and a careless spendthrift, a fine astronomer and a disloyal friend, an earnest reformer and a cruel enemy. Whatever else he may be, he desires to be a man in the best sense of the word, and to that dignity he can only attain by cultivating the qualities which combine to form true manhood. -Philadelphia Ledger.

Diet of Strong Men. Under the heading of "The Diet of Strong Men," you say: "The coolie fed on ice is more active and can endure more than the negro fed on fat meat." This is not at all the case in the British colony of Demerara, on the northeast coast of South America. There the coo-

lies, who are imported from India, are the east robust of the three races employed as laborers. They are not at all muscular, and are employed in hoeing the crops and in similar light labor. The Chinamen, who are never called coolies there, are stronger, and they, too, are employed in the crops, and also in mechanical and general labor. But the heavy work, the ligging of ditches, the handling of heavy imbers, etc., is always done by negroes. No planter will employ a coolie in such work, for his muscular strength is not equal to it, nor to any severe labor. The coolie does not confine his diet to ice, nor the negro his to meat. In Demerara the chief food of the laborer is salt codfish and plantains. The coolie probably eats more rice and less meat than the

egro, but in other respects their food is

about the same.-G. Robertson in Scientific American The Chinaman's Moral Ledger. A good Chinaman, after his day's work. pens his moral ledger, so the Rev. Dr. Du Bose informs us. Here are a few of the items which he can write down to his credit: Ten points because he paid his father's debts; 100 because when he was rich he married a deformed (ugly?) girl to shom he was betrothed when poor. For point; for having saved the lives of 100 switch service, or any job of that kind. insects, 1 point; for having picked up a In the first place, the college man would grain of rice, 1 point; for not having eaten beef or dog for one year, 5 points; for having destroyed immoral books, 300 points. Now per contra: To have loved his wife more than his father and mother is to dock himself not less than 100 points To have seen immoral theatricals figures against him as 10 points. If he got drunk that was 5 points to the bad. Because he drowned a baby only 50 points. If he had issued counterfeit money that would have made his loss 100 points. To dig up

a worm in winter is I point more to the

bad. He might split his sides when he

saw an ugly person and be charged 5 points.-New York Times. How Creoles Cook Crabs The creole style of cooking hard shell rabs is highly approved by epicures, but it doesn't recommend itself to Mr. Bergh's society for the prevention of cruelty. A big fron pot is put over a very hot fire. The bottom of the pot is then covered with say, three pints of the best white wine vinegar, into which a few pinches of salt are thrown. Upon this is sprinkled red pepper. Then two or three narrow sticks are placed above the liquid, the ends resting at the sides of the pot. The cover is put conveniently by for hurried action. Then the live crabs are packed in to the full and the cover is put on. The steam of the condiments soon enwraps them, and when the carapax is cardinal red, "a dish fit for the gods" is ready for the refrigerator and then for the table. It is said by those who have eaten crabs cooked in this peculiar way that the natural moisture and flavor of the meat are preserved and that the boiled condiments give singular piquancy to it. Baked tomatoes partly stuffed with crab meat is a new delicacy. and a juicy tomato with a layer of crab meat cooked creole style isn't so bad. It is called yum-yum and is fully entitled to its suggestive designation.-New York

The First Circular Saw. The circular saw was in operation for sawing lumber on our falls some years previous to 1820. The inventors of the ircular saw were Messrs. Jacquith & Eastman, who carried on the manufacture of lumber in the cove, their mill occupying the site where the pulp mill now stands. I well remember seeing this saw in operation previous to 1820, cutting out clapboards. The logs were sawed into four feet lengths and placed on a machine propelled by water power and somewhat similar to a turning lathe, where the bark and sap wood were taken off. They were then fastened on the clapboard machine, the log turning on its center and a row of clapboards cut off by a circular saw around the log, and if the log was of sufficient dimensions a second row was taken off. The log was propelled back and forward and turned by machinery, giving the thickness of a clapboard by an index without the aid of a mill man. The machine was considered a great invention wick (Me.) Telegraph.

