The Louisiana Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEXANDRIA, - LOUISIANA.

JOGGING HIS MEMORY.

An Amusing Anecdote Related by an Iowa Clergyman.

A clergyman in Iowa relates the following anecdote, which, as he says, ought to be a hint to all couples who are going to be married. A lady called upon him and announced her name as Mrs. M——, a widow, living in a distant part of the State. Her husband had been killed in the civil war, and she had applied for a pension. But it was necessary for her to prove her marriage. This she had not been able to do, as her marriage certificate was lost, and all the witnesses except the minister himself, were dead.

She had come a long distance to get the minister's evidence, insisting upon it that he was the person who had performed the ceremony.

"But I do not remember any thing about it, madam," said the minister, after listening carefully to the woman's story. "I have married hundreds of people in the last twenty years, and I can not remember your case at all."

"Why, you must remember that evening. I wore a traveling suit, and my husband was a tall man with black whiskers."

"I have married a great many tall men with black whiskers."

"But don't you remember, we came in while you were at supper, and you asked us to wait in the parlor a few minutes?"

"I don't remember it."

"Don't you recall how my husband was very much embarrassed, and during the ceremony knocked a vase off the table near which we were standing? And then he apologized right in the middle of the service, and we all laughed about it afterward."

"I don't remember even that. Other things like it have happened since. Can't you name something else?"

Other little things were mentioned, and the clergyman hunted up all his old letters and journals in hopes of discovering something that would recall the ceremony, and enable him truthfully to identify the widow. But all in vain.

Finally, the lady, with some hesitation and confusion, said: "There is one thing that I am sure you can not have forgotten. My husband had driven over from the next town. In his absent-mindedness he had left every cent of money at home.

"Now, don't you remember that after the ceremony he came up to you as if to hand you the regular fee, and then, instead of doing that, he stammered and blushed, and finally asked you to lend him five dollars with which to pay his hotel bill, promising to return the money the next day. Surely you must remember that!"

"Ah, yes, indeed, I remember that very well!" exclaimed the minister. And he could not help adding. "I haven't seen the money yet."

The widow received her pension shortly afterward and not long after that the minister received a ten-dollar bill, with the words: "Payment for a good memory."—Youth's Companion.

GERMAN GYMNASIA.

A Combination of Grammar School, Academy and College.

The very word "gymnasia" suggests what these schools are, namely, palæstræ; not for the body, however, but for the mind, preparing and strengthening the student for intellectual life. Their aim, as is stated in the educational constitution of these schools, is not merely to help the student in acquiring such a degree of classical and scholarly education as is needed for a thorough understanding of the systematic and learned lectures of the universities, but to equip him with a mode of thinking and feeling which befits ennobled humanity. In this way the gymnasia have done their work for many decades; and if we review their history, we can not but pay them the tribute that, though conservative, they have been duly progressive, too; that they have adhered to the principle both of "go ahead" and of "hold fast." The materialistic tendency of the age, to be sure, they have never favored, and as this materialistic tendency has gained ascendency they have severed themselves from the newly-rising schools in which learning and intellectual pursuits are treated rather as the means than as the end to be attained. Not that they have left their programmes unchanged during the last century, but they have always maintained firmly that "carrying utilitarian principles into their curriculum would lower their standard, and would deprive those who desire them of higher intellectual blessings, and thus would not satisfy their demands on life." There is a vast difference, as a great writer has said, between worshiping science as a high, heavenly goddess and regarding it merely as a fine cow which provides us with butter.

The name "gymnasia" as applicable to schools dates back as far as the sixteenth century, and the record of some of these schools extends even to the fourteenth century, although the term became generally established for all schools of the highest grade only in the year 1812; some having passed until then by such names as college, lyceum, etc. The historic background has by no means been unimportant and insignificant in the development of the gymnasia at large. Whether we are conscious of it or not, the historic spirit does hold a mighty sway over us all—age implying experience—and I do not think at the present day the firmness of the system, which does not bear the slightest mark of experimenting, could be maintained in these schools if it were not for historic growth and historic results that speak so much in their favor; for the large majority of German scholars who have stocked the libraries with valuable works in all branches of learning were bred in these schools.—George Moritz Wahl, in Atlantic.

