Flowing forth in a crystal rill, Forever and ever it welleth up From the misty depths of the still; In its widening course as it hurries along It circles the wide world round,

And side by side as they drink of its tide The prince and the beggar are found, While poets sing, so merrily sing,
As they quaff it again and again:
"It is only the life of the wheat and the corn Which Nature hath given to men.

"Come drink of this nectar, and feel warm glow, Of summer and autumn's content; Thy pulse shall thrill like the breath of

When the sunshine and shadows are blent With the carol of birds, in the dew-spangled dawn, When the dawn is imprisoned with light. Men and maidens shall sing the sweet "Har-vest Home"

In ravishing strains of delight, And children shall laugh, while they join song, Re-echoed through valley and glen: 'Tis the mingled souls of the wheat and the corn, Which the Giver hath given to men."

While the world is enticed by the poet's song, I sit by the worm on the still; I chuckle and laugh with the fiends by my And a death-dealing potion distill.

Such glorious landscapes I paint on the brain They seem but a feast of delight; Then I rattle my skeleton bones beside Till reason hath fled in affright. Drink deep of the cup of the river of life, Drink deeper, I whisper; and then I crush out the life of the wheat and the corn

While I rivet my chains upon men. My victims I craze with the fury of hate; Then the helpless hand I guide Till the dagger is drawn from the heart of a When I feast on the crimson tide.

I carry the keys to the prison doors And the halls where justice goes, For Justice is blind, and she heedeth not The weight of humanity's woes; She hears not the prayers of the prisoned wretch

All the years, for three score and ten, While I rob the souls of the wheat and the To ruin the souls of men. I mingle the threads of the woven gold Which kings are entitled to wear

With a web so fine that kings will choose To sleep in a beggar's lair. I crumble the wall of palaces grand, And build up hovels instead, While maidens and mothers with anguisn

And children are crying for bread; My vassals are shouting in fiendish glee From mountain, from forest, and fen, The liquid joy from the wheat and the corn Is the river of death unto men.

And who shall hinder its surging tide As it means in a sullen rear?
"The world is circled from pole to pole, No strand, save Eternity's shore. Forever and ever it hurries on, And the world with woe doth ill, For demons are building the gallows high,

Enwrapped by the mists of the still. And I gibber and laugh in ghoulish glee, As I hide me away in my den: Whence cometh the souls of the wheat and the corn?

Whither goeth the souls of men?" -Lydia J. Cadwell.

What a "Little Bit of Wine" Did. "Please, sir, I am sick. Do not arrest me

These words were uttered in the most supplicating tones by a fashionably-dressed lady who stood in front of the Lieutenant's desk at Central station one night. She was evidently respectable, and was attired in a neat-fitting, tailor-made costume of the latest pattern, and her every action bespoke the lady. A beautiful diamond-set ring sparkled on a finger of her left hand and solitaires most brilliant shone resplendent from her ear-drops. She moved back and forth and grasped the desk to prevent falling. Her fingers appeared powerless, however, and had not officer John Kratz grasped her she would have toppled to the

The sight was touching. One of those sad affairs-a peep behind the scenes. The poor woman was hastily taken from in front of those who stood gaping at her and removed to the cell-room. There she gave her name to Lieutenant Rakel as Mrs. Maggie Moyen, and her residence as No. 114 Barr street. She begged that the matter be kept quiet, even in her condition realizing the disgrace which might be brought upon herself and family. She had been found in the yard of a residence near the corner of John and George streets. She was wandering about when discovered A patrol wagon was called bfore any inquir s were mad, and she was taken to the station

