

# SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS  
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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

PROFESSIONAL.

**DR. G. K. BAGBY,**  
Surgeon Dentist,  
Office, Middle Street, opp. Baptist Church,  
NEWBERNE, N. C.

**P. H. PELLETIER,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
AND MONEY-BROKER.  
Craven Street, Two Doors South of  
Journal Office.

**DR. J. D. CLARK,**  
DENTIST,  
NEW BERNE, N. C.  
Office on Craven Street, between  
Pollock and Broad.

**The National Bank**  
OF NEWBERNE, N. C.  
INCORPORATED 1863.  
Capital, \$100,000  
Surplus Profits, \$6,700

DIRECTORS:  
JAS. A. BRYAN, THOS. DANIELS,  
CHAR. S. BRYAN, J. H. HACKBURN,  
G. H. ROBERTS, ALEX. MILLER,  
L. HARVEY.

**GREEN, FOY & CO.,**  
BANKERS,  
Do a General Banking Business.  
NEW BANKING HOUSE,  
Middle Street, 4th Door below Hotel Albert.  
NEW BERNE, N. C.

**E. C. D.**  
Fast Passenger and Freight Line between  
**NEWBERNE**,  
Eastern North Carolina Points, and all Con-  
nections of the  
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,  
INCLUDING  
New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Bal-  
timore and Boston.  
The ONLY Tri-Weekly Line Out of  
New Berne.  
The New and Elegantly Equipped Steamer  
**NEUSE**,  
Sails from New Berne  
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS,  
AT FIVE P. M.,  
Stopping at Roanoke Island each way and  
forming close connection with the  
Norfolk Southern Railroad.

**Eastern Carolina Dispatch.**  
The Eastern Dispatch Line, consisting of  
the Wilmington S. S. Co., Norfolk Southern  
R. R., New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Bal-  
timore and Boston, and Norfolk R. R.,  
and Pennsylvania R. R., form a reliable and  
regular line, offering superior facilities for  
quick passenger and freight transportation.  
No transfer except at Elizabeth City, at  
which point freight will be loaded on cars to  
go through to destination.  
Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern  
Carolina Dispatch to the following:  
From New York, by steamer, R. Pier 27,  
North River.  
From Philadelphia, by Phila., W. and Balto.  
R. R. Dock St. Station.  
From Baltimore, by Phila., W. and Balto.  
R. R. President St. Station.  
From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern R. R.  
From London, by Merchants & Minors Trans-  
portation Co., New York and New England  
R. R.  
Rates as low and time quicker than by  
any other line.  
For further information apply to  
W. H. Shepard (Gen'l Freight Traffic Agent,  
P. O. Box 10) General Traffic Agent,  
GEO. STEPHENS, Division Freight Agent,  
P. O. Box 10, Philadelphia.  
B. B. COOKE, Gen'l Freight Agent, N. Y.  
P. O. Box 10, New York.  
E. C. HUGHES, General Freight Agent N. S.  
R. R., Norfolk, Va.  
GEO. HENDERSON, AGENT,  
Newberne, N. C.

**Next**  
Prof. W. H. SHEPARD  
and competent assistants in the torsorial art  
will give you a  
Hair Cut for  
Shampoo  
10 Cents  
GASTON HOUSE BARBER SHOP,  
NEWBERNE, N. C.

## A LOVELY ARCHIPELAGO.

### SMALL FACTS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BERMUDA ISLANDS.

Their Geographical Situation, Population, Government and Products—A Delightful Climate.

These islands were also called Sommers' Isles, and were named respectively from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who first sighted them in 1527, and from Sir George Sommers, an Englishman, whose shipwreck there in 1609 was the immediate occasion of their being colonized from Virginia.

This low and lovely archipelago is a mere group of sparkling specks of rock and reef, with a thin covering of earth here and there, surrounded by a wild waste of surging sea.

Though the group comprises more than three hundred islets, yet it contains only 12,000 acres, or about forty-seven square miles, in all, the whole occupying a space of about twenty miles in length by little more than six miles in breadth.

The four principal islands are St. George's, Bermuda, Somerset and Ireland. Among the minor islands—St. David, Cooper, Smith, Long Bird and Nonsuch form numerous picturesque creeks and bays of considerable size and depth, such as the Great Sound, Castle Harbor, Harrington Sound and others.