OPENING THEIR EYES.

Protectionists Beginning to See That the Present Tariff Is a Humbug.

The fact that the very disasters which the tariff shriekers predicted as certain to follow Cleveland's re-election are coming thick and fast, although Harrison is in the White House, is opening the eyes of thousands of people to the fact that the present protective tariff is, for the most part, a humbug and a swindle. Wade's Fiber and Fabric, an able trade journal, which supported Harrison vigorously on the tariff issue, no doubt voices the curiosity of a great multitude of deluded victims of monopoly sophistry, when it wants to know "where are the good times" that Harrison's election was to bring.

It says: "We were led to believe that if the party of high protection secured control of the Government, we would then, very soon, have good times. We are a firm believer in protecting American industries if it could be done under the guidance of honest statesmen, but in the hands of quack politicians terrible work is made of protection." It is indignant at the folly of the manufacturers and growers of wool in combining to continue the tariff on wool, "when any one can see, if he will, that free wool would be a great move toward honest protection." This was the kind of protection that the Mills bill proposed to give the woolen industries of the country by giving them untaxed raw materials, honest, scientific, legitimate protection.

The National Labor Tribune, of Pittsburgh, which preached Harrison and a high tariff to working-men in the last campaign, has also discovered that protection does not protect any body but capitalists. It calls the attention of its readers to the fact that at the present price of steel rails in London, with freight from London to Pittsburgh added, the cost laid down in Pittsburgh would be $27.21 a ton without the tariff of $17. The Allegheny Bessemer Company, of Pittsburgh, has just taken a contract for rails at $26 a ton, or less than the English price without including duty. The National Labor Tribune wants to know why the Allegheny Bessemer Company cut so much under American prices and therefore compelled a reduction of wages instead of maintaining rates and giving part of the $17 a ton protection to American workmen. It very naturally concludes that the $17 duty is a "howling sarcasm and an outrageous fraud."

All over the country trade and labor journals are talking in the same strain as Wade's Fiber and Fabric and the National Labor Tribune. The logic of events is opening their eyes—and we hope the eyes of the readers—to the folly and wickedness of our Chinese system of taxation. The lies and sophistries of the protectionist demagogues will not "go down" in 1892 with tens of thousands of voters who eagerly swallowed them last year.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

DUDLEY NUMBER TWO.

That Is the Latest Name Applied to Ben Harrison's First-Born.

Richard F. Negley, a leading Republican of Montana, has written a letter to the President, in which he says:

It was the impertinent intermeddling of your son in Montana politics that assured the Democrats control of our constitutional convention. It was his bartering of Federal offices in Montana, some of them for private gain, and others for private pique, that will permit the Democrats to send a member of the House of Representatives and two Senators to Washington next December. * * *

If you had considered the appointment of Federal officers in Montana as a grave public trust devolved upon you by the constitution, instead of conferring it upon your son as a private perquisite, to be disposed of as he saw fit, Democratic prospects in Montana would not now be so glowing.

Prince Russell seems to be about as heavy a load for the Administration to carry as Dudley himself. His performances as an office-broker have been especially scandalous, but, as the St. Louis Republic well says, "he is merely a part of the general disregard for the decencies and proprieties which characterizes this Administration." However, if he has been in any way instrumental in putting Montana into the Democratic ranks, we can afford to view his offenses charitably.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE CLEVELAND DINNER.

How Its Success Has Affected the Dreams of Republican Leaders.

The dinner given by representative Democrats of New York to Mr. Cleveland has disturbed the dreams of a number of the Republican leaders. Any evidence of popular faith in the ex-President; any testimony to the value of his public services; any protest against the methods which govern this Administration, arouses all manner of bitterness among the gentlemen who are asserting that the election of Mr. Harrison means a new lease of power for twenty-five years.

