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A Weekly Newspaper issued every Wednesday.

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Creates many a new business,
Enlarges many an old business,
Revives many a dull business,
Rescues many a lost business,
Saves many a failing business,
Preserves many a large business,
Secures success in any business.

So says a man of business, and we add that judicious advertising, for this section of country, includes

THE JOURNAL

As one of the mediums, because it is read by the best people, those who know what they want and pay for what they get. We challenge comparison with any country paper in the world in this respect—twenty years publishing by the same management, and never one dun to subscribers published in THE JOURNAL. This, better than anything else, shows the class of people who read THE JOURNAL every week. tf

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FENCE MACHINE!

CHEAP, ONLY $15.

Woven wire and slats, cut willows, split boards or anything of the sort, used; after posts are set, fence can be made and stretched on the ground, in the winter, by a boy or ordinary farm hand, 10 to 40 rods a day, and can work it over any ground. The man who has one of these machines can build a fence that is more durable and safe than any other, and make it at less cost. The machine and a sample of its work can be seen in the city on 11th street at Ernst & Schwarz hardware store. Willsell mchines, or territory, or contract to put up fences.

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Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence we can transact patent business in less time and at LESS COST than those remote from Washington.

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☞ Agents Wanted!

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1,000 Brewster's Safety Rein Holders given away to introduce them. Every horse owner buys from 1 to 6. Lines never under horses' feet. Send 25 cents in stamps to pay postage and packing for Nickel Plated [illegible] [illegible] Brewster Mfg. Co., Holly, Mich.

CUBA'S TOBACCO DECLINE.

Tobacco Raising Still a Great Industry, But Conducted on a Decreasing Scale.

"Tobacco raising is yet one of the chief sources of wealth in Cuba," said Senor Don Nicholas Garrido, a rich land owner and planter of the great Spanish colony, while in this city a couple of days ago. "It is not carried on upon as great a scale as it used to be, however. For a long time it was supposed that the celebrated Vuelta Abajo region, which is situated between the 22d and 23d degrees of longitude, was the only spot on earth where the very best grade of tobacco could grow, but lately there has been a strong competition from different parts of Spanish America, where just as good tobacco as ours can be gathered, if properly planted and cared for. The first condition that has to be fulfilled is that of proper climate. Tobacco thrives best in the temperate climes, for its period of vegetation lasts only three months, and requires an average temperature of 75 degrees during the development of the plant. The Havana species, which is so appreciated throughout the world, is so delicate that it perishes whenever the temperature falls below 60 degrees, which, however, happens very rarely in Cuba. Tobacco does not require much water, two or three showers being quite sufficient for its growth in Cuba; but, then, dew in our climate is quite copious, and the moisture is received by the leaves and runs along them to the upper ring of roots. Be it on account of the soil or climate conditions, our tobacco is entirely different from that of North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky; but I see that much of the weed sold here under the name of Havana is far from being genuine, and in many instances the tobacco is grown in this country or South America."—*New York Star.*

Garfield's Daughter.

J. Stanley Brown was private secretary of President Garfield, and since that has tried real estate, banking and the law, and finally taken a scientific course at Yale and at a German university, and now has a position in the geological survey. The Browns live in a little house on Massachusetts avenue, where George Kennan used to live. They are very quiet and retiring, are seen very little in society, and make no attempt to court it. Mrs. Mary Garfield-Stanley-Brown, as she styled herself on the deed, has lately purchased land on Washington or Kalorama Heights, and will build a house there which will also be the home of Mrs. Garfield for the future, as soon as her second son is married.

A Rule in Grammar.

The grammarian may object that Bret Harte still places adverbs between the sign of the infinitive and the verb. During the negotiation of the Alabama treaty our government telegraphed to Washington that this must not be done. We had made great concessions, but we could not concede "to faithfully maintain" in place of "faithfully to maintain." Whether the phrase was of English or American origin, it was altered by Mr. Fish and Lord Grey and all was peace. Bret Harte is not so scrupulous on this point as Mr. Gladstone's government was then, but many readers will consider the matter a trifle.—*London Daily News.*

An Oriental Manuscript.

