Dean Stanley and the Sailor.

It is related that Dean Stanley once went to an inn in a country village and, after ordering a pot of ale, sat down on a bench beside an old sailor. The dean soon got into a conversation with the man, and presently asked him if he could say the points of the compass. The sailor could do so. "Now," said the dean, "can you say them backward?" This also the sailor was able to do. After a pause, the latter asked the dean whether he could say the Lord's prayer. Dean Stanley repeated the prayer as desired. "Now, then," said the sailor, "can you repeat it backward?" The dean made the attempt, closing his eyes the better to concentrate his thoughts on his task. At length he finished. "Yes," said the sailor, "that's all very well, but haven't you heard that we must watch as well as pray?" The rogue had drank the cleric's beer while the latter was engaged in saying the Lord's prayer backward.—Westminister Gazette.

Where Was He?

The Forfarshire lairds of a remote day were wont to go weekly to great Dundee, not so great then, to dine early, but too well, and ride away home, not in every case very fit for the saddle. The road ran eastward for some miles on a height above the Tay; a steep grassy slope down to the Firth. One of the old gentlemen (they were gentlemen) rolled off his horse and rolled away down the declivity. The water at the edge was only a few inches deep at that season of the tide, and there he lay. By and by, someone remarked that the laird's saddle was empty, though his horse was trotting on with the others. So the party turned back, looking for the missing man, and exclaiming: "Faar are ye, Blanwiggin? Faar are ye?" At length a voice was heard, coming from far below: "The Lord knows faar I am. But I canna be in hell, for here's water?"—Longman's Magazine.

A Sad Predicament.

One day a Dutchman in his shirt sleever was shaving himself before the glass. His hand trembled so that he cut off the tip of his nose. The pain caused him to drop his razor, which fell on his boot and cut off a portion of his big toe. He promptly picked up the two fragments, applied them still warm, to the open sores, and bound up the lot. A fortnight later, on removing the bandages, he discovered, to his horror, that he had made a mistake. He had put the toe in place of nose and vice versa. Now, when he wants to blow his nose, he is obliged to take off his boot.—Schwabische Tagwacht.

How to Grow 40c Wheat.

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Cherry Stone Incense.

French women often collect all the fruit stones that come in their way during the summer—cherry, plum, peach and appricot stones. They are washed and boiled in clean water, dried in the sun, and put into chintz or printed linen bags. When hot applications are required for tooth or earache, or rheumatic pains, one of these bags is made thoroughly hot in the oven and laid on the affected part. A bag of bruit stones thus heated is good for cold feet. The stones give a pleasant spicy scent, and retain the caloric for a long time.—Toronto Mail.

A sunny temper gilds the edges of life's blackest clouds.—Guthrie.

Wit—the pupil of the soul's clear eye.—Sir John Davis.

Respect is better secured by exacting than soliciting it.—Greville.

Only the base believe what the base only utter.—Beiler.

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W. N. U.—OMAHA—34—1896

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SCIENTIFIC CORNER.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

A Peculiar Cough — The Use of Soapstone—Alcohol in Cold Weather—A New Fire Escape—for Home Amusement.

AT a recent meeting of one of the French societies, a paper was read on what was diagnosed as a tonsilar cough. This cough is described as violent, spasmodic and painful. It was frequently accompanied by reflexes in the neighboring region, and particularly by a profuse watering of the eyes. All remedies ordinarily applied produced no effect whatever, and as there was no expectoration, the origin of the cough has seemed obscure. The trouble, however, is explained by familiarity with the structure of the tonsils. Several sets of nerve center and blend at and near the outer surface of the tonsils, where they form what is described under the name of tonsilar plexus. The tonsils are connected by muscles with the apparatus of the larynx, a fact which makes treatment of the tonsils complicated and difficult. It is a common practice to cut off the tonsils, but this has been attended with very grave results. The hearing is sometimes affected by this arrangement and the larynx is necessarily involved. The best surgeons are at present very careful how they perform any surgical operation on the throat or tongue, as it is a fact past question that very few such operations are successful in the long run. There may be temporary relief, but it is almost invariably short-lived.

Is Suicide Epidemic?

