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THE BOY'S GRANDMOTHER.

A stitch is always dropping in the everlasting knitting;
And the needles that I've threaded, no you couldn't count to-day;
And I've hunted for the glasses till I thought my head was splitting,
When there upon her forehead as calm as clocks they lay.

I've read to her till I was hoarse the Psalms and the Epistles,
When the other boys were burning tar barrels down the street;
And I've stayed and learned my verses when I heard their willow whistles,
And I've stayed and said my chapter with fire in both my feet.

But there is always a peppermint or a penny in her pocket;
There never was a pocket that was half so big and deep;
And she lets the candle in my room burn to the very socket,
While she stews and putters round about till I am sound asleep.

And when I've been in swimming after father's said I shouldn't,
And mother has her slipper off according to the rule;
It sounds as sweet as silver, the voice that says, "I wouldn't;
The boy that won't go swimming such a day would be a fool!"

Sometimes there's something in her voice as if she gave a blessing,
And I look at her a moment and I keep still as a mouse;
And who she is by this time there is no need of guessing;
For there's nothing like a grandmother to have about the house!
—*The Independent.*

LOADING A WELL.

An Incident of the Pennsylvania Oil Excitement.

BY W. L. FRENCH.

It was in the days of the great Pennsylvania oil excitement that the incidents forming this sketch occurred.

Men eager to make fortunes quickly rushed to the oil fields in the hope of accomplishing their object. Some went to work as teamsters or laborers, but nearly all who had a little money commenced to prospect on their own account. Many were successful, more were not. If oil was struck the finders were usually made rich; if not, the searchers were ruined financially.

Around these deserted holes, abandoned by the projectors, could be found everything in the shape of tools, from a dirt shovel to a steam engine. Nearly all of them were covered by mortgages, placed there by their owners to obtain money to continue sinking the holes in the hope that their efforts might eventually be rewarded by their striking oil, till they had made their last shift and were compelled to cease operations and abandon their tools.

Among those who came to Oil City were three young men from an eastern State. Having some money, they decided to prospect 'till it was expended or oil was struck. Accordingly they procured an outfit of tools and provisions and set out in search of a favorable location. They located in a narrow run some twenty-five miles from Oil City.

Further down the run another party of prospectors were sinking a well, and a week after the boys arrived they struck oil. This well developed into an eighteen hundred barrel per day gusher and the boys felt encouraged to sink their shaft.

For two months they dug, blasted and drilled, but apparently without getting any nearer to oil than they had been at the beginning of their work.

At the end of this time the boys found themselves in a dilemma. Their money was nearly gone, and they dreaded the prospect of having to abandon their work, and with it all their high hopes of a fortune; but apparently there was no other alternative left open for them. All told, they possessed but seventy-five dollars, and at the high cost of living that would soon be exhausted.

The boys—whom, for convenience sake, we will designate as Tom, Jack and Bill—discussed various plans for getting funds to continue the work.

"By George, boys, I have it!" suddenly exclaimed Tom, and he at once proceeded to explain his scheme in detail to his comrades.

It evidently met their approval, for at the end of the conference all the money in the camp was passed over to Tom, and early in the morning he took his departure from camp and did not return until near midnight the same day.

The next morning when the boys lowered their tools into the well, preparatory to commencing work, they felt them strike some yielding substance like water before reaching the bottom. They immediately drew them up, and to their surprise and joy found them wet with the crude petroleum oil.

Of course the boys were wild with excitement. Unlimited wealth passed before their vision in broad streams.

They had an old pump, and this was soon put in working order and placed in position. Bill then went down the run to the Brown well and borrowed a barrel, for they did not have any. He had to explain what he wanted it for and the foreman of the Brown well accompanied him and with great interest watched the barrel pumped full of oil.

Two more barrels were sent for and filled. The boys then declared that they were satisfied with their prospects and would erect tanks to hold the oil. Tom at once set to work to hire teamsters to go to Oil City for lumber to build the tanks.