As near as can be learned the young woman but recently arrived in this city. Her husband is connected with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway in a lucrative position, and they were married a few years ago in Dayton, Ohio. She had been shopping during the afternoon, and had called upon several lady friends. At each place a little bit of wine was indulged in, and the result was that, being unaccustomed to stimulants she became intoxicated. In the cell-room she got deathly sick, and the heat of the place inflamed her brain. She in turns raved and prayed that her husband might be sent for, and again that nothing be said and she be permitted to go free. Her condition was certainly pitiable. She was kept locked up until she became sober, when a policeman escorted her to her radence.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Workingmen and Drink. T. V. Powderly says in the Journal of United Labor: In the City of New York alone it is estimated that not less than \$250, 000 a day are spent for drink; \$1,500,000 in one week; \$75,000,000 in one year. Who will dispute it when I say that one half of the policemen of New York City are employed to watch the beings who squander \$75,000,000 a year? Who will dispute it when I say that the money spent in paying the sularies and expenses of one-half of the police of New York could be saved to the taxpayers if \$75, 000,000 were not devoted to making drunkards, thieves, prostitutes, and other subjects for the policemen's net to gather in: If \$2.0,000 go over the counters of the rumseller in one day in New York City alone, who will dare to assert that workingmen do not pay one-fifth, or \$50,000, of that sum? If workingmen in New York City spend \$50,000 a day for drink, they spend \$300,000 a week, leaving Sunday out. In four weeks they spend \$1,200,000—over twice as much money as was paid in the general assembly of the Knights of Labor in nine years. In six weeks they spend \$1,80,000—nearly three times as much money as that army of organized workers, the Knights of Labor, have spent from the day the general assembly was first called to order up to the present day; and in one year the workingmen of New York City slone will have spent for beer and rum \$15,600,000, or enough to purchase and equip a first-class telegraph line of their own; \$15,600,000enough money to invest in such co-operative enterprises as would forever end the strike and lock-out as a means of settling disputes in

What Prohibition Can Accomplish It is now said that the Panama Canal wil times as much as the original estimate. Ever at this enormous expense, however, the American Nation could build a couple of Panama Canals every year out of the money which is now worse than wasted on liquors and tobacco. Give us genuine prohibition, and there is almost nothing this country can-not do in the way of paying out money al-most without feeling it. The man who spends an average of only twenty cents a day for liquor for himself and family thinks it a very small matter; but if 5,000,000 of men spend twenty cents each, that is \$1,000,000 a day, or \$365,000,000 a year spent for unwholesome drink, by moderate drinkers alone, without saying anything about those who drink to excess. The only reason why a simple sum like this does not at once arrest attention and impress upon the public conscience the injury done to general commerce by the liquor traffic, is that while the single payment of twenty cents seems insignificant the aggregate cost is so enormous as to be outs'do the rauge of ordinary comprehension, -Th: Witness,

Richard T. Booth the temperance advocate, has returned to Boston after a seven years' tour of the world. In the course of his labors Mr. Booth ha: induced over a million persons to sign the pledge,

NINE PERSONS MURDERED.

Terrible Scene in a Georgia Farmhouse-A Son Arrested

A special from Macon, Ga., says: Captain Richard Woolfalk, a wellknown farmer, his wife, four children and Mrs. West, an aunt of Mrs Woolfalk, residing about twelve miles from this city, were found murdered, having ben knocked in the head and all their throats cut. Tom G. Woolfalk, son of Capt. Woolfalk, by his first wife, is suspected of the crime, and was arrested.

Later and fuller details from the scene the Woolfolk tragedy develop the fact that there were nine victims insteal of seven, as first reported—Captain and Mrs. R. F. Wool-folk, their six children, ranging in ages from eighteen months to twenty years, and Mrs. West, an aunt of Mrs, Woolfolk aged eighty. The coroners jury found a verdict of murder against Thomas G. Woolfolk, son of the captain's first wife, who was sleeping in the house. His statement was that some time before daybreak he was aroused by groans and the sound of blows preceeding from his par nts' room. His half brothe (Richard) ran into the room which adjoine his, and thinking that murder was being committed, he (Thomas) jumped from a window in his night clothes and bare feet and ran to the touse of a negro three or four hundred yards distant to get them to arouse the neighborhood. He says he was afraid to return, fearing that he himself would be murder d, but went back after half an hour. No help had arrived, and he went in to see if the family had been mur-dered. He found them all dead. He step-ped in a pool of blood in passing, and left footprints on the floor. He found his stepmother lying so that her head was on the floor and her body on the bed. He then changed his clothes. By this time a crowd had arrived, and soon after he was taken into custody. The vidence before the jury was circumstantial aroughout. The crowd continued to grow in s ze, and the indications pointed strongly to lynching, Sheriff Westcott told the jury to withhold their verdict until he could get the prisoner away and then, making all arrangements, slippe Woolfolk out of the house in a hurry, and drove away so rapidly that the crowd had hardly time to realize the departure. The prisoner was brought to Macon and safely lodged in jail, where he talked of the crime coolly, but made no admissions. His motive is said to be the desire to gain possession of his father's property for himself and two sisters, children of the first wife.