But nothing is certain in politics. Three years before the election of Mr. Cleveland President of the United States he was a quiet, unassuming citizen of Buffalo. We have been told that certain things can not be done because they have never been done. The New York Sun says the Democrats have never nominated a defeated candidate, which would prove nothing if it were true, but it is not. Andrew Jackson was defeated when first a candidate, and his defeat made his nomination certain.

We suppose our esteemed contemporary will admit that Mr. Tilden's failure to secure the Presidency in 1876 did not justify the party in failing to demand that he should accept the nomination in 1880.

It will not do to be constantly constructing, or reconstructing, history to suit our desires for the future. Whether Mr. Cleveland is to receive the nomination in 1892 can not be decided one way or the other just yet. There is time enough for such a decision, and we doubt not that the matter will be wisely decided at the proper time.

It is a little too early to consider the nomination. The duty of action rests on the Republicans; they must take the initiative just now, and the record they are making in every executive office naturally fills the Democrats with hope and with confidence.

The honor shown Mr. Cleveland was well deserved. In reading his remarks a contrast between the late Administration and the present one is made almost instinctively, and this contrast adds great strength to the Democratic position.

The address of Mr. Cleveland was characteristic; showing earnest conviction and an abiding faith in the people. Few public men have rested so confidently their cause on the right judgment of the people; few, in other words, have held more strongly to the principles of Democracy. Mr. Cleveland is entitled to the regard, not of the party alone, but of all good citizens regardless of party. That he will in time have this confidence to a degree equaled only by few who have filled the high position from which he has retired, we do not doubt. One can say this, and much more, in praise and admiration of Mr. Cleveland without intimating that he alone is to be considered as the nominee of the party three years hence. But certainly Mr. Harrison's Administration has not diminished in the least the chances of Mr. Cleveland's renomination. Whoever is nominated will have the enthusiastic support of a united party, for he must represent its truest aspirations, and make plain its purposes concerning the issues of the time.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

—Any information that will lead to the discovery of A Vigorous Foreign Policy, wearing a brass collar engraved with the initials "J. G. B.," will be thankfully received by the country.—Chicago Times.

——Nepotism and plutocracy are the alarming features of this Republican administration. Elected on the false pretense of saving labor's wages, it is devoted to personal preferences instead of the public good.—Pittsburgh Post.

——Republican organs are to-day forced to cry out in indignation against the outrageous course of the Pension Commissioner, simply because the President did not make "fitness the essential and discriminating test" in filling the office, as he said he would, but did make "party service," as he expressly engaged that he would not.—N. Y. Evening Post.

——The wool season approacheth, and it is to be hoped the prices will be as high as the Republican press and orators gave the voters last fall to understand they would be if they only elected Benny Harrison. They elected him all right and now they want the greatly increased prices for their products. It is truly to be hoped they may not be disappointed.—Ingham County (Mich.) Democrat.

——To date President Harrison's record of nepotism of various eccentric forms is: The appointment of his brother to be a United States Marshal. The appointment of his son's father-in-law to a $5,000 place in Utah. The appointment of his own father-in-law to a Federal office in Washington Territory. The dismissal of a man in the Pension Office at his father-in-law's request.—N. Y. Sun.

——The temerity of the citizens of Montana in voting that new State back to Democratic control has shocked the Republican editors. One of them is magnanimous enough, however, to say that even if the Republicans had foreseen this, "there was no reason for delaying the admission." Thanks, awfully. So glad that it does not put a State out of the pale of the Union to exercise its constitutional right of voting as it pleases.—N. Y. World.

——It is not a "free trade" journal, but the chief protection organ, which publishes a dispatch announcing that a combination of the "ten leading Pittsburgh firms" will "buy out all the little operators by an expenditure of about $12,000,000, and secure a monopoly by which they can dictate prices to consumers in Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville and other cities all the way to New Orleans." And the Republican tariff, by maintaining a duty of seventy-five cents a ton on soft coal, helps to make such combinations possible.—N. Y. World.