Three out of the four owners of the Brown well, who were on the ground, were alarmed over the outlook for themselves, and at once got together to see how the danger might be averted. They feared, and with good cause, that this new well, being above theirs and in the same run, would tap their flow and cause their well to become a dry hole. They all concurred in the one opinion that, if possible, they should obtain possession and ownership of the new well as soon as possible. As they had plenty of money at their command, they believed they could accomplish their object without any trouble.

Brown was delegated to make the purchase and use all the money he required to close the bargain. Accordingly he went up to the new well and immediately commenced to sound them on their desire to sell, hinting that he would like to purchase the well if it was for sale.

Tom, acting as spokesman for the trio, replied: Oh, no! We have no wish to sell. We have worked hard for this, and, now that we've got it, we intend to make the most of it. Besides, we have those depending on us who will be overjoyed at our good fortune, and they will share its benefits with us.

Finally, after considerable parleying, Brown made them an offer of $10,000 a piece, or $30,000 for their combined interest, but they only laughed at his offer. Tom remarked that they would not think of taking $150,000, let alone the sum named.

Brown continued to argue with the boys to accept his offer, and at last increase it to $60,000. The boys finally offered to sell for $120,000—a vast differance between the two parties but easily overcome when one was so eager to buy and the other equally desirous of selling.

Brown continued to raise his figures and the boys to reduce theirs till they stood respectively $80,000 and $100,000. Here for an hour they hung and argued. Finally Brown said: It was a mighty mean man who wouldn't split the difference, and offered them $90,000.

Two of the boys consented to this, but Jack would not agree to it. If they wanted to take it they could do so, but he thought there was more money in holding on, and he was going to do it. Then they walked away a short distance and sat down and talked the matter over for some time. At length they returned, and Tom told Brown they had persuaded Jack to sell, and they would take the $90,000.

As soon as Brown received their answer he whipped out his check-book, wrote out a check for $90,000 on an Oil City bank, and handed to Tom, saying as he did so: "I will go with you, boys, to the bank, where I am well-known so that you will have no trouble in obtaining your money."

The boys then made out a bill of sale to the property and signed it. They at once donned their best clothes, and, hiring horses, set out with Brown for Oil City, after assuring their acquaintances that they would be back again in a few days.

The four arrived at Oil City that night, and as soon as the bank was opened the next day the boys received their money.

Brown at once set out on his return to the wells, the boys telling him that they would be down in a few days. But immediately after his departure they disappeared from the place and were never seen in that vicinity afterwards.

Now for the sequel. On the day on which the boys received their money the foreman of the Brown well, in accordance with the orders received from his superiors, had several loads of lumber hauled to the new well, and men were set to work building tanks. A load of barrels was next taken up and the pump was set to work. Four barrels were filled, then the oil suddenly ceased to flow. They tested the pump but it was all right. Then they waited for the oil to flow in, but it failed to flow. After waiting a couple of days a man was cautiously lowered into the well. He found no oil, and no signs of any. It was nothing but a dry hole!

Brown and his partners had been neatly tricked out of $90,000 by the three cool swindlers. At length they learned how it had been done through a teamster who hauled the oil with which the well had been "loaded." Tom had gone to a well some fifteen miles away, where he purchased seven barrels of oil, for which he paid $50. Then he hired a teamster and gave him $15 more to haul it to the well they were sinking, aid them to dump it in and take the empty barrels away. That only left the boys $10, but it was more than they needed in the light of following events. That seven barrels of oil was all the well ever yielded.

Brown and his partners spent a few thousands searching for the men who had so cleverly defrauded them, but they were never able to track them down.

Without a Nickel or a Meal.