Their elevation is striking, the highest land scarcely attaining the altitude of 500 feet above the level.

In aspect they are similar to the West Indian groups, except that they remain the voyager, by their proximity, of the lake scenery of North America. They are geographically situated in latitude 30 degrees and 20 minutes north, and longitude 64 degrees and 59 minutes west, and are about 600 miles east from the coast of South Carolina.

Their population is about equally of blacks and whites, and amounts to fifteen or twenty thousand. The condition of the people here has been greatly improved by multiplied educational facilities and the establishment of friendly and beneficial societies, which have served to promote the welfare of the blacks since their emancipation.

The harbor of St. George's is large enough to contain the whole British Navy, but it is extremely difficult of ingress and egress in consequence of its contracted entrance. The principal island, or mainland, as it is called, is about twenty miles in length, but it rarely exceeds one and a half in width. In the centre of the island, and on the north side of a beautiful bay, is the town of Hamilton, which is now the seat of government.

The only places fortified are Ireland and St. George's Islands, where large forts have been built, which render the islands almost impregnable.

At the former of these is the naval dockyard, off of which there is good anchorage and moorings laid down for fifteen or twenty ships of war, though the breaker is extensive enough to contain a large fleet of the line.

With the exception of two or three small detachments, the chief military force is stationed at St. George's.

The principal exports from the Bermudas are arrowroot, potatoes, onions, palmetto and straw hats, in producing which the people excel.

The trading companies own several hundred small vessels, which are chiefly employed in the trade between the northern colonies and the West Indies. The whale fishery off the islands employs some of the people, and might be profitably carried on with suitable capital.

The waters about the islands and reefs abound in an endless variety of fish, but scarcely any are at the present time cured for exportation. Cattle and sheep are plentiful, and large quantities of poultry are raised to supply the numerous ships that call at these islands. All the ordinary products of tropical climates, both animal and vegetable, are produced in abundance. The fruits are varied and excellent. The Bermudas arrowroot has world-wide celebrity, and is fully equal to that which is brought from the East Indies.

Cassava, yams and maize are grown, but only for home consumption; sugarcane, coffee and cotton succeed well, but are little cultivated; cocoa and an inferior kind of indigo are indigenous.

The Bermudas possess a most delightful climate during the summer, neither suffering from the rigors of the north nor the feverish heat of more tropical regions. Nor in the winter is much cold experienced.

The soil is fertilized by heavy dews and the near proximity of the ocean, never suffering from the drought so common in the West Indies.

The government is similar to that of most of the other English colonial dependencies. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, with a salary of \$11,000, made up by perquisites to about \$15,000. He is assisted by a Privy Council of nine, nominated by the Crown, which also performs the functions of a legislative council.

The House of Assembly has thirty-six members, elected by nine parishes, each returning four.

The electoral qualification is the possession of property valued at not less than \$300, which at present enfranchises about 980 voters.

Ecclesiastically Bermuda is attached to the bishopric of Newfoundland. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans and Presbyterians are also well represented.

Education is favored and supported by the Government, and attendance at school is made compulsory. All who have carefully studied the resources of the Bermudas unite in prophesying the rapid approach of an era of general prosperity and thrift that shall throw in its shade all their past progress.

**Public Lands in the United States.**  
The public lands of the United States are divided into two classes, one class being sold by the Government for \$1.25 per acre as the minimum price, the other at \$2.50 per acre, being the alternate sections reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, etc. Such tracts are sold upon application to the land register. Heads of families, or citizens over twenty-one years, who may settle upon any quarter section (or 160 acres) have the right under the preemption law of prior claim to purchase, on complying with the regulations. There is a land register at Independence, at Humboldt, at Los Angeles, at Sacramento, at San Francisco, at Shasta and at Visalia, in California, and at either of these offices applications for land in that State will be filed and any questions answered.—*Western Outlook.*