The library of Cornell University possesses an oriental manuscript written on palm leaves, consisting of 195 strips or leaves, each 7 by 1½ inches, fastened together by a cord passing through a hole in the center of each leaf. The writing is done on each side of the leaves by etching the characters with a sharp instrument on the palm leaves, which have been afterward rubbed over with a black pigment.

Supremely Delightful

To the emaciated and debilitated invalid is the sense of returning health and strength produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When that promoter of vigor is tested by persons in feeble health, its restorative and vitalizing potency soon evinces itself in improved appetite, digestion and nightly repose, the sole conditions under which strength and nerve quietude are vouchsafed to the human system. A gain in flesh of course ensues upon the restoration of digestion and assimilation. As surely as winter follows the fall of the leaf does disease shadow the footsteps of declining strength, when the premature decadence of vitality is not arrested. Marasmus, consumption and other wasting maladies are prompt to fasten upon the enfeebled. Avert disease, therefore, with this grand enabling tonic, which not only renews failing strength but mitigates and counteracts the infirmities of age and those of the gentler sex. Rheumatism, malaria, liver and kidney troubles yield to it.

LAST year the world raised 2,000,000,000 bushels of wheat. The United States grew 490,000,000 bushels; France, 306,000,000; India, 237,000,000; Russia (with Poland) 300,000,000; Portugal 9,0000,000; Denmark, 5,000,000; Spain, 73,000,000; Switzerland, 2,500,000; Germany, 84,000,000; Hungary, 95,000,000; Asia Minor, 37,000,000; Persia, 22,000,000.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AN old duck hunter of Savannah says that a flight of ducks coming south on one day, if followed by other flights in the same direction days or weeks afterward, will not vary to exceed twenty-five feet from the path of the ducks which have preceded them, and they will alight in almost the exact spot where preceding flights have settled.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

FROM many different points comes the news that new machines for making ice have been set up, and that these artificial ice companies are taking orders to supply ice in any quantity. Thus necessity onec more proves itself to be the mother of invention.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

WORK on the new reservoir to assist in meeting Brooklyn's increasing demand for water is rapidly progressing and is expected to be done about Sept. 1, nearly a year ahead of time. It will hold 16,000,000 gallons.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Cures Backache. Backache. Backache.

Martinez, Cal., October 2, 1888.
I could hardly walk or lie down from lame-back; suffered several weeks. St. Jacobs Oil permanently cured me, other remedies having failed to do so. FRED. HITTMAN.

Cloverdale, Ind., Feb. 8, 1887.
From a bad cold pains settled in my back and I suffered greatly; confined to bed and could hardly move or turn. I tried St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me. I do not fear recurrence.
MRS. P. M. REINHEIMER.

SEVEN SEVENTEEN SEVENTY

To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S

BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the bottle). They are the most convenient: suit all ages. Price of either size, 25 cents per bottle.

KISSING at 7, 17, 70: Photo-gravure, panel size of this picture for 4 cents (coppers or stamps).

J. F. SMITH & CO.
Makers of "Bile Beans," St. Louis, Mo.

I LIKE MY WIFE TO USE POZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION POWDER.

Because it Improves Her Looks and is as Fragrant as Violets.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE CHILD MUSICIAN.

BY AUSTIN DOBSON.

He had played for his lordship's levee,
  He had played for her ladyship's whim,
Till the poor little head was weary,
  And the poor little brain would swim.

And the face grew peaked and eerie,
  And the large eyes strange and bright,
And they say—too late—"He is weary,
  He shall rest for at least to-night!"

But at dawn when the birds were waking,
  As they watched in the silent room,
With the sound of a strained cord breaking,
  A something snapped in the gloom.

'Twas a string of his violoncello,
  And they heard him stir in his bed;
"Make room for a tired little fellow,
  Kind God!" was the last he said.

SMUGGLING QUININE.

A Young Physician's Perilous Adventures.