SIX LIVES CRUSHED OUT.

Workmen Buried Beneath a Fallen Wall

A man who sat early on the railroad track at the south side of the ruins of the St. Anthany elevator, in Southeast Minneapolis, burned on July 19, started to his feet and shouted wildly to a group of men who were shoveling wheat at the foot of the remnant of stone wall which rose 100 feet above them.

The great wall tottered a second, and then with a rushing sound fell in a mass up n the men. There was no cry from them. The great pieces of stone, huge timbers and blacken d wheat covered them a dozen feet deep. All but one of them. He was buried waist deep in the debris, and the hot smoking mass stifled him. Even he could not cry

A hundre | men rushed in and in a trice pulled out this one man, the only one visible The hot stone and burning wheat blistered their hands. They could not go on to remove the debris.

"Water, water!" was the call. Pails and buckets were brought, and the hot stone was drenched. Then the work of digging for the men who were burie I was begun and all were taken out. This was continued till the last bucketful of debris was removed.

The accident occurred a few minutes before three o'clock in the morning. The victims were members of a large gang of work-men who were removing the wheat damaged by the fire, which was purchased a few days ago by a syndicate of men headed by W. A. Holmes. The men were employed by the syndicate. When they went to work the walls betrayed not the least sign of weakness. The wheat outside of the wall on the south side had been removed to a depth of about five feet below the railroad track, ten feet away, on which the cars were being loaded and the men were working in a great ditch inside the wall. The wheat and burned tim-

bers were piled to the top.

The men were all found on their faces with their heads toward the wall. The bodies were carried three or four hundred feet and laid on pine boards under a big tree As soon as the undertakers could be notified coffins were brought and the bodies were Hendricks the flast man taken out was

bably injured about the back and head and his jaw was bruised but no bones were upon the wall, which was still hot, but

KILLED AT THE POLLS.

A Terrible Fight in Clay County, Ky., During an Election.

A special from Williamsburg, Ky., says: The news comes from Manchester, Clay County, by a horseman that a fierce fight occurred at the polls during the voting Monday. The fight was participated in by a right and a number badly wounded. Four of the men killed were prominent citizens of Manchester and the unknown

were strangers from the country. The greatest excitement prevails at Manchester, over the tragedy. There was no attempt on the part of the officers to quell the disturbance. Manchester is the capital of Clay County in the southeastern part of Kentucky and is located in the mountainous district, sixty miles from Somerset and thirty miles from Livingston, the nearest telegraph and railroad point. Its population is about three

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The business Portion of Clarksburg W. Va., Nearly 1 estroyed.

