

THE AUSTRALIANS.

A RACE THAT HAS EVIDENTLY DEGENERATED.

Rare Intelligence Shown in Tracking—How They Convey News—Their Weapons, Houses and Articles of Food.

THE aborigines of Australia are generally considered one of the lowest types of humanity, but there is strong evidence that the original stock was much superior to the present race who have degenerated through a course of many years to their present low standard.

The blacks that hang about the bush townships are for the most part miserable looking objects, but in their natural state their physique is remarkably good, some of the young men being perfect models, with limbs well shaped, muscular hands and feet small, especially those of the women. The children generally present a very pleasing expression, are intelligent looking and often very well featured. The women, however, soon lose their charms, deteriorating in appearance as they grow older, the old women in particular becoming perfect hideous.

The color of their skin is a dark, dusky brown, the hair being black, curly and wavy. They allow their hair to grow very long and then tie it in large knots on the top of the head and fix it up with long grass feathers. A strip of skin, often the tail of a native dog, is sometimes worn round the head as a fillet and serves to keep the hair out of the eyes. The object in bunching the hair on top of the head is to protect the skull from being bruised, although it is said to be almost an impossibility to break a black fellow's head with an ordinary club or waddy.

Their senses are wonderfully acute, especially that of sight. Their value as trackers of either men or animals can only be appreciated by those who have actually witnessed their woodland. They either see, hear or smell the presence of game as quickly as a sporting dog would do, and when out tracking, if occasionally at fault they exercise great reasoning power and a wonderful knowledge of bush lore. Their bump of "locality" is marvelous. They can travel in a straight line from one point to another across many miles of country. It seems almost an instinct, for black trackers have often been blindfolded for experiments, turned round several times and then asked to point out the direction of certain places, which they invariably do correctly.

In the early days of the settlement of Australia the blacks were very remarkable for the way they communicated from a distance. In some cases a stick or piece of bark, on which tokens or a few hieroglyphics were marked was passed from tribe to tribe by fleet messengers, only certain of the elder men being able to decipher these secret tokens.

Another way of diffusing intelligence from a distance was by fire lighted on the tops of hills and mountains, from which they flashed or rather smoked telegraphic signals after the manner of the American Indians, the density of the smoke and the length of the intervals, taking the place of the dots and dash of the Morse telegraphic alphabet. By using these signals they could communicate from the mountain ranges to the coast in a very short space of time.

The weapons of the Australian blacks are the spear, the boomerang—the burrun or single-headed boomerang—more properly a wooden sword—the stone hatchet or tomahawk, two sorts of clubs called nullah nullahs and waddys, and the paddly melon stick, the latter of which is only a short stick which they always carry to throw at small game, or to correct their better halves when occasion requires. For fishing they use nets, spears, hook and line and weirs, formed of a fence of branches of trees woven together. Very long nets made of kangaroo sinews or curajong bark, are used for securing large game.

Before the settlement of Australia by the white race the natives were quite ignorant of metals. Stone tomahawks, flint knives and implements made of bone and wood only were used, and up to comparatively recent times in the interior and in Northern Australia the blacks were in the stone age. It is strange that the bow and arrow, the common weapon of savage races, has never been used by the Australian blacks south of Torres Straits.

Their camps are very easily constructed. The huts generally consist of a ridgepole supported by trees or forked sticks four feet high, along which boughs or sheets of bark are ranged on the weather side. A fire is kept burning on the lee side which is never closed in. A sudden change of wind will destroy an encampment in a few minutes. In some parts when a more permanent structure is required the gunwah is made circular or semi-circular, the crevices being stopped up and lined with dried grass.

Nothing comes amiss to the natives in the way of food. Anything in the shape of birds, animals, fish, reptiles and even insects help to fill the game bag. They also use the roots of some plants and a sort of yam, and often eat the heart of the palm tree. The task of digging up the roots falls to the girls or women, who use a long, pointed stick, hardened over the fire for the purpose. These sticks are called "yam sticks" and are the only

weapon carried by the girls, who, on occasion, use them freely on each other when settling their little differences.

