SERPENT AND SEAL.

How a Well-Directed Bullet Robbed a Boa-Constrictor of His Prey.

I was paddling along in a small canoe on one of the numerous tributaries of the Rio Parana, looking for ducks or any thing worth shooting, when suddenly I heard behind me a fearful yell and a great splashing in the water. A bend in the river prevented me seeing what it was, but thinking it was some tapirs or carpinchos bathing, I turned my canoe in order to get a shot at them, and saw a huge snake hanging from a tree with his body curled two or three times round an unfortunate seal. The water around them was foaming, and every now and then the seal and the fore part of the snake would disappear below the surface and remain below for several seconds, until in a moment the snake would twist his body into a sort of corkscrew shape, and lift the seal right out of the water, and they would remain swinging in the air, only supported by the snake's tail. At one time I saw the second seal jump out of the water to catch hold of the snake, and all three remained in the air, roaring and yelling most fearfully for some time, when suddenly they dropped into the water again, the snake never losing his hold of the tree.

As none of the combatants seemed to be in the least affected by my approach, I put my canoe within some ten or twelve yards of them, so as to have a good shot at the snake next time they appeared, and I had scarcely laid down my paddle and caught up my gun when they came up again. I aimed right at the snake where he had curled himself round the seal, and gave him both barrels. The effect could not have been greater. The snake let go of the tree and fell with the whole length of his body into the water, splashing me all over, and then again the three disappeared. After about a minute both seals come up on the other side of the canoe, looking at me and shaking their heads in the same way as dogs do when they come out of water. They had white breasts, and I noticed that one of them was bleeding from a wound in the neck, but whether from my shot or from a bite of the snake I could not tell.

The snake a little later crawled up the "barranca" out of the water, as if nothing was the matter with him, so I gave him one shot more, "which made him disappear in the bushes, where I, being alone in the canoe, thought it more prudent not to follow him. He was a very big one, for from the branch to which he had his tail attached down to the water was a distance of some fourteen feet, and when he fell his tail nearly reached my canoe. I do not understand, though, how he would have managed to eat one of the seals, each one of which was the size of an ordinary man."—Buenos Ayres Standard.

EFFECTS OF CREDIT.

Lots of Money Saved If You Abstain from Running Bills.

I see that there are things about this ladies' shopping trade of ours that you do not know. Let me explain them. You see, we have two kinds of customers—cash and credit. For the cash customer we take no risks and grant no favors. For the credit customers we do almost any and every thing they ask of us. We are glad to get them and make every effort to swell their number. Some houses take note of where purchases are sent, and whenever a fashionable address appears on their shipping books write the lady at that address offering to put her name on the credit list. Other houses, like ours, dislike to force that trade, and simply wait until such a lady asks a favor of a day's or a week's accommodation to pay for a heavy purchase, or else comes and asks in plain terms to be allowed to run a bill here. Then, though she does not know how eager we are, we jump to accommodate her.

A lady who has a bill at our store spends all the way from 50 per cent. to 500 per cent. more than if she hadn't. Not only does she buy every thing she wants at this store where she has a bill, passing all the rest every day, but she buys things she does not always afford. You need not laugh; men do the same thing. We are glad to get men to run bills here as well as women. It was only yesterday that a gentleman told me that he had never been thoroughly well dressed until we let him run an account with us. He used to hate to part with money for things he could possibly do without, but now he has dressing gowns, pajamas, silk hose, scarfs a plenty, and the Lord knows what. He says that when he gets our bill once a quarter he is always pushed into doing some extra piece of work—he is an artist—in order to get extra money to meet this expense. He is different from most men, because he says this spending money causes him to make money, since he is driven to earn a great deal more than he spends each time that our bill comes in. But the ladies can not do that, you say. No; they simply fight it out or coax it out of their husbands.—N. Y. Herald.

EVOLUTION OF WOMAN.

How It Has Already Affected the Visible Aspect of Modern Life.

If we look back a quarter of a century there is no change so marked in social and business life as that in the position of women in regard to education, employment and freedom of action. And this position of self-dependence and self-defense is taken without any question. A few years ago in London it was not just the thing for an unmarried girl to be seen abroad alone even in her mother's carriage. She may now be seen in a hansom. It is not long ago that it was thought unsafe for women to travel without a male protector. A brace of spirited girls may now go clear round the world together in entire safety, and without exciting any sentiment more dangerous than admiration. So far as the world is concerned they are entirely safe, if they desire to be. Perhaps we might have more cause for anxiety for the well-being of a young man or a couple of young men on the same journey. The world in all civilized lands will treat the woman as she wishes to be treated. It seems to be well settled that women can protect themselves, now that they are permitted to do so, and that they can come as near to supporting themselves as a good many men. Indeed, among the colored women of the South, it is quite a prevalent question whether they can afford to take husbands.