ALONG IN 1862-'63-'64 the Confederate Government had lost many of its best men through the malarial influences of the swamps and low-lying country of the Mississippi and the Arkansas rivers. Quinine became exceedingly valuable, but as the blockade of Southern ports grew more and more intact it was next to impossible to get any of the drug through the lines. The demand became so great that orders were sent out to the different commands to select from among their number a few men of nerve, ingenuity, and patriotism to the Southern cause who could be depended upon under the most critical circumstances. These men were to be instructed in the hazardous duties of smuggling quinine, and were to have the sanction of the Confederate Government, and the protection, as far as it could go, of the Confederate army. They were to go into the Union lines as refugees, or in any way deemed most advisable by them, and were] to purchase large quantities of the drug, and use every means possible to get it through.

Among the men selected for this hazardous duty was a young student of medicine, who has since that time become prominent as one of the best physicians of the country.

Dr. James Guthrie was born in Pocahontas County, Virginia, now West Virginia, and when the war broke out enlisted in the Confederate army, finally in 1862 becoming attached as an assistant surgeon to General Kirby Smith's army. When the order of the War Department reached General Smith's department one of the first men selected for the hazardous duty was young Guthrie, then a mere boy of twenty or thereabouts. He willingly accepted the dangerous commission, and set out for St. Louis, Mo., with credentials hidden about his person. When he reached St. Louis he stowed away in a safe place several thousand dollars in gold with which he had been provided by the Confederate Government to purchase the drug. Days were spent about the hospitals by the young student and acquaintances made with the officials, until after the lapse of a few weeks he became to all intents and appearance a regular assistant of the surgeons.

No suspicion of the character of his business was ever created, and it was not long before young Guthrie was able to go about the city purchasing medicines and drugs ostensibly for use at the hospitals where so many Union soldiers lay wounded and sick. Day after day the young man purchased, first here and then there, at different drug stores, ounce after ounce of quinine until after the lapse of several weeks he had enough secured as he believed to justifiy a trip into the Southern lines. Meanwhile he had made the acquaintance of a tinsmith of undoubted Southern sympathy to whom he imparted his secret. One night this tinsmith and the young doctor collected all the quinine he had purchased and sealed it up in long, hollow tubes of tin, which were soldered perfectly water-tight. These tubes, about four inches in diameter and three or four feet long, were covered with the bark of cottonwood limbs, and the ends were concealed by short blocks of the proper size, which were also covered with bark, presenting the appearance of pieces of wood of the ordinary size. So perfect was the work that a thousand men might have glanced at them without the slightest suspicion of any irregularity in their make-up. When all was ready the young doctor bought an old wagon with a pair of broken-down horses which the meanest-principled Union or Confederate force would never have dreamed of confiscating, and then after clothing himself in a suit of clothes bought at a second-hand store started out of the city.

Over one hundred miles was made, with several narrow escapes, before the doctor again neared the river with his old team. For the last day or two the scouts and videttes had seemed to be unusually suspicious, and the young doctor concluded to give away or sell his team after gaining the river.

When he arrived upon the bank he followed the road still down the stream until he came to the house or dug-out of a small farmer. Here he unloaded his bark-covered tubes, and after tying them together and attacking a bunch of brush to them to make them look like an ordinary bunch of drift he put them in the river and let them float off in the current, which they did, looking like a bunch of brush which had floated from the shore. The old wagon and horses were then driven to the home of the farmer, traded off for a boat and pair of oars, with three or four days' provisions, and an old blanket thrown in as good measure.

The young smuggler floated and rowed away night after night, sometimes ahead and often behind the bunch of brush which hid away the all-important tubes of quinine. In the daytime, whenever near the lines or outposts of the Union forces, he would remain hidden in some creek or small stream with his boat and bunch of driftwood in close proximity.

After three nights' travel early one morning, as he was quietly floating and paddling along about one hundred yards from the shore, he was halted for the fifth or sixth time and commanded to land. Of course he did so, expecting to find himself questioned by a Union vidette. Meantime the quinine was calmly and smoothly floating along just ahead of him. But this time the young doctor found himself confronted with a squad of Confederate cavalry, an outpost of General Joseph Shelby's brigade. The Captain in charge closely questioned him as to his business and where he was going, and not perfectly satisfied with his answers, ordered him to mount a horse and ride to camp, about one mile below. Young Guthrie knew that if he was taken into a Confederate camp, which was located below where he had been arrested, his quinine was safe and he quietly mounted, determined, however, not to give a hint of his real business until he was sure that he was with friends.