## CURIOUS FACTS.

France has a cycling population of 80,000.  
The New York Excelsior cent of 1783 is worth \$3.  
There are twenty-three acres of land to every inhabitant of the globe.  
The very finest brand of Havana cigars fetches \$1500 a thousand in Paris.  
In British India twenty-eight million acres are cultivated by irrigation.  
Boston was the first city of the early colonies to have a free public school.  
A Pittsburg widow has had three husbands, each of whom was over six feet tall.  
The month of May, 1831, was the wettest May in Europe for nearly seventy years.  
California counties are growing poor through paying a bounty on coyote scalps.  
The largest bay in the world is Hudson Bay, measuring 850 miles north and south by 600 miles wide.  
On June 4, 1842, was declared by the United States against Mexico, on account of the proposed annexation of Texas.  
The ponies of Manipur, India, are celebrated, and it is claimed that it was in Manipur that hockey or polo was invented.  
There is a boy in Centreville, Iowa, whose hair always curls a day or two before the arrival of a storm. When his barometric locks begin to kick the people in his neighborhood prepare for rain.  
There are many old ways of getting a living. One of the oddest is pursued by the saloonkeepers of Paris, who make a profession of tying gentlemen's cravats. An expert artist in this line can earn \$10 an evening, it is said.  
Garfield was the first Knight Templar ever elected President. Fillmore, on the other hand, was waived into the State Legislature from Erie County, N. Y., as an Anti-Mason, during the excitement that resulted from the abduction and murder of William Morgan.  
Before the end of his reign, Henry VIII. had organized his navy, established dockyards at Deptford, Woolwich and Portsmouth, set up the admiralty and navy offices, and placed all naval affairs on a footing which for the most part remained as he left it for over a century.  
The peasants of Russia believe that drought will be relieved by soaking the body of a righteous man in water. The wife of a dead beadle wanted to be buried beside him, but the grave was empty. Upon search the dead departed was found anchored in the river near by.  
The smallest "moonshine" distillery ever captured by the revenue officers was found recently at Atlanta, Ga., and sent to Washington as a curiosity. Its capacity is about three gallons. It is constructed so as to be operated as an ordinary cooking stove, and it is complete in every detail.  
Dr. Jeroloman, a Brooklyn physician, who jumped into the East River and rescued a lad from drowning, got back to shore to find some mean rascal had made off with his hat and medicine chest. He was returning from a visit to a patient when he heard the cries for help and went to the rescue.  
A hermit named Brunel, who for fifty years had lived in a tower of the Church of Our Lady of Grace at St. Etienne, France, has just been murdered by some unknown person and robbed of the savings of his lifetime. Visitors to the church often go along to the hermit, and it was a tradition in the neighborhood that he had hoarded up a large sum of money.  
Saginaw Bay, Michigan, was at one time the greatest fishing ground of the great lakes, but it is so no more. The cause of the falling off is traceable to sawmills and salt blocks. Every winter the salt blocks throw some of their refuse matter upon the ice and into the river, and this in time finds its way to the bay and is washed upon the spawning and feeding ground of the fish.

## SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

The statistics recently issued by the Census Department on the various details of public education in this country contain no more interesting data than when the inquiry has proceeded on comparatively unknown lines. The data on schools for the blind are a case in point. According to a series of tables just made public it would appear that while the average amount spent in this form of education in 1840 to 1850 was \$263 per pupil, the better facilities afforded in the decade just closed brought the cost up to \$288. The number of schools shows a gratifying increase, there being 2931 reporting to the department.

While it must be born in mind that the apparent increase in the decade is due to some extent to the increased facilities for the reception and education of the blind in the schools provided for that purpose, it is none the less true that public spirit and benevolence has largely been at work in impressing upon these unfortunate the need of a better equipment for life. The advances made in this respect in the United States compare favorably with those of the older communities across the water, if, indeed, they may not to-day be said to be the model for universal emulation.—*St. Louis Star-Sayings.*

## A BANK MESSANGER'S DUTY.

"When we get to the bank in the morning," said a bank messenger to a reporter, "the first duty is to open all letters and take charge of drafts on city parties. Then we start out and present the drafts and receive in return checks or cash. These we bring to the bank and deposit. Now comes the answering of the mail. This often requires considerable time, as and soon as it is completed we tie it up and help pack it off to the postoffice. We are often intrusted with large sums of money, but are required to give no bond. Our duties are of a menial nature, as you can see. I once carried \$100,000 from the bank to the Treasury Department in the Government building. On this occasion I was guarded by five trust men, picked by the bank officers. I did not know who they were, but they all knew me. Every bank messenger carries a loaded revolver when on the street."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

## Unique Carpet for a Church.

A unique carpet is being made for the Church of Le Cour de Jesus, Montmartre, in Paris, by some Parisian ladies. It will cost \$30,000, and the names of the workers are to be embroidered around the border. The centre represents Montmartre, and above are to be the arms of the city of Paris.—*Chicago Times.*

