LOCOMOTIVE CEMETERY.

What Is Done With Engines After Their Term of Usefulness Is Ended.

Near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shops, at West Milwaukee, there is a cemetery where worn-out locomotives complete the metamorphosis which they, no less than the men who made them, inevitabla undergo. Lately a lot of old engines from all parts of the St. Paul system have been brought to Milwaukee to be broken up and converted into scrap-iron, and now some fifty of them stand on the side-track west of the shops. They form a line more than a quarter of a mile long, and there is something picturesque about their rusty dilapidation. Almost every style of locomotive is represented, from the old-time wood-burner, with its bulging smoke-stack and comparatively clumsy mechanism, to the more modern coal-burning engine that has been set aside, not because it is worn out, but because it is too light for the sort of work a locomotive has to do nowadays. Some of those light engines have been sold to small roads in various parts of the country. Many of the locomotives have been very nearly reduced to scrap-iron as the result of collisions, and have been taken to the shops merely to have the process completed. One of them has had its boiler pushed backward through the cab, its pilot knocked off, the working parts of the engine dismembered, and the smoke-stack hangs over with a melancholy lop, like the head of an expiring fowl. Even the number disappeared in the general collapse, and the old iron steed has lost its identity. One of the most antiquated-appearing engines at the shops is one that was lately brought up from Savannah, where it was used for transfer purposes. Its smoke-stack has an abnormally-swelled appearance, and the whole locomotive bulges on all sides in a most preposterous manner. Its boiler is low and its cab is high, and the engine cylinders stick out beyond the dwarfed drive-wheels in a way that gives the old engine a very mumpy appearance. Compared with the huge, powerful locomotives now in use, it is an absurd-looking old concern.

Many of these iron hulks have an interesting history; some of them have been great travelers in their time, and have traversed almost every part of the United States. As for the number of miles that have been run by these fifty retired locomotives, it would, if computed, amount to something colossal in figures. Each locomotive in use now travels from 35,000 to 40,000 miles a year, and in 1889 the 783 locomotives in service on the St. Paul road traveled an aggregate distance of 10,780,603 miles. —Milwaukee Wisconsin.

WILLIAM PENN'S DEED.

An Exact Copy of One of America's Most Interesting Historic Documents.

This indenture witnesseth, that we, Pakenah, Jaracoam, Sinkals, Partueguessat, Jewis, Espennock, Felkroy, Hekellapan, Econus, Machlona, Metchcougha, Hisa and Powey, Indian Kings, Sachmakers, right owners of all lands from Quing Quingas, called Chester creek, all along by west side of Delaware river and so between the said creeks backwards as far as a man can ride a horse in two days, for and in consideration these following-named goods to us in hand paid by William Penn, viz.: Twenty guns, twenty fathoms of matchcoat, twenty pound of powder, 100 bars of lead, forty tomahawks, 100 knives, forty pairs of stockings, one barrel of beer, twenty barrels of red lead, 105 fathoms of wampum, 30 glass bottles, 80 pewter spoons, 100 awls, 300 tobacco pipes, 100 twists of tobacco, 200 tobacco tongs, 20 steels, 200 flints, 30 pairs of scissors, 80 combs, 60 looking-glasses, 200 needles, one lot of salt, 30 pounds of sugar, 5 gallons of molasses, 20 tobacco-boxes, 100 jewsharps, 30 gimlets, 30 wooden boxes, 100 strings of beads, and other minor things not herein listed, we do hereby relinquish all our right to the above-described tract of land forever.

Signed and acknowledged at New Castle this 2d day of 8th month, 1669.

	Packenah	Felkroy
	Jaracoam	Hekellapan
Witness,	Sinkals	Econus
Casasette	Partueguessat	Machlona
W. Byron	Jewis	Metchcougha
	Espennock	Hisa
		Powey.

The above is a true copy taken from the original by Ephraim Morton, now, if not recently deceased, living at Washington, Pa. When Mr. Moore was a young man he acted as a clerk in the Pennsylvania Land Office. One day while looking over some of the oldest records in the office he accidentally discovered the above deed, and considering it an historical curiosity, made a copy of it for his own use.

Only two of the "Indian Kings" signed in full, Packenak and Econus; each of the other signed with a mark, as did also each of the witnesses.—St. Louis Republic.

AN ARTISTIC WEDDING.

It Will Take Place in a Salon Resembling a New England Forest.