It is a subject of constant speculation what effect this change of position will have upon the character of the sex. The sex has always despised a man who is not independent and self-sustaining. The men have liked women who were not too independent. Will women be less attractive to men as they become less helpless, and will their independence work a subtle change in their nature, which will be increasing as time goes on, according to the laws of heredity? Will the habit of self-reliance, of taking active part in business, perhaps in politics (for a good many women are saying that they will be willing to vote and run, or saunter, for office, if Providence puts the ballot in their hands), put certain other admirable qualities in place of the acknowledged feminine graces and charms? This is an open question, and one much more important than the tariff or the surplus—even the reported surplus of women in certain States. For it can not be but that the education of women and their increasing freedom of action will as virtually affect this Nation as it has already affected the visible aspect of modern life.—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.

PERSONAL POPULARITY.

A Few Sensible Words About People "with Axes to Grind."

The traditional esteem in which is held the man who has an axe to grind is very slight. Self-interest, which is hardly more than a synonym of selfishness, is conceded to be the mainspring of his life, and, naturally, it attracts little sympathy. The man or woman who would succeed must do so by relating himself to something higher than himself, or he fails to inspire that response in the minds of those around him, which produces the vital magnetism of a working atmosphere. As a general statement, this is always true; but the changing conditions of modern life has linked more closely all motives and all interests, till, in a very literal sense, it is true that no man liveth to himself. Practically, therefore, the effect is just this: The man who has an axe to grind is ready, in return, to help grind another man's axe, and the most cheerful and encouraging atmosphere of mutual good will and response is engendered. In fact, the axiom is quite redeemed, by these modern conditions, from any specially unworthy sense of interpretation. Most people who are good for any thing have the traditional axe to grind, and the traditional iron in the fire. The law of co-operation prevails. It binds together the community. All workers are, to a great extent, dependent on each other, and the recognition and acceptance of this fact is mutually helpful. The note of the age is individuality. Personal popularity is almost an indispensable condition of success. One may like or dislike this fact, as may be, but at all events he must accept it. Nor is it without a higher side, because in its ultimate analysis it implies the importance of character as a factor in all achievement. It is not enough that the artist paint a picture which is a joy of possession; the potential purchaser looks behind the picture to the painter and asks of his life, his ideas, and these determine largely his rank in art. The lecturer comes to the city with a new subject to present. The topic may be of interest, and even importance; it may be something the community should care for; but unless the speaker secures a personal consideration and inspires personal interest, he is apt to fail of that degree of professional consideration which is justly his due, unless he be one who brings a world-wide reputation, and has already earned his place in public appreciation by the invalid testimony of noble and important work. The weak side of the element of personal popularity as a factor in success is, that the community sometimes does homage to a very poor and inadequate sort of idol. But in the long run these things adjust themselves.—Boston Traveler.

Blowing Out Electric Lamps.

Lately many cases of trying to blow out electric lights have been reported, as well as trying to ignite paper from the globe while in the act of getting a light for a cigar or pipe, the victim not recollecting that the gas or kerosene lamp had been removed. A case of the first kind is quite laughable. At a certain store in the north end of the city an electric light has been put in. When the time for shutting up came the proprietor said to his assistant: "Willie, put out the light." Now a kerosene lamp had been in the store all the time, and the clerk was always in the habit of taking a long blower and then putting it out. This evening was no exception to the rule, and the clerk blew away for some little time without any result. The proprietor came along, and seeing the trouble took the blower and with the other hand caught the knob, turning the light out, at the same time blowing through the instrument that generally put the light out. The clerk was somewhat astonished at the result but did not catch on, and the next attempt will be watched with interest, provided he does not see this article.—Newburyport Herald.

—In England the proper ratio of doctors to population is said to be one to 1,200, but by this rule there are 1,943 too many doctors in London, and while 600 die every year, 1,800 new ones are turned out. Competition is so great that in some parts of the city doctors will see a patient, prescribe and supply medicine for sixpence a visit.

—A bullet fired into a Tennessee negro who was stealing a pig struck him in the right arm, ran up to the shoulder, passed down to the left side, twisted around two ribs, and dropped at his feet.