A destructive fire broke out at Clarksburg. W. Va., and before it could be controlled destroyed one large brick dwelling and several business blocks, entailing a loss of about and to give the alarm it was necessary to climb up to the bell. The losses are as fol-lows: Residence of J. W. and W. P. Ivwin, \$6,000, insurance, \$2,500; Smith, Brown & Odd-Fellows' Hall, \$8,000, insurance \$4,000, Carr & Sons, druggists, \$2,500, insurance \$2,000; Well's marble s: op, \$2,000, insurance Mills & Co., hardware and tinware, \$300.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE-Flour-City Mills, extra, \$3.25 ing is system. In no business is it more a\$3.75; Wheat -Southern Fultz, 79a80cts; accessary to success. Haphazard farm-Corn-Southern White, 51a52cts, Yellow, 50a increase it is true earn a living such as il cts.; Oats-Southern and Pen sylvania, 30a31cis.; Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania, 47a49cts.; Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania lay up anything for a "rainy day." The 3. After sleepless nights of excessive methodical man, however, always knows exercise do not bathe unless you first rest Eastern Cramery, 23a24cts, near-by receipts 18a19cts; Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 111/2 cts. Western, 9a9/2cts.; Eggs—13a13/2; Cattle—2.75a\$4.12; Swine—61/265/2cts.; Sheep and Lamb—23/241/2 cts; Tobacco Leaf—Inferior, 1a\$1.50, Good Common, 3 50a \$4 50, Mid lling, 5a\$6, Good to fine red, 7a\$9 thing pertaining to the farm; system in Eastern Cramery, 23a24cts, near-by receipts methodical man, however, always knows his business, and can so arrange it as to accomplish what he has to do with much less inconvenience, expense or labor than he who farms it in a desultory, slipshod manner. There must be system in every—thing pertaining to the farm; system in Eastern Cramery, 23a24cts, near-by receipts methodical man, however, always knows his business, and can so arrange it as to accomplish what he has to do with much less inconvenience, expense or labor than he who farms it in a desultory, slipshod manner. There must be system in every—thing pertaining to the farm; system in exercise do not a few hours. Fancy, 10a\$12. New York—Flour—Southern Com

fair extra, 8.30a\$3.90; Wheat-No.1 White, 81 naving a place for everything, and every-AS2 cts.; Rye—State, 54a56; Corn—Southern | thing in its place; system in not putting Yellow, 47a48cts.; Oats—White State, 38a39 off anything until to-morrow that can be cts.; Butter—State, 15a25 cts.; Cheese—State, lone to-day; system in planing, in

cts.; Butter—State, 15a25 cts.; Cheese—State, 10a10% cts.; Eggs—16a16% cts.
PHILADELPHIA — Flour — Pennsylvania, fancy, 3.50a34; Wheat—Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 82a83 cts; Rye—Pennsylvania, 57a58 cts.; Corn—Southern Yellow, 45a47 cts.; Oats—36a37 cts.; Butter—State, 18a19 cts.; Cheese—N. Y. Factory, 11a13 cts.; Eggs—State, 12a13 cts. State, 12a13 cts.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Carrots. Not a few of our progressive farmers are adopting a practice common among English agriculturists and growing carrots as a fie'd crop. They believe that there is no better root for cows and horses, sheep and oxen. Fed in connec tion with hay or grain carrots seem to in crease the value of the latter. That is, the carrot itself not only contains much nutriment, but it appears to cause the certainly the case with grain. As a substitute for hay carrots prevent constipation when much dry food is used. Like oil meal they brighten up the coats of animals, giving a sleek, glossy look. Carrots also improve the color and quality of milk and butter. When cooked they are good for poultry, and fed either cooked or raw they are valuable for hogs.

Care of Colts. At about the end of the sixth month summer and autumn months he should of worms. be allowed to be at grass, which, if succulent and abundant, will be all that is autumn a sufficient quantity of the best English hav, with two or three quarts of bruised cats, should be given daily. Twice during the week the colt should receive a few carrots cut up and given raw or steamed, which would render them more easily assimilated, and to thess

a little bran should be mixed. Plenty of fresh, clean water should be accessible to the animal. Protection from the weather at all times should be provided, and during the cold season

extremely important. The first year of the colt's life, especially the first winter, is the most critical period of his existence. If through neglect he is allowed to get out of condition he will never quite recover from the effects. Consequently proper food, and an abundance of it, with care to cleanliness of his person and his quarters are most essential.

Grain never produces a large belly, either upon the colt or the adult; certainly not unless fed out in the most extraordinary manner, which would prove destruction to the animal.