A large grub, about the size of a finger, is esteemed a great delicacy. This grub is found principally in the dead trees, the bark is stripped or hammered off, and the grubs captured and often swallowed at once. When roasted and skinned the grub has the appearance of a small roll of butter, and is said to be very good eating.

The salt water cobra worm, well known as being so destructive to the piles of wharves and timbers of ships, is also much relished by them, and they eagerly seek them in the dead logs in the salt water swamps and rivers.

The opossum is another dainty dish highly prized by natives, but as that cute animal usually makes its nest high up in the hollow of a large tree considerable agility has to be exercised before it is caught. A black never uses his knees when climbing. If the tree is small in girth they sometimes use a vine, passing it around the tree and holding on to it as they ascend. The most common way, however, is to ascend by means of notches cut into the tree or bark about one and a half inches deep and nearly three feet apart. Having fixed upon the side he intends ascending, the climber cuts a notch with his tomahawk about the height of his waist and another on a level with his head, but a little to the right or left of the notch, as the case may be. These notches are made by a few taps of the hatchet, first horizontally and then down at an angle of forty-five degrees; having made the two lower ones the ascent is made by standing on the ball of the foot with the great toe in the notch, while the climber cuts a fresh notch level with his head, and so on until the lower branches are gained. Upon the trees run eighty feet from the ground up to the lowest limb, the trunk of the tree being perfectly smooth.

These notches are cut with great regularity, for, measured on a fallen tree, the distance between them seldom varies half an inch. If the 'possum nest is in a small branch the branch is cut off. Otherwise a hole is cut in the tree, the pusy is dragged out by the tail and knocked on the head and thrown to the ground. Sometimes a fire is made in the hollow of the tree to drive the animal out. In ascending a tree fresh cuts are made for every fresh ascent.

White ants are eaten in large quantities. They are prepared by the women, being put through a kind of winnowing process to separate them from the dust, and eaten raw. It is said white ants have a medicinal effect. Eggs of all descriptions, including those of the iguana, lizard and turtle are eaten. They are cooked by being placed in hot ashes, a small hole being made in the upper end first. The natives are not at all particular about the freshness of the eggs, seeming to prefer them when the young reptile is about to come forth.

In time of drought when food is scarce, they will collect the heads of the long grasses, beat the seeds out, grinding them on flat stones, and afterward make cakes of the flour.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Languages of the World.

Some interesting statistics have been compiled by a Frenchman respecting the different languages spoken in various parts of the world. He states that the language in which Shakespeare and Milton wrote was then that of less than six millions human beings. French was the mother tongue of at least thirty million people at a time when English was spoken by less than sixteen million, and 50,000,000 of French speaking people were living when the Revolution broke out in 1789. Between forty and fifty years the English language equalled the German in the number of those who spoke it, and now the latter is left far behind. German is now spoken by 10,000,000 in the Austro-Hungarian empire, by 46,000,000 in the German empire, by 4,000,000 in Belgium, and by about 2,000,000 in Switzerland. German is also spoken by about 2,000,000 persons in the United States and Canada, giving a total of about 60,000,000 who use the German language. French is spoken by the 38,000,000 inhabitants of France, by 2,500,000 people in Belgium, by 200,000 in Alsace-Lorraine, by 600,000 in Switzerland, by 1,500,000 in the United States and Canada, by 600,000 in Hayti, and by 1,500,000 in Algiers, India, the West Indies and Africa, in all about 45,000,000. English is spoken by 37,000,000 persons in the British Isles, by probably 57,000,000 of the 60,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, by 4,000,000 persons in Canada, by 3,000,000 in Australia, by 3,700,000 West Indians and by 1,000,000 in India and other British colonies, bringing the total of the English speaking race to over 100,000,000.—Boston Transcript.

Papers at the Fair.

The Chicago newspapers will furnish an interesting exhibit for the World's Fair. It is as good as settled now, declares the Atlanta Constitution, that both a morning and evening paper will be issued in Machinery Hall every day. The papers will be printed on presses sent to the fair as exhibits.