TROUBLE IN CHURNING.

Why Some Butter Made on Small Farms Is of Poor Quality.

Regarding the skimming of the milk and the preparation of the cream before churning, it may be stated that nearly all the mistakes are made before the churning begins. This subject is an important one to those who keep only one or two cows, and is prompted by the following from a lady in Delaware:

In skimming the cream to put away for the churning should any milk be taken with it, and if not what is done in case there is not sufficient cream at the end of the week to churn. I find that the milk I lift with the cream turns to sour water, and I should suppose it would affect the butter. In case the milk is too cold for the butter to come what can be done to bring it up besides keeping in for some time where it is warm? I mean when it won't "break" from cold. What can be done to bring butter immediately?

It is almost an impossibility to skim off the cream without taking away some of the milk, but the difficulty is due, as a rule, to the keeping of the cream until enough can be secured for a churning. If a large number of cows are kept this difficulty is avoided, as it is an easy matter to have cream of one age, and which has ripened at the same time. When cream is gathered and saved until more cream can be obtained in order to secure sufficient quantity, the difference in the age and stage of ripening compared with that which is gathered later is something great enough to cause the butter to be slightly bitter. The sooner the cream is taken off the milk, and the sooner it is churned after being gathered the better. It is well enough to develop a slight acidity in the cream, but it should not be very sour. Experienced dairymen recommend that the temperature of the cream be raised to 75 deg. as soon as skimmed, stirring it down to 62 deg., and churning at the first stages of acidity. It is best to skim off the cream as soon as it can be done instead of waiting for every portion of it to rise.

If the milk is too cold for the butter to come, or the temperature is too high (as sometimes happens in summer), it may be brought to the desired temperature by the addition of cold or warm water, as the requirements may be, until the proper temperature is obtained. The use of a thermometer will greatly assist in the work of churning. Some prefer to raise the temperature by placing the churn in a tub of warm water. Any mode that will raise the temperature will answer. Rectangular churns, which dash the butter from side to side, are now largely in use, the buttermilk being drawn off as soon as the butter assumes the granular stage. After the buttermilk is off, if preferred, a strong solution, made by dissolving salt in water, may be poured into the churn and the butter washed by again revolving the churn. This carries off the buttermilk and partially salts the butter.

The improper keeping of the cream, and allowing it to become sour while waiting for more, and the failure to keep the milk and cream in some place of even temperature, is the cause of nearly all poor butter. The quality of the cream should be uniform, and no mixing of different ages can be done safely. No amount of working the butter can compensate for the injury done before churning, and every portion of the work should be done speedily and not be made dependent on something that is to follow.—Philadelphia Record.

Value of Hen Manure.

Having a quantity of hen manure on hand in the spring of 1888, I concluded to experiment a little. Desiring to test it side by side with other fertilizers, I selected two acres of heavy clover sod (gravelly loam) and manured with stable manure at the rate of 20 two-horse loads to the acre, spread as drawn. When the clover was about 10 inches high, I plowed 8 inches deep, put it in fine tilth with a wheel spring-took harrow and marked it in rows 3x3½ feet. I took my hen manure and mixed the most of it with land plaster at the rate of 5 parts of plaster to 1 of manure. Into each hill I put about a pint of this compound, covering with dirt and planting two potatoes. On another set of rows I used the hen manure clear, on another I used ashes and plaster, on another ashes, and on another plaster. The result was so marked that those who ran might read. As I sold my farm before the crop was harvested I have no way of estimating the definite result, but I am sure it was as marked in the harvest as in the growth, both in potatoes and corn. The hen manure and plaster ranked first, while the plaster gave the least satisfaction, though the yield there was better than in the rows where no fertilizers were used.—Country Gentleman.

An Important Industry.

The manufacture of the oil of sassafras is becoming an important industry in some parts of the country, especially in the Southern States, where this tree is common. Only the roots are used; they are chopped up into small pieces by a machine constructed for the purpose, the oil being then distilled from the chip by the aid of steam. About one gallon of the oil, weighing nine pounds, is obtained from a thousand pounds of the chips. The uses for which the oil of sassafras can be employed are numerous and varied. It is a favorite perfume for soaps and candies; it is used as a solvent for different gums, and as a liniment. It is also very largely employed in the manufacture of several popular proprietary medicines. The importance of this industry may be expected to increase rather than diminish, as the sassafras and the persimmon are the two trees which are spreading most rapidly over the old and abandoned fields throughout the Southern States outside of the pine belt proper; and at present prices good wages can be made digging out the roots.