## THE CROW AS A PET BIRD.

### IT CAN BE TAUGHT TO TALK BETTER THAN THE PARROT.

The Way to Train Them While They are Young—Amusing Creatures as They Get Older and Wiser.  
Crows make very amusing pets for any one who can put up with their innate spirit of devilry, and besides that they can be taught to talk more distinctly than most parrots, says *Nature's Realm*. It is a common idea among the country people that they will not talk unless their tongues are cut at a certain tender age. Be that as it may, I have heard crows talk excellently that never had their tongues cut, and some whose tongues are cut never will talk at all. I always take my chances without cutting, and out of nearly a dozen that I have owned only two proved void of a buoy of language.  
To be sure of having a good, affectionate crow, take him from the nest as soon after hatching as you can find him. If he is the first of the brood hatched, all the better. How are you to tell that? Why, if you find one baby crow and four eggs in the nest, does not that settle the question beyond dispute? Name him as soon as you get home. It is a good plan to have a family consultation on the subject, for a rechristening is fatal to the proper education of your crow. Always call him by name when you feed him. He will learn his name before he knows what feathers are, and respond to it whenever he hears it uttered.  
Feed until half fledged on meal and water—regular "chicken dough"—and if any "chicken sickness" comes on consult the "chicken doctor." In other words, the young crow must be raised on about the same diet as a young chicken. Feed plenty and feed often. A crow's nest is the best thing to keep him in during his infantile days. If you haven't one make a substitute. As he grows in strength and is able to travel about a little he needs more variety in his food, but be careful he does not swallow anything that is very hot. Dump a handful of gravel down his mouth occasionally and give him minnows and frogs once in a while. Swallowing his first live frog seems to give a young crow a most agreeable new sensation. Do not be in a hurry about making him talk.  
He will wash himself whenever it is necessary, and if taken and plunged into cold water while the pinfeathers are full of blood it may cause him to literally "catch his death of cold." As soon as he is well on the wing his language lessons should begin. Shut him up in a darkened room when well fed, and begin by whispering the word or phrase you wish him to learn. If he seems to listen, repeat it a little louder, and continue until he either grows restless or goes to sleep. It will be but a few minutes. Repeat the same lesson and nothing else every time you visit him or pass within hearing for a week or ten days, and if your crow doesn't talk in that time he probably never will.  
Generally they will begin to practice to themselves the first or second day of their imprisonment, but once a word or phrase is learned they will quickly follow. If really talented you can make your crow appear to answer any question. For instance, call his name gently and add "What" in a loud, emphatic tone. Soon, when his name is called, he will respond "What" with just the same emphasis and inflection that he has heard, you give. Then, again, if you say, "It's dinner-time" whenever you feed him, some day he will walk into the house hungry and gravely announce "It's dinner-time."  
As he grows in years and knowledge your crow will develop a variety of tricks and amusing tricks too numerous to mention. He will cultivate the most friendly acquaintance with some people and show an unaccountable animosity toward others. He will attend you part way whenever you leave home, and if your hours of return are regular, will probably meet you at the same spot, and he will do so look for him at once; he will either be in some utterly entrancing way of mischief or else dead.

## SPEED OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

The course which an earthquake runs is usually very rapid. From the instant when the first shock was felt at Lisbon to the period when all was over, and nearly 30,000 people killed, not more than two minutes had elapsed. Usually from ten to thirty seconds elapse between the first and last shocks of severe earthquake. But this lightning speed is not always the earthquake's mode of traveling. While Caracas in Venezuela was almost totally destroyed and 12,000 people were killed in less than twenty seconds by the great shock of 1812, there are cases in which constantly recurring shocks have lasted for weeks. No odds how brief the span, the most frightful harm can be wrought, and the great wave of destruction propagated from the most distant regions. The rumbling earth sounds travels at the rate of about 10,000 to 11,000 feet per second, and the earth wave, on an average, about 1200 feet in the same space of time.—*St. Louis Republic.*