In addition to a rocking horse, the young King of Spain gets \$750,000 a year as salary. It is a fat job for the fat little rasca, comments the Atlanta Constitution.

LADIES' COLUMN.

THE Labyrinth PARTY.

The "labyrinth party," which is a form of entertainment somewhat in vogue, is merely a modification of the cobweb party. Prizes are attached to colored hidden in various places, the cords being then passed around and back and forth, in tangled confusion, ending finally in big wooden spoons attached to the chandelier in the main parlor. The guests begin with the spoons, winding the cords on them as they are able to extricate them, until the prize end is unearthed. In addition, honor and booby prizes are awarded to those who respectively are quickest and slowest in threading the labyrinth.—New York Telegram.

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDERS.

A physician of high repute declared one day recently that if it were in his power he would pass a law that all women's garments should hang straight from the shoulders. The Greeks of old, as all know, were the very highest types of manly and womanly beauty, and very much of this perfection of form was attributed to the loose, beautiful style of dress they wore. A few evenings later the doctor and his wife attended a social gathering, and the latter was attired in a straight-falling costume, a la Grecque. The effect was not beautiful, it was not even quaint, but peculiar to a degree, affording another proof that theories reduced to practice do not always justify the experiment.—New York Post.

STOCKINGS FOR ROYALTY.

Talking on the subject of stockings the other day in London with Charles Lee, the court hosiery, writes Ada Bache-Cone, from Paris, he brought out some beautiful ones that were being prepared for the trousseau of the Princess Marie, of Edinburgh. Quite fine enough they looked—all woven on purpose for her down in Nottinghamshire, where, it is said, they make the best stockings in the world, and where the factories are jealously guarded for fear that French or German shall steal the secret of this make.

For the ordinary wear these royal hosiery of heavy black spun silk, just finished off at the toe with a thread of white. For finer wear there was finer silk, black also, woven in various ribs, regular or clustered. A very taking novelty among them is one of plain weave, black outside and red inside. When not stretched the stocking is black, but when stretched it shows red between the lines, and when most stretched it is most red, producing a sort of changeable effect to match the novelty cloths of the season.

Some hosiery had recently been commended from Balmoral to be made and taken to Buckingham Palace against the Queen's return to town. I was fortunate enough to get a look at them, though they are very much like other people's stockings, of black silk. Her Majesty is very extravagant in the matter of stockings, never putting on any that have been washed.

The best wearing stocking—the Royal Purveyor is my authority—is the ribbed balbriggan. It is made of the finest American cotton mixed with a small quantity of Egyptian cotton, carded, spooled and woven in England. Some cashmere stockings are sold for winter, but the ordinary choice is black-ribbed balbriggan or heavy spun silk. Some people imagine that a spun-silk stocking is an inferior quality of silk stocking. This is a mistake. It is of coarser and harder-twisted threads.

Always buy with your stockings when possible a skein of silk of the same weave; but balbriggan should be darned with spun silk, as the skinned cotton sold will wash out of color.

In the matter of washing direct your hosiery to use plain white soap lather with soft water if possible; not to ring, but to roll them in a dry cloth and press the moisture out, and afterward to dry them as rapidly as possible. This method will preserve the fabric and the color.

Stockings wear out so appallingly fast in comparison with other garments that the question is well raised whether the ravages are greater from acids given off by the foot and confined by the shoe or from the rubbing they get in the laundry. There are those who believe they are best preserved by being washed after one day's wear and at least, one woman avers that a good silk stocking so treated will last indefinitely.

A low shoe is better for the stocking than the high one, as it permits a circulation of air around the foot.—Chicago News Record.

FASHION NOTES.

Black satin plays an active part in many handsome colored costumes. Cloth dresses, in princess style, have vests of draped cloth of a contrasting color, and are trimmed with lengthwise rows of fur.

Colored kid slippers and shoes are embroidered in steel, gold or jet, and red shoes have black patent-leather toes and very fine jet embroidery.

