THE SLEEPING SEA. Far away fair ships are sailing— Far, and faint, and dim,— Glessus of white, or glints of light, On the vague horizon's rim.

nd the occur, only varied Where the breakers cry rom the strand of gleaming sand, Stretches level to the sky. O'er the alcoping sea— ulsing heat about our fost— Where can peril be?

Can it be that tempests gather, Strong winds lash the deep? Tossed in pain the tall ships stra Maddened billows shoroward is Trust the lion, trust the serpent
When he sleeping lies,
Trust that hands to flaming brands,—
Trust not fickle seas and skies.

## Mr. Wagg's Bad Saturday

morning he remembered that he had come home "broke," and he reflected sorrowfully that all through the week for me until to-morrow afternoon. I there before, and having become a phil- me, no matter what I say." ocopher, turned over and went to sleep "All right, Billy," returned the clerk;

Billy was young and good looking, and a clerk in the employ of an insurance company. He was a good clerk, emnly, "no matter what I say." too, and not at all a bad young man.

But he had one strong passion. That was all gone. He could not win a bet, was gambling. Being a philosopher he and in a few moments he had to stop had sought for some years the secret of for want of money.

entire happiness. He tried many things. "H'm," he ruminated, "that'll never entire happiness. He tried many things. approach to joy unalloyed was to play I'll get twenty-five from Tommy. fare and win. He, therefore, played regularly every pay-day, which was every Saturday.

After about six months of the pursuit | roll." of this kind of felicity, Mr. Wagg found himself sadly in debt.

He made up his mind, on this Saturday, as he had often made up his mind it to him." pefore, that he would "win himself several fellow-clerks to whom he owed small amounts and avoided a shoe- any of this money." making creditor who, had been informed by a friendly office-boy, was waiting to Wagg, nervously; "I want it. I mean see him in the hall, by going down the it."

As he walked up Broadway he de- swer. cided that, before plunging into the exhibitanting joy of winning sufficient money to pay his debts, with a little margin left for himself, he would indulge in the milder pleasure of the matinee. He also concluded that he what you said." might as well win the price of the

Mr. Wagg was greeted quite cordially Wagg thumped the desk savagely.

by the dealer at the faro-table and by The clerk looked disgusted, went to two or three of the of the players. He the safe, took out the money, and tossed threw down five dollars. The dealer it to its owner. "Go and blow it in." he handed him a stack of twenty white said; "you make me tired." to pay for his theater ticket, but it had come so easily that Billy decided hastily Sun. that he might just as well win the price of a cab up town. On the next turn, Billy won two dollars and a half more. Then he reflected that he might as well extremity of Patagonia the huanacos win the price of a nice, quiet little din-ner, with a pint of wine. But Goddess the individuals inhabiting the surround-Fortune, being an ethereal creature, ing plains repair at the approach of was displeased at this carnal prompting, and she caused Billy to lose a bet. and Fitzroy first recorded this strange Then she made him lose another, and instinct in their personal narratives, and then she climaxed her mood of displeas- their observations have since been fully

he moved away from the table, he bones of countless dead generations. turned and said: "I'll bet you five dollars on the see." But the inspira-

gambling-table give to some men-and plateaus and mountain sides. which, by the way, effectually prohibits —was upon Mr. Wagg as he walked to Broadway. He decided to ride uptown in a cab, anyway. He hailed the first bones that whiten the stony ground at

of course, it must be won. He went to a faro-bank, and after an hour's play, during which at one time he was \$50 ahead, he was clean, flat broke. But he was a good loser, and he cheerfully borrowed \$10 from the proprietor. His credit was good, because he always paid the gamblers, even if he did not pay his landlady. This \$10 he lost in another house, and there he horrowed \$5 which

him enough to buy another stack. But walked toward the river.-Longman's he saw only those acquaintances who he knew were as badly off as he was, and he did not bother to notice them.

Buddenly he remembered that a thrifty money-lender in his office lived over on Avenue A. Although he was very money-lender in his office lived over the eagerness with which it is taken, Agriculturist.