One day, ten years ago, said a Western millionaire, I stood without a nickel and without the door of a restaurant in San Francisco. I was indulging in an optical feast, gazing at the display of uncooked roasts, chops and steaks, garnished with water cress and altogether lovely, in the window. The song—or rather its refrain—"Thou art so near and yet so far," was whispered to me by the gaunt brownie of hunger. Then a prosperous-looking man who was flipping a half-dollar in his hand dropped the coin, which tinkled through an iron grate and fell into the subway below. The man gave an almost unconcerned glance in the direction the coin had gone, and then walked away humming a popular tune.

I have always possessed some resource, and I was determined to possess that coin. The occasion is what is frequently spoken of as a ground-hog case.

I was "out of meat," also bread. I spoke to the proprieter of the place. Told him I had dropped a $5 gold piece through the grate, and asked if I might go and retrive it. "Certainly," he said, and gave me a hatchet with which I might remove a wooden bar that had been nailed across a door leading from the basement to the opening under the grate.

There was much litter and dust down there, and searching for the lost coin I found many others that had been dropped in a similar way. Thus I cleaned up $8 from that prospect drift. The amount supplied me with a place to put the able-bodied appetite which I had concealed about my person. It also gave me the entree to a clean shirt and a proportionate supply of self-esteem and self-reliance. I visited men of influence whom I had not been sufficiently courageous to meet in the immediate heretofore, and I have not been seriously insolvent since that date. Thus you may see on what a slender thread oft hangs a chance in life.

I have since become acquainted with the man who dropped that half and have several times requited him from ancient vintages of champaigne.

Rings for Babies.

A baby finger looks doubly charming when encircled by a tiny ring; nevertheless the ornament is a troublesome form of decoration. For the first six months the average baby ignores the gold ring, but almost as soon as the shining band attracts his attention the streak of viciousness becomes apparent Mr. Baby proceeds to gouge his eyes out and tear strips of pink and white skin from his velvety cheek with the edge that seems the sharpest. The flat or ribbon band is especially adapted for this purpose and for ploughing up the soft flesh about his chin or abbreviating the corners of his nose there is nothing in the toilet basket better adapted than a twisted Venetian gold ring. All stone rings are good for gouging purposes, and during the teething period most of the gems are swollowed. It doesn't make any difference how well the ruby or turquoise may be set, if baby takes a notion to bite and the nurse is remiss, the stone will come out and be gulped down in a jiffy. Repeated accidents, some of them fatal, reported to the jewellers selling the rings, have had the effect of reducing the manufacture of cluster and solitaire designs. A large metropolitan firm recently refused to carry any children's jewelry set with stones, for the reason, the manager said, "that we cannot afford to sell cheap designs and the trade will not pay for the best." He added, laying aside a tray of tiny rings set with clusters, "I never would permit a young child of mine to wear jewelled ornaments until he was old enough to appreciate their value."

Did Not Know Her Whereabouts.

An amusing incident occurred at the Albany term of the United States Court, Judge Coxe presiding, a few weeks ago. A queer-looking, solemn little man had been called by the defense to establish an alibi. He had testified that the defendant had been at his house during the time the offense was committed, and that others were present also, among them a Mrs. Robinson, when the following examination ensued:

"Was Mrs. Robinson a neighbor of yours?"

"Yes."

"Is she here?"

"No."

"Do you know where she is?"

"No."

"Is she dead?"

"Yes."—*Albany Argus.*

A TOURIST in Switzerland finding a charge in his bill for stationery, and being sure that he had ordered none, inquired about the matter, and learned that the item [illegible] "stationery" was the ink and paper [illegible] making out his bill.

FOR THE FARMERS.

SOMETHING ABOUT THEIR WAYS AND WORK.

Interesting Bits of Information for the Farmer's Home; His Family and Himself.

THE FARM.

Constructing Wind Breaks.