## THE HISTORY OF CHARITY.

Among the few books, writes Walter Besant, which remain to be written, is a history of Charity. I have not the time at present to undertake this great work, but these are the chapters into which it will be divided when it comes to be written: 1. In prehistoric times. When you give a beggar a penny because he is a beggar. 2. When you build a monastery which shall give a beggar a square meal to every beggar because he is a beggar. 3. How the beggar increases and multiplies and backs all the roads in consequence of this humane treatment. 4. When you hang the beggar, drop the beggar into the river, pillory the beggar, and flog the beggar, because he is a beggar. 5. When you found societies for relief, he is a beggar. 6. When you send chaplains to the societies, but to continue to flog the beggar because he is a beggar. 7. When you send the beggar to prison because he is a beggar, but give him a penny when nobody is looking. 8. When you resolve to assist none but the deserving. Yet the beggar continues, because he is a beggar. 9. When you give up sending obnoxious, give nothing to the beggar because he is a beggar, and let personal service among the classes which breed the beggar. We are now beginning the last chapter, and it really seems hopeful.—*Manchester Times.*

## TRIED AND TRUE.

Is the positive verdict of people who take Hood's Sarsaparilla. When used according to directions the good effects of this excellent medicine are soon felt in nerve strength restored, that tired feeling driven off, a good appetite created, headache and dizziness relieved, scurfia cured, and the sad effects of impure blood overcome. If you are in need of a good blood purifier or tonic medicine do not fail to try  
**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Sold by all druggists. \$1 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**  
A BOTTLE OF HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CONTAINS ONE HUNDRED DOSES. Each bottle costs 10 cents. 10 bottles \$1.00. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

## HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Restores Taste and Smell, quick relief from Catarrh of the Head, Throat, Lungs, and Cures Headache, Sore Throat, and Croup. Sold by all Druggists. KLY BROS., 26 Warren St., N. Y.

From the "Pacific Journal."  
"A great invention has been made by Dr. Tutt of New York. He has produced  
**Tutt's Hair Dye**  
which imitates nature to perfection; it acts instantaneously and is perfectly harmless. Price, 50c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

## LEND YOUR EARS.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**DONALD KENNEDY**  
Of Roxbury, Mass., says  
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of 40 years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

## PENSION NO PENSION, NO FEZ.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**FRAZER AXLE GREASE**  
BEST IN THE WORLD. Sold Everywhere.

**PENSION NO PENSION, NO FEZ.**  
SICK WEAK NERVOUS WRETCHED mortal get well and keep well with HODG'S PATENT. Dr. J. H. D. Y. E. Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

## ATLAS OF U. S. AND WORLD 25c.

ATLAS OF U. S. AND WORLD 25c. A new and complete atlas of the United States and the world, showing the latest statistics, population, and other valuable information. Price, 25c. Sold by all druggists.

## LOVELL LADIES SAFETY DIAMOND

LOVELL LADIES SAFETY DIAMOND. A new and complete diamond watch, showing the latest statistics, population, and other valuable information. Price, \$85. Sold by all druggists.

## BENEFITS OF SEASICKNESS.

### The Physical Advantages of the Natural Internal Turkish Bath.

Hundreds of women—and men, too, for that matter—who intend to go abroad this coming summer, dread the possibility of being seasick, says the *Ladies Home Journal*. Every precaution ever thought of, and artificial is borne in mind, and many women go on board ship with a quantity of so-called "remedies" enough to fill ten ordinary persons.  
The simple fact is that no remedy is so little understood by the doctors as seasickness, and no matter what they may recommend to quiet the fears of intending voyagers there is no such thing as a remedy. Is there any cause for seasickness in this? No, it is not a disease. There is nothing in the world so productive of good results as seasickness. True, it is unpleasant, but so is any good medicine. If women would accept seasickness as a necessary evil, they would be more comfortable.  
A good dose of seasickness is the best internal Turkish bath imaginable. You may feel as if you are going to die, but do not despair if you will not. As a rule two days is the limit, and then it is over, and never will you feel so well. Lemons, oranges, champagne—all these are recommended, but the best recommendation, the most practical and common sense, is to let the seasickness have its way, and then you are over with it.  
You can modify any possible attack by a little care as to diet a day or two before sailing by avoiding greasy and rich foods, and this is wise. Do not go on board with the settled idea that you are going to be sick. It does the thought. Keep on your feet the first day out. Walk up and down the deck continuously. By this method you get accustomed to the motion of the ship, tire yourself out, and, if you are any sort of a sleeper, you will sleep soundly the first night.  
Then the worst is over. But if it is not and you do get sick just accept it philosophically. Eat your food as best you can. But let the spell run its course and it is done. And you are better for it by a mixture of things, which instead of remedying matters irritates the stomach and gives it a reason for a continuance of proceeding.  
One of the leading medical authorities in the world says that fifteen grains of sulphate of quinine administered two hours, or four hours, after the onset of sea-sickness, will completely free even sensitive subjects from the horrors of seasickness. The experiment is worth trying. In any event it will do no harm. What good it will do remains for every person to decide.