At a wedding that will take place shortly after the date of this writing, it is proposed to make the salon where the ceremony will occur as much as possible like a New England forest in late spring. The walls will be decorated with a curtain-like fail of pine, fir and hemlock, interspersed with tufts of the pure, soft white bloom of the meadow rue. Along the sides of dado, set in earthen pots, will be the creamy blossoms of the bunchberry, and the soft light plumes of the tiarella, white, flecked with salmon pink. The mantels will be twined with yellow-starred cinque-foil and little smilacina, with pikes of tiny fragrant blossoms. In the center of this perfume and greenness, the delicate pink-veined flowers of the oxalis will nestle among thin trefoil leaves. The bay-window, where the ceremony will take place, will be built in with a fairy-like background of feathery, graceful ferns, soft, rich mosses of varied tints, from deepest, darkest hue, through olive and golden brown, to palest sea green, and they in turn are to be contrasted with lichens, in quiet gray and soft drab, touched with scarlet, while gold and little wood rushes with pretty brown flowers rise out of downy leaves. The arch under which the bride and groom stand will be formed of ferns and straw lilies that swing their slender bells, and pure white starflower, and Indian hemp, with its pink coral drops, while intertwined within the meshes of this garland will shine the small heads of red and white clover, Solomon's seal, yellow sorrel, golden ray with buttercups, gold threads and violets. The bride will carry a bouquet of apple blossoms, and the bride's maidens osier baskets filled with wood moss and blow lilies.—Art Interchange.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—For sore or cankered throat take equal parts of powdered borax and sulphur, and blow them into the throat through a quill. It will give almost certain relief. The sulphur alone is good.—Household.

—In gardens conveniently located, it will pay to water regularly each evening. This serves a double purpose, promoting the growth of the plants and also making the worms less active and more disposed to disease.

—Strawberry pie may be made by baking a shell of nice pastry in a quick oven. While hot, glaze with white of egg and return to the oven for a minute. When cold fill with large, sweet strawberries, and give them a generous covering of whipped cream which has been previously sweetened. Serve at once.—Rural New Yorker.

—Barbecued Ham: Slice cold boiled corned or smoked ham. Fry in its own fat, remove the slices to another dish, and keep hot while you add to the fat in the pan a teaspoonful of white sugar, three dashes of black pepper, a teaspoonful (scant) of made mustard, and three tablespoonsful of vinegar. Boil up once, and pour over the ham.—Harper's Bazar.

—Pineapple Pie: Mix two cupfuls of finely-chopped pineapple, two tablespoonfuls of fine cracker crumbs, a cupful of sugar, a small half-cupful of water and three well-beaten eggs; cook without a top crust, and beat to a stiff froth the white of two eggs and add to the top while the pie is hot; allow the eggs to become firm, but not browned, in the oven.—Boston Herald.

—Roast Lamb: Wash it well, sprinkle it with salt and pepper, dredge it with flour and put it into the pan with half a cup of boiling water. Make a gravy of the drippings. It requires about two hours to roast the hind quarter, and an hour and a half for the fore quarter. Serve the roast with mint sauce made as follows: Chop a bunch of green mint very fine, add a teacupful of sugar and one of sharp vinegar. Stir it up and send it to the table in a sauce boat.—Western Rural.

—Butter Cups: Boil hard twelve fresh eggs. Peel, cut in half and remove the yelks. Cut off the tip of each piece. Set them in a pretty baking dish. Rub the yelks smooth with one heaping tablespoon of butter, teaspoonful of mustard, salt, pepper, teacupful each of finely-minced cold fowl and old ham; a tiny bit of onion (salt spoonful), two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, gravy to moisten it. Mix thoroughly, roll into balls size of egg yelk, and put one in each half of egg. Pour over the whole a teacup of chicken gravy, put pits of butter in and sprinkle lightly with cracker dust. Bake for about fifteen minutes or until nicely browned. Serve with cold meats.—Ladies' Home Journal.

SHORT FASHION NOTES.

Feminine Dress Novelties That Seem to Be in Great Demand.

A great number of handsome gray dresses appear upon the promenade. Some are richly embroidered with steel and silver, with the trimming repeated on the bonnet and sunshade. Others are relieved with white. Gray looks its coolest when combined with white.