High winds are disastrous to crops and fruit trees, and the strong northerly breezes of winter blowing directly upon exposed shrubs, trees and winter crops, commit a great amount of damage every year in all parts of the country. Nature protected her garden by surrounding it with forest trees, which are able to ward off the cold and winds. Farmers must imitate nature in this respect, and timber screens should be constructed on the north and west sides of every farm. A good wind break of trees will save an endless amount of trouble and damage. Even if the tempests are not strong enough to destroy the crops they are nearly always violent enough to destroy the grass, corn and grain down so that it is difficult for it ever to raise its head again properly. A good wind break will sometimes make a difference of 50 per cent. in the value of a field of grain, grass or corn. This repeated every year for a quarter of a century would make an item such as would make any farmer open his eyes with astonishment. But better than all, wind breaks are invaluable to the fruit growers. The farther north we go the more important they become, but even in sunny Florida a screen of pine trees is considered a great protection to an orange or lemon grove. Orange land that is properly screened by trees brings a considerably higher sum than that which lays exposed to the free sweep of the northern winds. Peach trees can be raised successfully much farther north than many imagine, by protecting them properly from the cold winds of winter. They may perhaps not be injured during the bearing season, but the cold winds of winter freeze their roots, and so chill them they sometimes never recover.

In planting screens it should be understood that they are to be erected on the sides across which the prevailing winds sweep. This is usually north or northwest, but different directions must be taken into consideration for the trees that are to be protected. Screens for grain and field crops are simply to prevent the high winds from blowing them down during the growing season. The strongest winds either come from the north, west or south, and wind breaks placed on these sides will amply answer all purposes. Fruit trees in the north are to be protected from the cold winds of winter, and hence screens must be placed on the northerly exposure. The same holds true of Florida and the Southern States, but there is an intermediate section of country where the injurious winds come from the east. In the great peach and cherry districts of the middle Atlantic States the prevailing winds are from the east, sweeping in from the ocean, laden with a salty moisture in the spring of the year that is very injurious to the peach, cherry, and even apple and pear blossoms.—*S. W. Chambers, in Practical Farmer.*

THE POULTRY-YARD.

Preserving Eggs.

The requisites for preserving eggs, for use during the weeks of biddy's vacation, are pure cool air, even temperature and fresh, whole eggs (one stale or cracked is liable to spoil all within its far-reaching influence). Under these conditions eggs can be kept four to six months by wrapping each in paper with a tight twist; then pack in baskets and hang from ceiling of the cellar. Or pack in common six-pound wooden starch boxes, slide in the lid, and set where they will keep dry. Where cold storage is available, eggs may be kept by standing in holes bored for the purpose in frames or shelves, and subjecting them to a temperature a little above freezing.

The salt and lime mixture is a favorite, because eggs keep well in it in an ordinary cellar. One pint fresh-slaked lime of a creamy consistency, half-pint coarse salt, three gallons fresh water; stir well together, let settle; when clear it is ready for use. Place the eggs on end in a clean stone jar, fill within about an inch and a half of the top, dip over them the clear brine sufficient to cover, lay several thicknesses of cloth on top of the eggs, smear it with some of the creamy paste at the bottom of the jar of brine, fold back the edges of the cloth, not letting it extend over the rim of the jar. Cover with tight-fitting lid, or several thicknesses of paper tied on closely. It is best to use small jars, as frequently disturbing the brine and exposing it to air causes it to deteriorate. In making the brine it is important that the proportions given be carefully observed; if the lime is too strong the eggs will have a cooked appearance; if too much salt the shells will become thin, but if just right it will keep the eggs in good condition for several years.

Bran and salt is a good, simple preservative. Dry the bran in an oven, to destroy possible germs, then mix with equal quantity of coarse, dry salt, pack the eggs in clean, odorless vessels, in alternate layers with the mixture, beginning and ending with the salt and bran, and filling the spaces between the eggs with it. Cover closely and set in a cool, dry place. Salt tends to absorb moisture; eggs packed in it are liable to taste salty and have their yolks lumpy; the bran obviates this difficulty to some degree. Where salt is used alone or with bran the eggs will remain good if stored in a dry place and the air excluded from them as much as possible.