## THE SAGUENAY RIVER.

The Saguenay, a large river in Canada, falling into the estuary of the St. Lawrence, on the north side, about 115 miles below Quebec, is rightly reckoned as being the deepest and most remarkable stream in the world, says the *St. Louis Republic*. Excepting in a very few places, where great ranges of hills seem to cross its bed, the average depth is 300 feet, the bottom at the spot where it joins the St. Lawrence being 600 feet below the surface of the last named stream. Thus a low point of rocks at the shore, or an island, is really the top of a moderate-sized mountain springing up from the mysterious depths of this deepest of all rivers. As the spring tides rise about eighteen feet, the currents of the river are ebb and oceanic; in some places the ebb stream runs four to six miles per hour; the eddies along the shore are like those of a rapid, the undercurrent sometimes lying hold of a vessel to turn her about to hold her in spite of all efforts to escape.  
Before the use of towboats on the Saguenay a vessel left helpless by a calm sometimes drifted against some submerged mountain peak, and, when the tide fell, capsized in deep water. An anchorage being very rarely found, large iron rings have been set in the rocks which show themselves above the water, and vessels often tie up to these "latching posts," and await a fair wind. The tide of the Saguenay, for some unexplained reason, advances with extraordinary rapidity; thus, notwithstanding the fact that the ebb current rarely ceases to flow out of the river, high tide arrives at the Chicoutimi only forty-five minutes later than at Tadoussac, seventy miles away. On the St. Lawrence the tide advances in the same time only from Tadoussac to Murray Bay, thirty-five miles distant.

## THE HISTORY OF CHARITY.

Among the few books, writes Walter Besant, which remain to be written, is a history of Charity. I have not the time at present to undertake this great work, but these are the chapters into which it will be divided when it comes to be written: 1. In prehistoric times. When you give a beggar a penny because he is a beggar. 2. When you build a monastery which shall give a beggar a square meal to every beggar because he is a beggar. 3. How the beggar increases and multiplies and backs all the roads in consequence of this humane treatment. 4. When you hang the beggar, drop the beggar into the river, pillory the beggar, and flog the beggar, because he is a beggar. 5. When you found societies for relief, he is a beggar. 6. When you send chaplains to the societies, but to continue to flog the beggar because he is a beggar. 7. When you send the beggar to prison because he is a beggar, but give him a penny when nobody is looking. 8. When you resolve to assist none but the deserving. Yet the beggar continues, because he is a beggar. 9. When you give up sending obnoxious, give nothing to the beggar because he is a beggar, and let personal service among the classes which breed the beggar. We are now beginning the last chapter, and it really seems hopeful.—*Manchester Times.*

## TRIED AND TRUE.

Is the positive verdict of people who take Hood's Sarsaparilla. When used according to directions the good effects of this excellent medicine are soon felt in nerve strength restored, that tired feeling driven off, a good appetite created, headache and dizziness relieved, scurfia cured, and the sad effects of impure blood overcome. If you are in need of a good blood purifier or tonic medicine do not fail to try  
**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Sold by all druggists. \$1 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**  
A BOTTLE OF HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CONTAINS ONE HUNDRED DOSES. Each bottle costs 10 cents. 10 bottles \$1.00. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

## LEND YOUR EARS.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**DONALD KENNEDY**  
Of Roxbury, Mass., says  
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of 40 years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

## PENSION NO PENSION, NO FEZ.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**FRAZER AXLE GREASE**  
BEST IN THE WORLD. Sold Everywhere.

**PENSION NO PENSION, NO FEZ.**  
SICK WEAK NERVOUS WRETCHED mortal get well and keep well with HODG'S PATENT. Dr. J. H. D. Y. E. Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

## ATLAS OF U. S. AND WORLD 25c.

ATLAS OF U. S. AND WORLD 25c. A new and complete atlas of the United States and the world, showing the latest statistics, population, and other valuable information. Price, 25c. Sold by all druggists.