HOME AND FARM.

—When flatirons become rusty, black them with stove-polish and rub well with a dry brush.

—More mutton and less pork should be used on the farm. Mutton hams can be smoked the same as those of the hog.

—See that kitchen stoves have a thorough cleaning inside and out every two or three weeks. Many times stoves are blamed for not drawing or baking well when they are clogged up with ashes.

—Mushrooms in Batter: Make a quart of batter. Have some boiling-hot butter in a frying-pan, but a large spoonful of batter with a mushroom in the center and drop in the butter to fry.—Farm and Fireside.

—Mustard is the nearest approach to a universal cure-all. Few pains will not give way before a mustard plaster, and a wide range of internal inflammations from colds and other causes may be stopped by its timely application. It is the first and best resort in threatened pneumonia or congestion of the lungs or hard colds on the chest.

—Maple Sugar Cake: Break two eggs in a cup and fill it with sweet milk. Take one cup sugar, two tablespoons of butter, two cups of flour, two teaspoons of cream tartar and one of soda, or if baking powder is preferred two teaspoons of baking powder. Bake in layers.

—In a recent paper on tile drainage, Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of Michigan, said that the rapidity with which a drained soil takes up the rain when it falls, after a dry spell, should not be overlooked. A tiled field will take up and strain one-fifth of an inch more rain after a dry spell than a field destitute of tile drainage.

—Gather the hen manure as soon as dry, say twice a week, and put in barrels in a dry place. In the spring, compost one part manure with four parts of loam; let it stand a week, then overhaul thoroughly, breaking up all the lumps; after standing another week it will be ready for use. It may be applied broadcast or in the hill, for all crops; if in the hill, mix thoroughly with the soil, to prevent its burning the tender rootlets.

—The seed of plants and trees are the parts that require the most plant food. Apples and pears have less seed that most fruit in proportion to bulk, hence they should be classed among the least exhaustive to the soil. The peach and plum have the largest amount of seed and are more exhaustive. Raspberries, blackberries, strawberries and grapes have a larger proportion of seeds than apples or pears, hence are more exhaustive, but are not (excepting strawberries and grapes) to be compared with wheat or potatoes as regards the amount of plant food required for their perfection.

—Old hens and pullets should be separated because the feeding suitable for the one is unsuitable for the other. Old hens have made their growth, and if to be kept over should be fed with a sparing hand, in order to prevent them from becoming too fat. Excessive fatness leads to a suspension of egg-production and predisposes to certain forms of disease. Pullets, on the other hand, are growing and should be fed liberally in order to promote growth and keep up their strength. There is little danger of their becoming too fat.—American Poultry Yard.

Stand by the Sheep.

Mr. F. D. Curtis says that henceforth the flock "has got to stand on its own legs, and these must be mutton legs;" thus sufficiently supported it can not only take care of itself, but enrich the hilltops of the farmer, and bless his table with the best of meat. Those who have flocks of pure Merinos should still keep their best blood and sell where they can; but do not be dazed or crazed with the expectation of high prices. Do not sacrifice your flocks, but cut them down to the best. We should eat more lamb and mutton, and it may be a great blessing that it is necessary to push this side of the sheep interest, which should result in the rearing of better mutton, more of it, and its presentation to the public in more attractive forms, and everywhere. Now beef is in the front, and the consumer sees little else, unless in the time of sausages, when pigs divide the space, but taking only a small part. Mutton can really be grown cheaper than any other meat, as the fleece will go far to make up the cost of raising. No animal will grow faster in proportion to the food consumed than a lamb. The per cent. of gains as to cost is the highest. Here is a good basis for the skill of the breeder. The word skill is the key to the whole thing. One man will grasp it and win, and another will not work up to it, and he will fail. Begin with a few and enlarge as your skill is developed. Keep some sheep anyhow.—American Stockman.

Rust in Wheat.

Prof. J. Hoyes Panton, of the Guelph (Ont.) Agricultural College, who has investigated the causes of rust in wheat and other grains, makes the following conclusions:

1. Seasons are the chief cause of rust; sudden changes of temperature and rain, accompanied with close, still weather are favorable to its increase.
2. Low-lying, rich soils are most subject to attack.
3. An excessive use of manures, rich in nitrogen, encourage the disease.
4. Late-sown grain is most subject to attack.
5. Thinly-sown crops seem most liable to injury.
6. Red wheats are less affected than white varieties.
7. Rust is more common in the vicinity of Barberry hedges than at a distance.