at the time and attracted much attention from strangers visiting the town.-Bruns-Fate of a Short Story. I once wrote a little tale in half an hour and would then have been glad to sell it for \$5. I peddled it to nearly every paper in the United States and Canada without avail. When about to cremate the story a new paper appeared. I offered my sketch and had the pleasure of correcting the roofs two days later, conscious that the ollowing week would bring me \$36, the plates and the copyright of my sketch. As long as the paper existed I was one of its most favored contributors. And now an odd matter in connection with tha sketch. The editor thought it worth covering by special copyright. Two hundred and thirty papers considered the sketch good enough to risk violating the copyright, and among the 230, 186 had declined the story in the two preceding years. -Ferd. C. Valentine, M. D., in The

Writer. European Illustrated Papers. I have been frequently asked what thought of the illustrated papers of the Old World. My answer is, that they appear to me to be very much behind ours n several respects, and notably in organization. For example, the engravers and artists in Europe are allowed to take their work home, where they do it each in his own way, and of course such a system necessitates an enormous waste of time, and prevents them from performing the rapid high pressure feats which we accomplish in the United States. Although European illustrated papers do not keep abreast with the events of the moment as ours do, still there is one point of swperiority which I am forced to accord them, viz., a more perfect finish and a more artistic treatment, due, of course, to the greater leisure of preparation.--Mrs. Frank Leslie's Letter.

It is related that Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, once faced a man who pointed a revolver at him and accorded him the privi lege of one minute's prayer. The agile gov-ernor reduced his petition to the space of half a minute and spent the other thirty seconds in dodging a bullet and wresting the revolver from the intimidator. He then occupied the space of several minutes in thrashing his assailant at leisure.—Cleveland Leader

A SAFE TRACK.

THE RISK OF RAILROAD MANAGE-MENT IS THE MAN ELEMENT.

The Machine Is Comparatively Safe, bu the Employe Is Frequently Carelon Some of the Rules of Railroad Emploves-Watchfulness.

"It is a matter of grave surprise to me, said a railroad magnate of prominence, conversation with a reporter, "that after every accident on steam railways the people raise a clamor about that indefinite and vague personage, the management, instead of seeking out at once the individual employe of the company to whose carelessness, most probably, the mishap is attributable. With very few exceptions, railroads, in their own interest as well as the public's, take every precaution for the safety of passengers. The machinery of the road can be kept in such a way as to guard against accident to a reasonable certainty. Metal works are easily managed; the great risk in the operation of the railroad is the man element. The nearer the man becomes an automaton, or like a machine, the safer he is. The average human being in a subordinate or lowly position is prone to do what he is distinctly told not to do, and neglect to do that which he is ordered to perform. As I said, man is the risky link, but without him in the running of a railroad it would be impossible to get along. If we could only get a machine to take man's place along the line I would undertake to personally guarantee the safety of trains and

their passengers. "The nearer a railroad employe be comes a machine the greater safety he will prove to the railroad and his patrons. The more devoid of vaulting ambition h becomes the better he will be. You take old conductors who have been in the service for years, who are perfectly satisfied with their situations and do not aspire to be general manager of the road, they make the best men for their places. They do not think of anything else, and that makes them valuable as conductors. From the standpoint of safety it's better for a man not to think at all, but to blindly follow instructions. The road will advise him as to his duties, place him in a rut and oil his joints with a salary in keeping with his place. When doing duty for the railroad he has no business think ing of anything else. His time is the company's, and it pays him for following instructions