More Corn for Fodder Needed. Fodder corn follows grass in rank as a feeding crop, either green for summer success as long as their seeds can be incured for the winter. It is one of the by the harrow. most prolific and nutritious plants when A Vermont farmer plants a sunflower it is properly grown and cultivated. It seed instead of a pole to each hill of cured fodder. It requires rich land and feed for poultry. good cultivation, however, to make this yield, but on poor land, helped by artifi-cial fertilizers, a very profitable yield can be made. In such a case a poor, sandy farm, which was badly run down, produced twenty-four tons of Evergreen Sweet Corn with six hundred pounds of special corn manure to the acre; and twelve tons per acre of Early Narragansett Sweet Corn. It is quite possible to grow both of these crops on the same ground, the same season, for the early corn will be ready for cutting in fifty days from planting, and the later kind planted in July will mature in September: thus giving thirty-six tons of green fodder, or eight of cured fodder per acre. It is this rapid growth which makes

this crop so valuable. seed at the rate of two or three bushels per acre, by which the crop is so crowded that it makes a white, watery, rank forage, quite devoid of nutriment, and worth but little more than wood shavings. Cows have been known to reject fodder thus grown, which is a convincing proof

of their natural sagacity. When grown in rows, three feet apart, and with four to six seeds dropped eighten inches apart, the fodder is entirely Mr. H. W. Holmes, one of the syndicate, different. It is green in color, mature attributes the accident to the action of rain in its growth, full of sweetness; and a large proportion of the stalks will have which he says appeared firm the night beears in what is known as the foasting stage, and as the fodder is cured, these

> A Chapter on Farm Economy. There is no trade or occupation in life

which true economy is as important as score or more of men, all having revolvers the esteem and respect of his fellow-men, and bowie-knives. Six men were killed out- nor retain it himself. Nor is it necessa- to three, or, in other words, when pork ing into ready cash all kinds of products us. not needed on the farm. But it is the little economies to which we would now more particularly direct the attention of far-

In the first place, an economical farmer is necessarily a neat farmer. He cannot afford to allow weeds and briers to It was an early spring morning that I was He cannot afford to allow his gates festoons hanging from the sill and apand farm implements to go to rack for the want of a little repair; his farm semi-circles, composed of twenty or buildings to do the same for the want of of the value of his property depends upon its appearance.

Take any two farms of the same num-

value of the two will be from twenty to thirty per cent. in favor of the latter, simply on account of its neatness. Another essential point in economical farming may, it is true, earn a living, such as curring or from continued illness, do not it is, for the time being, but can never bathe. doing everything in time; system in hing in its place; system in not putting ione to-day; system in planing, in working, in grain growing, in stock-preeding and feeding; in short, system 9. Do

Farm and Garden Notes. Weed the garden after rain.

in everything. - Baltimore Sun.

Sweet corn makes fine green fodder for

The demand for currents is reported as greater each year.

Fruit put up for market in neat, attractive shape brings best prices.

Young and growing animals are the most profitable for the farmer. The best breed is good care, good water, good feed and good barn. It is better to cultivate a few acres

thoroughly than to skim over many. Coarse wooled sheep are more liable to be infested with ticks than merinos. Hardy ferns are beautiful about the

house in spots too shady to grow grass. other food to digest more perfectly, so If young horses suffer from cramps, that little or none is wasted. This is give laxative food, such as bran mashes.

Tomatoes planted among melons and squashes are reported as helping to keep off insects. If tomato vines are not trained or staked up, use brush to keep the tomatoes

off the ground. A solution of saltpetre—an ounce to a rallon of water-is used by some in fighting the squash-borer.

A successful radish grower recommend making the beds with nearly one-half the colt should be weaned. During the soft coal, ashes and soot as a preventive

English horticulturists recommend solution of fir tree oil in water for the derequired as food. When taken up in the struction of green fly on peach and nectarine trees. A grindstone conveniently placed ready

> never does good work. Cucumber vines sometimes die as soon as they begin to bear, because injured by pulling or twisting off the fruit. Cu it off with knife or scissors.

> for use leaves no excuse for working with

a dull ax or other cutting instrument that

Better be late in seeding than to ploy when land is too wet, for that may inwarm, well ventilated, sunny quarters are jure its condition so that years will be required to effect a restoration.