For a special full-dress occasion is made a black and white costume of rather unique style. The skirt is entirely of white silk, trimmed with white silk embroideries. It has a last-century coat of black velvet, lined with white brocade. The coat fastens below the chest with a double clasp of jet, but opens broadly below it, showing a jabot and continental frill of fine old Flemish lace. Accompanying this costume is a very odd-looking three-cornered hat, which, though handsomely made, looks appropriate only for a fancy-dress party.

Some of the light India cashmere toilets are combined with striped silks that are figured with tiny polka-dots in white or colors. These dresses are made with graceful princesse backs and jacket-fronts of the cashmere, with sleeves, fronts and blouse vests of the striped silk. Reseda and cream-colored striped silks in these patterns are pretty, with polka-dots of English rose.

The handsome cotton dresses that are worn for walks and drives in the park will be popularly worn all day in the country, and even at fashionable watering-places. They are, in many cases, as rich and dainty in effect, and made up with as much care and at as much expense, as a summer silk, and thus take far higher rank than formerly on "dress parade." Ecru batiste is a very popular material this year, the fabric being barred, striped, flowered or bordered. The bodices are made in ways both simple and elaborate, but all the skirts hang full over silk petticoats of the same shade, the batiste dresses having no foundation skirts.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Recklessness of Drunkards.

"What is the largest amount that you have ever found upon a drunken man?" was asked of Captain Branham at the police station last night. "Sixteen thousand dollars was the largest sum that I remember seeing. We found it upon a man asleep in the streets. It is no uncommon occurrence for us to pick up persons with $10,000 or $12,000 in their pockets. When any of the officers see any person flourishing a large amount of money and unable to take care of themselves they are brought to the station and locked up to sleep off the results of the spree, while their money is locked up in the safe and turned over to them when the courts are through with their cases.—Kansas City Times.

Sage Advice.

Ethel—See, I am making a smoking cap for Charlie Sands. I'm going to present it to him when he comes home from college.

Maud—What size are you making it?

Ethel—No. 7. I looked in his hat before he went away and that was marked n it.

Maud—Make it two sizes larger.

Ethel—Why?

Maud—He graduates this year.—Munsy's Weekly.

Dear at Any Price.

Miss Fannie—Miss Jennie, if you'll not breathe it, I'll tell you something.

Miss Jennie—I promise.

Miss Fannie—I gave myself away last evening.

Miss Jennie—What! Didn't giving yourself away make you feel cheap?

Miss Fannie—Yes, but he called me "dear."—West Shore.

—Indications are that five years from now there will not be a narrow gauge road of any importance in this country. Within the last five years the narrow gauge mileage has been reduced 3,000 miles and the reconstruction is now going rapidly on.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

ACUTE TYMPANITIS.

This Article Tells You What to Do and How to Do It When a Cow or Horse Gets Too Much Clover.

Hoven blown, dew-blown, fog-sickness, grass-sickness, blasted, puffed-up. From the sudden, and too often fatal, attack the proper method of prompt and perfect relief should be in the hands of all cattle and sheep owners. The cause of hoven is the rapid fermentation of young and juicy grasses, greedily bolted with excessive swallowing of air, without proper and thorough mastication. Turning cattle and sheep into young and thrifty fields of clover, lucern or other juicy young grasses when the animals are hungry, or half starved on poor pasture, is the most frequent cause of this affection. Where the change from a poor to a rich growth of young grasses is necessary, half an hour or thereabouts is long enough at a time, till the stock becomes less greedy and more thoroughly masticates, and feeds with more leisure. This condition will at once be apparent to any casual observer, as the animal is enormously

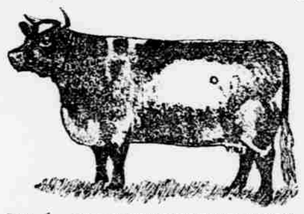

FIG. 1. COW SUFFERING FROM HOVEN.

puffed out on the left side and flank, stands immovably with head extended and bloodshot eyes, breathing heavily, moaning and frequently stroking the belly with the hind feet.