To lessen the attacks of this troublesome parasite farmers should avoid, as far as possible, the conditions referred to above, which seem favorable to its propagation. By so doing, they are following in the line of practical and theoretical teaching, and may expect favorable results.—Far Home Journal.

PERSONAL PECULIARITIES.

Emperor William keeps a scrap-book of newspaper clippings regarding himself. This may account for his frequent ebullitions of violent temper.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is not literary in his tastes. He has imposed a heavy tax on all books and printed matter passing through his dominions.

Mrs. Mapes Dodge is a very vivacious talker as well as writer. She edits St. Nicholas, but only goes to the office once a week, doing most of her work at home.

"Don't talk to me about my voice," said Mr. Gladstone the other day. "I hate it. Once I had a voice with which I could do what I wanted; but I have that no more."

It is said that Mr. Whitney has had every newspaper reference to him since he became Secretary of the Navy clipped out and pasted into a scrap-book. The scrap-book now comprises forty large volumes.

W. S. Gilbert likes to design the dresses of the women in his plays. He says: "I abhor bustles, improvements, tight lacing and all such abominations, and I think that woman's dress should fall in natural folds to the figure."

The Emperor of Austria is a splendid horseman. His slender and graceful figure is well adapted to the saddle. When riding with his staff he can be recognized at a distance, being quite a conspicuous figure in the cavalcade.

Edison still works as hard and as industriously as though he was just beginning his career, and any day he may be found at his bench at his shop in Orange, N. J., hard at work, in his shirt sleeves, making with his own hands models he considers too delicate to trust to another.

The Russian Empress thinks little of court etiquette. Recently at some function at the Danish court, where properly she had precedence of the Princess of Wales, she laughingly invited the Princess to go ahead of her, saying: When I am here I am only my mother's second daughter."

The Mikado of Japan is about thirty-six years old, considerably taller than the average Japanese, and has for sixteen years worn European dress. His hair is worn somewhat long, is very heavy, and parted near the center. His Majesty is very studious and extremely well versed in all the current affairs of importance throughout the world.

Pope Leo rises at five o'clock in summer and six in winter. He takes half an hour to dress and an hour to meditate. At eight o'clock he takes his coffee and a roll. Leo XIII. is one of the most abstemious of men, and the entire expenses of his table do not average more than one dollar a day the whole year round. It must be remembered that the Pope always takes his meals alone.

The Bonanza King of Nevada, Senator Jones, retains his cheerful face and humorous ways through all the vicissitudes of his career, even if he is less efflorescent than he used to be in other times. When he finds fitting company, he spins yarns of frontier life that are both broad and long, and, if he can be induced to make a book of them, he will get an audience larger than ever listened to any of his political speeches, or even his financial demonstrations.

HYMENEAL HINTS.

Guests depart directly after the bride and bridegroom.

Wedding cards must never be sent; they are out of fashion. So are memorial and christening cards.

The bride and bridesmaids' bouquets are still presented to them by the bridegroom, and arrive at their destination on the wedding morning.

The first to arrive at the church is the bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, and he stands at the bottom of the chancel, waiting the arrival of the bride.

Refreshments at a wedding breakfast are very elastic. They need not soar above tea, coffee, cake and sandwiches, or they may include poultry, game, sweets and champagne—in fact nearly every thing one would have at a ball supper.

When the person who gives away the bride is not her father he meets her at the door of the church and escorts her to the building, but he does not accompany her in the carriage. Her mother is the proper person to do this in the absence of the father.

A widow can not wear orange blossoms, either as a wreath or on her dress or in her bouquet. She must not wear a long bridal vail, except she wears it over her bonnet, and she can not have bridesmaids or wedding favors. She must not continue to wear her first ring.

After the bridal pair have left the church the next person to hurry away is the bride's mother, who goes home at once in order that she may receive her guests. This may be mentioned as almost the only instance in which it is good form for a hostess to precede her guests.

An Unusual Chance.

How to receive four numbers of a six cent paper for two and a half cents a number: Send ten cents before the 1st of April to Robert Bonner's Sons, Publishers, 184 William street, New York City, and they will send you a month's trial subscription of four numbers of the New York *Ledger* in its new form and artistic make-up.

It sorely tries the patience of the editor of a sanitary journal to write an article on the subject, "Some Ideas in Filtration" and have it appear "Some Ideas in Flirtation." But it probably becomes thereby much more interesting to lady readers.

She Suffered for Six Years.