Coating eggs is such a tedious process that few care to undertake it: however, if the coating be perfect and the right conditions observed in storing, the eggs will keep for a long time. Other important points in relation to packing eggs, are: If exposed they absorb foreign odors. Once I put some frames of eggs in a cold storage room with some muskmelons: the eggs became decidedly flavored with the melons, and were not at all appetizing. I have always packed "small end down;" they might, for all I know, keep as well, or better, large end down.

Removed from conditions in which they were stored, eggs become stale more quickly than fresh ones; hence only enough should be taken out each time for immediate use. A hint as to cellar, the usual place for storing eggs: By closing the cellar windows in the morning before the outside air becomes warmer than that in the cellar, and opening them in the evening when the cool of the night begins, the cellar will remain dryer and the temperature cooler and more even than if the windows are allowed to remain open during the day. —*J. M. M. in New York Tribune.*

THE STOCK RANCH.

Live Stock Points.

Hogs and poultry fed exclusively on corn are liable to hog cholera and chicken cholera. Cause: Indigestion and non-assimilation. Hogs of all ages, even in last stage of fattening, should only have whole corn once in twenty-four hours, inasmuch as it takes them twenty-four hours to digest it; and, therefore, given oftener is the breaking of a well-established physiological law. The second feed each day may be ground feed, vegetables, or what-not.

Poultry especially need variety—a light feed of corn every other day, and then wheat, barley, oats, and buckwheat in turn. If you want eggs, give milk and some bran.

Abolish that vile and expensive nuisance, the hog pen. Give your fattening hogs the run of a small clover field, with a roomy shed open to the south, then their food will digest and assimilate; it will do neither properly in a filthy hog pen, and at least one-third of their food is thus worse than wasted. Giving the hog pure air, liberty to walk about, and the absence of the filthy hog pen, will certainly give health to the animal, and the pork will be sweeter and more wholesome.

We cannot put new milk to any more profitable use in late fall and winter than giving three quarts of it per day to a previous spring's foal, along with its grain.

Foals during their first winter should be kept in open pasture, with a shed open to the south for shelter. The equine race have plenty of wit to keep warm by exercise. So cared for, a liberal feeding of corn and oats will not injure them. The most faulty management of a foal is to keep it in a warm stable, with high feed, all the winter. I have known some very ignorant men keep them tied up all winter on a boarded floor! I knew one such man who lost three colts in succession by ringbone by that mistake. They were all from the same mare. She was a very fine mare—a Vermont Morgan—but had an hereditary tendency to bone spavin. So her colts especially required plenty of liberty and open-air exercise in winter during their growth. Limberness of legs and joints and good lungs will be got by following the foregoing hint.

A month before a cow calves in the spring, if she is fat, or even in good order, stop all grain, and give potatoes instead, and commence milking her two weeks before calving. This treatment, by cooling the blood, would have saved the life of many a valuable cow.

To prevent horses gobbling up their oats, keep a peck of corn cobs in their boxes.

As ground feed given to cattle goes directly into the fourth stomach, it should be ground for them as fine as a mill can grind it; so ground, the cattle will get more nutrition out of it than if ground coarse. For horses and human creatures it may be ground coarser.—*Cor. Farm, Field and Stockman.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

How to Drink Milk.

Some complain that they cannot drink milk without being "distressed by it." The most common reason why milk is not well borne is due to the fact that people drink it too quickly. If a glass of it is swallowed hastily it enters into the stomach and then forms in one solid, curdled mass, difficult of digestion. If, on the other hand, the same quantity is sipped, and three minutes at least are occupied in drinking it, then on reaching the stomach it is so divided that when coagulated, as it must be by the gastric juice, while digestion is going on, instead of being in one hard, condensed mass upon the outside of which only the digestive fluids can act, it is more in the form of the sponge, and in and out of the entire bulk the gastric juice can play freely and perform its functions.—*American Analyst.*

Care of the Feet.