## LOVELL LADIES SAFETY DIAMOND

LOVELL LADIES SAFETY DIAMOND. A new and complete diamond watch, showing the latest statistics, population, and other valuable information. Price, \$85. Sold by all druggists.

## LOVELL LADIES SAFETY DIAMOND

LOVELL LADIES SAFETY DIAMOND. A new and complete diamond watch, showing the latest statistics, population, and other valuable information. Price, \$85. Sold by all druggists.

## THE CROW AS A PET BIRD.

### IT CAN BE TAUGHT TO TALK BETTER THAN THE PARROT.

The Way to Train Them While They are Young—Amusing Creatures as They Get Older and Wiser.  
Crows make very amusing pets for any one who can put up with their innate spirit of devilry, and besides that they can be taught to talk more distinctly than most parrots, says *Nature's Realm*. It is a common idea among the country people that they will not talk unless their tongues are cut at a certain tender age. Be that as it may, I have heard crows talk excellently that never had their tongues cut, and some whose tongues are cut never will talk at all. I always take my chances without cutting, and out of nearly a dozen that I have owned only two proved void of a buoy of language.  
To be sure of having a good, affectionate crow, take him from the nest as soon after hatching as you can find him. If he is the first of the brood hatched, all the better. How are you to tell that? Why, if you find one baby crow and four eggs in the nest, does not that settle the question beyond dispute? Name him as soon as you get home. It is a good plan to have a family consultation on the subject, for a rechristening is fatal to the proper education of your crow. Always call him by name when you feed him. He will learn his name before he knows what feathers are, and respond to it whenever he hears it uttered.  
Feed until half fledged on meal and water—regular "chicken dough"—and if any "chicken sickness" comes on consult the "chicken doctor." In other words, the young crow must be raised on about the same diet as a young chicken. Feed plenty and feed often. A crow's nest is the best thing to keep him in during his infantile days. If you haven't one make a substitute. As he grows in strength and is able to travel about a little he needs more variety in his food, but be careful he does not swallow anything that is very hot. Dump a handful of gravel down his mouth occasionally and give him minnows and frogs once in a while. Swallowing his first live frog seems to give a young crow a most agreeable new sensation. Do not be in a hurry about making him talk.  
He will wash himself whenever it is necessary, and if taken and plunged into cold water while the pinfeathers are full of blood it may cause him to literally "catch his death of cold." As soon as he is well on the wing his language lessons should begin. Shut him up in a darkened room when well fed, and begin by whispering the word or phrase you wish him to learn. If he seems to listen, repeat it a little louder, and continue until he either grows restless or goes to sleep. It will be but a few minutes. Repeat the same lesson and nothing else every time you visit him or pass within hearing for a week or ten days, and if your crow doesn't talk in that time he probably never will.  
Generally they will begin to practice to themselves the first or second day of their imprisonment, but once a word or phrase is learned they will quickly follow. If really talented you can make your crow appear to answer any question. For instance, call his name gently and add "What" in a loud, emphatic tone. Soon, when his name is called, he will respond "What" with just the same emphasis and inflection that he has heard, you give. Then, again, if you say, "It's dinner-time" whenever you feed him, some day he will walk into the house hungry and gravely announce "It's dinner-time."  
As he grows in years and knowledge your crow will develop a variety of tricks and amusing tricks too numerous to mention. He will cultivate the most friendly acquaintance with some people and show an unaccountable animosity toward others. He will attend you part way whenever you leave home, and if your hours of return are regular, will probably meet you at the same spot, and he will do so look for him at once; he will either be in some utterly entrancing way of mischief or else dead.

## SPEED OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

The course which an earthquake runs is usually very rapid. From the instant when the first shock was felt at Lisbon to the period when all was over, and nearly 30,000 people killed, not more than two minutes had elapsed. Usually from ten to thirty seconds elapse between the first and last shocks of severe earthquake. But this lightning speed is not always the earthquake's mode of traveling. While Caracas in Venezuela was almost totally destroyed and 12,000 people were killed in less than twenty seconds by the great shock of 1812, there are cases in which constantly recurring shocks have lasted for weeks. No odds how brief the span, the most frightful harm can be wrought, and the great wave of destruction propagated from the most distant regions. The rumbling earth sounds travels at the rate of about 10,000 to 11,000 feet per second, and the earth wave, on an average, about 1200 feet in the same space of time.—*St. Louis Republic.*