Wife suffered six years from suppressed menstruation. Has been treated by the best physicians without benefit. Two bottles of Bradfield's Female Regulator relieved her.
W. A. Simmons, McNutt's, S. C.
Write Bradfield Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

No wonder there are so many unhappy marriages, when the "best man" never gets the bride.

THE MARKETS.

New York, January 21, 1889.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 75	@	5 00
COTTON—Middling	9⅝	@	10
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 20	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	98¼	@	1 00¼
CORN—No. 2	44½	@	46¾
OATS—Western Mixed	29	@	33
PORK—Mess (new)	14 00	@	14 25
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	9¼	@	9⅜
BEEVES—Good to Choice	3 75	@	4 10
Fair to Medium	3 15	@	3 50
HOGS—Common to Select	4 66	@	5 12½
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 50	@	4 80
FLOUR—Patents	5 15	@	5 25
XXX to Choice	3 10	@	3 55
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	94	@	94¼
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	29¾	@	30
OATS—No. 2	....	@	24¾
RYE—No. 2	48	@	48½
TOBACCO—Lugs, Burley	2 75	@	7 00
Leaf, Burley	8 65	@	17 00
HAY—Choice Timothy	10 50	@	12 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@	20
EGGS—Fresh	11½	@	12
PORK—Standard Mess (new)	....	@	13 00
BACON—Clear Rib	7⅜	@	7⅝
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@	7¾
WOOL—Choice Tub	....	@	37½
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	4 25	@	4 75
HOGS—Good to Choice	4 75	@	5 15
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 40	@	5 00
FLOUR—Winter	5 50	@	5 65
Patents	6 75	@	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	96¾	@	97¼
CORN—No. 2	34¼	@	34⅜
OATS—No. 2 White	24⅜	@	24½
PORK—New Mess	12 55	@	12 60
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 15	@	4 50
HOGS—Sales at	4 60	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2	91¼	@	93
OATS—No. 2	20	@	22½
CORN—No. 2	25	@	26
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	4 25	@	5 75
CORN—White	....	@	44
OATS—Choice Western	....	@	35
HAY—Choice	17 00	@	18 00
PORK—New Mess	....	@	13 62½
BACON—Clear Rib	8	@	8⅛
COTTON—Middling	9½	@	9⅝
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	99	@	1 00
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	25	@	26
PORK—Mess	13 25	@	13 50
BACON—Clear Rib	7¼	@	7⅜
COTTON—Middling	9¼	@	9⅜

One Secret of Longevity.

Those anxious to prolong this rapid transitory existence of ours beyond the average span, should foster his digestion, negatively by abstaining from indiscretions in diet, and affirmatively by the use of that peerless stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when he experiences symptoms of indigestion. The impairment of the digestive function is fatal to vigor. Subdue with the Bitters, also, fever and ague, biliousness and constipation.

There is no period of a girl's life at which she is not beautiful and charming and all that, but it must be confessed that it is as a bride that she takes the cake.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

The girl who eloped with a liveryman was evidently determined to get a groom of some kind.

The Best Things Counterfeited.

Buyers should insist on having the genuine Baker's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.
Jno. C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia.

Underdone cakes in the course of time will batter down any man's stomach.—N. O. Picayune.

Coughs and Hoarseness.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* Sold only in boxes.

When a fellow has the rheumatiz, he knows what 'tis himself, without rheumanating over it.—Detroit Free Press.

Don't Wheeze and cough when Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The culinary work in a monastery is not necessarily done by a Friar.

Pain in the Side nearly always comes from a disordered liver and is promptly relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

There are always two sides to a case except with an open-faced watch.

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

A naval engagement—popping the question at sea.—Time.

Live-Stock Shippers and Feeders.—Read ad. of C. C. Daly & Co. other column.

Lost in the outskirts—a woman, when she can't find her pocket.

St. JACOBS OIL
For Horses and Cattle.
Recent, Prompt, Good Results.
Swellings. Neponset, Ill., May 21, 1888. My mare caught cold; result: swelled limbs; lump between fore-legs and inflammation. Cured her with St. Jacobs Oil. L. O. GARDNER.
The Arms Palace and Stock Car Co.,
The Best. St. Clair Bldg., Toledo, O., June, '88. We cheerfully recommend St. Jacobs Oil as the best for general use on stock. H. AEMS & CO.
For 10 Months. Winsboro, Texas, June 20, '88. My horse was hurt on hind leg; suffered 10 months; was cured by St. Jacobs Oil; has remained permanent. W. J. CLINE.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
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