A foreign medical society has been giving attention to suicides and their causes, and has come to the conclusion that suicide is epidemic, and that a great deal of it comes from what, for a better name, is called suggestion. It is an undeniable fact, and one of which a few persons long since satisfied themselves, that there is a mental bacilli as well as a physical one, or, to get even more closely down to the real state of the case, that the material and immaterial differ largely because we can see the one and cannot see the other. When we are able to comprehend and admit that the unseen has just as marked effects on human life and conditions as the seen and tangible, we shall be on the high road to the solution of many problems that now seem unsolvable. We shall live to see the day when sensational accounts of murders, suicides, tortures and outrages will be barred from the news columns of our daily papers, and also when trials of criminals and the testimony in sensational cases will be taken strictly in private. Who knows how many murders, suicides, thieves and brutes are evolved from the awful array of detail with which the news chronicler furnishes us.

An Invention for Composers of Music.

Very many people have musical inspirations, and it is often the case that a fine pianist improvises the most exquisite harmonies, which he cannot afterward recall and put in shape. A Frenchman has invented an attachment to the piano with somewhat the effect of a phonograph roller, in that a fine needle records the keys used in producing the chords. It is possible with this invention to catch the ideas that emanate from the brain and flow through the fingers. As there is a great deal of exquisite harmony that goes to waste, the value of this invention is evident.

Changing Water Into Wine.

A pretty experiment, by which water may appear to be changed to wine, is quite within the reach of boys and girls of ordinary ingenuity. The accompanying illustration shows how the apparatus should be arranged. Get a bottle such as is ordinarily used for mustard, and, having fitted a cork into it, pierce the cork with two holes large enough to receive good-sized straws. The straws must be about eight inches in length, and one of them should reach nearly to the bottom of the bottle, the other just clearing the cork.

To the upper end of each straw attach half a walnut, making the joint tight with sealing wax, and a third straw is to be fitted to one of the

shells, as shown in the engraving, inclining downward as a miniature drain pipe.

Now pour water into the bottle until it is two-thirds full, and insert the cork, being careful that it be made perfectly tight. If water be poured into the upper shell it will descend through the straw into the bottle, and, under ordinary circumstances, would raise the level of the fluid. But as the bottle is perfectly tight, the air within it is compressed, and a certain quantity of the water will rise through the lower straw and flow off through the little drain pipe. Just as much water will rise and flow off as you pour into the upper shell, so that to fill the bottle would be an impossible task, like that to which the fifty daughters of Danaus were condemned.

Now, if you pour wine into the upper shell instead of water, you will find that the light fluid will remain on top of the water, and that the latter will gradually flow out of the lower shell until the wine has wholly replaced it in the bottle. You may make this wine experiment a "trick," if you desire, by using a bottle of colored glass so that the spectators cannot see what takes place inside.

A Pleasing Little Fountain.

Let us tell you, says a Philadelphia editor, how to make a miniature fountain, and a very pretty experiment it is. The details are so well shown in the accompanying illustration that you might almost make the experiment without a verbal description, but we give it nevertheless.

Get a small empty bottle, similar to those used for vaseline or pomade, and through the cork make a hole with a hot wire. Run a stout straw or a small glass tube through the hole, the lower end of it reaching nearly to the bottom of the bottle.

Having poured water into the bottle until it is about three-fourths full, put in the cork and seal it hermetically with varnish or sealing wax. Now lay two or three pieces of blotting paper upon the bottom of a plate and moisten them. Having placed the small bottle upon the blotting paper, invert over it a pickle jar, or some other kind of glass bottle, which has been warmed over a gas flame.

Press down hard upon the jar to prevent the air from entering at the bottom, and in a short time the contraction of the air from the cooling of the jar will cause a little jet of water to rise through the tube from the small

bottle, thus making an automatic fountain. The stream will strike the top of the jar and break into little crystal drops with a very pretty effect.

The Uses of Soapstone.

Soapstone is absolutely impervious to acids, and therefore is invaluable for many purposes. Its most ordinary use is for sinks, laundry tubs, fireplace linings and cake griddles. It is said that griddles made of soapstone never require greasing, but it is the experience of housewives that they are greatly improved by a very slight going over with a bit of fat or butter. In hospitals and laboratories soapstone is used for tables and tanks jewelers find it very valuable, and in all of the arts it has its uses. Some of the best soapstone in the world is found in Albemarle County, Va. There is a tract there of nearly two thousand acres containing quarries. Within the last twelve years this soapstone has risen from obscurity to the first place in the market. It is so extremely hard that it was with the utmost difficulty that it could be worked. Machines had to be invented for it. It is cut out in blocks weighing from nine to twenty tons. These blocks are loaded on steam trucks and sent to the works, where they are sawed into slabs of the required thickness.