"A good many people," continued the railway man, "do not understand that the entire organization of a railway is framed with particular reference to the safety of the company's property and the lives of its patrons and employes. Let me show you our instructions. All told, they fill quite a large book. Moreover, employes are required to learn these regu lations. It is as much their duty familiarize themselves with them as it is to be on hand ready to go to work at the hour appointed by their superiors. Railroad hands, as a rule, are not the most highly educated men. I would scarcely care to hire a Harvard or Yale man for spend too much time in thinking, instead of attending to business. The caliber of our men is such, as a rule, that it is not only necessary to tell them what they shall do, but also what they shall not do "We start out by instructing them to take the safe side in cases of the least un certainty. Take the case of trackmen. They are specially instructed by their superiors to set no fires on windy days: to eave no fire until they are sure it is extinguished; they must examine culverts, bridges, rails, make all needful temporary repairs, and instantly report anything beyoud their capabilities. For the safe operation of trains the rules are so numer ous that I can only mention a few o

them. Here is one which most people will be surprised at. It reads: " Trains are to be run under the direction of the conductor, except when his di rections conflict with train orders, the rules, or involve any risk or hazard, in which event it shall be the duty of any employe to call the attention of the conductor or engineer to the risk they take, and themselves at once take such action as will secure the safety of persons and property committed to their charge; and if any employe shall neglect or refuse to call the attention of the conductor or engineer to the risk, or neglect to take such action immediately as will secure the safety of persons and property, in either of these cases all participators will be held alike accountable.

"Every passenger train running at night must display two good red lights on the rear platform of the rear car in the train and it is the duty of the conductor and the rear brakeman to examine them frequently to see that the lights burn clearly. Every passenger train must have a bell cord attached to the signal bell on the engine, and passing through the entire train. According to the rules, irregular trains running under special or telegraph orders, must be run with great care. Engineers must run with great caution around all abrupt curves, sounding the whistle at least eighty rods before entering the curve, and continuing to sound it at short intervals until the curve is passed.

"All trains except first class trains must approach all stations, water tanks and coal chutes under complete control, expecting to find the preceding train on the nain track, whether it may be a stopping place for that train or not. In case of acident or stoppage upon the main track from any cause, conductors must immediately protect their trains. Whenever fogs or storms prevent an engineer from seeing clearly in advance, the signal used or obscure road crossings must be given at intervals of one minute, until the train s clear of the fog or storm. The absence of a light at night on any switch or signal post where a light is ordinarily shown, must be taken as a signal of danger; and engineers approaching such switch must stop or run slowly until the proper position of the switch is ascertained. "In every first class railway organiza-

tion there is a most elaborate system of new broadbill" (bird) which has been test inspection. Car wheels, axles, brakes, rails, ties, bridges of all sorts, lamps, signals, locomotive gear of every description-in fact, the whole road and all of its appurtenances—are watched as a hen watches her young chicks. The great machine is kept almost perfect, ex- Cough Remedy. cept in the human parts. There the great danger lies, and danger always will by men. The ideal railroad, so far as safety is concerned, will come when somebody invents a railroad that can be run without men."-Chicago Herald Inter-

He Knows This Trick Now "Have any of you found a bank note?"

nquired a man in wild eyed excitement as he hurriedly approached a set of oungers at the Union depot yesterday morning. "Have you lost one?" asked an elderly stranger of bland and sedate appearance. "Yes, yes; have you found it?" "Wait a moment. What was its de nomination?

"It was a \$50 bill-national bank The stranger leisurely drew a roll of bills from his pocket, looked them over, took one out and passed it over to the excited individual, remarking with much urbanity as he did so:

"It is well for you, my friend, that was found by an honest man. I picked it up a few minutes ago, and take pleasure n giving back to you what I am satisfied s your property." "Thank you, sir; thank you. It's my turn now to do the fair thing. Here's \$10 bill. You shan't refuse it. Take it,

sir; take it, or I shall feel hurt." The stranger, thus urged, took the money, and the grateful individual walked off with his \$50. He was considerably surprised to learn, a few hours later, that the bill was not the one he had lost at all, but a counterfeit. He is now looking for the bland and elderly stranger, but there are reasons for doubting his success

Superiority of American Husbands. It is a fact, which had already struck ne, and which I had heard frequently remarked upon, that American wives, if they are not allowed so much latitude in flirtation as English ones, receive much druggist, Columbus, Neb.