Whenever a new public loan is offercentage; this gives employment and a living to many poor people.—American Agriculturist. hungry and tired, he walked there and the huge sums subscribbriskly, found his man, and negotiated titudes of small capitalists. a loan of \$10, after promising by all that Few have an idea of the vastness of Saturday, with ruinous interest.

ing door-keeper. For some little time his luck was unsatisfactory. But pretty soon he struck a good "deal," and he won rapidly. In about an hour, upon counting his stacks of checks, he found himself worth \$325. The dealer maid him in small hills and he left the same deposited are more than the sa found himself worth \$325. The dealer paid him in small bills, and he left the house with a thick roll in his inside or five hundred and sixty million dol-

The electric-lights spluttered joy-ously, there was a jolly jingle to the car-bells, and Billy chuckled as the door closed after him. All his troubles were over. He could pay all his debts, drink and tobacco amount to almost a buy a suit of clothes, and have a margin thousand million dollars. ft. He went into the first drinking. M. de Fonville concludes his place he saw, ordered a pint of champagne, and, standing at the end of the bar, he counted his winnings, quite conscious of the envy in the bar-tender's surred, until driven out of the world by

He had a luxurious repeat, with another pint, in a gaudy chop-house, feeding, its step measures from twenty feeling all the while that he could buy to twenty-two inches; when walking, and sell any man in the place. He but not feeding, twenty-six inches; and presented the waiter with half a dollar, when terrified, from eleven and oneand bought a long, black eigar for 40 half to fourteen feet, or at the rate of cents more. He visited the places of about twenty-five miles an hour.

rowed money. He was tempted to play again, but he restrained himself.

Then he spent forty dollars for champagne for a few acquaintances, whom he met in a vain search through the hotels for a man to whom he owed twenty dollars. He was full of gener-osity. He recollected that a married osity. He recollected that a friend had a charming girl baby. He would make her a present. As it was late, the only place he found open was a second-hand furniture store. He bought a baby-carriage. The baby had a carriage already, but that would not have mattered, even if Billy had re-membered it.

This pleasant task performed, Mr. Wagg had no definite object in view. As he was strolling along idly and a trifle unsteadily, the faro-bank fever caught him again. He reflected that it must be his lucky night. He would win another hundred or so. But he Billy Wagg's Saturday, like a good did not propose to take the risk of losing nany of his Saturdays, had been un- all he had won. He gave a hotel-clerk, When he swoke the next whom he knew well, two hundred dol-

to come he would have to borrow money for his lunches and his cigars and stay at home every night. He couldn't even left over this two hundred dollars. If pay his landlady, and the prospect was I come back here to-night and ask you bad for the spring suit which he needed for it, or for any part of it, don't give it so badly. So, Mr. Wagg, having been to me. Understand? Don't give it to

> "you don't get it until to-morrow after-"That's right," returned Billy, sol

At last he concluded that the nearest do. I'll have to get that back. I guess He went back to Tommy. "Tommy," he said, carelessly,

let me have twenty-five out o' "But," lied Billy, "there's a man outside to whom I owe \$25. I want to give

"Pay him to-morrow." said the clerk. out." When his salary of \$35 was handed to him at noon, he hurried by to-night and he wants it." "Well," said Tommy, "he doesn't ge "Oh, nonsense, Tom," said

"Not a cent," was the decided "Look here," said Billy, angrily "that's my money, ain't it?" "Yes."

"Weil, I want it." "You told me to keep it, no matter "That makes no difference. street, and went up the steps leading Don't monkey with me. You give me to one of the well-known down-town that money or I'll wake up the proprie-

checks. Billy liked quick action. He Billy strode out of the hotel, fully was a believer in the gambler's adage aware that he was doing just what he that "you can't win money by holding ought not to do, but he went swiftly to checks in your hand." So he split the do it. He returned to the fare bank stack, putting two dollars and a half on and made bets of \$25 each. In fifteen one card and two dollars and a half on minutes he had fallen from a pinicle of another. The first turn by the dealer independance back to the old depth of made Billy a winner of two dollars and insolvency. As he left the house he a half. That was more than sufficient found a few pennies in his pocket. He

It is well known that at the southern

ure by causing that direful thing to happen to him which is described by of these dying or burial places are on sporting-men as being "whip-sawed off the face of the earth," which, translated, legos rivers, where the river valleys are means that his two remaining bets were covered with dense primeval thickets lost at once. covered with dense primeval thickets of bushes and trees of stunted growth; Billy frowned slightly and arose. As there the ground is covered with the tion was of no value. The ace lost, and Billy left the house ten dollars out.