The squad and their prisoner soon reached the headquarters of the colonel commanding, when the prisoner was turned over to the commanding officer. When the young smuggler found that he was really with friends he produced his credentials and told the commander the secret of his business. A boat, or rather two or three skiffs and small punts, were soon found, and the young fellow, accompanied by several soldiers, paddled along shore up-stream until they met the little bunch of driftwood. They soon towed it ashore at the camp, where the long tin tubes with their bark covering were taken out of the water. The quinine was found in perfect condition, and was immediately forwarded under a guard to the nearest large post.

Young Guthrie was gived a letter vouching for the safe arrival of a large supply of the great drug. He was sent to General Smith's command, where, after a high compliment for his courage and ingenuity, he was well paid and recommended to undertake another trial of the same sort. Five times he succeeded in getting through the lines with large quantities of quinine, but the sixth time he was captured and sent to prison at Fort Delaware, where he remained until the war was over.

Dr. Guthrie is to-day one of the most popular and eminent physicians in this country, with an immense practice, but seldom too busy to tell some interesting story or reminiscences of the times which tested the nerve and ingenuity of the bravest.

Plucking and Shearing Geese.

A curious case came before an English court for adjudication recently. A poulterer was charged with cruelty to forty-eight live geese by plucking them of their feathers, and the owner was charged with procuring the commission of the offense. The proceedings were taken by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A witness swore that "after the geese were plucked their skins turned a purple color, and they seemed to be in pain. They walked about with their backs up, and shrank when touched."

The practice was shown by defendants to be very prevalent, and the society asked for a nominal fine to put a stop to it. The defendants said it was the custom of the district to pluck the feathers every six weeks, and if they were stopped from doing so many people would discontinue keeping geese, as much more money was realized by the sale of feathers than by the geese. The court imposed a fine of eighteen shillings upon the defendants, and expressed the hope that it would be a warning to other people. Plucking live geese and ducks prevails all over the United States.

There is a species of large waterfowl whose habitat in winter is the open lakes of the interior, and their feathers are so firmly set that they can not be plucked. Shearing is resorted to, and many housewives have beds made of the feathers, which almost equal those of eider down, as the stiff, troublesome quills are absent. Shearing geese and ducks could be made to supersede plucking.—*American Agriculturist.*

How Base-Balls Are Made.

Automatic machines for making base-balls have been so successfully contrived that their introduction is likely to constitute a practical industry. Each machine winds two balls at one time, in the following way:

"A little para-rubber ball, weighing three-quarters of an ounce, around which one turn has been made with the end of a skein of an old-fashioned gray stocking yarn, is slipped into the machine, then another, after which the boy in charge touches a lever, the machine starts and the winding begins. The rubber ball is thus hidden in a few seconds, and in its place appears a little gray yarn ball that rapidly grows larger and larger.

When it appears to be about half the size of the regulation base-ball there is a click, the machine stops, the yarn is cut, the boy picks out the ball and tosses it into the basket. When this basket is full it is passed along to another boy, who runs a similar machine, where a half-ounce layer of worsted yarn is put on.

The next machine adds a strong white cotton thread; a coating of rubber cement is next applied and a half-ounce layer of the very best fine worsted completes the ball with the exception of the cover."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

A Good Man.

A ragged man applied to the superintendent for a position.

"Are you thoroughly acquainted with the business?" the superintendent asked.

"Yes."

"Have you ever been employed on a railroad?"

"Yes."

"Have you ever been conductor of a passenger train?"

"Yes."

"I suppose you turned in all the money which you took in?"

"Yes."

"What?"

"I said yes."

"Look here, my friend, you are the man whom this road has been trying to shun. You don't need any credentials. We don't want you."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

THE English sparrows have almost exterminated the wrens, orioles and meadow larks, and in five years more the keno goose will be about the only native bird left.

THOSE fellows who dote on their girls sometimes find matrimony a powerful antidote.

IT is commendable in a fast horse to lower his record, but we hate to see a man do it.

LETTERS from a friend—Friend

Carelessness.

"Evil is wrought by lack of thought
As well as lack of heart,"

which is another way of saying that carelessness is selfishness, and may result in as dire a mishap as if premeditated and prompted by malice.