Collarettes of bright ribbon plaited, or of two ruffles of silk scolloped on the edges and buttoned with colored silk, are worn to brighten dark house dresses, and long bows of chiffon, shirred and tucked into shape, come in all bright tints for indoor wear.

lavender blossoms, are used by English women to lay between their napery and linen. Nothing imparts such a delightfully refreshing odor to linen as lavender blooms.

Now that everyone has velvet sleeves, the new craze is for satin sleeves, and they are frequently white. At a dinner recently was worn a gown of dark green velvet in which the round sleeves were of white satin, and a richly wrought collar of white and gold was turned down over the neck.

Spiritism Among Savages.

The New Zealander is certain that the soul leaves the body while he sleeps, and that his dreams represent actual scenes lived through while away from the body. The Greenlander believes that the soul at night leaves the body and hunts, dances and makes calls. An Indian of Guiana gave one of his slaves a solid thrashing in the morning because he dreamed the slave had offended him in his sleep. Many savages are afraid of calling anyone who sleeps, because they fear a sudden awakening might not give the soul sufficient time to return to the body. Even the Japanese believe that Not only does the savage believe his soul leaves the body while he sleeps, but that it receives visits from other souls, similarly away from their bodies, not only in sleep, but permanently separated by death. This belief is only an enlargement of the first, and a very rational one, too. It is modern spiritism exactly. The modern spiritists are people upon the same mental standpoint as the savages. They are unable to discriminate between subjective impressions and objective realities. To the unsubstantial imagination of their sleeping and waking dreams, they give the form of reality. They are not conscious of the deceit, but unable, from lack of mental criticism, to see the delusion. Spiritism is the savage's theory of soul in a new dress.—Boston Transcript.

Treasures in an Antique Desk.

"A friend of mine in Philadelphia has a treasure in an antique writing desk that has proved its own age," said S. G. Hayden, of Richmond, Va., at the Palmer House. "I was visiting him the other day when he was examining the desk and made an important discovery. The thing has a great number of little apartments for papers, but apparently did not contain as much space as it should. We were examining it together when we noticed a hidden spring, and what seemed to be a panel proved to be another drawer, which he opened and found in his amazement and gratification that it contained an autobiography of Thomas Chalkley, published as the title page showed, by 'B. Franklin' in 1749. The drawer also contained an amount of Continental greenbacks. The antiquity of the desk was not only proved but the other valuable relics were found."—Chicago Herald.

Paper, Pens and Ink.

Paper was in use in Egypt as far back as 2300 B. C., and not merely, as old Pliny thought, from the time of Alexander the Great. The ancients, it appears, knew more about pens and inks than they usually have credit for. The Greeks made silver and other metallic pens, and Latin manuscripts show a great variety of inks—red, purple, green, blue, silver and gold. The great Florence Bible in the British Museum shows the skill of the penman in the twelfth century in the use of this mode of decoration; and in somewhat later times it was no unusual thing for scribes to annotate their texts in colored inks—red, green, violet, blue—using each color for a distinct class of notes, historical, biographical, geographical, etc. Scientific works are often made exceedingly attractive by colored diagrams, chronologies by architectural readies and ornamental panels.

An Indian Compact of Peace.

The final peacemaking between the Sioux and the Chippewa Indians was accomplished at Manah, Meeker County, in December 13, 1857, and the agreement was as follows:

"The Leech Lake chief, Ne-Pa-Quam, gave the pipe of peace to the Sioux chief, He-Yung-Ma-Ne, who gave the pipe back to Ne-Pa-Quam.

"Agreed that if any Indian of the Leech Lake band killed any Sioux, the dead warrior of the Leech Lakers shall be given up to be hung with the cord attached to the pipe, and the same agreement in return on the part of the Sioux."

All of which might not have been legal, but it "went" just the same.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The Largest Locomotive.

The Rhode Island Locomotive Works has completed the construction of the largest and most powerful engine in the world. The engine was built for the Mexican Central Railroad, and is especially adapted for drawing heavy freight trains over the mountain ranges, which grade 158.4 feet to the mile. It is also designed to meet the disadvantages of the eighteen degree curves on the main line and the twenty-two degree curves on the sidings. The cylinders are thirteen and twenty-eight inches in diameter, and the stroke is twenty-four inches. In working order the machine has a weight of 250,000 pounds. The coal bunkers weigh five tons, and the tanks have a capacity for 8000 gallons.—Boston Transcript.