The peculiar disregard of the value of money which a few moments at the

What a subject for a painter! The their ever becoming successful gamblers gray wilderness of dwarf thorn trees, one he saw and drove to a Broadway their roots, the interior lit faintly with theater. Then he dismissed thoughts the rays of the departing sun, chill and of creditors and of his late loss from his gray, and silent and motionless—the mind, and enjoyed himself for two hours. Between the acts, he indulged in a few high-priced drinks, as became a gentleman who would presently win more money than he needed.

gray, and stient and motionless—the humanacoes Golgotha. In the long centuries, stretching back into a dim immeasurable past, so many of this race have journeyed hither from the mountain and the plain to suffer the sharp After the theater, the desire for a pang of death, that, to the imagination, good dinner was strong with him. But, something of it all seems to have passed of course, it must be won. He went to into that hushed and mournful nature. house, and there he borrowed \$5, which on canvas, who would be able to catch

he disposed of in a third house in a vain the feeling of such a scene of that mysattempt to make a losing king win.

His loss there was not large enough to warrant a request for a loan, and, though he made no sign, he was somethough the made no sign, he w what depressed as he felt through his place and instinct, Darwin adds: "I do empty pockets. He strolled down not at all understand the reason of this, Broadway, hoping that he might meet but I may observe that the wounded some affinent friend who would lend husnacos at the Santa Cruz invariably

Thrift in France.

he held sacred to repay it the next the money savings of the French people. If the Eiffel Tower were built of pure more hardy from the shell than the pure-

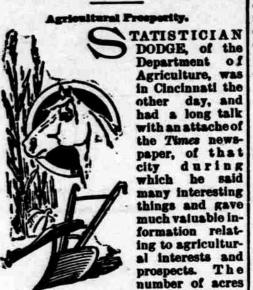
THE ostrich is a long stepper. When

REAL RURAL READING as providing the materials for the production of eggs. For very small chicks, WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DE-

PARTMENT.

cless Article—How Not to Have "Choi- are dry, as they contain a certain amoun orn"—Diluting Fresh Milkfor Crosss Rais-ing—Poultry in France—Bones and Bone Heal—A Bamboo Stand—The Kitchen.

Of meat and gelatine. Bones are very cheap, considering their value, as the hens will not eat a very large quantity at one time, but if fresh bones are broken



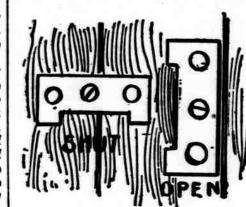
in Cincinnati the other day, and with an attache of the Times newspaper, of that during which he said many interesting things and gave much valuable information relating to agricultural interests and

prospects. The the United States have more than doubled since the war. and now comprise about one-third of all the land in the entire Republic. When, a few months ago, prices of farm products were low, and there was a temporary depression of agricultural interests, these facts were not considered. The population of the United States has not doubled since the war, but the number of acres under cultivation have, and one acre will produce much more food than is requisite for one person. The food supply was far greater than the home demand, and, very foolishly, we were admitting foreign food products to the value of \$25,000,000 yearly to compete with the over-production of our own farm-

The demand for sugar is steadily in creasing, and, by the statisticians estimate, it will be but a short time until the sugar bill of the Nation will reach the enormous sum of \$200,000,000 yearly. This should be spent with American producers; not a penny of it should go abroad. The eminent success of the Grand Island, Nebraska, beet sugar works will encourage new enterprises and within the next five years \$50,000,-000 a year, at least, are likely to be paid for beet sugar, grown and made in the

Western States. As to Cotton, we are producing about one-half of all t :e fiber used in the world and we are likely to sustain our supremacy. And as to tobacco, we are likely to become independent of Cuba or Sumatra for the finest growths; of good and medium kinds we already grow enough for

What is more provoking than a wooden button that gets tight on the screw and per cent. With either warm or cold water to call the screw and per cent. With either warm or cold water to call the screw and per cent. With either warm or cold water to call the screw and per cent. With either warm or cold water to call the screw and per cent. With either warm or cold water to call the screw and per cent. With either warm or cold water to call the screw and the screw always the one way? What is more the time of cream raising may be so much abundant and more useless than a broken reduced as practically to do away with hinge? Did you ever substitute the latter



there," works easily, is strong, "never gets tight," although it may not look very neat.—Practical Farmer.