Alcohol in Cold Weather.

A scientist thus explains why it is so dangerous to use alcohol in the polar regions: A moderate use of alcohol causes a deposit of fat. Alcohol is not turned into fuel in the muscle and nerve cells, but serves as a pure fuel in the organism and replaces the combustion of fat. Alcohol is, therefore, dangerous in the extreme cold, because it assists the throwing off of heat in a great degree. The effect is as if a stove in a room should be heated red hot and then all the doors and windows thrown open. Heat produced by muscular work in the body is best obtained from carbo-hydrates in the food, but, besides this, the indispensable production of heat is best obtained by fats. This explains the instinctive choice of the food of men. In the tropics they eat little fat and much fruit, while the polar dweller requires immense quantities of fat to keep up the bodily combustion.

A New Fire-Escape.

A departure in fire-escapes is made on the principle of a swinging crane. An upright is mounted on a truck braced and strengthened by bars and ropes. From the upright there is a long, swinging bar, with a cage. The bar is of iron, and the ropes and cage are of wire. The upright post is constructed on the principle of an extension ladder, and may be raised to the fourth or fifth story window. Of course, devices like this are absolutely valueless among the extremely high buildings that are now being erected, but will prove very useful in cities where these sky-scrapers are not permitted.

Her Reason.

The young man picked up his hat and looked sadly at the lining.

"There is no hope for me?" he asked faintly.

"None whatever," replied the beautiful girl, her eyes filled with compassion.

When he reached the door he turned toward her again.

"I have to thank you for one thing," he said, bitterly.

"What is that?" she inquired.

"You have not told me that you would be a sister to me."

"I thought of that," she rejoined, hurriedly; "but I suddenly remembered.

"What?" he asked, shortly, as she stopped.

"That I promised, this morning, to marry your father."

The Truth Not Half Told.

"You are charged," said the judge, "with riding your bicycle through the streets at a rate exceeding ten miles an hour."

"Ten miles?" said the man, whose new wheel had run away with him; "ten miles? I'll bet I was going three hundred."

Worse and Worse.

Mrs. Brown—I have been so annoyed at my husband. He has been at the club every night for a week.

Mrs. Jones—Why, so has my husband, and he said he hadn't seen anything of your husband for a week.

Apology for the Horse.

Millie—It looks as though the bicycle would drive the horse out of existence. Leavitt—Not a bit of it. The more bicycles there are the more they will need horses. Millie—What for? Leavitt—Ambulances.—New York Herald.

Inference.

Helen—What makes you think that Eve rode a bicycle in the Garden of Eden?

Larkins—Merely inference. The bible says she was the first woman to fall.

His Defense.

Judge—You are accused of carrying a razor.

Prisoner—But, yo' honah, it war' er safety razyah.

Mary Up to Date.

Mary had but little nerve
With mice, until she got
Her bloomer safely fastened on,
And then she had a lot.

BLIND BOYS AT BALL.

A KENTUCKY INSTITUTE FOR THOSE AFFLICTED.

Some Peculiar Features of the Game—How It Differs from the Regular Playing — Marvelous Running and Fielding.

SHOULD the Louisville baseball club at the close of the season have succeeded in successfully defending twelfth place in the pennant race it may earn fresh laurels by challenging and probably defeating the nine from the Kentucky Institute for the Blind, which is located near the Falls city, says the New York Journal.

It has often been said of New York's "Giants" that "they played like blind men," and the expression has been taken simply on the ecstatic figure of speech of some frenzied "rooter," and to mean that they did not play ball at all. Now the comparison may be graphic enough, and truthful, perhaps, on occasion, if the idea to be conveyed is simply that of loose and ragged playing, for as a matter of very strange fact, blind men can and do play baseball, and derive a very considerable amount of pleasure, as well as physical benefit out of the national game.

In the Kentucky institute there are two regularly organized nines, between which there is the fiercest rivalry, and the institute pennant is as highly prized and will be as bitterly contested for as that gaudy strip of bunting which, whatever happens will not wave next year over the Polo grounds.

Prof. R. B. Huntoon of the Kentucky school, describing baseball among the blind, makes the astounding statement by way of preface that among the boys and young men who must go through life in darkness there is a fondness for athletic exercises and an ambition to excel in feats of physical power almost as deep founded as among the students of the universities.