## THE HISTORY OF CHARITY.

Among the few books, writes Walter Besant, which remain to be written, is a history of Charity. I have not the time at present to undertake this great work, but these are the chapters into which it will be divided when it comes to be written: 1. In prehistoric times. When you give a beggar a penny because he is a beggar. 2. When you build a monastery which shall give a beggar a square meal to every beggar because he is a beggar. 3. How the beggar increases and multiplies and backs all the roads in consequence of this humane treatment. 4. When you hang the beggar, drop the beggar into the river, pillory the beggar, and flog the beggar, because he is a beggar. 5. When you found societies for relief, he is a beggar. 6. When you send chaplains to the societies, but to continue to flog the beggar because he is a beggar. 7. When you send the beggar to prison because he is a beggar, but give him a penny when nobody is looking. 8. When you resolve to assist none but the deserving. Yet the beggar continues, because he is a beggar. 9. When you give up sending obnoxious, give nothing to the beggar because he is a beggar, and let personal service among the classes which breed the beggar. We are now beginning the last chapter, and it really seems hopeful.—*Manchester Times.*

## TRIED AND TRUE.

Is the positive verdict of people who take Hood's Sarsaparilla. When used according to directions the good effects of this excellent medicine are soon felt in nerve strength restored, that tired feeling driven off, a good appetite created, headache and dizziness relieved, scurfia cured, and the sad effects of impure blood overcome. If you are in need of a good blood purifier or tonic medicine do not fail to try  
**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Sold by all druggists. \$1 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**  
A BOTTLE OF HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CONTAINS ONE HUNDRED DOSES. Each bottle costs 10 cents. 10 bottles \$1.00. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

## LEND YOUR EARS.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**DONALD KENNEDY**  
Of Roxbury, Mass., says  
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of 40 years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

## PENSION NO PENSION, NO FEZ.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**FRAZER AXLE GREASE**  
BEST IN THE WORLD. Sold Everywhere.

**PENSION NO PENSION, NO FEZ.**  
SICK WEAK NERVOUS WRETCHED mortal get well and keep well with HODG'S PATENT. Dr. J. H. D. Y. E. Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

## ATLAS OF U. S. AND WORLD 25c.

ATLAS OF U. S. AND WORLD 25c. A new and complete atlas of the United States and the world, showing the latest statistics, population, and other valuable information. Price, 25c. Sold by all druggists.

## LOVELL LADIES SAFETY DIAMOND

LOVELL LADIES SAFETY DIAMOND. A new and complete diamond watch, showing the latest statistics, population, and other valuable information. Price, \$85. Sold by all druggists.

## LOVELL LADIES SAFETY DIAMOND

LOVELL LADIES SAFETY DIAMOND. A new and complete diamond watch, showing the latest statistics, population, and other valuable information. Price, \$85. Sold by all druggists.

## A DRAWING PUZZLE.

Here is a little exercise for your pencil and your more or less skillful use of it. Suppose you desire to draw a pig dog. Well, first draw that figure at the top on the left. It looks for all

the world like a sack, tied at the upper corners. Then add the piece shown in the second figure between the tied ends, shaped as much like a lump of coal as anything else. Add ears, tail, and doubled-up legs, and you have a very dignified pig.  
If you would like to have a life-like picture of three fishes, all the work of your own hands, first draw a Y, as shown in the lower part of the cut. Add three lines in the middle figure, and then give the finishing touches, as shown in the last figure.

## TO DISPEL CATARRH.

Headache and Fever, to cleanse the system effectually, get rid of all catarrhs, or when the head is inflamed or swollen to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver and restore activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

Memory is the only parasite out of which we cannot be driven away.

"One Bottle Cures Him."  
I recommend your Figs. as an invaluable remedy for all persons afflicted with that terrible disease, dyspepsia. Dr. M. O'CONNOR, Philadelphia, Pa. writes: "I have used your Syrup of Figs, and it has cured me of my chronic dyspepsia, indigestion, and general debility, and I feel as well as ever."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The most insupportable company are those who are warty all day long.

How's that from the doctor? Dr. J. H. D. Y. E. writes: "I have used your Syrup of Figs, and it has cured me of my chronic dyspepsia, indigestion,