The grounds about most farm-houses are poorly supplied with walks. Sometimes there is no way to approach the house to the well or farm buildings, except to travel over ground that is not covered with turf. During a large portion of the year and constitution of the year and constitution of the year. tion of the year, and especially in the feet are among the penalties attached to passing out of the house during unpleastrust before you can get her to do her ant weather. Of course, it is very difficult to keep the floors of a dwelling clean when the occupants are obliged to walk the owner goes up to her and how she comfort but save a large amount of work | quainted. in taking care of the house. Very good and serviceable walks may be made by nailing plank to scantlings placed on edge. The walks may be from two to three feet wide, according to the width of the planks. Walks constructed in this as they may be swept off as often as is necessary. The only objection to them is the difficulty in driving across them. This difficulty may be obviated by raising the drive-way for teams or by placing inclined planks or timbers against the sides of the walks. Good walks may also be made of flat stone or gravel confined between pieces of timber. To prevent the timbers from spreading they should be fastened together at suitable distances by means of cross-pieces. The so as to carry off water.

THE POULTRY YARD.

In France the fattening of geese for dealers to get their stock in marketable condition at a certain time for a price agreed upon. France is considered the largest poultry market in the world, the keeping of poultry being done in a manner that makes it pay. It is not uncommon to see the French peasant driving into market a flock of several hundred geese, selling them as we would so many sheep or hogs. There are also many who go among the farmers, pluck the geese feathers, and market them on per-

Germantown Telegraph in its statement He hurried back to the gambler's pasture, feeling that he ought to have a bite to eat, but too impatient to be at a fare-table to regard the calls of appetite. This time he went to a game that he had not before patronized, being admitted after a brief parley with adoubting a commarison like this appeals to the countries of the Effect Tower were built of pure bred. Following are some of the benefits named by this authority: "We can combine good traits. The brown Leghorn lays the smallest egg, the black Spanish the largest. Where merely a commercial egg trade is to be reached, this cross has its marked effects. We may not equal the Spanish eggs as an average. more hardy from the shell than the pureequal the Spanish eggs as an average, but we make up a sort of middle sizejust the size to sell well in market. We can combine early maturity with plump growth. The Asiatic fowl grows slowly, alone; but if we cross a quick grower, egg.

Farmers, as a rule, have a collection of all kinds of fowls. Fanciers call mongrels. But be they what they will, if the males were killed off and pure-bred fowls substituted, there would be more with flour or meal, sift some hot ashes eggs, more spring chickens, and better through it; you will be surprised to see health."

Bours and Boso Hode For laying hens, tones that have been in hot water, and put them repeatedly coarsely ground are excellent, as they through a wringer. The garments are digested and used as food. They should never be wrung with the hands, provide the necessary phosphates and or put in cold water.

also lime for the shells to a certain ex
To REMOVE paint from silk goods. nitrogen. Bones, when sharp, also serve turpentine and ammonia, then wash in as grit, for masticating the food in the soap-suds and let it dry be ween blotting

bone meal is better, and the finer the bone meal is better, and the finer the bone meal the easier it is digested by the chicks. Some persons buy the ground bone, sift it, use the coarse part for hens and the finer parts for chicks. Fresh bones are much better than bones that or pounded to sizes that can easily be 2,400 in summer, besides 200 quarts of cream daily the year round. A large hotel in New York uses 700 quarts a day in summer and 500 quarts a day in swallowed, the hens will consider them quite a treat and consume a large quantity. They can be broken much more readily when heated in an oven-

Farm and Fireside. THE PIGGERY.

How Not to Have "Cholors." Don't leave a well hog in a place where sick one is or has been a moment longer than can be helped. Don't fail to examine such seperated well hogs twice a day, and to remove any

that may become ill. Don't allow the same person to ta care of the affected and well hogs. Don't allow any intercourse of men. dogs or hens between the pens of either Don't put a new lot of healthy hogs in

a pen, or upon land, where swine plague has been for less than three years, unless the same has been thoroughly cleansed of all refuse, plowed or dug up several times, and exposed to the air for an entire summer season.