The gymnasium is well patronized and field sports are in high favor, notably sprinting, longer races up to a mile, running jump, hopskip-and-jump and putting weights. Intense excitement prevails during these contests, the results of which must be reported by word of mouth to both contestants and "spectators."

The baseball game differs, of course, in many of its details from the regular games played by the youth of America. The diamond is not of regulation size but is of regulation form. The distance between bases is but forty feet, instead of ninety. The infielders are stationed the same as in a National league game, with the exception that there is a right shortstop, thus making ten men to a side, an arrangement once seriously considered by professional ball managers. In the outfield, on public games, there is an unlimited number of players, each taking a turn at the bat, first moving up one position whenever a batsman is put out.

The catcher sits on the ground, well back from the home plate, and, to guard against injury, he wears a mask and a chest protector. His position is such that when the pitcher delivers a ball it strikes the ground just between his knees and is taken on the short bound.

The batsman takes his position at the plate, with a heavy flat bat, somewhat like those used in cricket. The umpire, who must be a man of unimpaired vision, calls upon the pitcher to get ready and then clearly sings out "One, two, three!" At the word three the pitcher must loyally deliver the ball. He pitches in the slow, underhand way peculiar to the game twenty-five or thirty years ago, the idea being to deliver a ball that can be hit by the batsman, who, standing there in the darkness, with a sharpened sense of hearing and a wonderful conception of the time that must elapse before the ball reaches him, is prepared to strike.

Baseball writers often refer to "the whish of the ball as, like an arrow, it fairly split the space over the home plate." To the quickened sense of the blind this "whish of the ball" is a reality, and it is astonishing, guided by this refined development of the hearing faculty, how often the ball is struck by the batsman.

If the batsman should miss the ball bounces into the catcher's lap and is at once returned to the pitcher by a single toss with a precision that is wonderful. When the ball is batted the umpire calls out quickly to the fielder, in whose direction it is traveling, and he, guided by a sense of hearing, either catches the ball or follows it in its course through the grass. Six strikes are an out. In fielding any number of bounds are permitted. If the batted ball is a "hot-liner" and traveling straight for an infielder's head, the umpire shouts a warning, and in such cases the endangered player ducks or falls to the turf.

It is possible, in fact, the ball is frequently fielded to first in time to put out the runner. When throwing to first the assisting player, who is guided by the voice of the batsman, calculates the distance with nicety and throws the ball so that it strikes the ground a few yards in front of the batsman. The latter hears it coming and usually gets it without further assistance. Running bases was formerly a difficult thing. There were then three trees on the diamond, toward which the runner ran with outstretched hands. Bags have since been substituted for bases and the runner is guided by the voice of the batsman, who is required to shout "First, first, first." In like manner the other bags are won. Once on a base the runner is pretty sure to get home, unless his side dies at the home-plate. Six outs put a side out.

Naturally there is no approach to scientific ball-playing, but under all circumstances it is astonishing to note the frequency of "clean hits," while the base-running and fielding are at times almost marvelous and present a most wonderful exhibition of the refinement of the development of the sense of hearing in an effort to compensate for the loss of sight.

Easy Consciences.

"I should think it would irritate you, Dr. Pounder, to see members of your congregation falling asleep during your sermon."

"Not at all, madam," replied the preacher; "on the contrary, it delights me. Sleep is a sign of an easy conscience. Those who can sleep do not need sermons."—Boston Herald.

Population of Japan.

Japan now ranks fifth in population among the nations of the earth, only China, India, Russia and Germany being ahead of it.

HOW HE CUT WOOD.

Trick Played by a Wily Tramp on an Unsuspecting Housewife.

A lady residing in the southeastern part of the city had an experience with a tramp the other day which has soured her on that class of mendicants, says the Stockton Mail. The fellow came around and begged for something to eat, and got it.

"Have you any work that I can do?" he asked, after satisfying his hunger.

"Well, you might cut that wood," said that lady, pointing to a pile of four-foot stove wood. "How much do you want for the job?"

"Six bits."

"Well, go ahead," she said.