If not immediately relieved, all the symptoms become aggravated, and the poor brute falls and dies from suffocation, owing to the diaphragm being forced against the lungs. It is because of this imminent danger of delay resulting in great suffering and sudden death that prompt relief must be given without waiting. Medication is too slow and uncertain. It is in such cases that a safe, certain and reliable operation, and even in the hands of a common farm-hand, or herdsman, will prove the value of domestic surgery. Fig. 1 shows a cow suffering from hoven, with the indication of the place where the knife or *trocar* should puncture the ruman or paunch, should be a hand-breadth forward of the point of the hip, and the same distance below the backbone and back of the last rib, thus: four

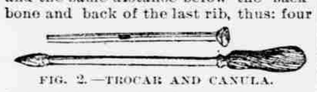

FIG. 2.—TROCAR AND CANULA.

inches below the backbone and midway between the last rib and point of the left hip. The instrument should be firmly, deliberately, and forcibly pushed downward, inward and forward, to the depth of at least three or four inches, when the accumulated gas will escape. The canula or sheath of the trocar should be left in the puncture to permit the gas to escape for a time, and for the introduction through it of half an ounce to an ounce of aromatic spirits of ammonia in half a teacupful of warm water once an hour till the animal recovers. Half the quantity for sheep. Then give a pound of linseed oil by the mouth. Fig. 2 shows trocar and canula. Fig. 2 shows the trocar and canula ready for use. The trocar only is withdrawn. This trouble is of so short duration and the emergency so great that no time can be wasted to summon a veterinarian. In all similar emergencies the owner, or employe, or farmer must prretice one of many arts.—American Agriculturist.

BROOD SOWS.

Their Care and Treatment While Rearing Their Young.

The sow should have immediate attention and at frequent intervals have an easily-digested feed. The best thing that I have ever tried is new milk from a fresh cow, and given in the following quantities and times one quart every hour, and little or no solid food. Three times each day give in the milk a half teaspoonful of turpentine, and if there can be added between times a half teacupful of strong, sweetened catnip tea, so much the better. The udder should be bathed and gently though briskly rubbed with a stimulating liniment that has sufficient oil in its composition to prevent blistering or irritation of the skin. Lard two parts and turpentine one, if carefully applied so as not to get on the teats, is good. The principal help must, however, come from stimulating food which is of easy digestion, and for such purposes there is nothing that approaches new milk supplied often.

Too much attention can not be given to amount, kind of feed and time of giving the same to all nursing sows. They should be fed not less than three times a day, and four or five is still better, and never allowed to fill themselves so full as to make digestion difficult. One-half the trouble with the pigs arises from the injudicious feeding of the sows that are nursing. When the digestion is impaired in the slightest degree the quantity and quality is in like manner affected, and in turn the digestion and health of the pigs suffer in an increased proportion, because they are comparatively weak and feeble, and not so well able to resist the effects of such disturbances. The important thing for the herdsman is to keep the sow healthy, vigorous and undisturbed, and but little trouble will be experienced with the pigs. When the pigs are under four weeks old the sow should not be allowed to run out in the grass until the dew is off, and in wet weather keep the pigs out of wet grass and mud. There is much that might be written on the subject of diseases of pigs, but as I have within the last year written an article in the Gazette upon that subject I will not now enter further into that field.—Breeders' Gazette.

IN answer to inquiries as to the probable cause of so many sows farrowing weak pigs this spring, "Shep," of Illinois, says that it must be the result of unhealthy condition of one or both the parents at the time of copulation, or the result of a slight attack of cholera upon the sows during the carrying period. The same difficulty may arise from premature birth, brought on by a little ergot in the feed during the period before farrowing, or it might possibly result from the sow's udder becoming caked and thus interfering with the milk supply. He gives as the best remedy copperas, fed to the sows every day in milk or slop, in the proportion of one tablespoonful of powdered copperas to each sow.

WHY THE GIRLS FADE.

Shirley Dare Gives Her Sisters Some Excellent Advice.

Errors of Which Many Women Are Guilty —Late Hours in Girlhood—A Timely Attack on the Oatmeal Superstition—Wholesome Food.

The life of any ordinary woman from fifteen to thirty has no possible chance for the storing of strength, which is the essential of loveliness and attraction, writes Shirley Dare in the Philadelphia Press. It is a paying out of vitality as fast as it can be made, a tasking and taxing of ill-fed nerves, stinted of air, sunshine, rest and healthy stimulus. A school-girl rises to an eight o'clock breakfast or later. The sun has been shining three hours and the rest is at its freshest, but she has no thought for a run out of doors, which would tone her for the day. She was up till eleven the night before, as most girls of fourteen are, at some trifling entertainment, or merely sitting round on the doorsteps or in the parlor chatting with chance comers.

A mother who wished to insure her health and good looks would insist that the child should be in bed as soon after nine each night as possible, allowing only one night out a week until she is eighteen. I may as well stop here and close my suggestion, for the outcry of mothers and daughters against early sleep is general and overpowering. There is little use to talk about women's failing, for few of them have freshness any longer, but are wizened and thin at thirteen, what with too many school-books, too much candy, and grown-up hours and habits generally. Of course they fade.