Some one uses, leaves on the spot and forgets where, the clothes-brush, shovel, tongs, hammer, rake, pitchfork, shears, and scores of other articles used in common by several persons. Who can measure the bother, waste of time, and perhaps loss of temper this form of carelessness brings about?

What caused that long, lacerated scratch on that woman's hand? Some girl or woman left a pin in the underclothing which she sent to the wash and that ugly-looking scratch on the laundress's hand was the result. To use a pin in clothing where a button or string should be indicates untidy habits, but to leave the pin where it may do other persons damage indicates something worse.

To leave bottles of poison unlabelled, or within reach of a child, may lead to fatal consequences and a lifelong remorse. A mother was one day using carbolic acid, and left the bottle containing it on a chair for a few minutes while attending to some other duty. Two-year-old Teddy seized upon it, and, with the inquisitiveness of childhood, put it to his lips, and swallowed enough to cost the little life.

A tack, pointed end up, or a rusty nail protruding from a board, is left where some one steps on it. Lockjaw has resulted in such a case.

In the house where a friend was staying, some one left a tin box of tacks on the stairs. In descending, she unwittingly placed her foot on the treacherous box, fell headlong, and broke her arm.

"Oh, I'm sorry!" said the guilty one, penitently. "I meant to take those tacks away."

An elderly woman in Boston caught her foot in a loose strip of carpeting at the head of a flight of stairs, and fell to the bottom. Fortunately no bones were broken, but she was sadly bruised and lamed.

"Oh, I meant to re-tack that piece of carpet!" said the contrite housekeeper.

Stepping on a lady's dress is an infrequent accident nowadays, but it does sometimes happen, and to be suddenly checked in that way puts a person at heavy and unexpected disadvantage. A teacher in a seminary near Boston, dependent upon her own exertions for support, was stepping from the cars at the railway station; there was no crowd and no particular haste, but some blunderer put his foot on her dress skirt. She lost her balance, tried to recover herself, fell backward, and struck her back upon the car steps. Spinal concussion resulted, and the unfortunate teacher has been confined to her room for two years.

A little thought, a little care, and how much pain and trouble could be averted!—*Youth's Companion.*

He Didn't Hear Jenny Lind.

"Did you ever hear Jenny Lind?" said J. C. Stewart, of the Fat Men's Club, the other day. "No, but I'll tell you how near I came to hearing her. You probably don't remember when the Swedish songstress came to America, under the management of P. T. Barnum, but I don't think I'll ever forget it. It was a good many years ago, and I was a boy, a pretty good-sized one knocking around New York city. The night of Jenny Lind's concert came, and I was crazy to hear her; but I didn't have any money, and there I was. I hung around the door of the theater after the concert had begun. By-and-by several gentlemen came out bareheaded. I was willing to adopt any means to get inside, so I went up to one of those who had just come out, and said:

"'Say, Mister, let me have your check so I can get in and hear Jenny Lind sing.'

"'Why, they're not giving out checks, my boy,' he replied. 'When one gets inside he checks his hat, and if he wants to go out between times he goes bareheaded, and when he goes back the absence of his hat indicates that he has been inside.'

"Well, a bright idea struck me—at least I thought it was a bright idea. So I quietly went up to the entrance and, unseen, took off my hat and pushed it up under my vest. Then, putting on a bold face, I walked into the theater without being molested. I sat down in a vacant chair and waited for Jenny Lind. Presently a big, heavy-set fellow came and sat down beside me. He made some ordinary remark, and then said:

"'Say! These people think they're pretty smooth here, and that no one can get in without paying, but I fooled 'em. I just shoved my hat up under my vest and walked in with the other bareheaded fellows that had come out before.'

"'Is that so?' I replied, thinking it was a great joke. "Why, that's just the way I got in.'

"'You did, eh?' said the big man, with a grin. 'You — — —, I just sized you up for getting in that way. Now you get out of here.'

"I didn't wait," concluded Mr. Stewart, "for the man who laid the trap into which I fell so easily was a special policeman. That's just how near I came to hearing Jenny Lind."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Taught Everything but What They Want.