Shortly after that she had occasion to go downtown, and when she left the house the tramp was industriously at work. Upon her return he had finished. Pointing at the the wood pile, he said, proudly: "What do you think of that? Ever seen an old man like me who could cut wood as quick as that? Oh, I'm a lightning striker!" The lady acknowledged that he was a fast worker and promptly paid him his money. Shortly after his departure she went to the wood pile for sticks and was surpised on removing a few of them to find that only the top layer had been cut. The body of the wood pile consisted of uncut four-foot pieces so arranged as to leave large spaces between them. It was quite apparent then that considerable of the wood had disappeared and that the remaining wood had been arranged in that way so as not to show the pile had shrunk. Investigation disclosed the fact that some of the wood had been hidden under a sidewalk, while other large sticks had been concealed in various places around the yard, and some of the fuel taken into the wood shed. Yesterday the lady chanced to see a giant stick on top of the woodshed roof. She expects to happen on other pieces here and there around the premises for the next two months and would not be much surpised to find that the tramp had wedged some of the fuel in the chimney-top.

How a Lion Roars His Best.

The lion seldom roars his best, because a good roar needs a great physical effort. The whole interior and muscles of the mouth, throat, stomach and abdomen are, for the moment, converted into an organ of terrific sound, and the sound does make the earth tremble, or appear to do so. But the attitude is not that usually drawn. Unless he roars lying down, when he puts his head up, like a dog barking, the lion emits his first moan in any position, then draws in his neck and lowers his head with extended jaws, right down to his fore paws, as if about to be violently sick; while at the same time the back is arched, and the whole animal bears an appearance of concentrated strain. This is Captain Millais' phonetic rendering of the sound, taken when listening to three lions roaring their best: Moan—roar—r-o-a-r—roar—roar—roar grunt—grunt—grunt—grunt (dying away).

Why lions roar when it ought to pay better to keep silent is not yet explained.—Chips.

He Was Obliging.

An effective reproof was that given by an elderly man to a fashionably dressed young woman who, as it seems, must have been surprised out of her "manners."

The young woman was walking rapidly along a street shaded by many trees, when the elderly man, coming up behind her, saw a large, fuzzy caterpillar on the collar of her coat.

"I beg your pardon," he said, laying a detaining hand on her arm as he spoke and removing the obnoxious crawler, "I wished to take off this caterpillar which was almost at your neck."

The young woman stared haughtily and with an air of resentment at the caterpillar and was about to pass on with no word of thanks.

"If I made a mistake, and you would prefer to have the caterpillar replaced, I can easily put it back," said the gentleman, courteously, suiting the action to the word.—Youth's Companion.

EARS AND HEARING.

In 1875 the Abbe Le Pee established a school at Paris for the benefit of the deaf and dumb.

The inner ear is sometimes denominated the cochlea, from its resemblance to a snail shell.

Accidental deafness may result from inflammation or ulceration of the mucous membranes.

In 1869 much interest was excited in London by the sessions of a deaf and dumb debating club.

In 1874 a church mission was established for the benefit of the deaf mutes of the United States.

In 1889 an international convention of deaf mutes from all parts of the world was held at Paris.

Deaf and dumb people received systematic instruction at Oxford in England by Dr. J. Wallis in 1650.

The ears of the cuttle fish or octopus are located in the creature's body, near to the base of the feelers.

The hairs in the ear of a cat are so sensitive that if touched, as with a pencil, the animal shudders.

In the Indian statue of Guadama the lobes of the ears are so long that they reach the level of the lamp.

Among the lowest forms of life there are not found any organs which, with propriety, can be called ears.

The tympanum covers the passage leading to the interior of the ear, just as a drumhead covers the drum.

The first systematic instruction on scientific principles for the deaf was begun by Bonet at Madrid in 1620.

In 1793 Dr. Thornton of Philadelphia published an essay on "Methods of Teaching the Deaf and Dumb."

Deafness is more prevalent in cold than in warm countries, the ears being sensitive to changes of temperature.

The number of suicides among the deaf and dumb is said to be greater than among any other class of unfortunates.

In 1876 the first deaf mute clergyman was ordained. He was an Episcopalian and the ordination took place in Philadelphia.

Darwin declared that all human ears were formerly movable. Persons are occasionally found who still retain this power.

Physiologists say that of all the people in middle life, at least one-third have one ear in some degree affected by deafness.

It is a common practice both in Africa and China to use the ear as a pocket, as a receptacle for small articles or coins.

Human nature is the same in us that it was in Adam.

1896 FAIR.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION.

To be held at Omaha August 27—September 5, 1896.

Will certainly be the GREATEST STATE FAIR ever held.