Rudyard Kipling says Americans do.

ot know how to enjoy a good rest.

AFTER THE GRIP

"I was very weak and run down and did not gain strength, like so many after that prostrating disease. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla highly recommended, I began to take it, and was more than pleased with the way it built me up. I think it has made me better than before I was sick. I have also been delighted with HOOD'S PILLS, and always prefer them to any other kind now. They do not grip or weaken. I am glad to recommend two such fine preparations."



Mrs. Emerson.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

as Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. Mrs. ISABEL EMERSON, Manchester, N. H. Get Hood's. HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

In Germany aluminum cravats are now on sale. They are advertised as feather-weight, silver-white wash-goods that will wear forever.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

An experiment of Marcy's proves that mastication will accelerate the flow of blood through the carotid artery.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving Coughs and Throat Troubles.

Professor Agassiz once said that his life had been such a busy one that he never had found time to get rich.

Three Thousand Tons of Shine. Morse Bros. of Canton, Mass., made the largest sale of "The Rising Sun Stove Polish" during the year 1892 they have ever made since they began its manufacture, thirty years ago. They sold the enormous quantity of seventy-nine thousand, two hundred and eighty-four, weighing two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five tons, which would load a train of over two hundred cars.

These figures give some idea of the great popularity and increasing sale of "The Rising Sun Stove Polish."

WISE WORDS.

The manner of giving is the gift. Intelligence lies in music's finger tips. The penalty of originality is singularity.

The needy man is mindful of his friends. Expediency is frequently another name for compromise.

Life should be a matter of inspiration and not of calculation.

Experience is the most costly and the most indispensable thing.

A man requires a vast amount of space in proportion to his size.

Fast days provide themselves; the feast must be provided for.

Inclination enforced to meet opposition becomes determination.

It is always in the purchase of something else that one economizes.

The faithful disciple of the prophet will respect the crumbs on his beard.

Those who most loudly proclaim their doubts are those most ready to believe.

Aburdities which please our self love are as readily accepted as truths that offend our vanity are doubted or denied.

There is nothing which man is born into the world so destitute of as habit, or which he so amply sad so soon acquires.

One would extend his follies to others in order to convince himself that there is nothing extraordinary in his practice of them.

It is perhaps inevitable that the human builder of plans and sounder of purposes should measure the infinite with a two foot rule.—Judge.

Treatment of Coffee.

Guatemalans believe there is no better coffee than that raised on their own plantations, and Central America has of late years acquired a high reputation in the markets of the world. It is usually for wealthy Guatemalans to make sure of good coffee in traveling by taking along a store of their own. A long glass tube, several inches in diameter, but tapering to a funnel at one end, is filled with ground coffee, and through the mass is poured cold water. A strong solution of coffee slowly drips from the narrow end of the tube, and this liquid is carefully put up in air-tight vessels, to be warmed up in small quantities and drunk on the journey.—New York Witness.

How to See the Wind.

Take a polished metal surface of two feet or more with a straight edge; a large hand saw will answer the purpose very well. Next, above all things else, choose a windy day for the experiment, but whether hot or cold does not matter; neither will it make any difference whether it be clear or cloudy, only let it not be tried in murky, rainy weather. Hold your metallic at right angles to the direction of the wind, i. e., if the wind is north, hold your surface east and west, but instead of holding it vertically incline it about forty degrees to the horizon, so that the wind upon striking it will glance over the edge as water flows over a dam. Now sight carefully along the edge for some moments at some sharply defined object and you will plainly see the wind pouring over the edge in graceful curves.—Philadelphia Press.

Honey as Food and Medicine.