The breakfast awakens curiosity. First comes oatmeal—pasty, inferior stuff—ill cooked, fit perhaps for a plowman or shepherd who works his food off by hard labor in the open air all day, but very far from fit food for a slender, nervous girl or boy at school. The oatmeal superstition is a hard one to uproot in the minds of housekeepers who have made it a part of their routine and hate to take up anything else. Farmers do not feed oats to their horses unless they are at hard work, because the grain is too heating for them and breeds disease in animals unless thrown off by vigorous muscular efforts daily.

Oatmeal, especially of the finer sorts, in which the housekeeper delights, often passes digestion in a crude shape as masses of starch, which clog the body without nourishing it. Dry, crisp oatcake is much better taken than boiled oatmeal, and is far more palatable, its oil and starch being changed in baking. Clean cracked wheat is the food for nervous, studious or housekeeping women and children, containing as it does the phosphates needed and the coarse character which aids the organs in their work.

The fine flours and foods of the day are one great cause of the early deterioration of the race. If we wished artfully to eliminate every particle of nutrition from food it would only be necessary to carry the process of grinding, bolting, and refining a little further. In my own experience and that of the most intelligent literary people, it is not possible to change from sound, coarse food, containing all the wheat, for one day without loss of strength and nervous tone, while the difference in complexion in a single month challenges admiration from all the women about. The men don't say anything, but they notice it all the same.

I know that ordinary women scout and cavil at this doctrine. They will have it that their mothers were strong and good-looking on white bread and fried potatoes and steak, and it is all nonsense to fuss so much about cracked wheat and coarse bread when they are just as well without it. They send to the baker's for bread five days in seven and put their oatmeal to cook for the breakfast opening course, to be swilled down—there is no other word—with milk and sugar just before beefsteak or the ham and eggs.

Oatmeal paste, half cooked, city milk and sugar! Why not serve ice-cream before the meats? Let the wheat, carefully cooked the night before, be served with juicy steak. The general habit of flooding the stomach with milk and sweets arrests digestion at once and impairs the value of the food taken after. All these things tend to early drooping and decay of the human flower. Our women are half-starved, to tell the truth.

It is useless to say any thing about the formal, conventional lives women lead, which make them prudes and pretenders in society and vixens when they are themselves: which restrain the play of wholesome, natural instincts and activities, but train them for perpetual theatrical exhibition. Social life in America is fast becoming a mere interlacing of clubs, beginning with the dancing class, the girls' friendly society and the school literary clubs, going on to the whist or euchre club, which meets at the houses of members to play for a prize.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1890.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@	5 50
COTTON—Middling	....	@	12¼
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2 50	@	5 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	94¼	@	96¾
CORN—No. 2	41	@	41⅞
OATS—Western Mixed	32	@	36
PORK—Mess	13 75	@	14 25
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11¾
BEEVES—Export Steers	4 75	@	4 90
Shipping	4 40	@	4 70
HOGS—Common to Select	3 40	@	3 75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 75	@	5 12½
FLOUR—Patents	4 75	@	4 95
XXX to Choice	2 50	@	3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	89	@	90
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	32⅝	@	32½
OATS—No. 2	28⅛	@	28½
RYE—No. 2	47½	@	48
TOBACCO—Lugs (Missouri)	1 50	@	2 90
Leaf, Burley	3 00	@	6 10
HAY—Choice Timothy	10 50	@	14 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	9	@	11
EGGS—Fresh	10½	@	11
PORK—Standard Mess	....	@	11 75
BACON—Clear Rib	5⅝	@	5¾
LARD—Prime Steam	5⅝	@	5¾
WOOL—Choice Tub	35½	@	36
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	4 00	@	4 60
HOGS—Good to Choice	3 75	@	3 95
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3 25	@	5 75
FLOUR—Winter Patents	4 75	@	5 20
Spring Patents	5 00	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	....	@	88½
CORN—No. 2	....	@	34⅝
OATS—No. 2 White	27¾	@	27⅞
PORK—Standard Mess	12 50	@	12 70
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 80	@	4 85
HOGS—Sales at	3 57½	@	3 67½
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	83	@	84
OATS—No. 2	25½	@	26
CORN—No. 2	....	@	28¾
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	4 25	@	5 20
CORN—White	46	@	46½
OATS—Choice Western	....	@	37
HAY—Choice	16 50	@	17 00
PORK—New Mess	....	@	12 50
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11¾
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	....	@	90
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	38
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	30
PORK—Mess	....	@	13 25
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6
COTTON—Middling	11¾	@	12

—The most graceful of domestic animals is the cat, while the most awkward bird is the duck; but it won't do to use these facts for a basis if you want to call a woman pet names.—Boston Gazette.