Hitherto our higher institutions of learning have neglected almost wholly to instruct the young men in the principles of the government and in the duties which are to devolve upon them as citizens. They are taught a great deal about the properties of matter, but very little about the passions of men; much about the perturbations of the planets, but very little about the interaction of parties; much about the constitution of the solar system, but very little about the constitution of the United States; much about the laws of the universe, but very little about the laws of the land; much about universal gravitation, but very little about universal suffrage; much about the Grecian democracies and the Roman republic, but next to nothing at all about the republic to which they themselves belong. Indeed, so far is the teaching of our colleges at present from being suited to prepare young men for the proper discharge of what under out constitution is really the most important duty before them in life, that it almost seems to have been purposely planned to evade that object.

An Indian Plot.

Bushyhead, the Cherokee chief, has been in Washington this winter and was one day met on the street by an old acquaintance, says a correspondent of the *Critic.*

"Look here, Bushyhead," said this acquaintance, "I'm afraid you are up to some mischief. Why are you staying in Washington so long?"

"I am here for my people," replied Bushyhead.

"What are you doing for your people?"

The old chief drew his friend aside and, affecting secrecy, said: "I am lobbying for Senator Morgan's scheme to send the negroes back to Africa."

"What have your people to do with that?"

"Why," said Bushyhead, "when we have succeeded in deporting the negroes then we will introduce a bill to deport the white people. That will put the country in the hand of its rightful owners."

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To the emaciated and debilitated invalid is the sense of returning health and strength produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When that promoter of vigor is tested by persons in feeble health, its restorative and vitalizing potency soon evinces itself in improved appetite, digestion and nightly repose, the sole conditions under which strength and nerve quietude are vouchsafed to the human system. A gain in flesh of course ensues upon the restoration of digestion and assimilation. As surely as winter follows the fall of the leaf does disease shadow the footsteps of declining strength, when the premature decadence of vitality is not arrested. Marasmus, consumption and other wasting maladies are prompt to fasten upon the enfeebled. Avert disease, therefore, with this grand enabling tonic, which not only renews failing strength but mitigates and counteracts the infirmities of age and those of the gentler sex. Rheumatism, malaria, liver and kidney troubles yield to it.

Photography in Colors.

Fuller reports from Klausenberg in Australia, where a photographer named Veresa, nearly a month ago, hit upon a discovery of photography in colors, show the event to be more important and definite than it was at first thought. Specimens, both on glass and on paper, have now been exposed to the light for three weeks and are in no way affected. The colors obtained range from a deep, clear ruby red to a light orange, and there is also a brilliant French blue, but thus far no suggestion whatever of green, no variations of blue and no approaches to violet or brown.

Oh, how can a fair maiden smile and be gay,
Be lovely and loving and dear,
As sweet as a rose and as bright as the May
When her liver is all out of gear?

She can't. It is impossible. But if she will only take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, it will cleanse and stimulate her disordered liver, purify her blood, make her complexion soft and rosy, her breath wholesome, her spirits cheerful and her temper sweet. All druggists.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

Discovery of a Prehistoric Village.

The site of a prehistoric village has been discovered on the banks of the Ohio river, near Parkersburg, W. Va. It covers about four acres and the earth is thickly intermixed with fragments of pottery, streaks of ashes, and fragments of bones of animals and human beings. In several places are to be seen the ruins of what seem to be ancient fire-places, containing charcoal intermixed with charred nuts of various sorts. In and around these fire-places are found ornaments and implements, such as battle-axes, knives, drills, spears and arrow points, and ornaments made of bones and slate.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar. Soap for sale by all grocers.