One of the most nutritious and healthful of foods is honey. It is the one sweet that never cloy and can be eaten with impunity at all times. The markets are now flooded with the white clover honey from up the State and the California honey made from the orange blossom. Let your children eat all the bread and butter and honey they want. Give them great slices of bread covered with honey for their luncheons. It will do them good. From the time the new honey begins to come into the market until spring I feel my children honey every day, says a mother. If they have a little cold or cough and trouble with their throats I give them strained honey mixed with a few drops of lemon juice, and it proves most effectual. When they are hungry I give them a generous slice of bread and butter covered thick with honey, and they never get sick, as they would eating sweets, jellies and jams. From long years of experience I feel justified in recommending honey as an excellent and nutritious food, not only for children, but for grown people.—St. Louis Republic.

The Farmer and the Grocer.

A grocer would not pay a farmer the price of a ten-pound turkey for one that weighed but seven pounds.

Why should a farmer pay a grocer the price of the Royal Baking Powder for a baking powder with 27 per cent. less leavening strength?

The Royal Baking Powder is proven by actual tests to be 27 per cent. stronger than any other brand on the market. Better not buy the others, for they mostly contain alum, lime and sulphuric acid; but if they are forced upon you, see that you are charged a correspondingly lower price for them.

Cures SCROFULA.

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by using four bottles of SSS. After having had much other treatment, and after a year of attention, and a great deal of loss of health, as it was thought she could not live.

INHERITED SCROFULA.

Cured my little boy of hereditary Scrofula, which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S. S. S. A few bottles cured him, and he has recovered, when finally I was cured. All the symptoms of the disease remain. Miss T. L. MATTHEWS, Mattvershire, Miss.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Ardmore, Pa.

A Ruddy Glow

on cheek and brow is evidence that the body is getting proper nourishment. When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down.

Scott's Emulsion

taken immediately arrests waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew. Almost as palatable as milk. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Paste, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, and blur the front and burn the face. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable and does not run off or tin or glass package with every purchase.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days.

No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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Largest and BEST Stock in United States. Plants and Orders should set in 200 STAMPS or by mail. ORDERS. E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

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To every applicant for a catalogue we are sending free full lists of seeds. Write at once to MANN & CO., CAPE VINCENT, N. Y.

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Blankets 55c, 85c, Double's Price, 65c, 85c per pair. Leakless Home's Jeans—Gray, Brown and Blue—\$2.50, 40c, and 40c per yard. Kerosene Gray, 32 1/2 inch, 40c per yard, very good. Wool Yarn, all colors, 5c a hank. If your dealer does not keep these, send order to W. & M. C. CO., Special Selling Agents, Cincinnati, O., N. C.

Fife's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best. Easy to Use, and Cheapest.

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazelline, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

A Woman Has

very little desire to enjoy the pleasures of life, and is entirely uninterested in the care of housekeeping or any ordinary duties. Write at once to HICK & BACHE DAY AFTER DAY and yet there are few diseases that yield more promptly to proper medical treatment. The doctor of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand. During the past few years Dr. E. J. Rowell has been so successful in curing cases where other remedies have failed, that his name is known all over the world. He has cured many cases of Scrofula by the use of a single bottle of his genuine and truly celebrated DR. E. J. ROWELL'S SSS. PILLS, which may be procured at any drug store, or will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 25c in postage stamps. Purchasers of these Pills should be careful to procure the genuine article. There are several counterfeit articles in circulation which are calculated to deceive. The genuine DR. E. J. ROWELL'S Celebrated SSS. PILLS are manufactured only by DR. E. J. ROWELL, 100 N. 2nd St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. N. U. 4.

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YOU WANT TO PAY THEM THE WAY THEY WANT TO BE PAID. If you merely keep them as a diversion, in order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To succeed in selling a book giving the experience (Only 25c. of a practical poultry raiser for his own use) all his mind, time, and money to making a success of Chickens raised and as a pastime, lost a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chickens annually, and make your Fowls care dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry, and as soon as it appears, and to cure it. It tells how to detect and cure disease; how to breed for the future; how to raise for the market; how to breed for profit; and everything, indeed, that you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Send post paid for twenty-five cents in 10c. or 25c. stamps.

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