A cause of many failures, according to a poultry man, is the attempt to keep a large number of fowls when the proper amount of care cannot be given. Grass should be cut, if possible, when it is dry. When help is plenty it is better to do this work in the afternoon after the heat of the day has partially

Coal ashes are not fit for the dust-box until the cinders have been sifted out. A hen cannot throw coal cinders on her back. They are too heavy; besides, they hurt her feet.

The struggle against weeds may be continued in autumn with more or less use or preserved as ensilage, or dried and | duced to sprout, ready for destruction

has yielded from twenty-four to forty beans. The sturdy stalk answered for a tons of green, and five to eight tons of pole, and the seeds supply an excellent The best labels for marking plants are

writing is at first faint, but becomes dis- first to sting a patient suffering from tinct when exposed to the weather. Beans are rich in nitrogen, and are good food for any sort of animals. Hogs may be fattened on them. There

is nothing better for sheep, and they are just the thing for cows in milk. Farm horses protected by thin blankets from flies in hot weather will keep in good condition much more easily than if exposed to the torment of innumerable bites during all the hours of the long, hot days.

Calves m st be kept thrifty from the first with no set-back, if they are to be-Fodder corn has acquired a poor repu-tation, by reason of the mistaken manner the only way to get satisfactory profits of growing it, viz. : by broadcasting the from raising them, whether for the dairy or the shombles.

where the same plot was planted year artificial yellow fever will ultimately after year, but they are lacking in nitro- be found very valuable as a prophygen, and sooner or later the bottom will lactic against the natural and danger go out of the land. Near a good market where celery can

be sold easily, it is a good crop to grow with onions. The constant tillage of the land in fall for banking celery leaves the land free from seeds and weeds, and in fine order for next year's work.

The object of plowing corn in a dry season is not so much to kill the weeds may be dried, if the proper precautions as to form a mulch of dry dirt that will are taken in the curing .- American Agri- condense the moisture in the shape of dew, and that will conserve or save the moisture that comes up from the hidden reservoirs below.

It is said that the relative cost of raising a pound of pork and a pound of in farming. By economy we do not mean stinginess or denying one's self the common comforts of life. The farmer who chicken will cost eight. But while the labelity, fever and ague, and biliousness. practises it cannot expect to command cost of production is so nearly alike, the price realized is about in the ratio of one ry in this connection to admonish the sell at six cents a pound, chickens will farmers of the importance and necessity bring eighteen cents a pound. Less "hog of saving what they make, and of turn- and hominy" and more roast chicken for

The Wren's Requiem.

A few months ago I was spending ome time with friends in Southern Illinois. During my stay an incident occurred which astonished me not a little. grow up in his fence corners to rob the awakened by a twittering outside my soil of its fertility and rot his fences. | window. Looking out I saw two curious parently in motion. It was, in fact, two thirty little wrens clinging together with a little seeing to, well knowing that much | foot and wing. They clung there for about two minutes, twittering mourn- Infantile wasting with good results. It not fully all the while; then suddenly, as if by common consent, they broke loose and increases the appetite. I am glad to use ber of acres lying in the same neighbor- and flew away. Going out shortly after-\$40,000. The origin is supposed to be incended and composed of the same character ward I found a dead wren directly under the diary. The courthouse bell rope was found the one with its fencing the window from which the strange features. to be cut when the fire was first discovered, (were it not for the briers and weeds that toon had hung. It looked as though the support it) about to tumble down, its affectionate little creatures had been fields inconveniently located, its build- singing a dirge over their dead friend. singing a dirge over their dead friend. ings in a state of dilapidation without Upon consulting one who has made natmerchants, \$20,000, insurance not known; any approach or lawn to give an air of ural history a life study I learned that comfort to the premises, and the other this was called "the wren's requiem," Carr & Sons, druggists, \$2,500, insurance \$2,000; Well's marble stop, \$2,000, insurance \$1,200; Spates & Son, \$1,000, fully insured; with all these improvements plainly in the market steem.—Chicago News.

Ten Rules for Bathers.