Sim Coy Upheld by Harrison.

All that is said in partisan newspapers with regard to the attitude of the National Administration towards the culprits who have made election laws in Indiana a farce can not be seriously considered, but it is quite certain that the exercise of clemency towards such a man as the convicted leader, Sim Coy, will excite much unfavorable comment in quarters which can not be wisely ignored by President Harrison and those near to him. The country has not either forgotten or forgiven the extraordinary means taken to shield Dudleyism from exposure, and very many severe suggestions are now sure to arise in minds otherwise friendly. The ends of justice would not have been over-reached if Coy had been compelled to take his punishment to the end. His course was that of flagrant defiance of law and decency, and an example should have been made of him to the utmost limit allowable. To let up on such an enemy of the purity of the ballot is a very discouraging beginning for any Administration, much less one that is supposed to have no affiliation with men of low-down political methods, North or South.—Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.).

Scandalous and Reprehensible.

The contrivance by which appraising officers have been coerced or persuaded, by no matter what manipulation, to report to the collectors that worsted cloths are manufactures of wool, although ever since 1824 and earlier such fabrics have been uniformly reported as manufactures of worsted, is too bold and transparent to mislead any tax-payer, even the most stupid. The methods and the result of this intrigue are as scandalous and reprehensible as it would be if the President and the Republican leaders put pressure successively upon Judge Lacombe in New York, Judge McKenna in Philadelphia, Judge Blodgett in Chicago, to give rulings in tax suits in favor of the manufacturers and against the tax-payers.—N. Y. Evening Post.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL.

Corn Culture.

Corn is essentially a surface-rooted plant, and is more liable to injury from too deep plowing than cotton and other cultivated plants. In its early stages it may be plowed close and deep, cutting and tearing away most of the roots that extend towards the middles and across the path of the plow, without fatal results. But even while quite small we have always believed that the destruction of the roots involved in in such plowing as may be necessary on account of imperfect preparation, or recent baking rains, is but a choice of evils at least. Even at a still further advanced stage of growth—up to knee high—deep cultivation, though cutting the roots more or less, may be justifiable. The conditions, however, that will justify deep plowing at such stage of the crop, are generally the result of neglect or improper management—where the ground is so infested with weeds of such size and strength, or has been left unbroken at all, that the barrow, sweep or cultivator will not do effective work. The stage soon arrives when the "remedy is as bad as the disease;" when to plow, or "turn out," is the question. We utterly scout the idea recently advocated by some writers, that corn is ever benefited by root-pruning per se. Assuming that the corn-field was well broken before planting, or deeply plowed the first time, we would discard the scooter, shovel and other root-breakers and use the surface cultivator thenceforward. A safe rule is to use the plow or implement, whatever its name or constrution, that will thoroughly stir the surface and go over the greatest area in a day. A broadcast harrow can be used until the corn is ten inches high; then an expanding cultivator, or cultivating harrow is in order.

We are aware that these "thoughts" are not new, and possibly we may be wearying the patience of some of our readers in "revamping" them for this occasion. Our plea is that of all trades or professions that of farming most needs the "line upon line, precept upon precept" style of writing.

The cost of a bushel of corn or a pound of cotton is directly and largely dependent on the number of furrows laid in each row cultivated—the number of times a man and horse travels the length of each row. We can not afford to apply to an acre of land an amount of labor equal to the value of the crop, as is annually done on thousands of acres in the South. A farmer can not afford to hire and maintain a stout negro man and strong mule to manipulate a plow that would not over-tax a twelve-year-old boy and a yearling calf.

In many parts of the South the corn crop will be ready to "lay by" from the middle to the last of the month. Let the last working be thorough but shallow. All things considered, the best time to sow peas in corn is at the last plowing. They shade the ground more effectually and yield a much larger crop of roots and vines, and often as much or even more peas. One bushel of seed peas to each acre is usually recommended, but we would be governed by the quantity of seed available. Better sow one-half bushel, or even less, per acre, and sow the whole crop, than to sow thicker and cover a less area. We believe a crop of peas sown broadcast in corn, will, under ordinary conditions, pay all the expenses of the corn crop, counting the benefit to the land as well as the value of peas or vines gathered for forage.—Southern Cultivator.