NEBRASKA IS HERSELF AGAIN, and those who have retained confidence are now rewarded by a bountiful harvest, and all the people, by prudent care, are able to attend this fair.

The grounds at the "WHITE CITY OF THE WEST" have lost all disagreeable features incident to their newness last year and are in good shape.

In addition to the best AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, DAIRY, TEXTILE, FINE ARTS, MECHANICAL ARTS, AND LIVE STOCK exhibits, special attractions in speed program and rare musical programs have been arranged. The NORTHWESTERN SCANDINAVIAN SINGERS' ASSOCIATION will give free entertainment on the fair ground, Friday, September 4th—1,000 voices—5 bands of music—all of rare merit. The KNIGHTS OF AK-SAR-BEN will celebrate the FEAST OF OLYMPIA. Grand parades each night September 1st to 5th inclusive, in the city, and special attractions at the theatres.

THE FREMONT, ELKHORN AND MISSOURI VALLEY R. R. COMPANY have made special provision to take care of the people along their line by additional train service, and by extra facilities at terminals.

The low rate of ONE FAIR FOR THE ROUND TRIP, plus 50 cents admission, will be made. Handbills advertising time of special trains and additional attractions will be issued shortly.

NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO MISS THIS FAIR AND EXHIBITION.

The Age of Brook Trout.

How long will brook trout live is a question one often hears discussed. A Dexter gentleman, now middle aged, says that when he was quite a small boy he caught three brook trout and put them in his father's well. Two of them were probably sacrifices before a very long time to the cannibalistic propensities of their mate, but the latter continued to live and thrive in that well until last summer, when he died, probably of old age. The gentleman is unable to fix the exact length of time, but he thinks the trout must have been "well on" to 200 years old.—Lewiston Journal.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Telling a Horse's Age.

"The popular idea that the age of a horse can always be told by looking at his teeth," said a veterinary surgeon, "is not entirely correct. After the eighth year the horse has no more new teeth so that the tooth method is useless for telling the age of a horse which is more than eight years old. As soon as the set of teeth is complete, however, a wrinkle begins to appear on the upper edge of the lower eyelid, and a new wrinkle is added each year, so that to get at the age of a horse more than eight years old you must figure the teeth plus the wrinkles."

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, La., August 26, 1895.

He Disputed the Count.

When the last census was taken the returns showed that a certain Scottish parish had only increased by seven from the time the previous census was taken. One or two cronies dropped in on the registrar, just as he was completing the returns, to hear how matters stood. One of them, an extensive family man, inquired what the increase was, and on being informed that it was "only seven," he exclaimed: "What! Only seven? Impossible. There shairly maun be some mistak'. Man alivel I have contributed mair than that mysel'!"—New York Post

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

The Fastest Canoe.

The fastest canoe in the world is the Wasp, owned by Paul Butler, son of the late General B. F. Butler. The Wasp's mainmast is 19 feet 6 inches long, or 3 feet 6 inches longer than the boat, and she carries a spread of 220 square feet of cloth. The mizzenmast is stepped on the port side of the keel alongside the centerboard trunk, which, contrary to all usage, is well abaft of the skipper. With this boat Butler last year made a new canoe record for the mile, covering the distance in 4:25.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Milk Canned Like Fruit.

It has been declared upon good authority that milk can be kept for a week by canning it as one would fruit. Fill glass jars and screw down the lids; then place them in a steamer over cold water. Heat the water gradually and steam the jars for an hour, then tighten the tops. The woman who has preserved milk in this way can see no reason why it should not keep much longer.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

Announcing the Baby's Birth.

In sending announcement cards of a baby's birth the baby's name is printed in full on a small card which is inclosed with the parents' card. If desired it may be attached to the larger card by a bow of very narrow white satin ribbon, or silver cord. The date of birth is added, but not the weight of the baby, nor any other particulars of any sort whatever.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make scorchers of.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

Fish That Yawn.

It is not generally known that fish yawn. The writer saw a turbot yawn twice and a cod once—the latter being one of the widest yawns accomplished by any animal of its size. The yawn of a turbot, being something not commonly seen, rather as if it had belonged to a round fish which someone had accidently trodden on and squashed half flat. The yawn begins at the lips, which open as if to suck in water. Then the jaws become distended, and it is seen that this is going to be a real, genuine submarine fish's yawn. But the yawn goes on, works through the back of its head, distending the plates of the skull, and comes out at the gills, which open, show the red inside, are inflated for a moment, and then, with a kind of stretching shiver of its back, the fish flattens out again, until, if unusually bored, it relieves itself by another yawn.—Spectator.