n finding him.—Chicago Tribune.

more deterence and a greater share of les petits soins from their husbands. An American husband himself pays his wife those little attentions which in English society usually devolve upon another man if the lady happens to be pretty and agreeable, and which she does without if she is neither. It is possible that the superiority of the American system may be due to the case with which divorce can be obtained in some states, and which, to use a homely expression, put a pair "more upon their p's and q's" with each other. It may arise from a higher development of the sentiment of chivalry in the breast of the American man. At any rate, he

Billions of Postage Stamps.

Forty-five years ago there wasn't a postage stamp in the United States, but in the last twelve months the people of this country have individually and severally put their tongues out 1,968,341,000 times to moisten the postage stamps for the billions | \$3,000,000. of letters and millions of newspapers, periodicals and parcels that are carried and delivered by the government. - New York

lightful stroll with Harold. Can anything be more poetical than a walk in the moonlight? Jeannette (five years older)-Poetical, no doubt, Annette, but when you have had my experience you will know that a dark corner of the porch is equal to ten moonlit nights.—Philadelphia Call.

Wisdom from the Seashore.

Annette-I have just been having a de-

took off my hat and bowed to her very politely." "I'm very glad to hear that. Where did you learn to bow so nicely?" asked the fond father, blissfully anticipating that he had himself been the model.

New School of Politeness.

"I saw Mrs. B- today, papa, and

"I saw the hand organ monkey do it." was the prompt reply.—The Epoch.

The "Sea Shell Mission." Among the many curious missions to be found in London is the "Sea Shell Mis-According to a statement in a London paper, this mission has distributed over 10,000 boxes and bags of shells. which represent over 4,000,000 shells, to as many poor, elck and invalid children in London and elsewhere.-Public Opin-

The large dog kennels at Lancaster have been marked by many curious holes in the ground lately. Investigation has shown that they are receptacles for puppies, dug by the larger dogs to keep the little ones cool during warm weather.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Attorney, Clay county, Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cored by timely use of this medi-Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved my life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters. This great remedy will ward off, as

well as cure Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50 cents, and \$1 at Dowty & Becher's. Ex-Atty. Gen. Colt, of Rhode Island,

says it is impossible to force the prohibition law in that state, because juries will not convict offienders. Delicate diseases of either sex, how-

ever induced, promptly, thoroughly cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The sum of \$20,000 is to be distributed among the blind poor of New York, and as there is five hundred of them each will get \$40.

Some Footish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, Ob, it will wear away, but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial size free. Dr. A. Heintz.

Mayor Hewit has issued an order instructing the police to see that all music in concert halls is stopped promptly at

Dowty & Becher have the agency for one of the most remarkable medicines of modern times. Its properties for quickly relieving painful ailments and chronic lameness, is astonishing. The medicine referred to is Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Every one who has given it a trial are delighted with its effect. They speak of it in the highest terms. It is just what the people want for rheumatism, stiffness of the joints or muscles, sprains, enlarged glands and for a general household liniment. It is prepared only by Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

An amusing example of naturalist's Latin is the name of a new "splendid christened the calyptomena whitehead. Dowty & Becher keep the purest and best medicines in the market, including St. Patrick's Pills and Chamberlain's

In eastern Nevada it has recently been be there as long as railroads are operated discovered by chance that the noble red man mingles manufactured squirrel scalps with the genuine article.

Good Wages Ahead.

George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, can making great pay. You are started free. Capital not needed. Both sexes. All ages. Cut this out and write at once; no harm will be done if you conclude not to go to work, after you learn all. All particulars free. Best paying work in this world. The Philadelphia fruit and flour mir-

sion distributes ice among the homes of the sick and poor. It has spent over \$300 this summer for this purpose. The Momeliest Man in Colum-

As well as the handsomest, and others

are invited to call on Dr. A. Heintz and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 50 cents and \$1. Dac 22-86

The ladies of Baltimore are engaged in an effort to establish a home for mothers, indigent widows, and children of the deceased confederate soldiers in the state of Maryland.

Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbe, Splints, Sweeney, Stiffes, Sprains Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by C. B. Stillman.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be diceived. but insist upon getting Dr. King's New shows to advantage in his domestic as Discovery, which is guaranteed to give well as in his business relations.—Temple relief in all throat, lung and chest affections. Trial bottles free at Dowty & Becher's drug store. Large bottles \$1.

> Buenos Ayres is to have a new theater that will accommodate four thousand spectators. The cost is estimated at

The "Favorite Prescription."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose name has become known over the world through his success as a physician, and especially through the reputation of his "Golden Medical Discovery," has done good work in preparing an especial remedy for the many distressing troubles classed as "female weaknesses." It is known as "Favorite Prescription." Under its administration all the pelvic organs are strengthened, and the woman becomes that embodiment of health and beauty which God intended her to be.

A territorial university has just been completed at Laramie, Wyoming, at a cost of \$50,000, and was opened Sept. 5

The most common cause of sickness mong children is disordered bowels. high fever, headache, nausea, flatuency and a variety of symptoms are often present, and in some instances alarming. Something to open the bowels and tone up the stomach is usually all that is required. One dose of St. Patrick's Pills will always cure. They are safe in all cases. They are small sugar-coated, easily taken, and contain no injurious substance whatever, given at the proper time they always prevent sickness, they are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold by Dowty & Becher.

A San Jose bievlist is having a machine made in the east with a nine-foot wheel, and which will run a mile a min-

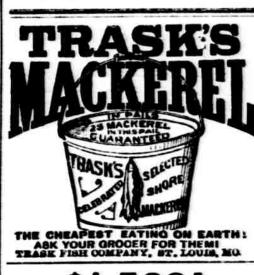
Worth Your Attention.

Cut this out and mail it to Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine, who will send you free, something new, that just coins motey for all workers. As pure gold, it will prove of lifelong value and importance to you. Both sexes, all ages. Allen & Co. bear expense of starting you in business. It will bring you in more cash, right away, than anything else in this world. Anyone anywhere can do the work, and live at home also. Better write at once; then, knowing all, should you conclude that you don't care to engage, why no harm is done.

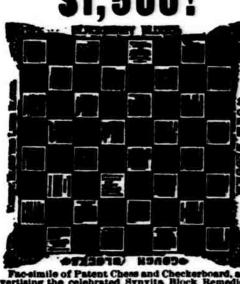
A negro committed suicide in Atlanta, Ga., one day recently because his wife refused to mend his clothes and sew on buttons.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dowty & Becher.



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From Mason Long, the Converted Gambler.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 5, 1884.—I have given the Synvita Cough Blocks a thorough trial. They cured my little girl (3 years' old) of Croup. My wife and mother-in-law were troubled with coughs of long standing. One package of the Blocks has cured them so they can talk "as only women do."
MASON LONG. WORM BLOCKS. LIMA, O., Jan. 25, 1887.—The Synvita Worm Blocks acted like a charm in expelling worms from my lit-tle child. The child is now well and hearty, instead of puny and sickly as before.

BLACKBERRY BLOCKS. The Great Biarrhees and Dysoutery Checker. DELPHOS. O., July 7th, '85.—Our six-months old child had a severe attack of Summer Complaint, Physicians could do nothing. In despair we tried Synvita Blackberry Blocks—recommended by a friend—and a few doese effected a complete cure. Accept our heartfelt indorsement of your Blackberry Blocks.

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The Herse-fancter needs it-i

friend and safest reliance. The Stock-grower needs it—it will save thousands of dollars and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will need it so ong as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Morchant needs it about his store amon

his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. Keep a Bettle in the House, 'Tie the best of Koop a Bottle in the Factory, Itsimmed use in case of accident saves pain and less of wages. Keep a Settle Always in the Stable for

use when wanted. PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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