Those who are annoyed by excessive perspiration of the feet may add much to their comfort by bathing the feet once, if possible twice, every day in warm water containing a little ammonia. Bay rum and diluted alcohol are likewise beneficial. If the feet are very tender, a small piece of alum dissolved in the water should be used. Chalk and starch made into a powder are recommended for rubbing feet that blister easily.

Sometimes an offensive odor accompanies the perspiration. When such cases are chronic, some disinfectant must be used as well as attention paid to the diet. A harmless disinfectant is boracic acid or permanganate of potash. If the acid is used, dissolve one ounce in a quart of water. Of the potash use twenty grains to one ounce of water. The solutions may then be used by dipping the hose, which should be of cotton, into the liquid and drying them before wearing. Another way is to wear cork insoles that have been dipped in either solution. The articles of diet to be avoided are onions, cheese, and fish. Such treatment, with frequent bathing of the feet, is recommended for simple cases of this disorder. Oxide of zinc, beginning with a very weak solution and increasing the quantity used if necessary, is recommended as a sure cure.

A celebrated French physician, M. Legoux, recommends the following treatment when other methods fail: The feet are first bathed in cold water for several hours for two days, and then painted with a compound made from five drams of glycerine, two ounces of solution perchloride of iron and forty drops of bergamot essence. The worst cases are said to be generally cured after such treatment twice a day for one or two weeks. When the feet are continually to be exposed to extreme cold, a pad of curled hair, shaped like the sole of the foot and worn inside the stocking, is recommended.

Hints to Housekeepers.

MELTED butter is a good substitute for olive oil in salad dressing. Many prefer the butter to oil.

IN using yolks of eggs, it must be remembered that a broken egg must be closely covered in the dish in which it is kept until desired for use.

CURRANTS, berries, and juicy fruits, having been washed, may be cooked without water; then strain and boil the juice fifteen or twenty minutes before adding the sugar, and but little more boiling will be required.

THE smoked and dusty globes of chandeliers may be nicely cleaned by soaking then in hot water, to which a little sal soda has been added. Then put some ammonia in hot water, immerse the globes and scrub briskly with a stiff brush. Rinse thoroughly and wipe dry.

THE KITCHEN.

Ginger Snaps.

One cup and a half of molasses, two-thirds of a cup of butter or lard, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half a cupful of water, two tablespoonfuls of ginger. Mix soft, and roll very thin; bake in a quick oven. Put in the same pan so they will not touch each other.

To Boil Rice.

Take one cup of rice, cover with cold water, and let it boil until the water is most gone, then add one cup of milk. When that boils, stir in one beaten egg, and then season with lemon, vanilla or nutmeg. When done, serve with butter and sugar stirred to a cream.

Crab Apple Jelly.

Wash and wipe Siberian crab apples, quarter, but do not core, put in a kettle, and cover with cold water; cook until soft. Strain twice through a jelly bag. Put the juice on and boil twenty-five minutes. Add a pound of sugar to every pint of juice, with the juice of one lemon. Boil until it jellies.

Beef Tea.

Cut two pounds of lean beef very fine with sharp knife. Pour a pint of cold water over it and let it stand for several hours in a double boiler on the back of the stove, where it will heat to the boiling point but not boil. When the juice is all extracted from the meat so that the meat is white, drain off the liquid and salt to taste.

Quince Marmalade.

Pare, core and slice the quinces. Stew the skins and cores by themselves, with just water to cover them, and when soft, strain through a jelly bag. Let this liquid cool, and when cool put the quinces into it. Boil, stir and mash as the fruit becomes soft, and when reduced to a paste stir in a small three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Boil fifteen minutes, stirring constantly. Put into small jars or glass cans. The juice of three or four oranges to every six pounds of fruit some consider an addition.

Grape Wine.