Don't forget that closed pens, sheds, straw stacks and accumulated litter are

more dangerous than open country, when swine plague has prevailed in such

Don't forget that all such places should be well drained and kept as dry Don't bury dead hogs when you can burn them up.

Don't sell or buy sick hogs.

Don't visit your neighbors hogs when sick or allow him to visit yours if well. Don't forget that watchfulness, carefulness and diligence will do more to prevent swine plague than all medi-Don't forget that without these things

being adhered to, the most practical vaccine will ever prove next to useless. —Ham and Eggs. THE DAIRY.

plentiful supply of ice that they had come for the headquarters of the various big to think they could not get along without milk companies. There the milk is the necessity of using ice for creaming milk. The lesson is of great value and has already been the means of saving many dollars; and, rightly used, may be the means of saving more. We do not know of any carefully conducted experiments bearing upon the point, but from

freely, and the milk, cream and butter be spart, and though sometimes almost in-made too cold. Whether or not diluting visible they form part of every bill isthe milk has any influence on the churnabiity of the cream, remains to be tested, so far as we know .- The Jersey Bulletin. Dairy Notes.

A STACE of straw will make more warmth for more cows if used as bedding in a warm barn instead of out of, doors. ONE in position to know says that "no product of equal value is handled so

IF a cow is well treated she will do winter, it is necessary to pass through better than if roughly treated, and if you mud or snow. As a consequence damp | buy a cow that is not used to kind treat-WHEN you go to buy a cow note how

through mud every time they go out. accepts the approach. If she receives a There should be good walks leading pat or a stroke as though she was ac-from the street to the entrances to the customed to it well and good, but if she from the street to the entrances to the customed to it well and good, but if she house, and to the well and the various looks afraid or surprised, look out for is the only bad bill that I ever saw with out-buildings. They not only promote her to be some time in getting ac- a silk thread in it. Even this has only A goop creamery man remarked the other day that he would give \$200 to have have never heard of more than two his patrons together for two hours, so he other bills like this one. It is easy to could talk to them. He knew it would see that the counterfeiter split this be money in his pockets to do so, as it note, put in his thread and then pasted

of the planks. Walks constructed in this would be money in their pockets, and manner are easily kept free from snow, what puts money in their pockets is frayed edges showed that. The fellow money in his. No creamery man, no must have been very stupid not to know farmer can afford to miss attending every dairymen's meeting that comes anywhere near him. In fact, he cannot afford to miss them, even if he has to go out of his way to attend them. THE HOUSEHOLD.

A Bamboo Stand.

This is a pretty bric-a-brac stand, made gravel should be clean and the surface fans. The upright sticks should be thick of the walk should be slightly rounded enough to allow of the bracing sticks be-



ing thrust entirely through the others | agricultural, the basis of all industry, and held in place by little wooden bolts. These braces should be put through the supports at unequal heights, so as to allow of each one passing entirely through: and the knife should be exceedingly sharp to avoid splitting. The fans, with their handles cut off, are laid on little wooden supports to which they are firmly screwed in the center. The material for this stand costs but a trifle and it is a light and graceful bit of furniture for a summer room.-Farm and Home.

Pour vinegar over fresh fish, and scales will come off easily. THE luster of morocco leather is restored by varnishing with white of an CARROTS and turnips should boil for

forty-five minutes when young; one hour, in winter. TRY keeping cranberries fresh by putting them in cold water containing a them dunghills. Showmen class them as piece of charcoal. Change the water WHEN your sifter becomes clogged

To wash flannel garments, souse them

gizzard, thus repdering a service as well paper, under a heavy weight.