Affections of the Eye.

Occulists say that one of the commonest affections of the eye is produced by continuous riding in street cars. The seats run lengthwise, and therein lies the difficulty. Some day, as you are riding in one of these vehicles, watch the eyes of the man opposite you. He is gazing out of the window, possibly reading the signs of the business houses just to kill time. First his eyes glance ahead of the car, fall on the sign, and as the car passes by his eyes turn back. Then they shoot ahead again. This constant shifting of the eye is very rapid if a passenger watches the people on the pavement. In half an hour's ride his eyes will have twitched back and forth with a continuity that brings on fatigue. But he keeps it up to the end of the ride, and later in the afternoon wonders why his eyes are weak and tired.—Family Doctor.

Admonished by the Court.

The venerable Judge Allen, of the United States Circuit Court at Springfield, Ill., was hearing a case a few years ago, in which James C. Courtney was one of the attorneys. The counsel on the opposite side had asked a question of a witness, and Courtney had objected. The point was argued by both sides and the objection was overruled. The opposite lawyer asked the same question of the next witness, and Courtney again objected and began to argue it over again. Judge Allen interrupted him with this observation: "My. Courtney, you remind me of a dog that keeps barking up a tree after the coon is gone." Mr. Courtney subsided.—Argonaut.

A Fatal Shock When the Tire Burst.

A little girl named Helen Latham, 9 years old, died from fright in Mystic, Conn. She was playing with her mates about the streets when she stopped to watch some boys at work on a bicycle. All at once a loud report was heard. The pneumatic tire had exploded from pressure of air. This frightened the girl so she fainted. As she did not revive, Drs. Purdy and Barber were called and endeavored to revive her. In this they had partially succeeded when the girl again became comatose and died.—New York Sun.

Care of Aquarium Fish.

Fish is aquaria that turn on their sides or in other ways at times indicate a diseased condition. If they are taken out and placed in a vessel of salt water—water made about as salt as sea water—they will esually recover. They should remain in the salty water about twenty-four hours, according to Meehan's Monthly.

Human Art Taxidermy.

In the methods now used in taxidermy the word "stuffing" is a misnomer. The method employed is called dermoplastic and consists in enveloping a skeleton or framework with tow wrapped and sewed into a rough approximation of the shape required with pack thread or cord and coating the whole with clay, afterward to be modeled into the forms required. Upon this the skin is stretched and made to conform in every particular. There is, therefore, no difference in the requirements of the best work in sculpture and taxidermy, except that one is principally employed in treating the human figure and the other exclusively the forms of animals.—J. Carter Beard in Scribner's.

If Pestered Day and Night

With nervousness, take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and tranquillizes the nervous system. The basis of recovery is a reform in errors of digestion. The epigastric nerve and brain are united in the closest bond of sympathy, so that dyspeptic symptoms in the gastric region are always accompanied by hurtful reflex nervous action. Both are remedied by the Bitters, which also cures malaria, biliousness, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

The Mystery of the Pearl.

The usual sorce of pearls found within the oyster appears to be the intrusion of some small foreign body which sets up an irritation of cuticle. The only means of defense open to the mollusk is to deposit a layer of nacre around the irritating particle, and thus cut it off from the soft, tender skin. A grain of sand or a small crustacean may slip in between the lips, and setting up irritation, provoke the cuticle to deposit around it a series of thin films of nacre. These are added to from time to time, the little nucleus is completely encysted, and a pearl is the result.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Touching Sight.

There is an old colored man in Wilkes county who has never had his membership changed from the white people's church at Independence. He belonged to it when a slave and has held on to it. He attends service regularly and does not intrude upon the congregation, but sits quietly on the steps and listens to the sermon.—Atlanta Constitution.

Blood... Bubbles.

Those pimples or blotches that disfigure your skin, are blood bubbles. They mark the unhealthy condition of the blood-current that throws them up. You must get down to the blood, before you can be rid of them. Local treatment is useless. It suppresses, but does not heal. The best remedy for eruptions, scrofula, sores, and all blood diseases, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

If you are able to pay $100 for a bicycle, why be content with any but a

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Eighteen years of reputation for building the best bicycle, backed by the certainty of quality assured by our scientific methods, should mean much to any buyer of a bicycle. There is but one Columbia quality—one Columbia price—

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