One gallon grape juice, three pints cold water, three and one-half pounds brown sugar; stir the sugar into the grape juice; pour the cold water on the squeezed grape skins, and let it stand on them over night. In the morning pour it off, squeezing the grape skins again, and add this juice and the water to the juice and sugar. With this fill a demijohn very full, reserving part of the grape juice in another vessel; as the juice effervesces, it must be skimmed every morning, and the demijohn filled again from the reserved juice. When the effervescence ceases, filter the wine, bottle and seal it. Keep in a dark, cool place.

A LEVEL HEAD.

The Advantage of Presence of Mind in an Emergency.

During the late strike on the New York Central Railroad, the militia were ordered to be in readiness in case of a riot, but they were not called out.

In an interview Gov. Hill said the troops were not to be called upon except in case of an emergency. The emergency had not arisen, therefore they would not be ordered out. He remarked that this was the first great strike with which he had had experience, and he did not propose to lose his head; the only point at which there had then been any serious trouble was at Syracuse, and there a deputy sheriff had lost his head and precipitated an encounter.

The strike continued several weeks, and there was riotous action at various points along the road, but the civil authorities were able to cope with it without calling on the militia.

The test of a man's real ability comes when an emergency arises which makes a hasty call on his good judgment and discretion. The man who retains his presence of mind, maintains his equipoise and exercises sound discretion at such critical junctures, is to be relied on and will be put to the front.

Men with level heads have the staying qualities which do not falter in the face of danger. Otis A. Cole, of Kinsman, O., June 10, 1890, writes: "In the fall of 1888 I was feeling very ill. I consulted a doctor and he said I had Bright's disease of the kidneys and that he would not stand in my shoes for the State of Ohio." But he did not lose courage or give up; he says: "I saw the testimonial of Mr. John Coleman, 100 Gregory St., New Haven, Conn., and I wrote to him. In due time I received an answer, stating that the testimonial he gave was genuine and not overdrawn in any particular. I took a good many bottles of Warner's Safe Cure; have not taken any for one year."

Gov. Hill is accounted a very successful man; he is cool and calculating and belongs to the class that do not lose their heads when emergencies arise.

A THOROUGH reform of the Prussian system of taxation has been planned by Finance Minister Miquel and will be submitted soon to the Prussian deputies. The principal ideas of this reform are the closer estimate of the incomes of taxpayers, the heavier taxation of funded income in comparison with salaries or wages and the extension of the inheritence tax to children, parents, and the widow or widower. Herr Miquel also purposes to introduce several quite new provisions concerning the number of children and other dependents in each household with a view to lightening the burdens of fathers of large families. The income tax will decrease relatively from incomes of $2,250 downward.

A SCHOOL girl coming home to report having won two prizes, says the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, remarked that one of them was for having the best memory. Being asked what the other was for, she replied: "For the life of me, I can't just now think what that was for."

A BIRD fancier of Washington, who has twenty parrots, says that the Mexican double-heads are the best talkers, while the African grays make the best mimics and whistlers.

DOBBINS' Electric Soap does not chap the hands, being *perfectly pure*. Many people afflicted with Salt Rheum have been cured by its use. Preserves and whitens clothes. Have your grocer order it and try it *now*.

A MISSOURI family left the cars at Salina to take in the town and the train went on having the sleeping baby on board. There was a squally time until the family got together at the next station.

A. M. PRIEST, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure give the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

BISHOP BLYTH, of Jerusalem, says there are now in Palestine nearly 70,000 Jews, whereas in 1883 there were only 23,000, and in 1841 only 8,000.

MEN think house-cleaning easy, but unless a woman uses SAPOLIO the proverb is true, "Easier rule a kingdom than manage a house."

SCRIPTURE rendered in the prevailing fashion of speech: "The lady tempted me, and I did eat."

WHEN medicine is given a child, parents like to feel it is a safe and proper one. Such a remedy is Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

WHAT is the most unfortunate vegetable they could have on board a ship? A leek.

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

THE population of France has been steadily decreasing, or, at least, its rate of increase has been steadily diminishing of late years.

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.