1. When suffering from violent excitement do not bathe. 2. When suffering from suddenly oc-

4. After meals, and especially after taking alcoholic liquors, do not bathe.

5. Take your time on the way to the bathing house or beach. 6. On arriving at the beach inquire about depth and currents of water. 7. Undress slowly, but then go direct-

ly into the water.

8. Jump in head first, or at least dip under quickly, if you do not like to do 9. Do not remain too long in the

water, especially if not very robust.

10. After bathing, rub the body to stimulate circulation, and then dress quickly; then take moderate exercise,

The Gardens of Egypt.

At the beginning of March the gardens of Egypt are really wonderful; the orange and lemon trees spread their most pungent odor; the rose trees are covered with innumerable flowers; the palms, with their green and white crowns, swing there in the wind; the cleanders there border the avenues; on the lawns anemones, annual and perpetual flowering pinks, chrysanthemums, violets, zinnias, periwinkles, snap-dragons, mignonette, pansies, and petunias blend their in-numerable colors with the green of the trees, bushes, and shrubs. Groups of bamboos lift here and there their long green or golden stems, drowned with an immense plume of pretty little trembling leaves. One comprehends on seeing these stems, which assume in a few months enormous proportions, the cruelly ingenious punishment of the Chinese in binding a criminal to a young bamboo. The plant grows and the wretch is quartered in a few weeks. No wood is lighter or more useful than that of the bamboo. One does not understand why the Egyptians neglect to plant it along the canals and on every cultivated land, where it grows so well. But what gives, at least during winter and spring, the most smiling aspect to the Egyptian gardens are the great sheets of rose bouga nvilles that cling to the walls, the trees and groups of foliage, and which display e crywhere the varied and exquisite tint of their flowers. The bougainville is certainly the finest of climbing plants. During five months it flowers under the winter sun, takes shades of extreme delicacy -one might say a light rose trait, the intensity of which every play of light varies. The aloes, the agave, attach themselves on rocky slopes. On the banks of the water courses the blue lotus, and the papyrus still revive antique reminiscences. Grass cannot be raised in Egypt. The layer of soil is so thin that the sun dries it up immediately, and unless the grass is constantly submerged it turns yellow and perishes at once. It is not the heat alone that produces this result, for there is very much fine grass in the tropics; but the heat, accompanied by the shallowness of the soil, renders the culture of grass impossible in Egypt. It is with difficulty that a few isolated blades of grass sprout during winter along the Nile and the canals; they disappear as soon as the spring begins, so that everywhere in the country where artificial cultivation finishes the dry and bare desert begins. In the place of grass a pretty little verbenacea is used. and this is encountered everywhere, the same as grass is encountered in

Experimental Yellow Fever.

America. - Lrooklyn Magazine.

Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Havana, has published the results of several experiments he has made on the inoculability of yellow fever. He performed the opmade from zinc, and only a common eration, or rather got it performed for lead pencil is needed to mark them. The him, by musquitoes, which he caused yellow fever and shortly afterward a healthy person who was to be (with his own consent, of course) the subject of the experiment. He found that the disease was only inoculable from the third to the sixth day. When two musquitoes were employed, so that a double dose was given, the symptoms of the experimental disease was more than when only a single musquito was used. Of eleven cases of inoculation, six were efficacious, one doubtful, and four negative. The period of incubation varied from five to fourteen days; the symptoms consisted of headache, pyrexia, injection, with sometimes an icteric tint of the conjunctiva, and in some cases albuminuria. The fever lasted, as in the ordinary form, from The onion crop must have nitrogen. five to twenty-one days. The author Ashes have frequently been applied believes that this method of producing ous form of the disease .- Lancet.

A Perilous Postponement.

To postpone, when the duty for immediate ction is clear, is always unwise. Fspecially is t so when increasing ill health calls for a reort to medication. Diseases of the kidneys and dadder are often of swift growth-always of atal tendency if not combatted at the outset. We have all-even those of us who are not renarkably well instructed-heard something of the danger attending Bright's disease, diasetes, and other diseases of the kidneys or clader. Let no one be foothardy enough to procrastinate if he perceives the renal organs o be inactive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are reculiarly a lap ed to overcome this inaction, to sufficiently stimulate, without exciting, the tidneys and bladder. Infinitely is this diuret cobs preferred to the impure and fiery stimulates of commerce which prove the bare of unants of commerce which prove the bare of unants of commerce which prove the bare of unants.