In round numbers it is estimated the 520,000,000 quarte are used in New York and Brooklyn in a year. The value is estimated at upwards of \$12,000,000. The people of New York City are exceptionally fond of milk as a beverage. The New York Sun estimates that they drink \$50,000 glasses a day. To supply the whole demand from the city about \$20,000 grants are received. 300,000 cows are required. One great restaurant on Washington street uses 1,600 quarts of milk a day in winter and

The supply of milk for New York City extends all the way from ten miles to 200 miles from the city, and many parcels of milk are brought in five, ten and even twenty miles from the nearest railway station. New York milk is supplied in forty-quart cans, which the milk trains bring to the city, and from which the milkman delivers the milk to the consumers in the city. At the great receiving stations on the railroads when the milk is brought into the depot it is tested with instruments made for the purpose, to see what percentage of it is cream, and to detect any water adulteration. As soon as it is tested and cooled and canned it is loaded into a milk car. which stands on a siding, and prepared for its journey to New York. Not all of the milk which is brought

into New York City comes in cans, however. A great deal of it is put in glass bottles. The people are beginning to find out that they do not run so much risk in buying in bottles, and they are Don't water hogs from running streams.

Don't place your hog pens, or runs so that they can drain into running streams.

Don't place your hog pens, or runs so that they can drain into running streams.

Don't place your hog pens, or runs which is charged on each quart. In fact, bottled milk is becoming popular. The bottles are filled by machinery, which will fill 1,600 bottles in an hour. As soon as they have been filled they are packed in cases, and the cases are buried under ice, in the same car with the big cans.

It is said that the average consump

tion of milk in New York City is about one quart to the ordinary family. Of course there are many two and fourquart customers. They are generally families the members of which have a ondness for drinking milk. The milk train generally arives in New York City at about midnight, loaded with the preceding day's milk, and meets a long line of wagons, drawn up awaiting its coming. As soon as the train reaches the city, the drivers of the Perhaps the most valuable lessons other for their milk. From midnight learned in the dairy world during 1890, until three or four o'clock there is a were taught by the failure of the ice great hustle in progress, and as the milk Creameries and many large is delivered the wagons rattle through dairies had become so accustomed to a the quiet streets of the city again, bound

In spite of the skill and industry of counterfeiters, they have never made a bill which did not have one or more vulnerable spots. Some of the products of their handicraft may seem perfect to the untrained eye, but the expert will the few observations made ourselves, we are inclined to think that those who have something lacking in its armor. Permade really good butter without the use of ice will find that it keeps sweet longer which counterfeiters have found it most and stands up better when exposed to the difficult to imitate is the two blue silk air, than butter made with ice. When threads which run lengthwise through ice is abundant it is apt to be used too them. They are a little over an inch visible, they form part of every bill issued by the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving. A. L. Drummond, chief of the secret service of the Treasury Department, who has had a A COMFORTABLE cow stable need not be costly, but a stable will be costly if not their wares, explained to a Tribune recult to copy good bills in this respect.
"In the first place," he said, "the silk

porter recently why it was so diffithreads are put in the paper when it is made at the factory. To make paper of the kind used by the Government re-quires a big plant and lots of capital, so counterfeiters are kept out of it. Even f they had the necessary money, they wouldn't be fools enough to risk it all for the chance of making bogus bills. It would be exceedingly unprofitable for a paper manufacturer who already has a factory to make the paper, because to do so is a penitentiary offense." Mr. Drummond then showed the reporter a counterfeit two-dollar bill

which had a single thread running one thread, instead of two, so it would not be dangerous to a skilled teller. I that genuine money has two threads instead of one. An expert can easily tell when a bill has been split in two and pasted together again, so the silk threads would not deceive him."—New York Tribune.

City and Country. According to the new census more than 18,200,000 of the people of the United States reside in cities and large towns of 8,000 inhabitants or more. Of the total population of the country 29 per cent. live in these large places. We may say, roughly, that seven-tenths of the people live in the country and three-tenths in cities. The proportion of city population is constantly increasing. In 1860 only sixteen persons out of a hundred resided in these places; in 1870 there were twenty-one; in 1880 twenty-two; and in 1890 twenty-

The number of towns having 8,000 inhabitants increased during the last ten years from 286 to 443. There are no less than forty-seven such towns in Massachusetts, and almost 90 per cent. of the population live in them. It is evident, not merely from these facts but from common observation. that the cities are drawing heavily upon the country, and that the proportion of is steadily diminishing.