Forage Crops.

Farmers at the South rely too much upon grain for stock food; such diet is concentrated, and given in abundance is not healthful. Furthermore, it is expensive, and the policy, no doubt, explains in some degree the large expense account among farmers. Especially is this true of corn. Farm teams would be in much better condition as to health and efficiency if they were given much less corn and more oats. Oats are not so heating as corn, and they furnish more of the flesh-making elements.

Farmers will do well to hunt out cheaper food products, especially if the general conditions of the farm stock are to be improved thereby. Oats can be grown at very little cost, under favorable circumstances, and they furnish an abundant grain and forage crop. I must believe farmers are making a mistake to abandon fall sowing. I have never yet in the severest winter had oats killed below a fair stand, if sown by the middle of September and well put in, in good soil. Sheaf oats, cut into short length by a good Ross machine, will make excelent food for farm teams at much less cost than corn, with the limited amount of forage it furnishes. For the purposes we are now discussing, oats should not be allowed to become fully mature, as much of the value will be wasted by scattering and the deadness of the straw. The amount of oat straw to be seen trodden under foot during the season of feeding is astonishing. I have, oftentimes, found it in barns two feet deep and almost a complete loss. It furnishes something of an absorbent, it is true, but, outside of that, it is a perfect waste of a fair forage crop. As an absorbent it would do much better, if run through a machine. It is, however, altogether out of place under foot, until it has been first run through the teams. Cut at the proper stage, wheat straw, cut up and mixed with other food, will furnish a good degree of nourishment.

Taking 1,000 pounds, the comparative value of good hay, oat straw and wheat straw can be determined from the following table:

	Mineral Substances.	Azote.	Phosphoric Acid.	Lime
Hay..... ..	62.33	11.50	3.37	10.04
Oat straw....	35.76	3.00	1.07	2.97
Wheat straw	51.90	3.00	1.61	4.41

With a view to supplementing grain crops, and, indeed, to displacing them, somewhat, it is more my purpose in this article to call attention to the better class of forage crops. Drilled corn, known as corn fodder, German millet, Kaffir corn and the different kinds of sorghum make excelent forage, and some of them, on light work, complete substitutes for grain food.

I have found especial advantage in the cultivation of early amber for forage. To feed green, to best advantage, it should be planted every two or three weeks convenient to the barn. It will be ready for use about the time it is seeding, and can be fed to great profit through the entire season. I feel that I can not too earnestly commend early amber, not only as an excelent forage crop, but a partial substitute for grain as well.

As dry forage, farmers must be a little caution about curing. One season I lost sixty wagon-loads by allowing it to stand too long before cutting. Possibly each man had best experiment for himself on this point, taking advantage of my mistake in waiting until the seed had well formed. I would suggest as, probably, the best time for curing, just as it gets into full bloom. Fodder corn and Kaffir corn can doubtless wait until farther advanced.

These crops should be drilled in rows about three feet apart, with the seed near enough to each other to prevent large growth of stalk. The distance must be determined by the character of the land. The object is to minify the stalk, as large growth becomes too fibrous and hard.

The main objection urged by farmers to the crops I am advocating is the amount of waste, as in the case of oat straw. Farmers who do not intend to supply themselves with a good cutting machine ought not to expect any thing but manure from such crops. A good straw and forage cutter will pay for itself on an ordinary farm in one season. It is much better to invest a little money in a machine than a great deal in constant waste. On the larger farms a power machine can be attached to the same engine that runs the gin, and enough forage cut on rainy days to supply the farm without apparent loss of time.

On smaller farms any of the improved machines will do rapid and good work, run by hand, and save largely in preparing food rations for the farm teams. Forage crops and hay will greatly help the matter of cheap, nutritious stock food.—W. J. Northen, in Southern Cultivator.