Last year the world raised 2,000,000,000 bushels of wheat. The United States grew 490,000,000 bushels; France, 306,000,000; India, 237,000,000; Russia (with Poland) 300,000,000; Portugal 9,0000,000; Denmark, 5,000,000; Spain, 73,000,000; Switzerland, 2,500,000; Germany, 84,000,000; Hungary, 95,000,000; Asia Minor, 37,000,000; Persia, 22,000,000.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

A lady went to one of the groceries in Wildwood, Fla., and bought two pounds of butter that had been bought in the country by the merchant. When the nice yellow lump was cut in two, there was found in the center of it a large Irish potato, nicely peeled and carefully covered over with butter.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c

The roads are not so straight as they might be in Redington township, Maine. Last week a man who wanted to drive two yoke of oxen to the camp from the other side of Saddleback mountain, only six miles away in a direct line, had to travel fifty-eight miles before he reached the camp.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

From many different points comes the news that new machines for making ice have been set up, and that these artificial ice companies are taking orders to supply ice in any quantity. Thus necessity once more proves itself to be the mother of invention.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

Work on the new reservoir to assist in meeting Brooklyn's increasing demand for water is rapidly progressing and is expected to be done about Sept. 1, nearly a year ahead of time. It will hold 16,000,000 gallons.

You Need It Now

To impart strength and to give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems peculiarly adapted to overcome that tired feeling caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system it purifies and renovates the blood. We earnestly urge the large army of clerks, bookkeepers, school teachers, housewives, operatives and all others who have been closely confined during the winter, and who need a good spring medicine, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla *now*. It will do you good.

"Every spring for years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities. That languid feeling, sometimes called 'spring fever,' will never visit the system that has been properly cared for by this never-failing remedy." W. H. Lawrence, Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

I LIKE MY WIFE
TO USE
POZZONI'S
MEDICATED
COMPLEXION
POWDER.
Because It Improves Her Looks
and is as Fragrant as Violets.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

GRATEFUL–COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our elves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
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When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Suicide in Japan.

According to a recent Japanese return it appears that the great majority of persons committing suicide in Japan are over 50 years of age. Next on the list come persons between 20 and 30 years of age. Of these the greater number turn their backs on the world in consequence of disappointed love. For suicides of all ages July is the favorite month. During the period of six years, from 1883 to 1888 inclusive, the number of suicides in the month of July ranged from 500 to 800, while the number during the remainder of the year averaged from 200 to 300 only.

Wilkie Collins' Favorite Novelist.

It has several times been stated in the papers lately that Fenimore Cooper was "the favorite novelist" of Wilkie Collins. This is quite untrue, for his favorite was Scott, whom he took every opportunity of declaring to have been the greatest novelist that ever lived, and even in popularity he placed Dickens second to the author of "Waverly." Next to Scott, but at a considerable distance behind him, Dumas pere and Balzac occupied high places in Wilkie Collins' estimation.

ST. JACOBS OIL
Cures
Backache.
Backache.
Backache.

Martinez, Cal., October 3, 1888.
I could hardly walk or lie down from lame-back; suffered several weeks. St. Jacobs Oil permanently cured me, other remedies having failed to do so. FRED. HITTMAN.

Cloverdale, Ind., Feb. 8, 1887.
From a bad cold pains settled in my back and I suffered greatly; confined to bed and could hardly move or turn. I tried St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me. I do not fear recurrence.
MRS. P. M. REINHEIMER.

To Restore Tone
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to the System when
weakened by
La Grippe
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Illness,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
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Get the BEST.
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GORMANDIZING,

or overeating, or the partaking of too rich and indigestible food, is a common cause of discomfort and suffering. To relieve the stomach and bowels from such overloading, a full dose of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets is the best remedy. They operate gently, yet thoroughly and without griping, nausea, or other unpleasant effects.

If the too free indulgence in such intemperate eating has deranged digestion, causing dyspepsia and biliousness, attended with a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in mouth in morning, on arising, drowsiness after meals, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity and hypochondria—then you need to follow up the use of the Pellets with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, to tone up the stomach, invigorate the liver, and set all the processes of digestion at work. While curing indigestion, it purifies the blood, cleansing the system from all humors and blood-poisons—no matter of what name or nature, or from what cause arising. Unlike other blood-purifiers, it operates equally well at any season of the year. It contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to ferment in the stomach and derange digestion. On the contrary, it retards fermentation and promotes all the digestive and assimilative processes. It is as wonderful and peculiar in curative results as in its chemical composition. There is nothing similar to it in composition or approaching it in results. Therefore, don't be duped and induced to take some substitute, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit.

Manufactured by World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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It maun be true what a' men say."
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It is a solid cake of scouring soap...

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Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.
25 CTS
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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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

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