This is a melancholy fact. Everything that it is possible to do to counteract the tendency should be done. Great as the country is and varied as are its resources, the products of the soil are of many times greater importance and value than anything

Moreover, as cities grow and agriculture declines political and social gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, evils increase. City life is vastly attractive to young people who have passed their childhood amid rural surroundings, but for the pure joys of a peaceful life the country is much to be preferred. So have sung the poets since the world began, and so the universal experience of the human race

The ingenuity of people who think they are ill when they are not, quite triumphs over any external evidence of

A very stout German workman went to a physician in the West, and com-plained of being very unwell. "But," said the doctor, "if you are sick, it has not prevented you from getting pretty comfortably fat."
"Oh, dot fat!" said the German. "Yes, I am fat on de out-ide, but on de censide, sch! I am so jour!"

SEASIDE landlords are preparing & get your surplus money, if it takes all NEEDLES AND PINS.

You can't tell how much religion people have by the size of their family Oly you wish to appear agreeable in society you must consent to be taught many things which you know already.

"What did the ass say to Balaam, Willie?" "Come off." "Why do you think that?" "Because he knew Bal-aam was onto him." Physicians of this country are paid annualy nearly \$1,500,000 for medical examinations for life insurance com-panies. Three companies pay over \$250-

000 each. Wollard-"What do you mean by telling the boys that you have had the lockjaw?" Pollard—"Just a little joke of mine. You see, I couldn't find lock last night, and my wife gave me the jaw from the window above."

THE New York city directory, which contains 379,000 names, shows that there are 3,200 Smiths in that city, or whom 258 are named John. Of Browns there are 1,600, of Joneses 700, and of Robinsons 500. There are eleven George Washingtons and three Thomas Jeffer sons in the city.

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

SECRETARY PROCTOR, who has been slated to succeed Mr. Edmunds in the senate, is amiable, easy-going and methodical in his ways, but in Washington they regard him as a man with a long head. He is shrewd and wise, and not easily disturbed in his mind or in his plans. He possesses the president's friendship and confidence to a marked degree, and he has become one of the most potential members of the cabinet.

Money the Year Round. Miss Smith says; "Can I make \$25 per week in the plating business?" Yes. I make \$4 to \$8 per day plating tableware and make \$4 to \$8 per day plating tableware and jewelry and selling platers. H. K. Delno & Co., Columbus, O., will give you full information. A plater costs \$5. Business is light and honorable and makes money the year round.

A READER.

Porfirio Diaz, president of Mexico. a straight, dignified man of medium height, who impresses the beholder with his strength of character. There is His black frock coat is loose and baggy. nothing ostentatious about him. He the sleeves are so long as to cover the dresses as quietly as a plain citizen of cuffs, and he wears an old-fashioned dresses as quietly as a plain citizen of cuffs, and he wears an old-fashioned the republic and exhibits a contempt for black necktie, with turn, down collar. the gaudy regimentals in which many His beard is tinged with gray and his Central American leaders array them- thick hair is growing white. When in selves. He has a striking face and the pulpit he puts on a pair of steel-figure and is undoubtedly the greatest rimmed spectacles. man of modern Mexico.

Information for Ladies. Ladies, if you desire information that will be of untold value to you and prevent a vast amount of anxiety of mind and bodly suffering, send for a six months' supply Albion, Mich., lock box 70.

ALEXANDER DUMAS is said to have worked in some gambling scenes in his new comedy, as he spent several weeks (but not a sou) at Monte Carlo last winter observing the play. Then, just as like as not, somebody will work in the Tranby Croft scene in another play and make a counter hit. E. A. ROOD, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's

Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists THOUSANDS of people when drying their faces after washing, wipe them downward; that is from forehead to chin. This is a mistake. Always use

upward from the chin to the foreheadand outward toward the ear-motions. Never wipe any part of the face down-BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption. assurances that the senate secret session

will probably be put away in the attic trunk during the life of the next congress. The main strength of the probability no doubt rests in the fact that Senator Edmunds has resigned.