HERE AND THERE.

—The orchard or garden that is well cared for will not prove a failure.

—It is very important in giving an application to destroy pests to repeat sufficiently often to make sure of the desired results.

—Leave the tobacco pipe outside of the milk room. Better leave the man who has been smoking it outside too. His absence will not injure the flavor of the butter a bit.

—Because the grass can be procured by the cows now is no reason for omitting any portion of the food at the barn. The cow is a producer, and the better she is fed the larger her yield of milk and butter.

—Loss of rest at night is as trying to animals as to humans, and especially to horses that have worked during the day. The windows should have mosquito-netting to protect against insects in the stables.

—Thinning with grapes can nearly always be made beneficial, as it is not a good plan to allow the vines to mature too large a crop, while by thinning the quality may be gradually improved.

—In watering plants, many times it will increase the growth materially if liquid manure is applied. One advantage with manure in this condition is that more or less of it is soluable.

—If, in setting out the apple trees, the mistake has been made of setting the trees too thick, care should be taken to thin out, as this is one variety of fruit, at least, that will not bea crowding.

—Even in summer bedding should be provided in the stalls for all classes of stock that are confined at night, as cleanliness is very important in the summer season. The less manure in the stall and stables the fewer flies and insects.

—Watch all young and tender plants for cutworms and potato beetles. The former works best on cool nights and the latter during the day. The beetle will eat young tomato and egg plants and destroy them in a short time.

—Green ducks are now in demand, and sell well. They should not weigh over seven pounds per pair, and should not be over ten weeks old. To bring the best prices they should be made very fat, and sold in the dressed condition.

—Because fruits get low is not a sure indication that fruit is not profitable. With proper care fruit can be grown at comparatively a small expense; and while it is an item to secure the best prices, yet often fruit can be sold very low and gives the grower a fair profit.

—Be on the lookout now for the white caterpillars, as they are the parents of the cabbage worm. Kill every one of them, which is not difficult, as but few appear at a time. If all farmers in the neighborhood will unite to do so a few seasons will greatly reduce them in number.

—One year's seeding requires seven years' weeding. This fact should certainly be remembered now and both in the garden and orchard care be taken to allow no weeds to mature seeds. A few late weeds left to mature seeds will increase the work materially next year.

—Sweet potatoes will not thrive if the season is very damp, as they delight in a warm, dry soil. They should be well worked until the plants cover the hills. The cut-worm will do damage on cool nights, and an examination of the patch should be made every morning, as it may be necessary to replant.

—The work of properly harvesting the fruit crop is an important one and must be looked after. Because there is a large yield is hardly a sufficient reason for allowing any part to go to waste. Better let the stock have a part than allow it to lie on the ground and rot, breeding insects and disease.

The Hostetter Stomach Bitter People Score Another Point.

In the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, Judge Shipman handed down an opinion a few days ago in the suit of the owners of the trade marks covering Hostetter's Stomach Bitters against Arnold Theller and Cornell Theller, the compounders located on Vesey street, New York City, in which it was decided that, although the defendants made use of their own names on the labels affixed to the bottles containing bitters prepared by them, yet as they were evidently designed to imitate the Hostetter labels, they were infringers, and a perpetual injunction was granted and an accounting of damages ordered, together with the costs of the suit. It is the evident intention of the Hostetter people to protect their valuable trade mark against all infringers.

EDWARD BULWER DICKENS, the youngest son of Charles Dickens, represents a protection district in the Parliament of New South Wales.

Distanced in the Race.

Why should Dr. Pierce's medicines not distance all competitors in amount of sales, as they are doing, since they are the only medicines sold by druggists possessed of such wonderful curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to cure the diseases for which they are recommended. You get a cure or money paid for them returned. The Doctor's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases caused by derangement of the liver, as biliousness, indigestion or dyspepsia; also all blood, skin and scalp diseases, tetter, salt-rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred ailments.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting every body, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

CLOVES came to us from the Indies, and take their name from the Latin clauvus, meaning a nail, to which they have a resemblance.