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

If Undecided, Perhaps This Will Help You.

Where to go, what to do, how to do it, and the expense involved—questions agitating so many households contemporary with the advent of Summer—are all answered satisfactorily in the pages of the handsome volume entitled "Health and Pleasure," just issued by the Passenger Department of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

The book is profusely illustrated, contains several valuable maps, and the information is presented in a concise, yet readable manner. It embraces an extensive list of Summer hotels and boarding houses along the Hudson, among the Catskills, in the Adirondack Mountains, at Saratoga, Lake George, Niagara Falls and other famous resorts.

Copies of the book may be obtained free upon application to W. B. Jerome, General Western Agent, No. 97 Clark St., Chicago, or will be mailed post-paid upon receipt of ten cents in stamps, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

WHEN an exquisite young gentleman is first married he uses the softest side of a velvet brush to polish his silk hat; after the seventh child has come along he sometimes uses the blacking brush instead.—Somerville Journal.

A Safe Guard.

Few people living in a malarial country but occasionally need a vigorous tonic, either to keep off the malarial feeling or else to cure the disease if it once gets into the system. There is no more uncomfortable disease that affects humanity than chills and fever. It drives away energy and ambition. It makes one feel sick and mean all over. A safe guard against the disease and a sure cure is Smith's Tonic Syrup, made by Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky. A single bottle will do for an entire family. It is far better than quinine, as no derangement of the system ever follows its use. The use of quinine causes a buzzing in the ears, dizzy sensations, nausea and sometimes even convulsions and paralysis. Use Smith's Tonic Syrup and all such danger is avoided. In fact it has all the good medicinal qualities of quinine with none of its evil nature.

LIFE is no longer a dream to a man after the first time his wife sends him to the drug store for face powder.—Terre Haute Express.

MAHER & GROSH, whose advertisement appears in this paper, is a perfectly reliable firm, and the reader can feel sure that every representation made by them will be carried out to the letter. The Chicago Inter Ocean says:

"In calling attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. Maher & Grosh, of Toledo, O., we are not recommending a new firm to our readers, but one that is well and favorably known already. Country merchants have in conversation with us repeatedly alluded to the knives and other hardware specialties advertised by Maher & Grosh, and the testimony as to the quality of the goods and the treatment received has been always most favorable."

THE Four Hundred of the National Capital is said to be made up of about one hunhundred and fifty.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the Western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

GIVE a girl a dollar, and you will see her wearing it to-morrow; give a boy a dollar, and he will eat it.—Atchison Globe.

JIMES, NORTH CAROLINA, July 30th, 1889. Messrs. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co. Rochester, Pa. I enclose two dollars for two bottles of your Malaria Antidote. The bottle you sent me a year ago I gave to a nephew of mine who had chills for more than three months, and taking medicine from the doctor all the time without improvement. Before he had taken half the bottle of the Antidote he was entirely cured. Yours truly, H. H. CONRAD.

WHAT a darling world it would be if every body were as polite as a candidate!—Louisville Courier Journal.

Cruel, fashionable mother! Why don't you look after the welfare of your sickly little child? The nurse hasn't sense enough to get it a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

IF anybody doubts the dignity of labor, let him ask a $10 hotel clerk what time it is.—Van Dorn's Magazine.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar.

THE woman who can refrain from saying "I told you so" sometimes gets a new silk dress.—Exchange.

I use Smith's Tonic Syrup in my practice, and am determined to use it so long as it gives such excellent satisfaction in cases of chills and fever.—*John P. Mushat, Calhoun, Ala.*

MILKMEN are poor people to interview. Naturally they do not like to be pumped.—Oil City Blizzard.

WILL be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

AN unthinking partisan, like a sightless monkey, blindly follows an organ.—Texas Siftings.

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

COULD a man who became intoxicated on aerated beverages be said to be air tight?—Light.

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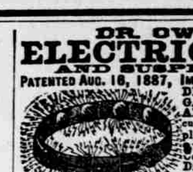

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