I highly recommend Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic to anybody that has suffered from headache as my son did for 5 years, because 2 bottles of the medicine cured him. M. McTIGUE. LABRABEE, Wis., October, 1890:

Through a fright my son became affected with spasms and nervous prostration. We used one bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and he has not had a spasm since. ED KITZEROW. IDA GROVE, Iowa, Oct 9, 1890. My wife suffered from headache for ten years and, despite all treatment from doctors, she got no relief. After using only one bottle of Pastor Koenig's Norvo Tonic, she is entirely cured. P. HARTGENBUSCH

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5.



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts tem 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 heal hy 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 drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will pro-cure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

M. DE LESSERS is a very sick and feeble old man, and his physicians are doubtfu! if he has the vitality needed to enable him to pull through He is 87

"German

and Croup lutely reliable. A mother must be able to

Medicine. pin her faith to it as to her Bible. It must

contain nothing violent, uncertain,

or dangerous. It must be standard in material and manufacture. It

must be plain and simple to admin-

ister; easy and pleasant to take. The child must like it. It must be

prompt in action, giving immediate relief, as childrens' troubles

come quick, grow fast, and end

fatally or otherwise in a very short

time. It must not only relieve quick

but bring them around quick, as

children chafe and fret and spoil

their constitutions under long con-

finement. It must do its work in

moderate doses. A large quantity

of medicine in a child is not desira-

health. These things suit old as

well as young folks, and make Bo-

schee's German Syrup the favorite

The Soap

Cleans

is Lenox.

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study seven years instead of three as here. If afficted with Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma or and
Lung Trouble, consult our Specialist. Our treatment of Stomach, Liver, Heart and Kidney Troubles
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cine s'ould be abso-

RAML SPENCER is the most sanguine man in England. He not only says that home rule is not dead, but he insists upon it that it is ready to kick anybody who might try to undertake it. MISS KLUFFHUFFSKYA is before court in Brooklyn on the charge of alienating the affections of another girl's affianced. The desirability of

changing a name like that should be some sort of extenuation. MRS. LELAND STANFORD'S trust-deed giving \$100,000 to endow five kindergartens in San Francisco, has just been filed. As the income will be 5 per cent. each school will get \$1,000 a year. These schools are said to have already had an appreciative effect in reducing the number of "hoodlums" who infest the streets of San Francisco, and in bettering the condition of the tenement-house dis-

PROF. SHAPER, of Harvard, took a party of students down to Marblehead on a geological survey a while ago. His own bold stride and the "spotty" appearance of the students attracted the attention of a street urchin, who yelled out, "Get on to de prize fighters." The alarm spread like wildfire, and reaching | ble. It must not interfere with the the ears of the police a hot pursuit was child's spirits, appetite or general instituted. The prize fighters were located after a hard chase. Explanations followed and a sensation for Marblehead was spoiled.

The Ruggedest Path in Life, If it be but irradiated by good health, is shorn of helf its distasteful features. Hosts of distinguished men and women have uttered regrets for a past when young, full of vigor and hope, though battling with obstacles that seemed well-nigh insurmountable, their pulses beat, their veins tingled with the glow of joymore feel that glow, would you as of yoresleep, eat, digest perfectly? Then use, with persistence, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, foremost among tonics, most reliable of vitalizing nedicines. Nervousness, dyspepsia, hypochondria, a loss of appetite and sleep, this grand reparative of a debilitated physique and impaired constitutional vigor speedily prevails against. Rheumatic and neuralgic ailments, malarial disorders, kidney troubles, and the

Spurgeon, the great pulpit orator of England, who is now probably on his deathbed, is a sturdy, thick-set, bearded man, who looks more like a back-country 'squire than a metropolitan minister. There is but little indication of intellectual greatness in his appearance.

property now to be found in St. Louis just made, includes only two pieces of real estate, one of which is the Garrison avenue house and lot presented to him in 1865 by the people of that city, and occupied by him as a home for several years. It was at that time valued at \$25,000.

**Tried and True** 

Sarsaparilla. When used according to directions the good effects of this excellent medicine are soon A Good Appetite

reated, headache and dyspepsia relieved, scrofula cured, and all the bad effects of impure blood overome. If you are in need of a good blood purifier Hood's Sarsaparilla 50ld by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dol'ar. IF YOU HAV. Malaria or Piles, Sick Headache, Costive Bowels, Dumb Ague, Sour Stomach and Belching; if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite,

A FAT FOLKS REDUCED

Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
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