G. M. SCOTT, of Okolona, Miss., wrote to Dr. Shallenberger:

"Your Antidote for Malaria is certainly the best thing for chills and fever that has ever been sold in the South. I have been selling it for *twelve years*, and know it to be the best medicine I have ever dealt in. It is perfectly harmless, and a sure cure in every case. Sold by Druggists.

THE best way to mark table linen: Leave the baby and a blackberry pie alone at the table for three minutes.

A Veil of Mist

Rising at morning or evening from some lowland, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits, or sojourns in a miasmatic region or country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, consumption, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

HON. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, of Abbotsford, is preparing for the press some unpublished journals of her great-grandfather, Sir Walter Scott.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass, stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon

BELFAST, Ireland, is the center of real linen making, as Dundee, in Scotland, is of hempen fabrication.

EXTRAORDINARY but nevertheless true. We refer to the announcement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., in which they propose to show working and energetic men how to make from $75 to $250 a month above expenses.

WOMEN who have to attract attention by improprietics are always last in the procession.

WHEN an article has been sold for 24 years, in spite of competition and cheap imitations, it *must* have superior quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been constantly made and sold since 1865. *Ask your grocer.*

LOUISA M. ALCOTT wrote the only hymn of her life, "My Kingdom," at thirteen years of age.

HAVE no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

IT is the easiest thing in the world for the people of Vanity Fair to make fools of themselves.

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap is a genuine remedy for Skin Diseases.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

THE woman who has the fewest number of "confidential friends" is always the happiest.

Do not purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

CHARLES F. A. HENDRICKS began as a clerk and now has $5,000,000.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

GINGER is a native of the East and West Indies.

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

Vigor and Vitality are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome, the blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, the stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
For Stablemen and Stockmen.
CURES
Cuts, Swellings, Bruises, Sprains, Galls, Strains, Lameness, Stiffness, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Contractions, Flesh Wounds, Stringhalt, Sore-Throat, Distemper, Colic, Whitlow, Foll Evil, Fistula, Tumors, Splints, Ringbones and Spavin in its early Stages. Directions with each bottle.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

S S S.
THE WORLD OUGHT TO KNOW IT.
The world ought to know what S. S. S. has done for me in the cure of a malignant Cancer, which was so bad as to be considered incurable by the physicians in Chicago, where I went to be treated. One of my neighbors sent me a copy of an advertisement in regard to Swift's Specific, and I began taking it. I got relief from the first few doses; the poison was gradually forced out of my system, and I was soon cured sound and well. It is now ten months since I quit taking S. S. S. and I have had no sign of return of the dreadful disease.
Mrs. ANN DOTHWELL.
Au Sable, Mich., Dec. 29, '88.
Send for books on Blood Diseases and Cancers, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa
Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.
No Chemicals
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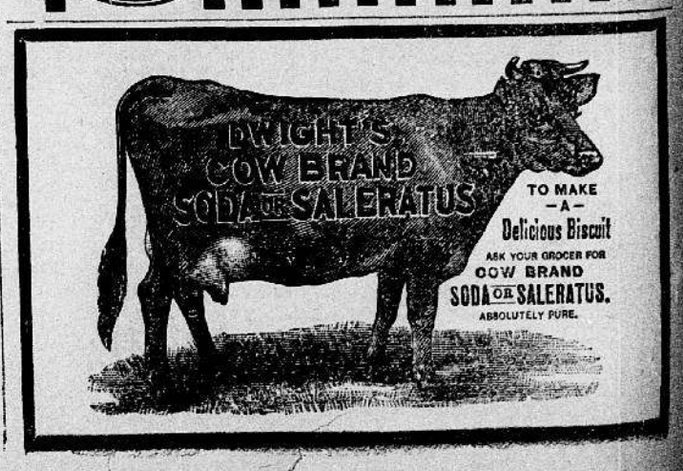
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