THE latest things in morning dresses—fashionable ladies at hotels.

THE POINT.

"A 1"

From a Catholic Archbishop down to the **Poorest of the Poor** all testify, not only to the virtues of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

The Great Remedy For Pain,

but to its superiority over all other remedies, expressed thus:

It Cures Promptly, Permanently;

which means strictly, that the pain-stricken seek a prompt relief with no return of the pain, and this, they say, St. Jacobs Oil will give. This is its excellence.

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that people will know your hair is dyed if you use that perfect imitation of nature,

Tutt's Hair Dye

No one can detect it. It imparts a glossy color and fresh life to the hair. Easily applied. Price, $1. Office, 39 Park Place, N.Y.

The Way Made Clear.

One of the most serious obstacles to success in the way of man is planted right in the middle of the road to health. How to restore and to maintain a regular habit of body and digestion is too often a source of needless and, unhappily, of vain inquiry. It is not necessary to inveigh against drastic purgatives. They who have used them continuously know the consequence. A remedy which unites the action of a regulating medicine for the bowels with that of a tonic both for those organs, the liver and the stomach, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, sanctioned by the best medical authority, and receiving daily the indorsement of our fellow-countrymen. With this effectual, though gentle, laxative at hand, it is possible to defy those changes of temperature productive of constipation, as well as constitutional attacks of biliousness, which beset even people naturally healthy. Malaria, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and kidney troubles are remedied and prevented by the Bitters.

AN attempt to rob a chicken house at Fresno, Cal., was made the other night by a tramp, but the owner a plucky little woman, was on hand with a shotgun. She pulled the trigger, and the tramp had to be taken care of by a doctor. By the time he was through he extracted 156 shot from the back and the legs of the intruder.

This Is Meant for You.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect health, owing to the impure condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rheum, and other serious blood disorders, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine by all who know that their blood is disordered. Every claim in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and when its proprietors urge its merits and its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly mean to include you.

THE work of removing the rocks at the Iron Gates obstructing the free navigation of the Danube was inaugurated on Monday afternoon, Sept. 15, when the Greben rock was partially blown up by a blast of about 150 pounds of dynamite.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

CAIRO, Ill., boys are doing a wholesale business in sparrows. The birds make a roost of an old chimney in an abandoned house. The boys have secured a net, and after the birds go to roost at night they spread the net over the chimney's top. Every morning they have from 50 to 200 sparrows, for which they get 1½ cents per head bounty.

White Swelling

"In 1887, my son, 7 years old, had a white swelling come on his right leg below the knee, which contracted the muscles so that his leg was drawn up at right angles. I considered him a confirmed cripple. Hood's Sarsaparilla woke up his appetite, and soon pieces of bone came from the sore. The discharge decreased, the swelling went down, the leg straightened out, and in a few months he had perfect use of his leg. He now runs everywhere, and apparently is as well as ever." JOHN L. MCMURRAY, Notary Public, Ravenswood, W. Va.

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100 Doses One Dollar

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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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Prof. J. A. LAWRENCE, 188 Warren Street, New York.

THE OLD RUT

and old methods are not the easiest by far. Many people travel them because they have not tried the better way. It is a relief from a sort of slavery to break away from old-fashioned methods and adopt the labor-saving and strength-sparing inventions of modern times. Get out of old ruts and into new ways by using a cake of SAPOLIO in your house-cleaning.

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That's the way you feel after one or two of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have done their work. You feel well, instead of bilious and constipated; your sick headache, dizziness and indigestion are gone. It's done mildly and easily, too. You don't have to feel worse before you feel better. That is the trouble with the huge, old-fashioned pill. These are small, sugar-coated, easiest to take. One little Pellet's a laxative, three to four are cathartic. They regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels—quickly, but thoroughly. They're the *cheapest* pill, sold by druggists, because you only pay *for the good* you get. They're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, every time, or your money is returned. That's the *peculiar* plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold on.

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