The chiropodist gets ahead by working away at the foot,

Especially to Women. "Sweet is revenge especially to women," said the gifted, but naughty, Lord Byren. Surely he was in bad humor when he wrote such words. But there are complaints that only women suffer, that are carrying numbers of them down to early graves. There is hope for those who suffer, no matter how sorely, or severely, in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Safe in its action it is a blessing, especially to women and to men, too, for when women suffer, the household is askew.

A dumb wife may be said to be an unspeak-able blessing.

On account of their inability to direct food, will find a most marvelous food, and remedy in Scorr's EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver O.1 with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. COHEN, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength such a rel able article."

It is a paradox that of all shoes a felt shoe An Offensive Breath

Is most distressing, not only to the person af-flicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases, as thousands can testify. The parlor is probably the most frequented of all court rooms.

Piles Cured for 25 Cents.

DR. WALTON'S CURE FOR PILES is guaranteed to cure the worst case of piles. Price 25 cents. At druggists, or mailed [stamps taken] WALTON REMEDY CO., CLEVELAND, O.

It is foolish to bandy words with a chemist he always has a retort handy. * * * Organic weakness or loss of power in either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Enclose 10 cents in stamps for book of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The bootblack shines while he works, but the lazy man whines while he shirks, Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Send for Pamphlet on Female Diseases, free securely sealed. Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y. 'ROYAL GLUE' mends everything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr isaac Thompson's Eye-water, Druggists sell at 25c, per bottle There is a long haul and a short haul, but there doesn't seem to be any haul together. If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

Tired Languid Dull
Expresses the condition of thousands of people

this season. The depressing effects of the warm weather and that tired feeling are quickly over come by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength in place of weakness, gives tone to every organ, creates an appetite and purifies the blood Give it a trial now. "I have been troubled for many years with viol asdache. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so n.uch good that I feel like a new being. I carnestly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who suffer with headaches." —Mrs. E. Sarchetti, Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

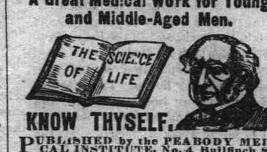
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INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for Indigestion that they have ever used. We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was taken that was not cured.

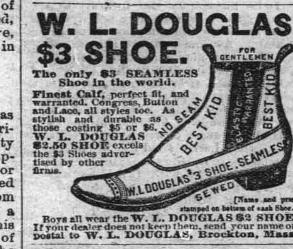
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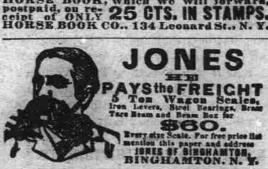
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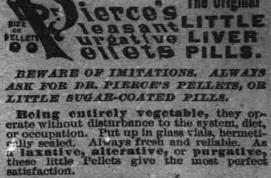
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SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.-Du passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

Constantly Hawking and Spitting," THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2502 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the ouly sure remedy for catarrh now it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh. ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

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FOR HORSES.

UVILLA, W. Va., Nov. 17, 1886. Recently I bought a young horse. He was taken very ill with Pneumonia. I tried to think of something to relieve him. Concluded what was good for man would be good for the horse, So I got a bottle of Piso's Cure and gave him half of it through the nostrils. This helped him, and I continued giving same doses night and morning until I had used two bottles. The horse has become perfectly sound. I can recommend Piso's Cure for

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For Potato Bugs, Insects on vines, even in a ke spoonful of the powder, well shaken, in a ke of water, and applied with sprinkling po stirred up. 16c., 25c. and \$1 Boxes. Agr. st.

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Rosches, ants, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, squirrels, gophers, 15c. PAYS for a Life Scholarship in the COLEMAN Business COLLEGE. Newark, New Jersey. Positions for graduates. National patronage. Write for Circulars to H. COLEMAN.

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